



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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CONG. M'GUGIN DIAGNOSES ECON- OMIC ILLS OF U.S.

Says Banking Very Largely Responsible for Many of Our Troubles

Talk Made by Harold McGugin, Congressman from Third District at Neosho County F. U. Meeting at Galesburg, on March 11th.

The United States is in economic trouble. Economic trouble like any other trouble does not just happen. There is a cause for everything. There is no occasion for simply complaining about our troubles. Like in treating a physical disease, the first step is to diagnose the trouble. Second, to find out the cause of the ailment then the doctor is in a position to express his skill and prescribe a treatment.

The business affairs of the people of the United States may well be divided into four different groups, namely, agriculture, industry, banking and public or governmental affairs. It is obvious that if we are to have prosperity these four groups must enjoy about the same degree of prosperity. If we are to have prosperity we must keep an even flow of the circulating medium between the people of the United States. The price of agricultural products must be in keeping with the price of industrial products. Taxes and public expense must be in keeping with the income and prosperity of agriculture and industry. Banking must be wisely conducted maintaining equal opportunities of credit for both agriculture and industry.

Agriculture and industry are the sources of all wealth in this country. Whenever there is an unequal distribution of wealth between agriculture and industry it is obvious that the one receiving the smallest income will become impoverished and as that is done, it will destroy the market of the other.

In a recent document published November, 1930 by the United States Department of Agriculture, the farm problem is not discussed or advocated—it is analyzed and compared with industry and taxes. On page three of this document there is to be found a chart, comparing taxes, price of agricultural products and the price of industrial products. This chart accepts the price of agricultural products, industrial products and taxes from the years 1910 to 1915 on the basis of one dollar. As a comparison of the relative value of farm products and of industrial products and tax rates, this chart discloses that from 1910 to 1915 these three things ran along relatively the same and on a comparative basis. This discloses an ideal economic condition in this country from 1910 to 1915. Beginning with 1915 industrial products and agricultural products began to increase in price and ran along together until 1916. Then agricultural products increased a little more rapidly than industrial products until 1919 when agricultural products reached their peak and virtually held their own until 1920 when they started on a decline and in 1921 reached the lowest level since the war. Industrial products continued to increase from 1915 until 1920 when they were about 20 percent higher than the value of agricultural products. Beginning in 1920 the industrial products continued to decrease until in 1921 they had a value of about \$1.70 as compared to the value of one dollar from 1910 to 1915, while at this same time agricultural products had descended to a value of about \$1.20 as compared to the 1910 to 1915 level.

Beginning with the end of 1921, agricultural products began to take on a slight increase until 1925 when they reached the value of about \$1.50. During this same period, industrial products maintained a level of about \$1.50. From 1925 to 1930 industrial products maintained their level at a value of about \$1.63 as compared to the level of one dollar between 1910 and 1915, while agricultural products were in the decline with an average value of about \$1.35 as compared to the level of one dollar between 1910 to 1915. Beginning with 1915 taxes also began to soar, but up until 1920 they did not increase in proportion to the increase in industrial products or agricultural products. From 1920 to 1930 taxes have been on the con-

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BE A BOOSTER

Come, all you Union managers, and listen to my tale; I'll tell you of a farmer man who ought to be in jail; He joined the Farmers Union and he promised to be fair; Then opened up his heart and bought a lone ten dollar share.

He hollered 'bout his dividends although he hauled his wheat. And sold it to the dealer, who, he claimed, would lie and cheat; Then he'd stand upon the corner with his hammer working free, And cuss the Farmers Union to every one he'd see.

You have him in your Union, in your churches and your schools; He's the one who always knows it, all the other folks are fools; He can always talk the loudest, but at doing he's a frost; He can swing a wicked hammer, but at building he is lost.

There's a moral in this story as you managers can tell; Do not patronize the gamblers when you have some wheat to sell; Ship it to your own concern, the one the farmers own; Keep all your business dealings in the Farmers Union zone.

How can you ask your people to be loyal in their deals, If you imitate the knocker with his dadburned petty squeals? Be yourself, a loyal booster for the Farmers Union plan; You are working for the Union, be a Farmers Union man.

A. M. Kinney.

THE WEEK WITH OUR STATE LEADERS

SALINA, Kans., March 16—President C. A. Ward will speak on Tuesday night, March 17th, at the quarterly meeting of Marion County Farmers Union, which will be held at Lost Springs. Wednesday, Mr. Ward will go to Kansas City where he will attend the meeting of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board, of which he is a member. Wednesday night he will attend the annual meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, in Kansas City and on Thursday meetings of the Board of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Farmers Union Creamery. Friday he will speak at the meeting of Allen County Farmers Union, at Moran. Mr. Ward will also attend a meeting of Douglas County Farmers Union on Saturday afternoon, March 21st.

Secretary Kinney who is also a member of the Board of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Association will attend their Board meeting in Kansas City, and also, those of the Boards of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Farmers Union Creamery, on March 18th and 19th.

HIGH PROFITS FROM 9-CENT BREAD

The Control of Our Business by High Finance Is Real Reason for Unemployment

High Distribution Costs from Farmer to Consumer Must be Adjusted, Says Sen. Arthur Capper in Kansas Farmer

How does the General Baking Company of New York pay 80 per cent dividends on 9-cent bread?

Why does bread in Washington cost 9 cents a pound when wheat is around \$1.75 a bushel? And why does it continue to cost 9 cents a pound in Washington when wheat is around 75 cents a bushel?

Why is this also true to the cent in Kansas City?

Is this merely a coincidence? A Senate investigating committee, of which I happened to be chairman, has been trying to get the correct answer to these questions. The committee's investigation reveals an alarming tendency toward monopoly control of food of the Nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations.

This is particularly true as to bread and milk. The facts to the influence of the big packers over the meat industry are well known. Within the last few years the absorption of independent bakers and milk distributors by gigantic, nationwide corporations, holding companies, mergers and chain enterprises, has been carried forward with amazing rapidity.

The committee recommends the careful scrutiny of this development by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. If existing laws are not sufficient to control these mergers and combinations in the public interest, these agencies of the government should recommend to Congress such remedial legislation as may be necessary.

The committee finds the large wholesale bakery companies have failed to pass on to the consumer the great reductions in the cost of their ingredients.

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JOHN A. SIMPSON TO EUROPE

Foreign Co-operatives Will Be Studied by Farm Board Foe

WASHINGTON, March 14—John A. Simpson, Oklahoma, president of the Farmers' Union and critic of the federal farm board, sailed from New York today to investigate farmer co-operatives in Europe. He will attend the wheat conference called by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, March 24 to 31. This gathering will discuss the problem of over-production and remedies for handling world-wide surpluses.—K. C. Star.

FARMERS RECOGNIZED IN 1931 KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations Successful in Having Recommendations to 1931 Legislature Enacted Into Laws—
We are Printing Below Recommendations as Submitted By Our Committee

To the Members of the Kansas Legislature, 1931

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations offers the following recommendations for your consideration:

Recognizing our State Co-operative laws as inadequate for proper co-operative expansion, we recommend our State Co-operative laws be amended to conform with the provisions of the Federal law, known as the Capper-Volstead Act.

We recognize Kansas as having the best supervised State Warehouses of any state in the Union, but supervision is done by regulation rather than statutory amendments to our warehouse law that will properly protect the public and make our public storage more desirable.

We favor an oleomargarine or butter substitute license tax law which will adequately protect the dairy interests of the state. We urge the use of butter instead of oleomargarine or substitute in Federal and State institutions.

We favor the repeal of laws exempting from taxation fraternities and sororities, property held by cemetery corporations, and others that unfairly escape taxation.

We favor the taxing of financial institutions on the same basis as other business institutions and general property.

We favor the present gasoline tax, and are opposed to any increase in the tax at this time of depressed agricultural conditions. In the event of any increase we insist that the increase be returned to the counties and townships for road building and in lieu of the property tax. We are opposed to the repeal of the refund provision of the Kansas gasoline tax but favor adequate regulation to prevent abuse of it.

We believe that a graduated income tax offers an effective and equitable method of relieving property of some of the unjust tax burden it now bears. We further believe that if properly understood it would meet with the approval of a large majority of our taxpayers.

We urge adequate appropriation for a building at Hutchinson State Fair ground suitable to properly house and care for our 4-H Club boys and girls whenever the financial and agricultural condition will be found to justify such appropriation.

We favor the present 18 month redemption law.

We believe that Corporation farming retards and destroys community life and is not for the best interests of agriculture.

We favor legislation that will prohibit the granting of charters to Farming Corporations. If present Farming Corporations are operating under illegal charters, we recommend the Attorney-General be directed to bring suit to cancel charters or restrain such corporations from engaging in the business of farming.

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations is composed of the following Organizations:

Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.
Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association.
Farmers Union Jobbing Association.
Farmers Cooperative Commission Company.
Equity Union Grain Company.
Farmers Union.
Kansas Farm Bureau.
The State Grange.

The 1931 session of the Kansas Legislature gave more consideration to laws asked for by farmers than any preceding Legislature in the history of Kansas. This is mainly because the farm organizations were on the job every day during the session.

Mr. L. E. Webb, who was our legislative agent spent the whole time during the session in urging the necessity of farm legislation.

The Warehouse law passed by this Legislature was needed in order to protect farmers and farmers' elevators more fully on the storage of wheat. The old Warehouse law was not so much a law enacted by the Legislature as it was regulations put into effect by the Warehouse Commissioner.

We were very fortunate in securing the passage of substitute to House Bill No. 22, which provides that the purchaser of agricultural gasoline may deduct the tax from his bill at the time of purchase. This is a distinct victory for the farmers of Kansas. There was strong opposition to this bill, and the opposition was trying to put over a Bill which would have deprived the farmer of this refund.

The Income Tax amendment was passed finally in the Senate by one vote. This was a House Bill, coming over to the Senate after the Senate had first defeated their own Resolution re-submitting the Income Tax amendment. We feel that this is another distinct victory for farmers.

