

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

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THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECLARES WAR ON THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT, THE FARM BOARD AND THE FARMERS

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N IS RECOGNIZED AGAIN

Arthur T. Riley, manager of the Jobbing Association branch at Salina, left Wednesday, April 30, to take a position with the Stabilization Corporation. He will assist in merchandising wheat holdings in the southwest. This is not only a recognition of the Jobbing Association, but is also a recognition of the splendid ability shown by Mr. Riley in handling the business of the Salina office.

Mr. Riley has been with the Jobbing Association ten years, coming in to the work as office boy. Six years ago, he was placed in charge of the Salina office, and has built a business record here that is enviable. He believes in the Farmers Union, and in the future of the cooperative movement.

He is a pleasant, likable man, and while we wish him every success in his new position, we shall miss him very much here in the headquarters of the Kansas Farmers Union.

LEGGE COMMENTS ON C. OF C. RESOLUTION

In response to requests by newspaper correspondents, Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board made the following comment on the resolution relating to the Agricultural Marketing Act adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual meeting:

The Chamber of Commerce proposes to make the Farm Board impotent and would sponsor another national conference to adopt some more resolutions of sympathy for agriculture.

That action simply confirms what we told you membership of that organization Wednesday. They are for something to help the farmer only until they find out it works.

Naturally, we had hoped they would support our efforts to aid agriculture, but if they are going to oppose us we (continued on page 4)

FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION

Indications that the stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation will market through the national co-operative a tremendous volume of the 1930 grain crop are borne out in the results of a preliminary survey just completed by the organization department of the corporation, it was announced today.

"With organization work going forward at an increasingly rapid pace throughout the entire area covered by the stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation—and this embraces all grain territory of the United States—an accurate estimate of the total amount of grains of the 1930 crops that will be handled by these stockholders is, of course, impracticable," said W. L. Stahl, vice-president in charge of organization. "In every section additional elevators daily are being acquired by these stockholders and hundreds of individual farmers are joining the co-operative organization that operate on a membership basis. These activities continue up to and on through the harvest season, with the result that any estimate now given of the total number of bushels of grains to be handled likely would fall far short of the final figures. On the other hand, it is readily conceivable that a poor crop return might reduce the total."

"However, on the basis of present conditions, as to both organization progress and crop prospects, it appears that the total volume of all grains that will be marketed through the Farmers National Grain Corporation by its stockholders will closely approach 400,000,000 bushels. This will easily be the largest volume of grain ever handled by a single marketing agency."

"Recent progress of the Farmers National Grain Corporation has been such as to indicate that the corporation will be in position fully to care for the great volume of grain turned over to it by its stockholders. Within the next few days, it is expected, definite announcement will be made concerning the opening of branch offices (continued on page 4)

Big Business as Represented in the United States Chamber of Commerce Has Come Out Into the Open and Shown Its Teeth in a Bitter Snarl of Rage Against the Government Program of Aiding Agriculture

Part of their resolution reads as follows:

We accordingly express our continued opposition to the use of government funds in providing capital for the operation of agricultural co-operatives and for the buying and selling of commodities for the purpose of attempted stabilization. We condemn as a permanent policy of government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies and support the proposal for an amendment of the agricultural marketing act to repeal the authority of the federal farm board to use federal funds for such a purpose.

We advocate the continuance of the federal farm board as a proper agency, conducted at federal expense, for the gathering and circulation of authoritative information, for ascertaining conditions of overproduction, for advice as to its prevention, and for assistance toward the solution of the numerous and important business problems affecting agriculture both in production and in marketing.

Congressman Fort of New Jersey, one of the authors of the Agricultural Marketing Act, says that his Committee and Congress would stand by the Act.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking for Mr. Hoover's Administration, told these representatives of big business, that the most of the opposition to the Farm Board resulted from a "fatheaded self satisfied desire to be content with things as they are." He praised the President's activities in behalf of the farmers, saying, "Thank God I am serving a chief who sees through mistakes to the welfare of twenty seven and a half million Americans."

Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, faced this group of business pirates, and told them in no uncertain tones that there would be no backing down on the part of the Farm Board in carrying out the intentions of the Marketing Act. Mr. Legge said in part as follows:

"Congress definitely committed this country to the principle of cooperative marketing of farm products," Legge continued. "The farm board believes that principle is sound and the only one that really will give the farmer a chance to get his fair share of the national income. The country generally and business men for the most part gave their approval to the agricultural marketing act before it became a law. I am sorry to say there has been considerable evidence the last several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of co-operation only so long as it didn't work. When it became apparent that a means had been provided that really would help the farmer get organized co-operatively so that he, as other producers, would have some voice in determining the sale price of his commodity, the effort was branded as government price fixing, putting the government in business, etc. And all this notwithstanding the fact they had declared unmistakably for the principle of co-operative marketing only a year previously."

Aid to Labor and Business

"I do not recall in years gone by hearing you business men making any such complaint against government aid to the manufacturing industry, to transportation and to finance. And these all played their part in adding to the disadvantages of the farmer, as did also the preferential treatment to labor through immigration restriction and other measures."

"We are not complaining about what the government has done for others, but it does seem to us these beneficiaries ought to be willing that the farmer also be given a helping hand."

"Glad You're In Open"—Legge Grants C. of C. That Much As An Enemy of Farm Board. (The Capital's Washington Bureau)

Washington, May 2.—Chairman Alexander H. Legge of the farm board today issued the following statement handing it straight to the United States Chamber of Commerce for its resolution that the farmer is entitled to "sympathy"—but little else. Chairman Legge said:

"The Chamber of Commerce proposes to make the farm board impotent and would sponsor another national conference to adopt some more resolutions of sympathy for agriculture."

"That action simply confirms what we told the membership of that organization Wednesday—they are for something to help the farmer only until they find out it works."

"Naturally, we had hoped they would support our efforts to aid agriculture, but if they are going to oppose us we are glad they have come out in the open. It's much easier to deal with an enemy who is squarely against you than one who pretends to be friendly but fights you behind your back."

"Our client is the farmer and we are going to continue to serve him just as the agricultural marketing act intended we should—for his benefit, not the benefit of someone else."—Topeka Daily Capital.

This session of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce was packed with grain men, and commission men representing every business dealing in farm products. Every Board of Trade was represented there. Of course they will snarl when they see their strangle hold on the farmers slipping. This resolution does not scare anyone. In fact, it sounds more like a "Swan song" than anything else; it is like the dying flurry of a harpooned whale, and it will prove a boomerang. It will do more to solidify the sentiment back of the Farm Board than anything that has happened since the passage of the Marketing Act.

Mr. Hoover's Administration has fulfilled the campaign pledge made to the American farmers by putting into effect a national program to aid in bringing Agriculture back to a parity with the other great industries, and no party, no set of politicians will dare to set aside this program, until it has had a chance to thoroughly try out the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

This paper sent a telegram to each of the United States Senators and Congressmen of this State, not because we felt any doubt of the position they would take in the matter, but we wanted an expression from them in order to reassure the farmers of Kansas that there was no need to get excited over this action of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Kansas is indeed fortunate in the stand its public men have taken on this farm problem.

With the exception of one answer, there is no quibbling or wabbling in their statements; they are outspoken in their support of the Administration and of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Every farmer should write to his senator and congressman commending them for their splendid stand in this matter.

The telegram and the answers to it, are printed below.

Senators Arthur Capper, Henry Allen; Representatives U. S. Guyer, W. H. Sproul, W. P. Lamberson, James G. Strong, Clifford Hope, Homer Hoch, W. A. Ayers, Chas. I. Sparks.

The resolution passed yesterday by the United States Chamber of Commerce asking for the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act is a direct challenge of defiance to the Administration and to the Agricultural interests of the country. The farmers of this state have a right to know how you stand on this question. Wire me at once.

A. M. Kinney, Editor,
Kansas Union Farmer.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Editor,
Kansas Union Farmer.

I cannot for one moment approve the suggestion made by the United States Chamber of Commerce in resolution relative to agricultural marketing act adopted yesterday. Any such action as they suggest would be most harmful at this time to the agricultural industry. I am thoroughly in accord with the policy of the Federal Farm Board and shall do everything possible to see that they have a fair chance to go on with the program already inaugurated by Chairman Legge and his Associates. I shall vigorously oppose any attempt on the part of the United States Chamber of Commerce or any one else to amend the Marketing Act so that the Farm Board would be deprived of the right given it by Congress to make loans to the National Grain Corporation and farmers co-operatives. The effect of the Chamber of Commerce proposal is to limit the Federal Farm Board to the collection of statistics and information, the distribution of this information and the giving of advice as a farm relief program. This is nothing but a joke. I think the Federal Government should in good faith back the co-operative movement and under the Agricultural Marketing Act passed by Congress and approved by the President the only way this can be done effectively is through a program such as the Farm Board is now trying so hard to work out. If this plan fails after having had a fair trial, then we can try something else that has the approval of the farming industry.

Arthur Capper.

Mr. A. M. Kinney.

Have no sympathy with attitude in resolution United States Chamber of Commerce on farm legislation. Constructive help and not criticism is needed. Farm Marketing Act should have full and fair trial.

Homer Hoch.

(Continued on page two)

PLAIN TALK FROM ALEXANDER LEGGE

If the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has a sense of humor, which perhaps is doubtful, it must have enjoyed Chairman Legge's speech yesterday, holding up the mirror to that somewhat stodgy organization in its annual convention at Washington, and giving it a bird's eye view of itself. Nothing better, or so good, has happened in some time.