An anti-Corporation farming Bill, prohibiting the issue of a charter to any farming corporation in the future, became a law.

A resolution passed the House, calling upon the Attorney General to cancel all charters of farming corporations that are found to be illegally chartered. We believe that this Bill was lost in the Senate.

A Bill prohibiting any of the State institutions from using Oleomargarine or butter substitute in feeding the inmates, passed both Houses and became a law.

However, the Bill we introduced placing the license tax on dealers in oleomargarine or butter substitutes, did not reach the floor for discussion. A substitute Bill, placing a five cent tax on uncolored oleomargarine and ten cents on colored oleomargarine was reported out by the Agricultural Committee of the House and placed on the Calendar for consideration.

Toward the end of the session a Committee was appointed to revise the Calendar. This is called the Calendar Revision Committee. Before each session of the Legislature this Committee names the bills which will be considered at the session.

This Committee Bill on oleomargarine was pushed back on the Calendar by this Committee every day, until it finally died on the Calendar.

This Calendar Revision Committee is responsible for the killing of this oleomargarine license law. We are not sure of the names of the members of this Committee at the present time. They will be published in a later issue.

We are very much disappointed over the fate of this Oleomargarine law. The 1931 Kansas Legislature has gone on record as favoring the oleomargarine manufacturers, and against the dairy interests of our state.

Altogether, however, we believe that we have accomplished a great deal in this Legislature. At least, there is not a single member of the Legislature but who knows that he will have to reckon with the Farm Organizations of Kansas, in the future.

Our contacts in Topeka with the members were, mostly, friendly. The feeling, I think, was general, among the members of the Legislature, that we were not asking anything unreasonable.

Governor Woodruff was very friendly toward the laws for which we asked.

Several Bills were introduced into the Legislature which would have placed a burden on the farmers of Kansas. We opposed these Bills and we are happy to report that most of them got the death penalty.

A. M. Kinney.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS REACH NEW LOW LEVELS

The general level of prices of farm products, at the farm, on February 15 was 90 per cent of the pre-war level, as compared with 94 on January 15 this year, and with 131 on February 15, 1930. Ninety is the lowest farm price level recorded by the United States Department of Agriculture during the period covered by its farm price index, 1910 to 1931.

From January 15 to February 15 moderate advances in the farm price of cotton, cottonseed, apples, sheep, lambs and horses were more than offset by lower farm prices of grains, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, hogs, cattle, calves, chickens, dairy and poultry products.

Farm prices of eggs on February 15 of this year were less than half of the price a year ago, and lower than for any month on record since 1909. The group indexes of farm prices showed the following changes from January 15 to February 15: Poultry and poultry products, down 31 points; both meat animals and dairy products, down 6 points; grains, down 2 points; fruits and vegetables, up 1 point; and cotton and cottonseed up 4 points.

The February 15 group indexes of farm prices were all lower than those of a year ago. Farm prices of poultry and poultry products were down 75 points; fruits and vegetables down 59 points; cotton and cottonseed, 45 points; meat animals, 44 points; grains, 40 points; and dairy products, 38 points.

Exceptionally heavy production and storage holdings of eggs forced the average farm price of eggs for February 15 to a level lower than that recorded for any month during the period that these prices have been collected by the department. The farm price declined approximately 36 per cent from January 15 to February 15, in comparison with an average seasonal decline of 18 per cent between these dates in the period 1926-1930. On February 15, 1931, the farm price of 14.1 cents per dozen was only about 44 per cent of the farm price a year earlier.

COMMISSION FIRMS ARE SUSPENDED

Packers and Stockyards Act Violated

Old Line Companies' Objection to Farm Board Policies Given as Reason for Boycott

Forty-two commission companies, located at St. Louis National Stockyards, National Stockyards, Ill., were "suspended from registration" February 24 by order of C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of evidence showing violation of the packers and stockyards act which the U. S. Department of Agriculture administers.

A hearing resulted in testimony that the commission companies, in question, refused to sell or buy livestock or have any business relations with two other market organizations. The suspension becomes effective March 16 and continues for a period of 90 days, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may modify or set aside the provisions of the order if the suspended firms cease the discriminatory practices.

The decision of the acting secretary, based on voluminous testimony, stated in part, "The evidence in this case clearly discloses a general widespread attempt to deny the advantages of an open competitive market to an agent for the farmer or shipper and to an order buying company as agent for various members of the packing industry. This is a grave injustice to their principals. . . The record discloses nothing to excuse the conduct and actions of the respondents toward the National Order Buying Company and the Producers Livestock Association, legally registered and with the legal right to operate at the stockyards. The establishment of an open competitive market is one of the prime essentials which the packers and stockyards act of 1921 was designed to accomplish and perpetuate."

In the course of the hearing, during which more than 2,800 pages of testimony were taken, the evidence dealt with the various ramifications of livestock marketing including the provisions of the agricultural marketing act which is administered by the Federal Farm Board. Referring to objections on the part of the old-line commission firms to Farm Board policies, the decision stated, "However much objection the respondents or any of them may have to the agricultural marketing act or to the policies of the Federal Farm Board, the same can not constitute any excuse or justification for a boycott or unjust discrimination or unfair practice under the packers and stockyards act."

The proceedings, commonly known as the St. Louis boycott case, began at East St. Louis, November 6, 1930, before an examiner appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the initial hearing lasted 20 days. The evidence obtained was argued by counsel for all parties before the Acting Secretary of Agriculture on December 19.

UNION OIL COMPANY IN CHARGE OF FARMERS' UNION HOUR

Mr. Howard Cowden, President of The Union Oil Company, of North Kansas City, Missouri, will have charge of the weekly Farmers Union hour, which will be broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, March 20th, at eight o'clock. A very interesting program has been planned.

FARM BOARD RECOGNIZES NEW REGIONAL MARKETING ASS'N

E. F. Schiefelbusch, Director of Board of Kansas Farmers Union Creamery, Is Made Director of New National Organization

Represents Estimated Volume of 225,000,000 Pounds of Butter

The Federal Farm Board announces that it has recognized the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., as a regional marketing association for the handling of dairy and poultry products.

Sales activities of cooperative operating in sixteen states will be centralized through this new organization with headquarters in Chicago. The member associations last year handled products valued at nearly \$20,000,000 and represent approximately 100,000 producers located in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia.

Plans for setting up the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., were outlined at a conference of cooperative representatives with Mr. W. F. Schiefelbusch, Director of Federal Farm Board, in Chicago, February 16, 1931. These were perfected and articles of incorporation and by-laws drafted at a second meeting in Washington, D. C., March 5 and 6. The new regional sales agency, with an authorized capital stock of \$2,000,000, was incorporated in Delaware on March 9.

Producers' organizations represented at the organization meeting in Washington were as follows:

The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation;

Farmers Equity Union Creamery, Lima, Ohio;

Farmers Union Creamery of Kansas;

Producers Mutual Exchange of North Carolina;

Chicago Equity Union Exchange;

West Virginia Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.;

Poultry Producers Association of Texas;

Equity Union Creameries, Inc., of South Dakota;

Farmers Equity Union Creamery Association of Nebraska;

Producers Produce Co., Inc., Chillicothe, Missouri. The first Board of Directors, which will meet in Chicago March 23 and elect officers, is composed as follows: C. L. DeWalt, Producers Produce Co., Chillicothe, Mo.;

Leroy Melton, National Equity Union, Greenville, Ill.;

Earl Coover, Farmers Equity Union Creamery, Lima, Ohio;

E. F. Schiefelbusch, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery of Kansas;

C. W. Wilson, Producers Mutual Exchange of North Carolina;

Chris Heery, Poultry Producers Association of Texas;

H. C. Cunningham, Equity Union Creameries, Inc., Aberdeen, South Dakota;

H. Z. Baker, Farmers Equity Union Cooperative Creamery Association, Orleans, Nebraska;

Joseph Callahan, Farmers Union of Illinois;

E. N. McGlothlin, West Virginia Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, Ravenswood, West Virginia.

This is the sixth regional marketing association that has been recognized by the Federal Farm Board for the marketing of manufactured dairy products and poultry products. The other associations are:

The Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., a cooperative organization representing about 100,000 producers in the Central Northwest;

The Seattle Dairyman's Association, Inc., Seattle, Wash., a cooperative organization representing 12,000 dairymen in Washington and Idaho.

The Interstate Associated Creameries, Inc., Portland, Oregon, representing 7,500 producers in Oregon.

The Challenge Cream & Butter Association, Los Angeles, Calif., representing about 20,000 producers in California, Idaho, and Wyoming.

National Cheese Producers Federation, Plymouth, Wis., representing about 15,000 producers in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

These six associations represent cooperative associations which have an estimated volume of butter produced of about 225,000,000 pounds in addition to large quantities of eggs, poultry, cheese and dairy by-products. The Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., represents the dairy men in the less intensive butter producing regions. The Missouri Cooperative Creameries Association sent a telegram to the organization meeting saying the new regional can expect to receive before the end of the year 10,000,000 pounds of butter from Missouri.

T. B. DUNN AUDITS CITY OF SALINA RECORDS

SALINA, Kans., March 16—T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, spent the week of March 9th in auditing the books of the City of Salina and the Salina Water Company at the City Hall.

Mr. Dunn will attend the meeting of the Board of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City, on Thursday, March 19th.

HOW CONGRESS HELPED THE FARMER, EXPLAINED

"What Congress Did for the Farmer" will be reviewed by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas who will speak during the National Farm and Home Hour from the Chicago NBC studios on Friday, March 20.