Such a speech coming from a farmer would have fallen with a dull and ineffectual thud. The charm of it is that it came from a captain of industry, whose credentials are beyond cavil and controversy.

Mr. Legge reviewed the agricultural question. He recited from the record how the United States Chamber of Commerce had taken a hand, recognizing its seriousness for the entire country, how it had made surveys, reports and recommendations, how it had called upon itself to get busy and do certain things which he enumerated how it finally took a referendum of its affiliated and subsidiary organizations, how they had come back with evasive, unwholesome indorsements of the program and then how nothing more happened or was done.

A picture of "much cry and little wool," of pretentious promises and no fulfillment, of windy talk without action. Mr. Legge's reminder to the Chamber of Commerce of its record ranks with masterpieces of its kind.

The complacency of established institutions is characteristic and notorious, whatever institutions they may be. Mr. Legge punctured this one trait of the record without mercy and with a gay irreverence calculated to give joy to the wicked. In behalf of agriculture at bay he advised the industrialists: "I do not recall in years gone by hearing you business men making any such complaint against government aid that was extended to the manufacturing industry, to transportation or to finance." In industrial circles it is considered polite to pass over such logical discrepancies. There was a smashing of Chamber of Commerce crockery at yesterday's convention at Washington.

Whether Mr. Legge's speech will mark an end to industrialism's superiority complex in dealing with the farmer and agriculture it was at least a shot heard around the world. Complacency, complacency and complacency were effectively punctured by the record. But in his speech Chairman Legge gave industrial leaders some very serious specific things to think about, if agricultural prosperity means anything to them. There is evidence, he said, in the present depression "that one of the prime causes of unemployment and lack of business activity is the lack of farm purchasing power." Referring to the closing down of lumber mills he reminded them that "over 50 per cent of the decline in lumber buying as compared to the higher records of years past is represented in reduced farm purchasing." And he appealed in industrialism: "We are not complaining about what the government has done for others, but it does seem to us that these beneficiaries ought to be willing that the farmer also be given a helping hand from the same source, so that he too will be in position to take care of himself in the economic system that has been built up in this country so largely by special favors."

If there was in spots an angry tone in Mr. Legge's plain talk to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, or some of his heavier sentences in it a note of discouragement with the magnitude of his job, some reason for such a feeling in even a resolute man can easily be found. He has the immense power of industrialism on his back in the East, and in the West division. There are farm leaders who are primarily interested in their jobs. There are many farmers who are his critics, and others who have no faith whatever in governmental action. The Capital this week received a letter from a Kansas farmer who merely jeered farm relief as sheer bunc. There are farmers who lack vision and expect little or no share in America's notorious prosperity because they never have had it. They don't believe it is in the cards. In Alexander Legge at least they have found a champion who maintains that agriculture not only is entitled to be but actually can be prosperous.—Editorial in Topeka Daily Capital.

1187 CAMPS IN NATIONAL FORESTS OFFER MODIFIED WILDERNESS LIFE

The average pleasure-seeking visitor to the National Forests likes to be reasonably wild and "woolly" says Assistant Forester L. F. Kneipp of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "But, although he wants to get back to nature, he has developed certain standards of comfort, neatness, sanitation, and care in the use of fires, not always attainable in the open forest. Moreover, contrary to popular belief, he is strongly gregarious in disposition and likes to camp in the neighborhood of others of his kind."

These tendencies have made it possible to reduce the hazards to public health and property which otherwise would result from the presence of millions of people in the National Forests each summer, Mr. Kneipp says. By making available suitable (continued on page 4)

C. A. WARD BROADCASTS OVER WIBW

President of The Kansas Farmers Union Makes a Ringing Speech for Cooperation

Ladies and Gentlemen of the radio audience—

It affords me great pleasure tonight to come to you with a brief message. I represent a great potential militant and organized band of farmers of Kansas known as the Kansas Farmers Union.

First, I pause to pay my respects to the senior Senator from Kansas, the Hon. Arthur Capper who, through his kindness and generosity has made these broadcasts possible. Senator Capper is nationally known as a friend to the farmers of this country and his constructive measures in Congress from time to time bear evidence of this fact.

The Farmers Union is not a new organization, as some would seem to imply. It has been on the battle field and untiringly at the head of a great forward movement for the farmers of this country for more than a quarter of a century.

Its purposes are the same today as they were 27 years ago when ten poor farmers banded themselves together in Raines County, Texas, that they might bring their industry to an equality with other branches of industry thus demonstrating the truthfulness of that immortal clause in our National Constitution of the United States, which proclaims to the world that "all men are created equal."

The fundamental purposes of the Farmers Union are unselfish in their application, and as a code of ethics, are certainly worth while and contribute to National life and citizenship in their relationship to the economic conditions of our country.

From the origin of our great organization, we have stood for the application of the Golden Rule and the securing of equity and justice. We have sought to teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy, and the equitable process of marketing. We strive to systematize methods of production and distribution and are unalterably opposed to gambling in farm products by Boards of Trade and other speculators. We are striving to secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for the commodities of our farm declaring that we are entitled to cost of production plus a small margin of profit in the operation. We go on record as striving for



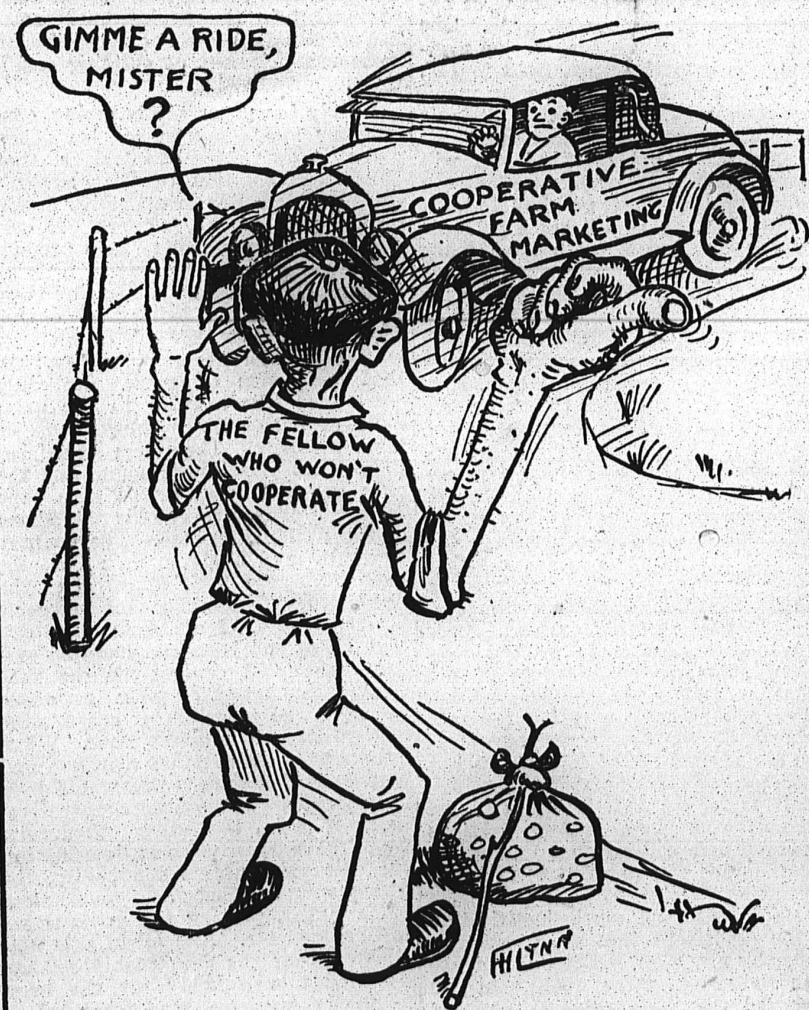
C. A. WARD

harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love amidst ourselves.

Our organization, the Farmers Union, has always been known and recognized as an outstanding marketing organization and it is very gratifying to the hundreds of thousands of our members throughout the United States to know that we are just ushering in the era of a new day and that the Government of this great nation has enacted into law a farm relief measure known as the Agricultural Marketing Act. It, among other things of tremendous import, attempts to assist the farmers in setting up a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing system, thus minimizing and preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

This National legislation was not secured in a day, nor arrived at without years of toil. Many a battle was fought with only disappointment and disparage as a result. Great and courageous farm leaders of all farm organizations have spent years in sacrifice; they have gone down in disappointment, sailed through seas of blood for the betterment of agricultural conditions in this country and the ushering in of the building up of the cooperative movement which in my opinion, has come to stay. We have lived to see the results of their toil. Many of these leaders have gone to their fathers. The time will come when men and women through memory will rise up and call them blessed.

It is not my purpose in this brief address to discuss the Marketing Act (continued on page 4)



THE HITCH-HIKER

The hitch-hiker stands by the side of the road And flags every car as it passes; When drivers refuse to add to their load, He curses the prosperous classes.

We have these hitch-hikers in all walks of life Who sponge on the labor of others; They stand back, aloof from worry and strife, But ride at expense of their brothers.

They whine about prices they get for their wheat, They lose on their hogs and their cattle; Yet all they can do is to holler and bleat, While others are fighting their battle.

They will not pay dues to the Union, for fear Their leaders may pilfer a nickel; They would rather throw wrenches into the gear, Than to aid in sharpening the sickle.