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931

THE FARMERS UNION FILLS A LONG FELT NEED, SAYS SEC. O'SHEA

I have been in Arkansas 31 days, talked with all sorts and conditions of farmers, listened to all kinds of criticism, some undoubtedly partly deserved, and some clearly imaginative, and I did not meet a solitary farmer who did not have implicit confidence in the program, purposes, aims and aspirations of the Farmers Union. Without a single exception every farmer frankly admitted the urgent need of a militant class organization of rural people, every last one believed in organized, collective marketing and purchasing through Farmer owned and controlled agencies that are adequately financed, efficiently managed by bonded executives, and supported by organized, educated and loyal patrons. The individual road to mark through self constituted, private, old line market masters has unquestionably been a destructive one. It has been watered with the tears of millions of farm women and children. It has increased farm mortgage indebtedness to an alarming extent, it has trebled tenancy in 10 years. It has promoted, fostered and encouraged Corporation Chain Store farming, and it is now seriously threatening rural life, and the unit farm home as we know it, and love it. The rural farm home, the rural school, the country church, and the rural community life is the foundation of our civilization. Anything that menaces or imperils the farm home threatens the soul and fabric of our country. The Farmers Union is the only national organization of rural people in this country. It is entirely an organization of farmers, because its membership is restricted to farmers, and therefore it is absolutely class conscious. It is aggressive, fearless, free and independent of political, or any partisan influence from outside. American agriculture is in a desperate situation, and the only possible means of remedying this situation is for the farmers to organize, sell together, buy together, stick together and fight together.

The Farmers Union has consistently promoted, fostered, encouraged and instituted marketing and purchasing agencies. Such agencies are functioning successfully, profitably and serviceably in all the principal cities of the Middle West and Northwest, and they can and will be made to function equally effectively in the Southland. The Union does not, and will not waste time or effort in stimulating production. The Commercial Clubs, Bankers, Colleges and other institutions attend to this part most effectively. The Union is purely a business organization, and devotes all of its energy and brains on the two parts of the farmers business that he religiously ignored and delegated to others to do for him, to his infinite sorrow, that is marketing and purchasing.

Co-operative, organized effort by Farmers is now respectable and fashionable. In fact it is advocated by President Hoover who signed the Agricultural Marketing Act, by Congress who passed the law, by Arthur Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, by Alexander Legge, and innumerable other outstanding leaders in the political, industrial and economic life of our Country. For many years Barrett, Reno, Talbot, Tromble, Huff, Simpson, Kinney, and other Union leaders were characterized as Socialistic, radical, etc. but today their teachings and gospel are preached by mighty conservative Americans.

There is no disagreement about the soundness of, or the need of the Union. There is no substitute for it, and wherever farmers practice organized, collective, co-operative business whether in Denmark, Switzerland, Ireland, Montana or Wisconsin they have benefited very materially.

Southern farmers must cease looking back on minor mistakes, and failures. The only organization or individual, who never made a mistake is the one who never did anything. There were 1326 bank failures in this country in 1930 and banking is not yet a discredited business. Co-operation never failed, but the lack of it always did.

There are entirely too many toll gates between the field of production and the table of consumption.

I get 75c per 100 pounds for wheat in Montana, you pay \$1.45 per 100 pounds for hulls and millfeed here. You get 75c per bushel for sweet potatoes here, my wife pays 25c for 8 pounds in Montana, or \$5.00 per bushel. The exploiters, brokers, commission men, wholesalers get the cream, unorganized farmers always got the "whey" and got it in the neck.

Eliminate selfishness, jealousy, obey majority rule, select honest able leaders, organize yourselves, your wives and children, and do together what you never did do, or could do as individuals.

Join the Farmers Union, join the vibrant, militant gang—your brothers in the Middle West and Northwest who are going somewhere together and all getting there.

Jimmie O'Shea, National Secretary.

"OUR DEPENDENT CITIES"

The above is an editorial heading found in "The Farm Journal," and furnishes plenty to be said about present conditions. And it seems almost impossible to get it into the craniums of the interested city dweller whose interest is wrapped up in its progress. The education of city boys and girls serves to direct them toward a source of livelihood from the various professions and occupations; never taking a thought of the source of their living. The Farm Journal has this to say: "Knowing this situation, we have marveled that trade and industry could keep going at high speed year after year, piling up height upon height of production, sales and profits." At times we have wondered if, after all, the cities had not developed a technique which would make them independent of farm conditions. As never before, the dependence of the cities upon the products of agriculture has been more deeply impressed on the city mind. Seeing a young man one day, natty and fashionably dressed, with the usual adornments, and engaging him in conversation, the question of the source of all this display and comfort arose. So, among other things we asked the question as to where all this came from. This, possibly was somewhat foolish but we have often wondered how many of our citizens have really taken a comprehensive survey of how we are enabled to live and clothe ourselves. Viewing our industrial surroundings, where all the manufactured goods come from, our clothing, our furniture, our pianos, our cars, even our Ford's, our jewelry, watches, radio, and in fact EVERYTHING within the realm of our imagination. There is only one answer, and the soil from which we all sprang, the air and the sea contribute their shares, but in the end, we must give credit to the land we cultivate.

In the face of all this array of facts, why should such a strenuous effort be put forth to corner this source of our whole subsistence? If it were possible, capital would appropriate even the air to its own personal use. Thank the Lord this is out of human reach.

All these up and down periods in the history of our country, this lesson has been passing before the eyes of the world, laden with poverty, distress, joy and sorrow; its ups and downs, mostly down form the basis of all existence, still there are thousands who have failed to recognize the vocation underlying the whole world structure of progress. All these ages the farmer has been aware of his importance, yet there had never been a hand outstretched, or any serious attempt to liberate him from this depression, until the present uprising of the farmers, demanding a fair recognition of their rights. No other business could have existed this long without collapsing and even today, with this calamity upon us, the farm failures are not so numerous, or so serious as other kinds of business, but these have quite enough. So we want to impress this fact of the dependence of the city upon the prosperity of the farm.

On Thursday evening of last week, a fine meeting was held in the spacious hall at Hackney, Kansas, where the hall was filled by interested listeners, not farmers alone, but business men and bankers from Winfield, to listen to Bros. Ward, Rickard and Kinney. The pity was that those who still hold aloof from joining the cooperatives are never present to listen to this array of fact and accomplishment. For two or three hours, these outstanding officials of cooperation, gave most convincing logic as to our mission, which, from evidence at the close of the session, was freely acknowledged by these men engaged in business. A banker stated that their business absolutely depended upon the success of the farmer. An introductory service opened the meeting; that of soliciting produce for the starving people and stock in Arkansas. Several carloads of provender for man and beast have already been sent and others will follow. Mr. Acker, County Agent, brought the question before the people. These speeches were sound, convincing, and we believe are being realized by the business world as never before. Like the distressed farm question they had to be shown, and it is hoped these object lessons will turn the business men to something more than their personal interests.

The speakers paid a compliment to the Hackney Hall, and the showing of the community. The quartette from Floral, Kansas, rendered some splendid music, something for which they are noted. A generous feed of doughnuts and coffee was served after the speaking, interspersed with social conversation and kindly discussion. So this was a real get-acquainted meeting, and we feel quite sure these high-up actors in the drama (?) may come another time.

FRANK A. CHAPIN,
Winfield, Kans., R. R. No. 4.

MARVELOUS, YET WE WONDER WHY

A marvelous story of man's daring, and the power of the brain that rests on his pigmy shoulders, is now in the making. The mighty Colorado river, which at a whim could flow over acres of fertile farms and ruin them, or drown a multitude of humans just as we would crush a mosquito, is about to be tamed by that comparatively inconspicuous creature man, who, from a physical standpoint, isn't as much as a speck of dust to a mountain in comparison with the irresistible fall of this great stream.

It is an interesting story, this work starting at Las Vegas, Nevada. But after the thrill of the romance of it leaves us, we think—and then we wonder.

The government is spending \$165,000,000 on this job, and \$165,000,000 is a lot of money. And why is the government spending this great sum? To bring thousands more acres of land into shape for cultivation and crops. And this at a time when there is reported a surplus of practically everything, and we are told to curtail acreage right and left. That's why we wonder.—Salina Journal.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

On account of an error in the high rate district of the state, we are reprinting the entire hail rate card. The corrected rates are as follows:

\$2.85—in Nemaha, Riley, Geary, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Chase, Butler, and Cowley counties, and all that portion of the state lying east of the west line of these counties.

\$3.80—in Clay, Dickinson, Harvey, Jewell, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Ottawa, Reno, Republic, Saline, Smith and Washington Counties.

\$4.75—in Morris and Pratt Counties.

\$5.70—in Cloud, Harper, Kingman, Mitchell, Rice, Sedgewick, and Sumner Counties.

\$6.65—in Barber, Comanche Counties; and in townships twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five, ranges eleven to fifteen inclusive, in Stafford County.

\$7.60—in Barton, Edwards, Ellsworth, Kiowa, Osborne, and Russell Counties.

\$8.55—in Gove and Trego Counties.

\$9.50—in Ellis, Graham, Hodgeman, Ness, Phillips, Rooks, Scott, Sheridan and Thomas Counties; and in townships twenty-one and twenty-two, ranges eleven to fourteen inclusive in Stafford County.

\$10.45—in Clark, Decatur, Meade, Norton, and Rawlins Counties.

\$11.40—in Cheyenne, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Kearney, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Morton, Pawnee, Rush, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Stevens, Wallace and Wichita Counties.

Hail business will soon start and if you do not have the necessary supplies, ask us for them and we will furnish what you need.

Fire business continues very good, but we still have a lot of it to sell. March has about held its own as compared with last March. Let us not fall down on the job and fail to make a twenty five per cent gain this month as we did in February.

We expect to begin agents' meetings April 2. A complete schedule will be given in next week's paper and each agent will receive a letter giving dates and meeting places. Please arrange your schedule so you can attend at least one meeting.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of Farmers National Gain Corporation will be held at the Chicago offices of the corporation beginning April 7. This meeting will be preceded by the final meeting of the present board of directors of the corporation and followed by a meeting of the newly elected board.

Plans also are being made for a meeting of organization and publicity men of the stockholders of the corporation. It is planned to give at least a full day to discussion of the problems of the organization and publicity departments of the grain co-operatives and means of coordinating the field and publicity work of the various stockholders. The date for this meeting has not been decided but it probably will follow the annual meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY MUST BE PLACED ON AN EQUALITY

Radio Speech by President C. A. Ward Over WIBW, Topeka, March 13

This is Farmer's Union Hour again and I am happy to be here and express to the many thousands listening in and especially those of our own membership something of the present status of our organization, its possibilities, and accomplishments.

This is my second year as your state President and the thousands of contacts which I have made in addition to the wide and varied experiences touching every phase of the economic situation of the country has placed me in a position to know a little something about the agricultural situation of this country.

I am finding that interest is keen everywhere I go. Large crowds are in attendance at all the meetings, not only the farmers of the country but men of all classes are tremendously interested in our program. It is no unusual thing for business men in large numbers to be in attendance at our meetings. The farmers of the country are fully conscious of the need of organization. The need was never more evident than now. Farmers everywhere were never more receptive to this type of a program.

It is common knowledge to all that we are in the midst of the most tragic and far-reaching situation of financial distress and depression that the whole world has found itself in for many decades. Unemployment, hunger, and want are evident in almost every section of the country. Kansas is not as hard hit as some other sections of the country. This situation has not developed in a day, but in seeking an analysis, we find that our present distressed situation is the result of a condition that has been stealing upon us covering a period of years.

Truly, we are going through a period of readjustment. The past ten or fifteen years has developed many changes in American life. We have during this time witnessed the coming of many inventions of various types. We have gone from the more primitive methods to highly improved mechanical methods in the program of manufacturing and production. Labor has been largely displaced by labor-saving equipment and machinery everywhere and the result is we have this problem to reckon with.

So far as agriculture is concerned, we now have big gauge power machinery where a few men can go out and accomplish what a score could by the old method. Horse-drawn machinery has given place to machinery operated by power. Through all of these changes, we must reckon with the problem of costs. The farmers of the country are receiving the lowest prices for their products that they have received for many years and the cost of operation and production are tremendously higher. We are compelled to support the present standard of living with its high operation and production costs with the lowest price levels for our commodities in many years.

Agriculture has been more and more depressed over the period of the last twelve years. During the World War we were enjoying a period of national prosperity. Prices everywhere were tremendously inflated. At the close of the War, agriculture found itself immediately depressed. Farm commodity prices were tremendously deflated in almost a day and the prices for our commodities since that time have remained at practically or even below pre-war levels.

Our trouble today is that agriculture is out of equality with industry. We are yet paying high prices for all forms and types of farm machinery and equipment. We are paying on the farms even amidst this day of vast unemployment tremendously higher prices for our farm labor than we paid before the War. Our transportation charges when we ship livestock, grain, or anything else are something like 50 percent greater than they were before the War. If we contemplate a building program on our farms, we find this material has increased in cost about 60 percent as compared to pre-war days. Our taxes have increased more than 150 percent. All of these additional costs must be budgeted and added to the overhead.

With the present prices for our products prevailing, we cannot hope to long remain in the picture under these conditions. Some way or somehow agriculture must find itself in the position that it can demand cost of production plus a little profit.

During the past ten years, agriculture has gone more and more in debt. Its indebtedness has gone from four and one-third billion of dollars to twelve billions. In the last ten years the value of land in agriculture has shrunk more than 20 billions of dollars while the value of capital in industry has increased about that amount. Many facts can be brought forth showing that agriculture is trailing along far behind in arrears of industry.

I say to the farmers of this country, Shall we stand idly by and permit the business of agriculture that has always been basic in American civilization, to become subordinate to industry?

And do you not know, my friends, that business and industry are highly organized and because of the fact that industry has been organized, it has been in a position to demand protection in one form or another. Industry of the East, if you please, has protected itself in one form or another through government aid. The interests of the East, because of being organized, are in a position to go into the legislative halls of our government and enact laws for their own protection. Agriculture has been endeavoring to compete in an unorganized way and the past number of years has proven that this cannot be done.

The Agricultural Marketing Act was passed that it might be of special benefit to the farmers of the country in the handling and marketing of their commodities co-operatively. This, in my judgment, is a forward step in National Legislation in behalf of agriculture. Its purposes ran parallel in many respects to the purposes of the Farmer's Union.

Our organization has always been a marketing organization. We have said that the man who produces the commodity should be in a position to say something about the price he would receive for it. Under the present inadequate and obsolete system of marketing, this is not so. But the Government through the Agricultural Marketing Act endeavors to encourage and stimulate the organization of cooperatives and the farmers themselves operating and controlling their own marketing machinery. Thus, eliminating the gambling, speculative methods resorted to under the present system.

There are three definite steps in this program, education, organization and cooperation. Farmers everywhere have been poisoned with a lot of false propaganda and we are challenged with the responsibility of clearing this situation. Our enemies have discredited and belittled our organization in addition to making wholesale untruthful statements relative to our program. The farmers of the country will not cooperate, unless they are sold to this program religiously. This means education.

In order to educate, you must meet the farmer. This calls for meetings and hard work. The farmer must be informed. He cannot believe in a program of which he knows nothing.

My friends, that is our challenge today—to go out over the country everywhere and preach the gospel of organization and cooperation. The six and one-half million farmers of the country could demand fair and honest prices for their products if they were organized. The Kansas Farmers Union is making progress in putting this program over. We need the help of every member of the organization.

Speak to your neighbor who is not a member. Surely he will be willing to spend a few dollars in dues to bring his business on a level with other businesses. I ask our membership everywhere to hold your local meetings regularly. Arrange a definite program and invite the farmers of the community to attend and take part.

The ladies of the country can and are joining hands in this program. It is to be regretted that in some parts of the state the ladies are seldom in attendance at the meetings. They should join the Union and become active. And I am convinced that where the women-folks become interested in the program, that the locals will not die, but instead will take on new life and render a distinct service to the community.

The Kansas Farmers Union is void of cross currents in her program. Our different state-wide businesses are headed and controlled by men of high standing and business ability in addition to being in accord with the fundamental principals of the organization. Our policy has been one of reason and we seek to cooperate with all groups who are working for better conditions in Kansas.

As I go from place to place, I have no apologies to make for our organization. Business groups everywhere are looking on our program with favor and well might they, for there can be no permanent prosperity in business in Kansas or even a section of the country unless first agriculture is prosperous.

Let every one who is interested in better agricultural conditions contribute his part in the solution of these problems by joining the Farmers Union.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in an address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Prairie Hay of Excellent Quality. We are Producers and Shipmen. Give us Your Orders. We also have several cars of good hedge posts. Wire or write us for Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n., Z. A. Eaton, Mgr., Galesburg, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Clover \$10.00; Alfalfa \$10.00; Alfalfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$3.00; Timothy \$4.50; Mixed Alfalfa and Timothy \$5.00; All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Salina, Kansas.

HUSKY—Blood Tested S. C. Rhode Island White Chick, 15 for \$3.00 Live Delivery, Circular Free. J. M. Plasmeyer, Loosa Creek, Mo.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, Mild Sweet Smoking 5 lbs. For \$1.00. Home-spun Pool, Cottage Grove, Tenn.

THE ELMO FARMERS UNION will receive sealed bids for their 42,000 bushel elevator up to April 15th. The successful bidder will have the right to accept or reject any or all of offers. Address F. L. Lockard, Secretary, Dillon, Kans.

PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well established, treated seeds. Cabbage each bush fifty, mottled, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 2,500, \$4.50. Express Collect: 500, \$2.50; Onions Prizefighter, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,500, \$4.00. Express Collect: 500, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

PLANTS—Write for beautiful catalog of Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Lettuce and Pepper plants. Davis Plant Co., Titton, Ga.

CAN SUPPLY ANYTHING in the Nursery Line at Prices that will beat competitors. Twelve different kinds of Evergreens, Kansas grown. Do you want a tree? If you have a job not less than \$30.00 will call at your Request and Nurseries, David Lindquist, Prop. (Member of Farmers Union). Give Plans, Free of Charge.—Lindsborg

LUMBER

GOING TO BUILD? Will sell Consumers direct. Send list for delivered prices. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

ALFALFA SEED

Hardy Type Common Variety
Per bushel \$5.00, \$3.40, \$10.20, \$11.40.
Grimm variety Alfalfa Seed, \$14.00, \$16.80. \$18.00. Unhulled white Sweet Clover seed, \$1.50. Hulled Alfalfa Clover, \$3.00, \$4.50, \$5.40. Medium Red Clover, \$11.40; Alfalfa Clover, \$10.80. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. Lowest Prices. All Kinds Farm and Garden Seeds.
KANSAS SEED CO., SALINA, KANS.

WHITE SEED CORN. Grown since 1882, Pink Kaffir, Charles Thomas, Zurich, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED Kansas or Utah grown, hardy types \$7.00, \$9.00, \$11.00; Grimm variety alfalfa, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00. Sweet clover \$4.20, \$5.00. Alfalfa clover \$10.50. Red Clover, \$10.50 all per bushel of 60 pounds, bags free. Write for samples and prices on all farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kans.

"OUR CREED"

We believe that the earth with all its wealth and beauty belongs to all the children of man. We believe in the divine injunction, "Work not, and neither shalt thou eat." We believe that unearned incomes are theft. We believe that no one should own soil he does not till, nor anything else that may be used to take from others the fruit of their toil. We believe that governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed; and that it is the duty of government as the custodian of all the people to protect and promote the life, liberty and happiness of all against the encroachment by the few. We believe that men who befool themselves or their creatures into office, or debauching those to whom the people have given their votes, are traitors, are worse than traitors before the enemy, and should be treated accordingly. We believe that men who promote war and dissension with other peoples for the promotion of personal gain, are traitors, and their bad debts in foreign countries, or coining profit out of the nation's honor, blood and youth, are greater criminals than common murderers. We believe that justice is not achieved until every willing worker is guaranteed the opportunity to work, the fruit of his work, and security in sickness, unemployment and old age. We believe that the ballot is but the means to an end, that the beneficial uses of means depends upon the knowledge of the users, and that therefore, education from kindergarten to the highest university, including food, clothing, and shelter, should be made free for every child of the nation, restricted only by examinations sufficiently exacting to bar those incapable of receiving knowledge, be they rich or poor. We believe that indirect taxation is but a form of obtaining money under false pretenses, inasmuch as the tax system, such as taxes are passed on to the ultimate consumer, who in most instances does not even derive any benefit from the money so dishonestly extracted from him. We therefore hold, that indirect taxation should be replaced by direct taxation, such as income, inheritance and land value taxes, for instance.—Mrs. Marie Weeks, Norfolk (Nebr.) Press.