They are ready to tell you, the farmers won't stick And are always willing to prattle Of how the mistakes we have made, make them sick; They are full of this poisonous tattlet.

I wonder sometimes, if they'll ever get wise To the fact that God helps the willing; And that he who would win the game and the prize, Must serve in the chase and the killing.

—A. M. KINNEY.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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A. M. Kinney, Editor and Manager
Mary Riley, Editor Junior and Women's Page

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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.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930



McPherson, Kansas, April 28, 1930.

Editor, The Kansas Farmers Union:

The headline in the April 24 issue "Federal Farm Board Headed Off Panic Last October," is, according to most of us farmers, wrong, absolutely wrong. We believe that farm legislation and the resulting farm board is the cause of the present disastrous panic. Because the business of this country, the United States, cannot be run by the government as said business is in the hands of monopolies and trusts and whenever the Government butts in the people have to suffer and without a doubt will be held down as long as this so-called Farm Board butts in. It is my opinion that we are only beginning to get cleaned up.

I am a farmer, live on a farm and have been here all my life, also have had plenty experience in public office, but in this Farm Relief yoke I am from Missouri and have to be shown.

JOHN OSTLIND.

COMMENT

In the above letter, Mr. Ostlind is taking exactly the same position in regard to the farm legislation and the Federal Farm Board, as the old line grain trade; they too, take the position that the government must not interfere in business; yet the government has always interfered more or less with business in this country. Under the Esch-Cummings law, the railroads are guaranteed rates sufficient to earn them five and three quarters per cent on their investment; the government is paying subsidies to ship owners, in order, as they say, to keep our flag on the high seas. There is scarcely an industry in the United States which has not been favored by government interference in business. The farming industry alone, up to the present time, has been allowed to function in any haphazard manner as far as the marketing of farm products is concerned, and it has been bled white by these same monopolies and trusts which Mr. Ostlind mentions. The prices of farm products have been made the playthings of as unscrupulous a band of pirates as ever roamed the seas under the black flag.

Agriculture has been suffering for a good many years before the government "budded in" and passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, which is intended to aid by helping us to build our own cooperative marketing institutions. The National Grain Corporation is a farmer owned and farmer controlled marketing company, and the only part the government has in its operation is the furnishing of finance to help it get started. All control over the corporation was relinquished by the Federal Farm Board on April 8th, when the new board of directors was elected; from now on this National Grain Corporation will be on its own feet, and function entirely as a farmer owned and farmer controlled cooperative marketing company.

The success of these monopolies and trusts which Mr. Ostlind mentions, has been mainly due to two reasons; first to a splendid organization, and second to special privileges granted to them by men in public office. The history of this country is a history of laws passed in favor of wealth and big business; but the Agricultural Marketing Act is the first attempt by our government to aid in rebuilding agriculture into a prosperous industry. It has almost been destroyed by the very interests which today are loudest in their protests about the government getting into business.

It seems strange that a farmer should align himself with these interests, when every farm organization in the country, all of our State Boards of Agriculture, the Extension Departments of our Agricultural Colleges, and the President and Congress of our country believe that something can be done to relieve farmers of some of the handicaps under which it is functioning at the present time.

It would seem at least, that the farmers should be willing to give this legislation a fair trial instead of standing aloof and saying "That it cannot be done."

Any student of history knows, that everything new in the progress of the human race, has been met with the same chorus of criticism and bitter opposition, but after the change has proven a success, the same critics have been loudest in their praise of the new order.

Now in regard to the headline in the Kansas Union Farmer which Mr. Ostlind criticizes: There is not a thinking man in the country but what believes that the action of the Federal Farm Board in placing a loan price on wheat the 26th day of last October, was the first actual step taken to steady conditions brought about by the stock market crash. The following is an editorial from the Kansas City Times of May 1st:

HEADING OFF A WHEAT PANIC

One feature of the activities of the federal farm board stressed by Chairman Legge in his Washington address yesterday was the emergency nature of the operations. When the stock market crash was under way financiers got together and raised a huge pool to cushion the decline. There was nobody to do this for the farmers when wheat started down as a result of the general decline in business. Wheat began to drag other commodities down with it and the situation had the makings of a commodities panic.

The government stepped in through the provisions of the farm marketing act and did for the farmers what the financiers had done for the stock owners. Probably President Hoover did not enjoy having it done any more than he enjoyed urging the formation of the Wall street pool. It was an emergency action for a specific purpose.

Whether the operation will result in a loss is not yet known. But if it does, the results in heading off a panic in wheat and other commodities probably were worth the cost.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON, BY W. P. LAMBERTSON

We are thinking first of all of you and wondering how much destruction and suffering has been caused by the storm of Thursday. We hope it isn't as bad as our Eastern papers would indicate.

I was thrilled Monday to sit in with the National Chamber of Commerce in its biennial meeting. I met Julius Barnes and other leaders in the business world. The contact with these men from various sections at the luncheons was interesting. There's not much difference between them and our best farmers.

Mr. Legge's and Mr. Hyde's bold statements before the National Chamber, challenging their cooperation in attempting to solve the Farm Problem, were refreshing. Legge is the highest hope that Agriculture has today.

The National Chamber of Commerce advocated the highest proposed rates in the Tariff and the repeal of the Farm Act. This attempt to overthrow the agricultural program I do not believe is representative of the Chambers of the First District; neither do I believe that their attitude on the Tariff is that of the Republicans of Kansas.

Members of the House have the privilege of the Senate floor. Sitting

silently on the floor in the Senate, DePriest, the colored Representative, spent so much time over there this week during the Parker debate that he was causing a trend favorable to Parker from the Southern Senators until his friends withdrew him.

Every item in the Tariff Bill that we voted on separately in the House was held to the minimum. This proves that high tariffs are passed by logging tactics, where members scratch each others' backs for their special interests.

There were 1200 schedules agreed on in one vote in the tariff conference report. 1175 of them are designed to make you pay more for what you buy. There is nothing in it that will help the price of corn, hogs or wheat one dime. Equality for agriculture in any tariff bill is in an iridescent dream.

The commonly expressed tragedy of the tariff as it now leaves the House is that Chairman Hawley of Oregon got only free lumber and shingles while he was boosting all other industrial schedules to the skies.

THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECLARES WAR

(Continued from page one)

A. M. Kinney, Editor.

I feel that the resolution of the United States Chamber of Commerce asking for amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act was a hasty and ill advised result of the discontent of some marketing agencies of the east which were not included in the Farm Board Program. I do not believe it represents the best judgment of the business life of the middle west.

The law was passed with the firm hope that it would be beneficial to agriculture. An able Board is now seeking honestly to administer its provisions. To weaken it now as the United States Chamber of Commerce suggests would be unjust and injurious. I cannot believe that the Congress will take this resolution seriously. I shall oppose any effort to weaken this act.

Henry J. Allen

Mr. A. M. Kinney, There has been no bill introduced in either branch of Congress repealing Agricultural Marketing Act and probably will not be.

W. A. Ayers

Mr. A. M. Kinney.

Since the farmer has never controlled his markets this attempt to give him that economic advantage means an encroachment upon agencies already established for that purpose. It should have been apparent when the Act was passed that a struggle between marketing agencies and the new cooperatives would ensue. The fact that the inevitable is now taking place does not justify business interests in trying to upset the Agricultural Marketing Act unless they have something better to offer.

W. P. Lambertson.

A. M. Kinney, Editor.

Am surprised you should think it necessary to wire asking my position. Of course I will support the Agricultural Marketing Act. The United States Chamber of Commerce does not represent agricultural interests.

James G. Strong.

A. M. Kinney.

The action of the United States Chamber of Commerce practically asking the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act is uncalled for and shows their lack of sympathetic understanding of the Agricultural situation. Their acquiescence in its passage and the opposition to it at this time indicates plainly that they felt sure it would not be put in operation. This action should discredit the organization in the minds of all thinking people.

Ralph Snyder, President Kansas Farm Bureau

Mr. A. M. Kinney.

I voted for Farm Marketing Act in House last session and am supporting administration and Farm Board until it has been demonstrated by fair trial whether this means will bring effective relief to agriculture.

U. S. Guyer.

Editor A. M. Kinney.

I am for Marketing Act.

Charles I. Sparks.

Mr. A. M. Kinney.

Your wire received. Am not surprised at action of United States Chamber of Commerce as it has always opposed any effective plan for relief. Will oppose repeal of Act or any amendment along lines suggested in Chamber of Commerce resolutions.

Clifford R. Hope.

Mr. A. M. Kinney.

I am in favor of not only maintaining any advantages which agriculture can obtain from the Agricultural Marketing Act but am in favor of amending the act so as to give agriculture more advantages and possible agriculture more advantages as such action becomes desirable and possible. I consider the attitude of the National Chamber of Commerce short sighted and ill advised.

Clyde M. Reed, Governor.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

Oswego Farmers Union local met for their monthly social night at 101 schoolhouse, April 22. The meeting was called to order by Clarence Schmidt, Chairman of Social Committee.

A program in which a number of the community took part was the feature of the evening. The program was as follows:

Music—String Orchestra, Jim Redman, Orrin Wiggins, Ray Wiggins and Charlie Garret.

A paper on the order of a Literary Paper was read by Ralph Lewman. Recitation, Elmer Schmidt.

Duet—Mrs. Carl Gray and Miss Catherine Butts.

Reading—Helen Wiggins.

Dialogue—"Two sides to a question," Helen and Dale Morris, Lillie and Dale Irwin.

Reading—"Lips that touch liquor must never touch mine," Mrs. Clarence Ramsey.

Duet—Jim Redman and Esther Cunningham.

Reading—Ivon Strait.

Duet—Esther Cunningham and Inez Redman.

Reading—"Pertinent Questions" Lucille Schmidt.

Reading—"Patient Pa" Mrs. J. F. Perkins.

Reading—Gertrude O'Connell. Recitation—Mildred O'Connell.

Refreshments consisting of sandwiches, pickles, pie, cocoa and coffee were served by Mrs. L. L. Morris, Mrs. Herman Hurst and Miss Myrtle Farris acting on the refreshment and entertainment committee.

Scott City, April 26, 1930

Mr. A. M. Kinney
Dear Editor and Co-Workers:

Permit a little space for us fellows from western Kansas, please. We are all pretty happy again as we think now that we will be able to raise another good crop of wheat and pay off a bunch of notes and start some new accounts. Whether we get sixty cents or a dollar sixty doesn't count. Since there is much said about curtailing production we wish to voice the sentiment of thousands of substantial farmers who are farming to live, and to beauty, to build and to preserve the country side. Farmers who have for generations past refined the soil and introduced, cultured and caused to thrive our nation's food stuff. These farmers are not exploiters of both soil and society. They are the bone and sinew of a nation. They are the ones who give that nation its statement, its thinkers and its soldiers of the Cross and of the sword. And when this government speaks through its great leader in favor of curtailing production it does not speak to these "At Home" farmers but to these Corporations of men who are organized into groups for the purpose of making millions of dollars through exploiting the wheat raising business by reducing it to factory principles and methods. Killing off rural life and leaving the plains houseless. Blasting the business which is the very life of small towns. These Corporations bring in the vast armies of machinery, putting the small town retail and service man out of a job. Their commissary train or trucks take the business from the

(continued on page 4)

THE INSURANCE CORNER

We are announcing a contest among our agents for the year 1930. The basis of this contest will be the amount of premiums sent in during the year, and includes fire, hail, automobile, and any other classes of business that we might enter into during the time of the contest. The prizes will be announced at a later date. There will be a special prize for the high man or woman, perhaps a second and third prize, and then a gift for the next five or ten highest; then a gift for the next ten or twenty; and a prize of some kind for every person producing over a given amount of premiums.

Watch "The Insurance Corner" for the exact list of awards which will be made and which we will print some time during the next month. We are giving you notice at this time so you may begin your work now. Remember, the contest dates from January 1, 1930 to December 31, 1930. The awards will be sent out some time during January, 1931.

Mr. R. W. E. Fisher, of Winfield, was high man last year with over six thousand dollars of premiums. Let's see if we can't have ten men that high this year. If we do, each will be given a worth while gift of some kind. We have a lot of good agents who should be able to do as well as Mr. Fisher.

We expect to have a proposition for our people in the near future, whereby we will have the opportunity to write large schools and churches on such a basis that we can meet any competitor we might have, on any of these good risks. We feel that here is an opportunity to greatly increase our volume of business and the increase will be on the best risks there are in existence. Watch for the announcement on this soon.

Federal Farm Board News

The following address was prepared by Mr. Alexander Legge, Chairman, Federal Farm Board, for delivery at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, D. C. 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, April 30, 1930.

In talking to you about the work of the Federal Farm Board it is perhaps unnecessary to go into details and statistics to show that there is an agricultural problem since that has been well established by the many studies and years of public discussion with which members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are familiar.

Nevertheless, if you will indulge me for a few moments I am going to delve into the record of the past, particularly as it reflects what information was before you on the agricultural problem and your efforts to help find a solution.

Back in 1925 the National Industrial Conference Board made rather an extensive study of the situation and I believe that those of you who have read this report, which was published in 1926, will agree that it contained a statement that the nation was confronted with a serious problem in agriculture. That report, as you may recall, reached the conclusion that "American agriculture appears to have fallen out of step with the general economic development in the country."

A number of reasons were cited. A few of these in which we are particularly interested on this occasion were that farmers lacked national organization to deal with the surplus problem; lacked "organization and distribution" which could be minimized by "a more systematic contact between producer and consumer."

Fiscal, tariff and immigration policies, industrial efficiency, industrial, financial, trade and labor organization, transportation and credit were cited as other influences affecting agriculture adversely. Most of these, it was emphasized, were not new and go back to the World War period, even into the previous century.

While it (agriculture) has become inseparably involved in a network of interrelationships with a more and more highly organized system of industry, trade, finance, transportation and governmental activities," the report says, "it (agriculture) has so far not developed means for adjusting itself to this new situation."

The Industrial Conference Board reached the conclusion that the situation confronting agriculture could not be met by a political palliative. "If agriculture is confronted with fundamentally adverse conditions, making for a general and persistent inequity and maladjustment," it said, "they not only constitute a serious menace to the progress and prosperity of American industry, commerce, and trade, but are equally of great significance for our national welfare, for they deeply affect the future economic development, the social advancement, the political unity and the national security of the United States."

In the report business men were urged to give the agricultural problem further study and suggest remedies, with the result that the Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board appointed the so-called Nagel Commission, which made a long report, including numerous recommendations, that was published in November, 1927. Here is an outstanding bit of advice the Nagel report, agreeing fully with the one of the Industrial Conference Board as to the plight of agriculture and the causes, had to offer to business men: "In the meantime, suffice it to say, on the one hand, that no unrest as formidable as that witnessed among certain groups of farmers in recent years can be sustained without a real grievance; and, on the other, that sugar-coated political pills will provide no lasting relief for an ailment which has in some phases become more or less chronic."

And, again, speaking of the views of the individual members of the commission: "They are forced to the conclusion that the accepted economic measures do not fit, at least do not cover the farmer's case; and that this situation presents a new challenge to the report and that 'that which cannot be evaded or met with slogans.'"

On the subject of organized action by producers it was asserted that "cooperative movements which look to standardization of crops and more advantageous marketing may depend more immediately upon the farmer's own initiative; but here, too, private aid may prove to be effective, and certainly the state may give directions and stability by providing suitable authority and conditions."

The Nagel Commission made a number of suggestions for giving assistance to agriculture. A major one of these called for "stabilizing agricultural income by government aid." It was proposed that a Federal Farm Board be created to assist in doing this job somewhat in line with suggested legislation that had the approval of the Coolidge administration.

"The Commission feels very strongly," the report said, "that all who are concerned in the improvement of the agricultural income, and in its possible benefits to the business community and the public at large, should give serious consideration to the desirability of devising means by which the fluctuations of agricultural prices from year to year may be mitigated. The farmer is in this matter a victim of circumstances which are largely beyond his control of responsibility and in a certain definite degree against the public interest, that a measure of governmental effort to aid in protecting that interest may properly be invoked."

It was proposed that these stabilizing efforts should be through corporations financed jointly by farmers co-

operatives, private business interests and the Federal Government.

Urging financial support from business, the report said it would "be in the interests of business men to provide not only a share of the initial capital but a part of the working credit because the successful operation of such corporations would tend to prevent sudden curtailment of the buying power of agriculture through unchecked price declines and so would tend to stabilize general business and credit conditions."

And the commission sounded this warning: "In any case, if private business and banking interests do not consider it necessary or worth while to aid in agricultural stabilization in this way, their objections to the entrance of government into the banking business, serious as these are, will naturally lose much of their force."

I wish to remind you that the Nagel Commission recommended to the "Business interests" of the country that they could "render a great and permanent service to agriculture and to the nation" by setting up and endowing with adequate funds an agency to be known as "The National Agricultural Foundation." The first work of the foundation, it was suggested, would be classification of the nation's land resources with the object of putting production on a sound economic basis, the first essential in any program for permanent agricultural betterment. In addition it was proposed that the foundation should study the industrial utilization of farm products and other subjects; cooperate with Federal and state governments and be the agency for a variety of activities which for some reason or other could not be undertaken by governmental bodies or farmers' organizations.

With a winter to study the Nagel Commission report the Chamber at its annual meeting two years ago discussed the agricultural problem at considerable length. A special committee was designated to prepare recommendations. On August 31, 1928 these recommendations were submitted to the members in Referendum No. 52. That referendum committed the Chamber to the creation of a Federal Farm Board with authority to investigate and make recommendations to Congress but none to go ahead with the solution of the agricultural problem which had been characterized as such a serious one by both the Industrial Conference Board report and the report of the Nagel Commission.

In addition to that, however, it did go on record very definitely in favor of "the principle of cooperative marketing based upon the established right of the producer of agricultural commodities to act together in associations corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing and manufacturing, preparing for market handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce such products of persons so engaged."

Results of the referendum were announced on November 14, 1928. The vote in favor of the cooperative principle was overwhelming, 2816 to 117, and as you all know, these were member associations and not individuals doing the voting.

I am sure that most of you will agree that you know more about the agricultural situation and how to meet it than I do. A considerable percentage of your membership have made that quite clear, and perhaps the best answer I can make is the statement that if this be true, and you really do know so much about it, that the situation presents a very severe indictment of the organization which, having full information of the facts, has made so little effort to remedy the situation. Certainly none of you have seen any evidence of constructive action on the part of the Chamber of Commerce or the part of any of its affiliated organization, with the doubtful exception of taking a referendum two years ago, looking to a remedy that you know more about than I do in the situation, which your own investigators had warned, required substantial assistance if not from you, then from the Government.