NAE SAE BAD

Young Angus had been out for the evening with his best girl. When he arrived home he found his father sitting up. The old man looked up and shook his head.

"Hae ye been out wi' yon lassie again?" he asked.

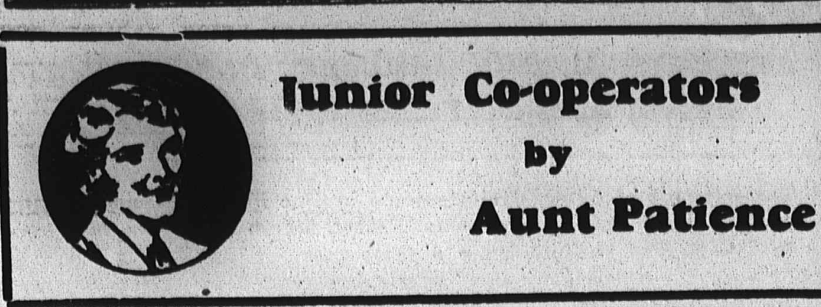
"Aye, dad," replied young Angus. "Why do ye look sae worried?"

"I was just wonderin' how much the evening cost."

"No more than half a croon, dad."

"Aye? That was no sae much."

"It was a' she had," said Angus.



Junior Co-operators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Co-operators:

We've quite a few new members this week, too—Wanda Davis and Eunice Nichols of Osage City, Alfreda Knoll, Helen Koll, Valeria Knoll, Bridget Knoll, and Eleanor Knoll of Morland, and Mary Dinkel of St. Peter.

We're very glad to have you as new members, and we hope you'll like us as much as we like having you join.

I can hardly believe it—but there are fifty-five members of the Junior Co-operators on our Morland list. Isn't that wonderful? Perhaps we can form a Junior Local out there, soon.

As we're pressed for space, again, I'll have to make my letter to you short.

Don't forget the Essay—get it in as soon as you can. There are quite a few who haven't sent theirs yet.

AUNT PATIENCE.

Osage City, Kans., Feb. 27, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to become a member of the Junior Co-operators Club. I am 10 years old. I am in the fifth grade.

My birthday is April 15. I go to Besse school. My teacher's name is Evelyn Still and I like her very much. One of my school mates has joined Her name is Willa Nichols. Her little sister is sending her letters with mine. Please send me a pen and note book. I will try to study my lesson.

Well, as I am getting tired, I will close.
Yours truly,
Wanda Davis.

Osage City, Kans., Feb. 27, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I am 7 years old, my birthday is November 19. I go to Besse school. My sisters, Mildred, Marion, Wilda and Velma have joined so will you please send me a note book and pen? I will try to get my lesson. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

Well, as my letter is getting long, I will close.
Eunice Nichols.

Victoria, Kans., March 2, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I haven't found my letter in the paper. Yes, it was printed. I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I did not find my twin. Please help me find my twin. I got five valentines, they are nice. Did you get many valentines from the children that are in the school? I guess I have to close for my letter is getting kind of long.

Yours truly,
P. S.: Please send me my pin and book.
Leona Dinkel.

Morland, Kans., March 3, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am eight years of age. We milk six cows. I like my teacher, Sister Christopher. I am in the third grade, and my little sister is in the second grade. Please send me your book and pin.

From,
Alfreda Knoll,
St. Peter Rt., Care of Joe Knoll.

Morland, Kans., March 3, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the fourth grade. I like my teacher, Sister Casimir. We milk six cows. I am nine years old. My little sister is in the third grade.

Please send me your book and pin.
From Helen Knoll,
St. Peter Rt., Care of Joe Knoll.

Morland, Kans., March 3, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am well yet. I am seven years old. My birthday comes in December, the 13th. I am in the second grade. I have one brother and four sisters. Their names are Bridget, Eleanor, Leona, Frances and Timothy. I like to go to school very much. I love my parents very much. I love Rev. Father. Drelling very much. He comes to school and hears our reading. Please send me a book and a pin soon.

Yours truly,
Valeria Knoll.

Morland, Kans., March 3, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am well yet and I hope you are the same. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Sister Mary Casimir. I have one brother and four sisters. My brother's name is Timothy Knoll. He is one year old and my sisters' names are Eleanor, 9 years old, Valeria, 7 years old, Leona 5 years old, Frances 5 years old. Their birthday comes in January. Jan. 13, Valeria's Dec. 13, Leona's Oct. 7th, Frances, 26th, and Timothy's the 4th of February. And my birthday is May 17th. I am 10 years old. I am going to be 11 years old. Please send me a book and a pin soon. I have four pets, one cat, one dog, one pig, one calf. The cat's name is Spot, the dog's name is Lindy, the pig's name is Piggy and the calf's name is Black. I am the oldest in our family besides my father and mother.

Yours truly,
Bridget Knoll.

Morland, Kans., March 3, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am well yet. I hope you are the same. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Sister Mary Christopher. I have one brother, his name is Timothy Virgil, and I have four sisters. Their names are Bridget, Valeria, Christina, Leona, and also Frances. And my name is Eleanor. I am nine years old. My birthday comes Jan. 18th. We have nine calendars, most of them are very nice. Please send me a pin and a book.

Yours truly,
Bridget Knoll.

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Dear Aunt Patience: I am well yet. I hope you are the same. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Sister Mary Christopher. I have one brother, his name is Timothy Virgil, and I have four sisters. Their names are Bridget, Valeria, Christina, Leona, and also Frances. And my name is Eleanor. I am nine years old. My birthday comes Jan. 18th. We have nine calendars, most of them are very nice. Please send me a pin and a book.

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Yours truly,
Bridget Knoll.



COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

BY
HOWARD A. COWDEN,
PRESIDENT

NEW COOPERATIVE AT REXFORD, KANSAS

The new Cooperative Oil Company at Rexford, Kansas, has placed an order for complete Union bulk station equipment. The company will begin operating very soon and will be exclusive distributors of Union Certified products.

The consumers in the Rexford community which have organized this new Cooperative link in the National Chain, are not only bringing to themselves the advantages of collective purchasing in their own territory, but the advantages gained because hundreds of thousands are pooling their volume of petroleum products through their own central Cooperative purchasing agency. The Board of directors of the Rexford company are as follows: G. P. Frosmann, Harley McKee, W. V. Carswell, F. W. Woerpel, John Zelek.

Grainfield, Kans., March 5, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to East Big Creek school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Rice. I would like to join the Farmers Union club. My father is a member of the Kansas Farmer. I like to read the children's page. Will you please send me a pin and book? I will try to get my lesson in.

Yours truly,
Helen Dreher.

Schoenchen, Kans., Feb. 27, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: This is what I have to say about my essay contest. How can the Juniors best help their local Unions? By paying their bills monthly. And by having meetings every month. Some of the girls from Schoenchen told me so often that I should join the club so at once I started. We didn't have snow this year nor cold weather. Dear Patience I am well and I hope you are the same. I sure enjoy school. My teacher's name is Sister Mary. This is the second letter I am sending in. I'll try to get some members in that club too.

Sincerely yours,
Julia T. Werth.

Announcement was made by the Union Oil Company immediately following their annual meeting that the shareholders had voted to handle a line of tires. This action was taken in order that members of the National Chain might save their members' profits on tires, as well as on petroleum products.

After giving the matter careful and thorough consideration the company has decided to handle Lee Tires. In completing the arrangement one thing was particularly kept in mind—to handle a brand which would be equal to other Union Certified brands. The Lee tire is one of the best brands on the market, and meets this requirement. Many Cooperative companies are already handling tires, and have found that it is a money-saving plan for their members.

The Lee tire is being handled by the Union Oil Company in connection with their Employee's Association which carries insurance for employees of the members of the National Chain without cost to them. This program is one of the ways in which the company is bringing an added benefit of Cooperation to those who are helping to build a company for consumers.

DEATH OF ED M. NEWCOMB
The recent death of Mr. Newcomb, Woonsocket, South Dakota, came as a shock to his many friends, a few weeks ago. His passing brings a loss to the Cooperative movement which will be deeply felt throughout his home state, as well as in many other territories. Mr. Newcomb was elected to the board of directors of the Union Oil Company in January. The other members of the board will miss his council and advice and they extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

For some time Mr. Newcomb successfully managed the Sanborn County Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company at Woonsocket. Under his able management the company reported an increase of 24 per cent in their business for 1930 over 1929. They saved their members several thousand of dollars during the year.

DIVIDENDS AWAY FROM HOME
Through the membership interchange department of the Union Oil

Company many members of local companies affiliated with the National Chain are saving money on the Union Certified they purchase away from home. These purchases paid a 12 per cent dividend for 1930. The 1931 volume of membership interchange tickets which have been mailed to the company represents a considerable volume, and indicates that members of the National Chain appreciate this added service which they can enjoy by the various local companies turning their volume through one channel.

FIRST CAR UNION CERTIFIED
TO WILLOW LAKE
COOPERATIVE

The first carload shipment of Union Certified oil and grease was just made to the Willow Lake, North Dakota. The members of the National Chain are glad to add this progressive link, and to have the added volume of the Willow Lake company, which has made in substantiating their organization. In changing to the Cooperative brand they expect to increase their volume, as well as their savings for their members.

STONE LOCAL 792 STEWS
The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 to be held at Grandview school house March 7 has been postponed until Saturday, March 21, at 10 a. m.

Yours truly,
GUST LARSON, Secretary.

As we look at this picture imagine if you will, a vast prairie. Nothing in sight but buffalo, perhaps an antelope peeps over the blue stem, occasionally, and a meadow lark flits before your vision.

Your mental picture now recalls the homestead days; the beginning of civilization, the men and women who started their homes on this vast plain—look at it now—buildings, nice homes well surrounded with trees, live stock well housed; churches, schools, happy homes, social gatherings; everything to bring out the best that is stored in the human race.

Now look again, with me, will you? Great tractors are at work. Everything as far as the eye can see, is plowed. It is August and the hot blast that strikes your face and melts in as from an oven. Not a house is in sight; it is a desert; it will be inhabited, only long enough for the men operating the heavy iron horses to put in the crop (perhaps sixty days) for the heartless, soulless corporations that have no love for mankind or sympathy for him in his hour of trial and tribulation, other than to succeed the last vestige of strength from his body in their effort to pay dividends and large salaries to a few promoters.

As we continue to visualize this picture we note that the country has returned to the beginning; the people have lost their homes; they are huddled in small groups, perhaps teepees, dirty, ragged, half fed and void of the stamina and heartiness of their predecessors, the red man; for he evolved to his position, and station in life in accordance with nature's way, but we, friends, will have been formed down to a state of disparity as our final destiny.

Are we the children of the pioneers, to stand idly by and see this picture materialize, to ours and our brethren's detriment?

Are we and our fellow laborers to be cast in the fiery furnace and licked up by flaming tongues?

God helps those that help themselves; so let us, with God's help, stand up for our rights.

Let's petition our statesmen and bind our candidates to work for the saving and upbuilding of the homes in our land. That the people's individuality may be strengthened by being able to build and own more and better homes and enjoy the fruits of their labor, rather than be a tool in the hands of a few capitalists that draw the substance from the soil and disinherit the large number of people, of a painful occupation necessary for the food of all.

I hope you have been able to visualize this picture with me; that you may be more able to see the direction of the present trend and that you and your neighbor and your neighbor's neighbor may join the pioneer band and demand and demand until recognition is received for the preservation and maintenance of the farmers and laborers' home life by our statesmen. As our home life weakens, accordingly does our national prestige weaken.

I thank you.
C. O. THOMAS.

GREENWOOD COUNTY HAS
FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held on the 26th of March, 1931 at Summit Woodman hall with basket dinner at noon. All Greenwood County locals please take notice and come to the meeting. Let us together and make this year better than last year. All visiting Farmers Union members will be welcomed to the meeting.

There will be a speaker at the meeting.
H. G. Soule, Pres.
Chas. A. Roberts, Sec.-Treas.

MIAMI CO. F. U. NO. 59
Oswatimie, Kans., March 10, 1931.
Miami County is to have an old fashioned revival and a drive will be conducted. The first meeting will be held at the Rock Creek Local on March 23rd with State President Ward as principal speaker and at Oswatimie the night of March 24th which includes Osage Valley, Union Valley, Platte Valley, Indianopolis, and Oak Grove and a rousing meeting is expected at this time. Next a meeting at Block on March 25, Washington March 27. There will be held our county meeting in Oswatimie on Saturday, March 28, an all day session with a basket dinner and plenty of entertainment in the afternoon. Good speaking and a general good time open to all. Now friends come out and let's make this the biggest meeting ever. We can do it if we will all help. We know President Ward will do his best, so let's all help. Saturday night, March 28, Bellevue and Spring Valley will hold a night session with President Ward as main speaker. Four state officers have a message for you, come out and hear it, bring your tax questions along with you and let's thrash out some plan and start something in a way of relief if possible. These meetings are the place to exchange your ideas and form some definite plan to help ourselves. Don't forget our county meeting at Oswatimie on March 28 and bring your baskets.

W. J. DRISCOLL, Co. Sec'y.

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NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 3)
 nounced by Mr. F. A. Peterson, President of the local at that place.
 Mr. T. R. Wells, representing the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and the State Organization, will speak at both of these meetings.

SNOW STORM SPOILS WOODSON CO. MEETING

Vassar, Kans., Mar. 8, 1931
 Mr. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas.
 Dear Mr. Kinney:
 At last we got our snowstorm. I shoveled out twice Saturday afternoon and finally got to Ottawa and there I had to stop for all east and west roads were blocked. Will have them open today. The storm Saturday spoiled an all day meeting for me with the Woodson County Grange but we can get to it as soon as the roads clear up.

Have another local organized here in Osage County. Read 16 new members into one old local in Osage County last week and have enough applications signed up for organizing another local west of Yates Center as soon as the roads open. Am well pleased with my helper, Geo. Ludlam and I think we will get a good organization around Yates Center.
 E. L. Bullard.

NEOSHO COUNTY HAS A SPLENDID MEETING

Erle, Kans., Mar. 12, 1931.
 A. M. Kinney, Editor, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.
 I am submitting to you a short report of the first regular quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union, held in Erle, Kansas, on March 11. The meeting was called to order by Pres. F. J. Gouyon. The regular order of business was had. On call of the locals, it was found that Barney Brogan, Erle, Galesburg, Kimball, Ogden, and Mound were present. After some general discussion, the members and all of those present were invited by the local business manager, Z. A. Eaton, to partake of a lunch, which was being furnished by the Elevator Association and the Galesburg merchants.

As the weather was nice and balmy we were led out on the Market Square, and there was my old friend Forrester Knox and several of the young business men of Galesburg, serving from three large kettles, some of the best pork and beans, with hot coffee, cream, crackers, that I have ever tasted. After everyone present had eaten from one table or another, there was still enough left to feed three times as many more. Talk about depression and hard times, a sight like this would make a person forget all of these things.

The meeting convened at 1 P. M. and opened with several fine presentations, rendered by the Boys Glee Club and Girls Glee Club of the Galesburg high school. At about this time our two speakers for the afternoon arrived, State President Cal Ward and Congressman-elect Harold McGugin. Bro. Ward was called upon and gave a good talk on activities and progress of the Farmers Union. Mr. McGugin was the next speaker, and he touched upon the evils of chains and monopolies of certain lines of industries, and the necessity and lack of organization of the Farmers.

There was discussion and finally arrangements were made whereby there will be a farmers county meeting, consisting of Cherokee, Crawford, Neosho, and Labette to be held in Parsons, Kansas, April 3, at the Municipal building. Our next county meeting will be at Kimball, Kansas, on Friday night, April 10.

Just a word in closing to those farmers who do not believe in Unionism and Cooperation. You birds do not know what you are missing when you miss the meetings and feeds like we had at Galesburg and South Mound.

Yours truly,
 Chas. Norris, Secy.

OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union was postponed on account of bad roads until Thursday evening, March 26th. This meeting will be held at Overbrook. Local secretaries will please send delegates to the meeting. Wm. Broderson, Lyon, Kans. Let's all be in Overbrook March 26th. Many things of interest to come up.
 E. L. Bullard, Pres.
 Wm. Broderson, Sec.

HIGH PROFITS FROM 9-CENT BREAD

(continued from page 1)
 The wholesale prices of all materials used in bread have dropped. The labor cost per loaf has dropped through increased production per man per hour; improved machinery has lowered costs, and more economical formulas and processes have been discovered. Where the costs of bakery companies have increased, they are properly to be charged against other products than bread.

The costs submitted by these baking companies in justification of their present prices include special costs for special breads and rolls. The committee believes the cost of bread, a necessary and important item in the diet of the people, should be sold at a price determined only by the costs of its own manufacture and distribution.

In several cities there is evidence that the retail prices of bread are fixed by the large baking companies. The retailer must agree he will not sell this bread at a lower price. One who did had his supply cut off.

It was disclosed that most bakery bread contains a so-called "yeast food." Usually these "yeast foods" are mixtures of "cicium sulphate" (plaster of Paris), ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), potassium bromate, and sometimes a peroxide or other chemical.

These are patented processes. They economize the use of sugar and yeast, permit the dough to absorb more water, and are said greatly to improve the texture of the loaf.

It hasn't been authoritatively established that these yeast foods are harmful, but the committee has sug-

gested that the Department of Agriculture make exhaustive tests to determine that fact.

A few huge corporations dominate the baking trade. Their profits have been excessive. At least two have grossly inflated their securities. One, the General Baking Company, increased its common stock from 34,000 shares to 415,734, in six years by issuing them gratis to the stockholders as a stock dividend. In 1925 this new stock was considered worth \$200 a share. The bid price for shares of this company 10 years previous was \$2.

Recent earnings to the share based on the new common stock of this company were \$15.98 in 1928; \$15.16 in 1929, and \$12.02 in 1930. These yearly earnings based upon the old stock of 1916 amount respectively to \$195.39 a share in 1928; \$185.37 a share in 1929, and \$146.37 a share in 1930.

The committee has been impressed with the high distribution costs of the high product leaves the farmer until it reaches the consumer. The retailer of bread charges a gross profit of at least 1 cent a pound loaf. This amount is, at present prices, equivalent to the total amount the farmer receives for his bread. The farmer receives for preparing the land, planting, tending, harvesting, and delivery to market the wheat contained in a 1-pound loaf of bread.

On the average the farmer receives less than half the retail price of the milk sold for fluid purposes, although he has an investment much greater than that of the distributor. There is too great a difference between the gross profit of the retail meat dealer and the amount received by the livestock producer for the equivalent in meat.

Similar conditions hold in the marketing of other farm products.

In the majority of cases when reductions have been passed on to the consumer, they have been taken wholly from the price paid to the farmer, none of it being borne by the distributor.

The committee recommended that an exhaustive investigation be made of the distribution of milk and dairy products by both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice has also begun this inquiry. Also the committee has requested that the appropriate departments of the Government watch price trends and competitive conditions during coming months to see whether its recommendations are fully being carried out and whether price reductions that have been made since the investigation are maintained.