Perhaps I should mention the fact that, while your national organization did adopt a policy of silence when Congress was framing the Agricultural Marketing Act, spokesmen of some of your member organizations appeared before the House Committee and endorsed the principles of that legislation.

One might find much justification in the statement that your attitude generally has been one of indifference if indeed not of antagonism; that you regarded the farm problem like the poor as something we have with us "always" and that you who are more fortunately situated, discussed it much along the same lines as the ladies are apt to refer to the household help question—something that had to be endured if one was to avoid having to do the work oneself.

It is true that there have been many public expressions of sympathy and feeling for the farmer, but let us be certain that in giving expression to this feeling that our hand reaches for the dollar in our own pocket and not the penny in his.

For a period of years following the deflation of 1920 and 1921, you probably had some justification for the belief that the rest of the country could go on being happy and prosperous regardless of the wretchedness and misery of those who were producing our food supplies. Anyhow, other business did prosper to a measurable extent for a considerable period before there was any improvement in the agricultural position. In the present depression, however, there is evidence that one of the prime causes of unemployment and lack of business activity is the lack of farm purchasing power.

Many of the lumber mills of the country are closing down, others are operating part time, and few if any of them are breaking even on the proposition; all due to a very sharp decline in the consumption of lumber in the country. It is perhaps natural for us to think of this in the terms

of steel, concrete, and other substitutes that have taken the place of lumber in many forms of construction, but the facts are that over fifty per cent of the decline in lumber buying as compared to the higher records of years past is represented in reduced farm purchasing. The farmer uses no substitute steel or concrete, or anything else, lumber still being the cheapest material from which he can build a home for himself or shelter for his livestock.

Why does this curtailment amount to almost cessation in farm buying? The answer is that under conditions existing in recent years and still prevailing there is nothing to encourage the farmer to improve his property.

One modern improvement on which the farmer has kept strictly up-to-date is the farm mortgage. Most of them have that. The farmer's struggle has been one of meeting the payments on the mortgage, a struggle in which he has fallen in a very large number of cases, and the record of foreclosures and forced sale of farm property is still running high. When his financial position is such that he cannot tell whether it is going to be possible for him to retain his farm, why should he undertake to build improvements, even if it were possible for him to get the money or credit with which to do so?

The mortgages on farm land made ten years ago are almost universally renewed on a lower appraised value and cases are all too frequent that where a man borrowed fifty per cent of the then appraised value of the land, he is now confronted with a new appraisal fifty per cent of the former one, which, with the same margin of safety to the lender, means that the amount of the loan is cut in half. Improvements have been limited largely to the class called "check-book" farmers, who spend their incomes on a piece of land instead of trying to derive incomes from it. One could go on indefinitely outlining this situation, and lumber is not the only illustration.

After many years of discussion and deliberation Congress finally passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, which many of you people are now branding as socialistic or anarchistic, and complaining of interference with, or necessitating some readjustment in the present system of handling certain commodities.

You doubtless all remember the old story of the preacher who was called to fill another clergyman's pulpit. After being cautioned not to bear down on the liquor question because Deacon Jones, who was one of the best supporters, was also very fond of his toddy, and not to attack racing because Deacon Smith kept a racing stable, etc., he very naturally asked the question as what it would be safe to talk about. The reply was that he might attack the Mayor, for he was safe to give them hell because there were none of them in the congregation.

It is rather difficult for us to see how progress can be made toward improvement in the agricultural marketing situation without necessitating some readjustment of existing conditions.

Nearly ten years of discussion, controversy and compromise led Congress, in its wisdom, to declare that permanent solution of the agricultural problem lies in collective action on the part of the farmers. It created the Farm Board to help producers organize for such action, both as to production and marketing of their crops, the purpose being to enable them to put their industry on economic parity with other industries. In that legislation Congress definitely committed this country to the principle of cooperative marketing of farm products. The Farm Board believes that principle is sound and the only one that really will give the farmer a chance to get his fair share of the national income. The country generally and business men for the most part gave their approval of the Agricultural Marketing Act before it became a law. I am sorry to say that there has been considerable evidence the past several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of cooperation only so long as it didn't work. When it became apparent that a means had been provided that really would help the farmer get organized cooperatively so that he, like other producers, would have some voice in determining the sale price of his commodity, the effort was branded as government price fixing, putting the government in business, etc. And all of this notwithstanding the fact that they had declared unmistakably for the principle of cooperative marketing only a year previously.

I do not recall in years gone by of hearing you business men making any such complaint against government aid—that was extended to the manufacturing industry, to transportation and to finance. And these all played their part in adding to the disadvantages of the farmer as did also the preferential treatment to labor through immigration restriction and other measures.

We were not complaining about what the government has done for others but it does seem to us that these beneficiaries ought to be willing that the farmer also be given a helping hand from the same source so that he, too, will be in position to take care of himself in the economic system that has been built up in this country so largely by special favors.

Farmers constitute nearly one-third of our population. For the most part they have been producing and selling blindly as individuals with the result they have little or nothing to say about what their product brings. Costs of production can be passed along to the buyer by nearly everyone but the farmer. Unorganized, he has to take for his product what the other fellow is willing to give him.

(continued next week)

Traffic Cop—"Young lady, do you know anything about the traffic laws of this city?"

Fair Motorist—"A little, Cap. I help you?"

Junior Co-operators

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmer's 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, the child 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:

As you see, we've decided to follow the suggestions of so many of you and publish our list of members just once a month, if that suits everybody. So everyone who wants to appear on our list, be sure to send in your letters before the first Thursday in June—let's have a long, long list. Let's try for at least another half column of names—think we can?

And here we have our lesson for May, too. It's a good one—let's see how many of you will get a grade of—say—ninety on it!

Do all of you know what the 11th day of May is? It's the very nicest day of all the year for all boys and girls—It's Mother's Day!

I wonder if you all know how Mother's Day began? A girl named Ann Jarvis, who lived in Philadelphia, originated Mother's Day—a day for showing Mother by some special effort of love and devotion our gratitude for all the things she does for us. Her friends liked the idea and the thing spread until in 1913 Congress passed a resolution naming the second Sunday in May, as the official "Mother's Day."

Of course, mother always likes the things we buy for her—but how much she appreciates the things we can make and do with our very own hands. Don't you think it would be nice to make her something yourself—wouldn't a lovely box of home made candy make her happy? A box filled with two kinds—divinity and fudge—would look awfully nice—and taste even better, I know! The boys can do their parts by helping, by giving very candy maker knows is a most important part of the rite, and by cracking and shelling the nuts. Or if you're not fortunate in having a sister to do the actual "brewing"—try it yourself—I know lots of boys who make marvelous candy—and cakes, too! Find a pretty box, some tissue paper and bright ribbon—and you'll have the nicest Mother's Day present possible.

I'll give you my two favorite recipes for these candies—they're both very simple if you follow the directions carefully. Remember, it's very important to follow instructions.

Be careful not to overcook the fudge and you will have a smooth, creamy candy, instead of the grainy kind. Let the candy cool before beating it, because beating it when it is hot also tends to make it grainy. Here are some "success secrets" which you'll want to memorize before beginning:

1. Cook the candy in a perfectly smooth saucepan large enough to allow it to "boil up."
2. Cook creamy candies without stirring after the sugar has dissolved.
3. Wash down sugar crystals from side of pan with cheesecloth, wrapped on a fork and dipped in cold water.
4. Cook creamy candies before beginning to beat.
5. Fudge and penuchi kept in tightly covered cans will remain fresh for two weeks.
6. Heat nuts before using to give them a sweet flavor.
7. Break nuts for candy instead of chopping them. When chopped the fine particles cloud the candy.

Chocolate Fudge

- 2 cups sugar.
- 2-3 cup milk.
- 2 tablespoons corn syrup.
- 8 squares unsweetened chocolate.
- 2 tablespoons butter.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received your pencil a few days ago. Give my thanks to the Farmers Union Insurance men. Am also glad to see such a large enrollment in our Club. I will try harder to get my lessons in. Respectfully yours,

Mafie Lois Snodgrass.

Dear Maxine: Mr. Broom is glad to know that your pencil pleased you. Why don't you and your sister enter the Essay Contest? Just think, you might win a prize! You see we have a lesson this week—be sure to send it in. Write me again—we all like to hear from you.

Aunt Patience.

Bern, Kansas, April 21, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received the pencil that was sent to me. Many thanks for it. Please send me a pin. I have never received any. Very sincerely yours,

Mary E. Helinger.

Dear Mary: I am glad you received the pencil and that it pleased you. I will send you a pin soon. Write me and let me know how you like it.

Aunt Patience.

Canton, Kansas, April 23, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I will try to keep up my lessons. I would like to hear from you all. Our school is out in 7 more days. I will be glad when it is. I wear my pin most every place I go. Thanking Mr. Charles Broom for my present, I will close. With love, your niece,

Cleta Brucker.

Dear Cleta: It's been so long that I'd almost begun to think you weren't going to write me again! Your school is out by this time—so you'll have lots of time to get our lessons. We have a good one today—be sure to study it. We should always wear our pins—I'm glad to know you do. Don't wait so long to write next time.

Aunt Patience.