As chairman of this committee I think I can say we have in these disclosures the real reason why the prices of many of the necessities of life are so high, and the reason for unemployment. It is because we have allowed high finance to control our business operations. There must be some control of the financial operations of holding companies and their issues of stock and stock dividends.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Washington, D. C., in Kansas Farmer.

CONG. M'GUGIN DIAGNOSES ECONOMIC ILLS OF U. S.

(continued from page 1)
 tant increase and are now at a rate of \$2.60 as compared to a dollar from 1910 to 1915. For the past five years taxes have been two and one-half times the level between 1910 and 1915 while farm products have ranged from 20 percent to 50 percent higher than the 1910 to 1915 level and industrial products have maintained a level of 65 percent higher than from 1910 to 1915.

This same chart makes a gross comparison of the value of farm products with the amount which the farmer has spent for industrial products and for taxes since 1915. By this comparison we find that the farmer beginning with July, 1916 and ending with 1919 had the beat of the deal. During this period, the farmer had an advantage of about 25 percent. In other words for these two and one-half years the dollar which he received from his products would pay \$1.25 of his taxes and buy \$1.25 worth of the products of industry. From the middle of 1917 the farmer's position began to decline until 1919 when for one year he was on an even level with the products of industry. In other words during 1918 the dollar which he received from his products would buy a dollar's worth of industrial products and pay a dollar's worth of taxes. In the economic status of agriculture and by 1921 the dollar which the farmer received for his crops would buy 50c worth of the products of industry and pay 50c in taxes. Beginning in 1921 the agricultural dollar began to increase in value until in 1925 it was worth 92c. In other words in 1925 when the farmer received one dollar for his products, it was worth 92c when he bought the products of industry and paid his taxes. In 1925 there was another decline in the value of the agricultural dollar running down to as low as 72c in 1927 and back up to 89c in 1928. During the year of 1930 the value of the farmer's dollar, as compared to the price of products of industry and of taxes, has shown a steady decrease from 88c in January to 73c in July.

From 1920 until this day, agriculture has been in a worse condition than it was between 1910 to 1915. The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar during all of this period has ranged from 73c to 99c with an average value of approximately 80c. For ten long years, agriculture has been in a position of a man sitting in a poker game and receiving 80c every time he won a dollar and paying \$1.00 every time he lost a dollar. This has been the economic condition of the twenty-eight million farm population, out of the one hundred and five million people of the United States in 1920. For a long time this meant great prosperity for industrial America. Yet, at the end of the road when twenty-eight million people were impoverished, taken off of the market and no longer able to buy the products of industry, industry had lost 28 percent of its customers. That inevitably meant depression in every industrial plant in America. That

meant unemployment for millions of American laboring men, which in turn meant less consumption for the products of the farm and consequently depressed farm prices.

So today we find the United States a nation with the bins of the farm filled with food which unemployed labor can not buy and the warehouses of the factories filled with products which a poverty stricken agricultural population need, but can not buy.

We talk about over production. The truth is that there is under consumption. Whenever the twenty-eight million people of the agricultural section are able to go back on the market, factories will open and manufacture products for these people. Labor will in turn be employed and will have the money to buy the products of the farm. There can be no permanent relief until the agricultural problem is solved and until the farmer's dollar is worth a dollar.

For ten years we have used the economic and scientific brains of the country to devise ways of casting people out of work. There has been done by mergers and inventing new machines. The time has come when we must either quit this foolishness or else shorten the hours of labor. Every one must be given the opportunity to work. There is no dodging this question. It is responsible for much of our unemployment.

Briefly this report of the United States Department of Agriculture discloses that for the fifteen years between 1915 and 1930 American agriculture had an advantage of about 25 percent over industry and taxes for two and one-half years, an even position for one year, and for the remaining eleven and one-half years, it has operated at a 50 percent to 25 percent disadvantage.

So far we have discussed the subject or in other words diagnosed the disease. We will now discuss what has been the cause of this situation. As to the value of industrial products being out of line with agricultural products the cause has very largely been that industry has been monopolized and organized and has very brutally and arbitrarily held up its price and has demanded more than its fair share from agriculture. We do not know that it has been a subject which politics or government could handle. Politics and government should not have been expected to handle it. The economic world should have handled it fairly. Industry has been an offender and has treated the farmer unfairly, yet, industry has been gentle to the farmer as compared to government and the cost of government. The outstanding example of plunder of agriculture has been government and by government, I mean the government at Washington, at Topeka and in our counties, cities and in our school districts.

Government since 1900 has been a constant robber of both agriculture and industry. Based upon the cost of taxes and on the value of the farm product and industrial products from 1910 to 1915, taxes since 1921 have ranged from \$2.00 to \$2.75 while the price of agricultural products has been on an average of about \$1.30 to \$1.50 in 1910 to 1915. So far as I am concerned, this discloses that I feel that all this talk about solving the present depressed conditions by increased public bond issues is just so much hooey and is the administering of poison to a sick man. We are not going to cure conditions by increasing the taxes on mortgaged homes and increasing the tax burden on impoverished agriculture and half time industry. We are not going to cut the public expense until we are ready to cut public salaries and pay to the public the bank for the purpose of saving the American people are capable of running themselves and do not need a public guardian and inspector to inspect and manage us every time we turn around.

Second, the back of monopoly must be broken. The raising of industrial and agricultural prices meet on an even basis, and until there is competitive opportunity for individual business. Third, we must get some sensible banking laws and management in the country and stop the individual credit for the individual American citizen engaged in legitimate business and agriculture.

In order to do this the first thing to do is to cut, root and branch monopolistic banking in the form of group, chain and branch banking, and to have the state and national banking department send out examiners who are instructed to keep their nose out of the value of paper and the managing of banks. It should be none of their business how the banker runs his bank. All they are to do is to ascertain whether or not it is being run honestly or dishonestly. I am glad to concede that bank examiners have the ability and that it is the proper function of government for them to look for dishonesty, but I am not at all sure that they have the ability or that it is the proper function of government to endeavor to dictate the management and business affairs of banks.

The national banking department has flooded the country with bank examiners who knew nothing about actual banking. All they knew was some red tape and rules of the banking department written by some Washington clerk who knew no more about banking than they did. The examiners went out through the United States brow beating and harassing local bankers who knew something about local credit. The depression came in 1920 and some banks began to fail because they were weak institutions and some agricultural papers could not be paid. Some energetic newspaper reporter referred to this paper as frozen paper. Some bank examiner read the newspaper account then the national banking department started a war on frozen paper. It declared that any paper was frozen which could not be cashed up and paid at short intervals. They then began to insist that the local bankers should not lend money unless it could be cashed up at frequent dates. This completely destroyed banking credit for legitimate business. It was the absolute end of agricultural paper. It destroyed credit for the American farmer. For a hundred years agricultural paper was considered good paper so long as the interest was kept up and the farmer owned live stock and other property of greater value than the paper.

The local banker finally found out that the only paper he could have that would satisfy a bank examiner was a note with stock certificate pinned to it. These wise bank examiners could easily pass on the value of such papers. All that they needed to do was to look at the morning newspaper and see the stock quotations on the certificate of stock attached to the note. These examiners did not know so much about the value of a cow, or a hog or a merchant's stock of goods. The local banker was thus compelled to stop the credit of local business. This made bad matters worse. Agriculture already was in trouble and then to take credit away from it meant the doom of agriculture. This

situation forced credit away from legitimate business and into the field of gambling. Local bankers were sending their money to wall street as cash money. They were lending money to any one that could pay 25 percent to 30 percent on a share of stock and leave the stock in the hands of the lender. This transferred American business credit from legitimate business to gambling. The obvious result was to inflate gambling and deflate legitimate business. As the stock market was thus inflated it was inevitable that it would sooner or later crash.

Bureau government is always a pest to humanity because it is invariably filled with ignorant, petty tyrants. The state and national banking bureaus have been running true to bureaucratic form. In many instances, they have closed banks which have been closed. Any bank which paid 60c or more on a dollar should never have been closed. It is common knowledge that any defunct institution which is worth 80c on the dollar is worth 100c on the dollar as a running institution.

This situation which has taken banking credit away from legitimate local business has largely been responsible for the monopolizing of big business. Big business could float its bonds and stocks and thereby obtain its credit. The local individual business man could not do this. He only avenue of credit was through his local bank. Credit was thus taken away from local individual business while big business enjoyed credit and in this manner big business was monopolized and for a time prospered and impoverished its local competitors. This helped to create the monopolistic business which has taken an unfair advantage of the farmer and this accounts for part of the disparity between the price of industrial products and the price of farm products.

In conclusion let it be remembered that America is yet a great and wealthy nation. America is not going to fail. All that we need to do is to use the sense which God gave us, get down to business and figure out what our mistakes have been and correct them. It will not be a pleasant task before we are willing to pay the price of correcting our errors. When we get ready to correct our errors of the past and present; there are about three things we shall need to do, namely:

First, we are going to have to cut and slash the public expense. We will quit spending \$2.75 for public expense where we spent \$1.00 between 1910 and 1915. We shall have to get down to business and spend about \$1.25 to \$1.50 where we spent \$2.00 to \$2.75 in 1910 to 1915. So far as I am concerned, this discloses that I feel that all this talk about solving the present depressed conditions by increased public bond issues is just so much hooey and is the administering of poison to a sick man. We are not going to cure conditions by increasing the taxes on mortgaged homes and increasing the tax burden on impoverished agriculture and half time industry. We are not going to cut the public expense until we are ready to cut public salaries and pay to the public the bank for the purpose of saving the American people are capable of running themselves and do not need a public guardian and inspector to inspect and manage us every time we turn around.

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FIRE LOSSES IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, March 18.—The monthly compilation of fires and losses for the month of February, 1931, by Douglas A. Graham, State Fire Marshal, shows a total of 285 fires with losses aggregating \$352,002, as compared with the February, 1930 statement, which shows a decrease of 61 in the number of fires but an increase in losses amounting to \$20,014. This increase in losses is accounted for by five fires in Franklin county with losses totaling \$111,700.