Ellsworth, Kansas, (Star Route) April 25, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to become a member of the Junior Co-operators. I am 13 years old and will be a freshman in high school. Will you please send me a pin and book. My sister has a pin and book and the pin is cute. I will try to send in all the lessons I find in the Kansas Union Farmer. I read the letters every time the papers come. Your niece,

Evelyn Swoboda.

Dear Evelyn: My! Aren't you young to be a Freshman in High School? I'll be very glad to send you a book and pin—I think our pins are nice, too. We have a lesson today so be sure to study it and send it in. Why don't you enter the essay contest which is being conducted by the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company? Look up the rules in the last issue of the paper and enter yours.

Aunt Patience.

Enterprise, Kansas, April 18, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I would like to join the Farmers Union Junior Cooperative Club. I think it would be a great pleasure to join it. Will you please send me a pin and book. I will try to get every lesson when I get my pin and book. Respectfully yours,

Wavetta Blickenstaff.

Dear Wavetta: I hope you will find becoming a member of our Club as pleasant as you expect—I know we'll enjoy having you. Be sure to save the lesson in today's paper and I'll send you the pin and book very soon.

Aunt Patience.

St. Peter, Kansas, April 29, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Please send me a book and pin. I am twelve years old and I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Sister Esther Maria. Yours truly,

Josephine Knoll.

Dear Josephine: I'm glad to welcome you to our membership. Your book and pin will be sent as soon as possible—let me know how you like them. Have you thought of entering our Insurance Essay Contest? Look up the last issue of the paper and read the rules—then send us yours.

Aunt Patience.

Walker, Kans., Box 25, April 30, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have never written you. So will write. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. What kind of lessons do you send? Will you please send me the lessons. I am 13 and I am in the seventh grade at school. Well, I must close. With love,

Florina Sander.

P. S. I would like to receive a book and a pin. I will try to study my lessons every week.

Dear Florina: I enjoyed your letter so much and I'm glad to welcome you to our Club. I don't send any lessons—they are published in the paper. We're going to try to have one on the second Thursday in each month—so watch for that. I'll send your book and pin next week—let me know how you like them.

MAY LESSON FOR JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Junior Co-operators:

Here we are with the May lesson, we are a trifle late, but better late than never. I am sure that you are all ready and have been ready for some time for the next lesson, and because some of you are still in school, and this will be your month, we are going to make the lesson an easy one yet hope at the same time to make it interesting.

I am asking you some questions in this lesson from the paper and if you could write your answers in your notebook and send them in, I will publish the part if you will write Aunt Patience and let her know that you cannot find it.

There will be another lesson the first part of June, as we want the twelve lessons this year, so hurry up and get this one out of the way, that you may be ready for the next one.

Among some clippings that I had filed away I found one containing a list of the Presidents in Rhyme; I think it would be fine for you to file it away in order that you could always refer to it in case of need.

Juniors, it is not too soon to begin filing away things of interest that you may need in the years to come. I think there is nothing nicer than a scrap book with things you wish to remember, also things of interest that other folks might be interested in.

You might have one especially for clippings from the Farmers' Union papers as you will need them for the different officers, its different activities and the officers, and new enterprises as they are started.

Please remember what I have said about keeping your Farmers' Union papers, as you will need them for future lessons.

I trust that all of you have a fine and profitable vacation. Suppose we all try to study nature as much as possible this summer, bearing in mind that she is the oldest and the wisest teacher.

Maybe we will have a lesson in the autumn about nature, and we will ask you to write a letter for the paper at the close of the vacation period, or near the close telling as many interesting things as you can that you have learned during the vacation season.

We are delighted with the way the page of Juniors is showing up, new members every week now, and so many have done the lessons already that we will have a big job grading papers this year. Don't forget Juniors that the slogan for this lesson

per and I will try to do them. Very sincerely yours,

Eva Bird.

Dear Eva: I'm so glad you're joining our club and I'll send you your book and pin next week. We have a lesson this week as you see—study it carefully and send it in. Be sure to let us know how you like the pin and book when you receive them.

Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kansas, April 24, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I would like to join the Farmers Union Junior Cooperative Club. I think it would be a great pleasure to join it. Will you please send me a pin and book. I will try to get every lesson when I get my pin and book. Respectfully yours,

Wavetta Blickenstaff.

Dear Wavetta: I hope you will find becoming a member of our Club as pleasant as you expect—I know we'll enjoy having you. Be sure to save the lesson in today's paper and I'll send you the pin and book very soon.

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Josephine Knoll.

Dear Josephine: I'm glad to welcome you to our membership. Your book and pin will be sent as soon as possible—let me know how you like them. Have you thought of entering our Insurance Essay Contest? Look up the last issue of the paper and read the rules—then send us yours.

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Dear Aunt Patience: I have never written you. So will write. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. What kind of lessons do you send? Will you please send me the lessons. I am 13 and I am in the seventh grade at school. Well, I must close. With love,

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Juniors, it is not too soon to begin filing away things of interest that you may need in the years to come. I think there is nothing nicer than a scrap book with things you wish to remember, also things of interest that other folks might be interested in.

You might have one especially for clippings from the Farmers' Union papers as you will need them for the different officers, its different activities and the officers, and new enterprises as they are started.

Please remember what I have said about keeping your Farmers' Union papers, as you will need them for future lessons.

I trust that all of you have a fine and profitable vacation. Suppose we all try to study nature as much as possible this summer, bearing in mind that she is the oldest and the wisest teacher.

Maybe we will have a lesson in the autumn about nature, and we will ask you to write a letter for the paper at the close of the vacation period, or near the close telling as many interesting things as you can that you have learned during the vacation season.

We are delighted with the way the page of Juniors is showing up, new members every week now, and so many have done the lessons already that we will have a big job grading papers this year. Don't forget Juniors that the slogan for this lesson

per and I will try to do them. Very sincerely yours,

Eva Bird.

Dear Eva: I'm so glad you're joining our club and I'll send you your book and pin next week. We have a lesson this week as you see—study it carefully and send it in. Be sure to let us know how you like the pin and book when you receive them.

Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kansas, April 24, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I would like to join the Farmers Union Junior Cooperative Club. I think it would be a great pleasure to join it. Will you please send me a pin and book. I will try to get every lesson when I get my pin and book. Respectfully yours,

Wavetta Blickenstaff.

Dear Wavetta: I hope you will find becoming a member of our Club as pleasant as you expect—I know we'll enjoy having you. Be sure to save the lesson in today's paper and I'll send you the pin and book very soon.

Aunt Patience.

St. Peter, Kansas, April 29, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Please send me a book and pin. I am twelve years old and I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Sister Esther Maria. Yours truly,

Josephine Knoll.

Dear Josephine: I'm glad to welcome you to our membership. Your book and pin will be sent as soon as possible—let me know how you like them. Have you thought of entering our Insurance Essay Contest? Look up the last issue of the paper and read the rules—then send us yours.

Aunt Patience.

Walker, Kans., Box 25, April 30, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have never written you. So will write. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. What kind of lessons do you send? Will you please send me the lessons. I am 13 and I am in the seventh grade at school. Well, I must close. With love,

Florina Sander.

P. S. I would like to receive a book and a pin. I will try to study my lessons every week.

Dear Florina: I enjoyed your letter so much and I'm glad to welcome you to our Club. I don't send any lessons—they are published in the paper. We're going to try to have one on the second Thursday in each month—so watch for that. I'll send your book and pin next week—let me know how you like them.

MAY LESSON FOR JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Junior Co-operators:

Here we are with the May lesson, we are a trifle late, but better late than never. I am sure that you are all ready and have been ready for some time for the next lesson, and because some of you are still in school, and this will be your month, we are going to make the lesson an easy one yet hope at the same time to make it interesting.

I am asking you some questions in this lesson from the paper and if you could write your answers in your notebook and send them in, I will publish the part if you will write Aunt Patience and let her know that you cannot find it.

There will be another lesson the first part of June, as we want the twelve lessons this year, so hurry up and get this one out of the way, that you may be ready for the next one.

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FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION

(continued from page 1)
fices of the corporation on important terminal markets, together with the establishment of the relationship between these branches and the stockholders operating on those terminals. Similar announcements with respect to the acquisition of facilities also will be forthcoming shortly.

"Field conditions, from the co-operative viewpoint, are without doubt the best in the history of the co-operative grain marketing movement. Interest of grain producers never was more intense. Farmers everywhere recognize the character of the opposition to the co-operative movement and, rather than checking the movement, this opposition is accelerating it. Organization has progressed to the point where a means of marketing grain co-operatively now is open to every grain producer and the list of those who will so market their grain grows hourly."

1187 CAMPS IN NATIONAL FORESTS OFFER MODIFIED WILDERNESS LIFE

(continued from page 1)
campgrounds, with adequate sources of pure water supply, equipment for garbage disposal, fire prevention facilities, sanitary utilities, and attractive surroundings, are available to visitors. These are achieved voluntarily and danger to public health and property is held within safe limits. At the same time the comfort and pleasure of the visitors is measurably enhanced and the social value of the National Forests is increased proportionately.

To help meet the needs of the millions of National Forest visitors, the Forest Service has designated approximately 1,500 public campgrounds within the National Forests, and has installed in 1,187 of the campgrounds some or all of the simple facilities which contribute to public health, comfort and pleasure, and minimize fire risk. Each annual appropriation by congress allows for an extension of the work, and eventually a complete system of well equipped campgrounds will be available to forest visitors.

LEGGE COMMENTS ON C. OF C. RESOLUTION

(Continued on page one)
are glad they have come out in the open. It's much easier to deal with an enemy who is squarely against you than one who pretends to be friendly but fights you behind your back.

Our client is the farmer and we are going to continue to serve him just as the Agricultural Marketing Act intended we should—for his benefit, not the benefit of someone else.

C. A. WARD BROADCASTS OVER WIBW

(continued from page 1)
or the Federal Farm Board policies at length. This would consume hours. I may briefly touch some of the high points. First, it is well to note that the Farmers Union, both Kansas and the National organization, has gone on record as being in accord with the honest and conscientious effort being put forth by the Farm Board in the application of this act to bring agriculture more nearly on an equality with industry. It is my candid opinion that at least 90 per cent of the farmers of this state are in accord with this experiment, which, in my mind, is the first step looking toward the solution of our agricultural ills.

It is squarely up to the farmer whether or not we get relief from this Bill. The application of this bill can only be brought about through the unifying of effort. We cannot hope to solve our problems as individuals. We can only solve them by organization, and cooperation. Among other statements, President Hoover said in his brief address to the Farm Board, "If we are to succeed it will be by strengthening the foundations we already have in farm organizations and building steadily upon them with the constant thought that we are building not for the present only, but for the years and the next decade." Alexander Legge said in one of his addresses, "Agriculture has operated as an individual enterprise competing with other individual action and planning as compared with collective action and thinking. The major policy of the Board will be the strengthening of the cooperative movement."

The Bill provides for the encouraging and organization of producers into effective cooperative associations. I ask the farmers of this country, what will we do about it? There should be at least 10,000 new members come into the Farmers Union this year. If we believe in self preservation and have the best interests for ourselves and our posterity at heart, we will get mightily behind this cooperative movement now. In my opinion the farmers of this country should preach and cultivate the principles of organization and cooperation which promote good fellowship and brotherly love. Cooperation should be proclaimed from the house tops. Cooperation is contagious and revolutionaries social orders. It substitutes love of mankind for greed of wealth and gold. Through cooperation, wealth and gold flow out in helpful channels, bringing freedom, comfort and happiness instead of poverty, distress and wretchedness. The application of the cooperative principle among people brings about a more equitable distribution of labor and capital and will in its final analysis, curb powers of big gigantic trusts and monopolies that threaten the very security and foundation of this great American Republic. The Government of this country and the Federal Farm Board cannot and should not be a Santa Claus to the farmers. Neither should we expect to find a pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow. We will come into our own through the unifying of effort. Cooperation is the only way the country should and will come more closely together. The coordination of the various farm groups in Kansas the past few months is an indication of what is taking place. The farmers of this country are standing upon a common ground, and have reached the position in the scheme of things whereby we realize that "united we stand, divided we fall."

Just yesterday the National Chamber of Commerce backed largely by

the representatives of the old line grain trade, went on record and passed drastic resolutions condemning the Agricultural Marketing Act almost in its entirety; proposing to retain the Farm Board, principally as a fact gathering and distributing agency. This in my opinion was an unethical thing to do, and the breach of confidence between cooperative groups and private interests only becomes greater by this drastic action. This is of special significance, in face of the fact that the Kansas Chamber of Commerce yesterday, in their State Convention, adopted a State development program, endorsing, among other things, a resolution of the Agricultural Committee, as follows: "Support the efforts of the Federal Farm Board to aid and encourage improved methods of marketing farm products with a view to increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of such marketing and of increasing the proportion of the consumer's dollar that finds its way back to the producer."

I want to say the untimely action of the United States Chamber of Commerce is a direct challenge to the operations of all farmers of the Cooperative program. The action of the United States Chamber of Commerce should do a lot to solidify agricultural support, and it's up to the farmers of this country to show their hands and retain and elect only such representatives, State and National, that will back up and support the agricultural relief program.

Fellow farmers, we must rally our forces. Our enemies who for generations have held us under their grasp and through their cunning craftiness and manipulation of wealth, have caused our business of farming to be out of equality with other branches of industry, are challenging every inch of the way. It goes without saying that this inequality is self evident. Comparatively speaking, agriculture and associated industries represent 30 percent and yet we are only receiving 10 percent of the national income. Under our present system of marketing, we call at the other fellow's price and when we would purchase, we pay the price he asks or leave the goods on the shelf. We pay freight to the farmer who pays his own taxes and when we purchase goods, the tax is added on and we pay the full bill.

The farmer toils and labors. He produces wheat, corn, beef, pork, butter, eggs and various other commodities, and instead of being able to receive cost of production plus a living wage, the last several years have shown a deficit in most instances. The tide must turn or rural life, so far as liberty and independence is concerned, will be a thing of the past.

I want to raise my voice in behalf of the common people of this country. People in common walks of life are the bulwark of the nation and the salt of the earth.

Centralization of wealth breeds selfishness, avarice and greed. Here let me sound a note of warning that the Farmers Union of the times is in that direction today. The fact is, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. So far as Congress and National Legislation are concerned, it is a case of the industrial east against the agricultural west. It is encouraging to know that regardless of political affiliations, many of our political leaders of this section of the country are standing together on these economic questions that for their back groups have agitated for us know it in Kansas.

The present period of deflation was made more acute recently by the blow up of the New York Stock Exchange. This whole manipulation represents the same type of gross misconduct and corruption on the part of a comparatively small number of wealth hoarders who have as their ultimate goal nothing but the love of gold and care not for the security and welfare of the teeming millions who at the lash of the whip are contributing to their coffers.

This has brought on a condition of unrest and the evil effect has been felt in all financial centers of the world. It has caused an abatement of progress in all the industrial centers of the country which in turn, has caused us to come face to face with the problem of unemployment such as we have not experienced in many years. Two great factions are fundamental to the prosperity of any country. First, labor must be employed. It is next to a crime when the economic conditions of the country are so disturbed that he who seeks work must seek in vain.

Second, agriculture must be on an equitable basis with other business. Dotted all over this country are thousands of rural farm homes. In accordance with the universal law of nature, these farmers have been struggling to produce that the ever increasing millions of human kind might have food to eat in order that the wheels of industry and business might remain in motion with the ultimate hope of keeping the proper economic balance between the various groups of society.

Considerable publicity is given the idea that the farmer, to get relief, must restrict his production to a basis of domestic consumption. The problem as I see it is not so much one of over-production, as it is of under-consumption. We should not be overly concerned about over-production when in some parts of the world, especially in Asia, China now, thousands are starving and are practicing cannibalism. Better spend some time on international relationship and effect better conditions of commerce.

What I may say on this subject of production does not in any way lessen my confidence in the Federal Farm Board and the earnestness with which they are approaching the very perplexing problems that are constantly coming before them for solution. I wish to say again that the Agricultural Marketing Act is just the first step. It is believed by many who are giving this subject much study that the present Bill will not wholly meet the situation until it is amended and carries with it something of the principle of the equalization fee as was incorporated in the McNary-Haugen Bill.

The Equalization Fee would, as I see it, assist in controlling production. The producer, through the fee was

obliged to pay the cost of overhead of marketing its surplus which was to be held off the domestic market. If the farmer over-produced and raised a great surplus the fee would have been as much as the benefit from the tariff. We might govern our production on a basis of domestic consumption if we held the reins of the Universe and could hold or withhold hail, rain, sunshine and the elements, but inasmuch as we have not arrived at this point yet, it is next to ridiculous to think of producing strictly on a domestic basis.

Suppose, for instance, that the United States because of drought and other elements over which we have no control would fall short of the 600,000 bu. wheat usually required for domestic consumption. We would have to make up the deficiency by importing into this country over the high tariff wall. This would certainly work a hardship to great masses of our people. The facts are, the increase in production of wheat is less than the increase in population and again I say, when we attempt to curtail production we are pulling on the wrong end of the string.

Gov. Clyde M. Reed recently submitted some facts and figures on this subject that are interesting and which vindicate the hearty agreement with him on this subject. Henry Ford's comment on this subject is, "There is no such thing as producing too much of anything human beings use." On the theory of keeping production down in order to keep prices high, we might produce two motor cars a week and try to sell them for a million dollars each. Personally, I would like to see the stabilization Corporation ready for action at any time when there is a burdensome surplus and the surplus fails to bring cost of production plus a living profit, and step in and buy up and withhold from domestic trade such surplus commodity if over a period of years the revolving fund could not from time to time replenish itself from the operations, then the principal of the equalization fee applies and would solve the problem. Permit me to say now that the Farmers Union as well as other farm groups are forging ahead in a farm while way. Ours is not a selfish program. We are imbued with the sacred injunction that "no man liveth unto himself" and our program must bring relief, freedom and happiness to the hundreds of thousands of farmers out at the crossroads of the world, the agriculturists of this country may enjoy the same standard of living as other classes of society. Ours is an eternal fight. Greed, avarice and greed are evident in all walks of life. Great, gigantic monopolies are sapping the vitality of rural life in God's great business everywhere and the masses of this commonwealth are bearing the burden of the brute. Corporate farming is on the increase and if carried to its final analysis will mean the displacement of rural life in God's great out of doors as we know it today. Instead of the small home owners from which for centuries have come our great statesmen and leaders, rural independent life will have to give way to tenantry, pauperism and slavery. Millions are being made in this way without adding to the national wealth or rendering any useful service. Somebody has to pay those millions. Money doesn't grow on trees. Those of us who are honestly producing real wealth eventually have it to pay.