In the classification of causes, sparks on roofs occupy first place with 54 fires and losses of \$16,660; chimneys and flues come next with 43 fires and losses of \$26,881. Stoves, furnaces, etc., occupy third place with 22 fires and losses amounting to \$7,388; fourth place is occupied by electricity with 20 fires and losses of \$13,903. Fires of unknown cause, however, totaled 69, with losses reaching \$221,515. Fires resulting from carelessness with matches, cigars and cigarettes reached the very low level of 14 and losses aggregating \$1,350.

KEENEY TO TALK IN FARM UNION PROGRAM

H. C. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union and vice president of the National Farmers' Union, is scheduled to speak in the March National Farm and Home program of his organization on Wednesday, March 18. His subject, "Farm Organizations and Co-operation" is of great interest to agriculturalists throughout the country.

He will point out facts concerning the value of farm organization and co-operation in performing the marketing and other tasks which are so vital in profitable farming.

The message is to be broadcast from the Chicago NBC studios over a nationwide network during the National Farm and Home Hour, 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

IT'S THE FARMER WHO PAYS
 A farmer has to give a bushel of wheat for six loaves of bread; but a bushel of wheat will produce about 65 loaves of bread.

A farmer has to give five bushels of wheat for a straw hat containing about three ounces of straw. When a farmer sells wheat he pays the freight on the wheat. When he buys flour he pays the freight on the flour.

When a farmer buys he asks, "what do you want for that?" When he sells he asks "What will you give me for this?" The other man fixes both of the prices.

It is more remunerative for the distributor to spend a few hours distributing farm products than it is for farmers to spend weeks and months producing them.

City workers have an eight-hour day and a certainty of wages for their labor. Farmers have a sixteen-hour day and no certainty of wages.

In industry all workers are paid wages. In agriculture the farmer's wife and children often have to give free labor.

The industrial producer controls the marketing of his product and sells it on a cost plus basis. The farmer throws his product onto a speculative exchange where it is sold on a cost minus basis.

A PLEA AGAINST PARCEL POST RATE INCREASE
 Beattie, Kans., Feb. 28, 1931.
 Dear Editor:
 I see Postmaster General Brown is trying to get the postage rates and Parcel Post raised, in order to overcome the growing deficit but before they can do it, it must have the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. McKellar and Morris say this move is to help out the Express Companies and add heavier burden on the dirt farmer. The Lord knows they have burdens enough to carry. As it is, their backs have no humps but are terribly swayed.

That's what the Parcel Post was established for—to help the farmer. About all the farmer shops or has shipped in comes by Parcel Post, so why raise the rates? I can't see why they want to raise the wages and shorter hours. The Rural Route carrier of the employees, only works about four hours per day. Anyway, when the roads are good and they will all soon be graded or paved, if they don't like their jobs, why don't they quit them as lots of good men are anxious to take their place at lower wages. It is giving the farmer the Parcel Post rates as they are. You know what the Express Company will do to us. This is a serious condition and should have attention from all the farmers.

J. D. STOSZ.
 P. S. I see in Western Kansas the farmers are feeding fresh hen eggs to their hogs by the bushel and in Arkansas the farmers are starving. Can you beat it?

HE HAS A FOLLOWING
 "Ye my Friends," said the theological lecturer, "some admire Moses, who instituted the old law; some Paul, who spread the new. But after all, which character in the Bible has had the largest following?"
 As he paused, a voice from the back bench shouted "Ananias."

Send for My New Booklet
 DR. J. M. GAUME
 Rectal Specialist
 184 North Eighth Phone 3508

PILES

Cured Without the Knife
 WHY SUFFER LONGER?

My Ambulant Method
 is so mild that no time is lost from your duties, no hospital, merely come to my office for treatment. If your case is accepted I GUARANTEE A CURE. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. I have just installed the latest type equipment for Colon therapy or colonic drainage. Send for My New Booklet
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Farmers Union Jobbing Association Grain and Merchandising News

The shipment of canned fruits ordered by The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, should reach Kansas City, Friday, March 13th. The notice we had in The Kansas Union Farmer a short time ago announcing our connection with The Sutter Packing Company, has resulted in several inquiries and we anticipate a large distribution of these Quality Products.

We hope to have a supply on hand at all times as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. These products are grown and packed by a co-operative company in California. The peaches, pears and apricots are sold to you under our own "UNION GOLD" label. The number of orders for UNION CERTIFIED oils and greases has increased very materially in the past thirty days. This, of course, is due largely to the fact that so many new farmers Union Oil Companies are lining up with The Union Oil Company to handle these products. Mr. Cowden, of the Union Oil Company states that orders for new bulk station equipment are increasing every week. We hope it will be necessary for them to operate their compounding plant night and day for the next few months.

Your orders may be sent either direct to The Farmers Oil Co., or to The Farmers Union Jobbing Association. For information or assistance in forming local oil companies, we suggest you write direct to Mr. Cowden, President, Union Oil Co., North Kansas City, Mo.

The officers of The Farmers Union Managerial Association will soon be making plans for the Spring Meeting which will probably be held during the latter part of May. Any suggestions as to what you managers want in the way of a program will be gratefully received by either Mr. C. B. Thowe, President, Alma, Kansas or Mr. T. C. Belden, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers National Grain Corporation News

NEW COLORADO ORGANIZATION

Organization of the Colorado Grain Growers, Inc., is announced at Denver by a committee composed of representatives of the Colorado Wheat Growers Association and of the farmer elevator interests of the state. The new organization marks the culmination of an effort to provide a grain marketing association that opens the way for all types of cooperative associations in the state and individual producers, as well, to participate in the national grain marketing program as developed by the Federal Farm Board and Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The new organization will be a stockholder of Farmers National Grain Corporation, taking over the stock held by the Colorado Wheat Growers Association. The latter organization, in turn, will become a stockholder of the Colorado Grain Growers, Inc., and will continue to carry out its contracts with growers in Colorado. Stock of the new organization will be sold on the basis of bushelage handled or produced. Articles of incorporation have been prepared and signed by representatives of both elevator and pooling groups and will be filed under the laws of Delaware.

WHEAT SALES APPROVED

John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, under date of February 28, issued the following statement with reference to the announcement by The Grain Stabilization Corporation of its plan to sell sufficient wheat abroad during the next four months to clear the ports at the Gulf, the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific Northwest for the coming of the new crop:

"The clear-cut and definite announcement made public by Mr. George S. Milnor, president of The Grain Stabilization Corporation, and confirmed by Mr. Alexander Legge chairman of the American Farm Board, is, in my opinion, the most constructive and reassuring announcement that has so far been made. It will clear the atmosphere of much apprehension which has been prevalent throughout the exporting and importing countries regarding the quantity of wheat which the United States of America might suddenly decide to throw upon the world's markets.

"Thirty-five million bushels (the maximum amount The Stabilization Corporation announced would be offered) will indeed be regarded as a very moderate contribution, as compared with the theoretical millions which have been suggested so frequently during the past few months among those engaged in the grain and milling trades throughout the world.

"I heartily commend Mr. Milnor's action in informing the public in such a candid and emphatic manner the exact program of his corporation, and I believe when importing countries and other exporting countries grasp the fact that the maximum quantity of wheat that will be offered for shipment from the United States during the next four months will average less than nine million bushels per month, and that it will not be offered at lower prices than those current in other exporting countries for wheat of similar quality and value, the announcement will have a beneficial and reassuring effect upon the world's markets."

Life Insurance Notes

The Representatives of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company for Nebraska, and those for Kansas are in a 60 day production contest. The contest ends the last day of this month. So far the race is pretty even, Nebraska was a little ahead at the half way mark.

The Kansas men are making a special effort for one week starting the 23rd, to "Bring home the bacon." So if some one drives in your yard next week and offers to give you some Life Insurance service do not be surprised. We would suggest that you listen to his story, it will be well worth your while. If you are a cooperater you appreciate the difference between an institution run for service and one run for profit.

More farmers are learning of the advantages of having their life insurance in a company run for the benefit of farmers. While last year was the greatest year the company has ever had, this year is starting out twice as well. The January and February production is more than twice the amount for the same period last year. During 1930 there were 68 Kansas Representatives who wrote one or more applications. One Kansas agent wrote 62 applications. There are several Farmers Union families who have a large amount of Farmers Union life insurance. The E. E. Harrison family of St. John, Stafford county have five policies for a total of \$22,000.00. The Lear family has a total of \$16,000.00. The Collins family of Williamsburg have \$14,000.00. At Brewster there are four Millers who have a total of \$20,000.00. There are a large number of Farmers Union men in Kansas who are protecting their families and estate with a Ten Thousand Dollar policy in their own Farmers Union Company.

Ordinarily the production in Kansas is considerably ahead of that of Nebraska but for some reason the Nebraska boys are about to run away with the contest. The contest started as a result of a challenge by F. C. Crocker, state manager of Nebraska. The winners are to receive free oyster soup. Evidently those Cornhuskers like soup. In order to pep up the Kansas boys prizes have been offered. For the fulltime men a Stetson hat is the first prize. Among the part time men the winner will receive a leather briefcase. Jess L. Peterson of Farlington, Kansas and Neil Dunaway of Winfield are out in the lead for the Stetson hat but Tom Wells, Harley Watts, W. N. Carlson or some one else is apt to step in and grab it at the last minute. At the present time J. C. Schneider is leading for the briefcase but this "Bring Home the Bacon" week may change things.

Rex Lear.

ENOUGH'S ENOUGH

A young salesman, whose wife was making a prolonged visit at the home of her parents, became quite excited on receiving the following telegram: "Twins arrived, doing fine, more later."

He rushed to the nearest telegraph office and wired to his wife: "My gosh kid, countermend later order, two is plenty?"

LOST SOUL?

A deacon in a church was seriously ill. He was a popular man, so a bulletin was posted at the church regarding his condition. It read:

"One o'clock. Deacon Jones very ill."