Certain things that once were considered legitimate are now prohibited. For instance the Louisiana Lottery was put out of business, so were gambling games and betting on races. Intoxicating liquor was considered so detrimental that it was prohibited.

An entire new field of tremendous extent for getting rich quick and easy has been opened up, viz: gambling on markets and in securities. Millions are being made in this way without adding to the national wealth or rendering any useful service. Somebody has to pay those millions. Money doesn't grow on trees. Those of us who are honestly producing real wealth eventually have it to pay.

We have just been looking over the New York Daily Times, one of the most powerful dailies. Less than a column on its market pages was taken up with the essentials, but not only columns but whole pages filled with all imaginable kinds of stocks and bonds and gambling schemes to the utter bewilderment of the uninitiated.

This system of easy money is a comparatively recent invention. It is still the everlasting inventive American.

PRETENSION
There need never be any doubt concerning the respective ability of the farmer and the pretensionist. Pretension may sit still, but cannot act. Pretension never feigned an act of real greatness. Pretension never wrote an Iliad, nor drove back Xerxes, nor Christianized the world, nor abolished slavery.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
small town storekeeper. The managers are obliged to carry their bonds and insurance with some of their own financial interests, taking the business from the small town banker and insurance man. These same corporations dump their vast harvest upon the cars and the market and the innocent farmer is blamed and abused for overproducing. For the wheat to market and causing a jam. He is abused for raising too much wheat and he says nothing. There's nothing to say, these terrible agricultural vultures have robbed them in a most uncivilized and unethical way. I hope our leaders will say Kansas doesn't charter any more wheat farming corporations until production and consumption are working equitably and repeat the order to every wheat growing state. If we were allowed to paint these pictures as they are to our leaders they would act now. I drove for miles through what used to be some of our best improved farm land recently. Trees were being pulled, piled and burned. Houses torn down and moved off. Fences, yards, walks, barns, gardens and other favored rural nooks were being destroyed and I asked the sad looking man at the cross roads if the country had gone mad or what was up and his reply was, "Not exactly that, but so many farms had gone in to the hands of a local bank that in order to get out they have sold all to a big eastern insurance company, which has subsidized a power wheat farming company and we little fellows ain't in it any more at all. More land won't make expenses at the rate we are going and I am going to sell it and get out where a man has a chance."

We can't afford to busy ourselves too much with such things—the Volstead act, the Grain Marketing act, the Farm Board and the like and let this unextinguishable fire burn up our prosperous and prized rural life. It is now sapping out too much strength. "No more Farming Corporations for Kansas," ought to be the battle cry of every thinking sane person. Farmers, let's really cooperate and make it count.

Yours for cooperation,
WALTER L. MAXWELL.

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The next meeting of the Linn Co. Farmers Union will be held at Blue Mound on Saturday, May 17, at the high school auditorium. This will be an all day meeting with a basket dinner at the Christian church building. We will try to have a short business session in the forenoon. The afternoon meeting will be an open meeting. C. A. Ward, our state president, will be with us that day.

We extend a cordial invitation to every one to come and hear Mr. Ward. We hope to make this meeting the largest ever. We appreciate very much the interest shown and the large attendance at our meetings in the past.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce.
Or a trouble is what you make it.
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt
that counts,
But only how did you take it?"
—E. Vance Cooke.

The American people as a rule strive to get the greatest value for the least effort, and it is fitting and proper that they should do so. We believe that tendency has been one means of making our nation great. Rather than submit to laborious drudgery he invents a machine or takes a short cut to do the job easier and better.

Hence we are credited with being the most ingenious and inventive people in the world which we think is quite true. So long as inventive genius is devoted to useful constructive purposes all is well. Some of our citizens in their eagerness to get the most for the least effort go beyond the limits of justice and morality.

It is further said of us that we are not only the most inventive people but also the greatest law violators. In our hurry to get ahead some of us break over the established laws and barriers of society and become criminals.

We are constantly making new laws and erecting new barriers to keep certain classes of our people within the bounds of decency and good behavior and to protect society against this inventiveness for evil. It keeps our law makers and executives on the jump to keep ahead of the procession.

Certain things that once were considered legitimate are now prohibited. For instance the Louisiana Lottery was put out of business, so were gambling games and betting on races. Intoxicating liquor was considered so detrimental that it was prohibited.

An entire new field of tremendous extent for getting rich quick and easy has been opened up, viz: gambling on markets and in securities. Millions are being made in this way without adding to the national wealth or rendering any useful service. Somebody has to pay those millions. Money doesn't grow on trees. Those of us who are honestly producing real wealth eventually have it to pay.

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FARMERS UNION

Mutual Life Insurance Company

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

SUCCESS

Poultry Feeds

with HI-LACTIK YEAST and MINREL-DIET

6 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1 Contains HI-Lactik Yeast Gluconated.

2 Contains Success Minrel-Diet.

3 Contains no Bran or Shorts.

4 Contains not to exceed 3% Crude Fibre.

5 Contains 24 Ingredients.

6 You can start feeding when Chicks are 24 to 30 hours old.

Chick Mash Growing Mash Egg Mash Baby Chick Scratch Developing Scratch Hen Scratch

UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.

785 Live Stock Exchange Building Kansas City, Mo.

Factories: Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis.

Also manufacturers of high quality pig, hog, cattle and dairy feeds.

can brain trying to get the most for the least effort regardless of who it hurts or hinders. As we said it keeps organized society on the jump to confine this inventive genius to honest methods and useful purposes.

The extent of this modern gambling has become alarming. Stocks are issued far beyond the value of property. Fictitious capital is created by the billions of stock issued thereon and bought and sold on the stock exchanges with little regard to their income value, but merely on the gamble that they will sell for more tomorrow than today.

This stock gambling and creation of fictitious capital has gone so far that it has become a menace to legitimate marketing and honest production. It stands to reason that if too many people get a living producing nothing, those who do produce must suffer.

We see the Federal Reserve Bank Board is calling on the Congress to legislate in some way to prevent the stock brokers from absorbing so much of bank credit as to become a menace to legitimate business. It seems the F. R. Bank board would like to expand the volume of money and credit so as to start business going at its normal rate, but fear of another stock gambling orgy is the deterrent.

So it seems the whole country must suffer because of this modern juggernaut of stock gambling. Our legislators tell me it's very hard to pass laws to regulate these fellows because of undue interference with property rights and because of constitutional limitations. But that's just the old, old battle between human rights and property. Human rights come first. Constitutions were made for men, not men for constitutions.

The next great political struggle is going to be over the power of Government to regulate, govern, and prohibit Public Utility corporations, trust combinations, monopolies in restraint of trade and stock and grain gambling. They are threatening to be-

Prize Winning Stock At A Bargain

Four Registered Percheron Stallions, one coming 3 years old, black, a grandson of Carnot, weight, 1850 pounds, price, \$200. Also coming 2-year olds ready for service. One black and one grey. Will make better than ton horses. Kind. Price \$200, each. Also one grey aged hard horse and old show horse, has weighed 2200 pounds, sound and as active as any young horse, price, \$100. Also a few aged Percheron Brood mares, black, at a bargain. Two young American saddle mares, the best of breeding, one in foal, chicle \$200. Also one good 4-year old gelding, easy to handle. This stock is all Registered, sound and right in every way, and some of our show stock. Will pay expenses if not as represented. We are over stocked and must make room.

Riverside Stock Farm

Nemaha County, Seneca, Kansas
C. H. Wempe, Prop.

"FARMER INSURANCE AT FARMER COST!"

That is the motto of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Life Company, whose insurance is sold only to farmers and whose resources are dedicated to the financial betterment of farmer policy holders.

Why not become a practical co-operator today by protecting your estate with a policy in this company? Write or call at the home offices. It is a pleasure to help you.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

HAIL!

Have You Protected Your Crops Against

Hail

If Not, NOW is the Time

A Word in Time May Save You Dollars

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies

of Kansas

Fire SALINA, KANSAS Wind

Lightning Automobile Hail

Service Above All!

We want our SERVICE to be the deciding factor in influencing farmers and live stock men to ship their live stock to us. This is the farmers' own cooperative live stock marketing firm, and it is therefore the logical firm to ship to. We are paying back substantial dividends to stockholders patrons.

Aside from the fact, however, the service we are able to render, the fact that we get the highest prices possible for your stock and get your returns to you promptly, is reason enough for us to merit your patronage.

Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

come more powerful than the Government. The prohibition squabble isn't a patching to it.

The best way to prevent radicalism, Communism or Bolshevism from getting a foothold is to make this a good country to live in. To get things so well regulated that there's no chance to raise a disturbance.

TEAM PLAY

It is all very well if you play a lone hand.

When the game is a game of your own;

Where there isn't a prize, and the score doesn't count,

And your errors will never be known—

But the big games of life where the victories lay

And where winners are sure of their share

Are not easily won by the man who's alone;

By the fellow who plays solitaire.

It is all very well if you climb by yourself

On the ladder of riches and fame;

When you win by your strength and your staunchness of will

The rewards that you rightfully claim—

But the fellow who gets there the quickest, you'll find,

And who picks the top rung for his roost,

Is the fellow who climbs with the aid of his friends,

With his neighbors to help him and boost.

—Colorado Bean Market.

Make Money With Rabbits

INVESTIGATE ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRIES TODAY. WRITE FOR FREE INFORMATION

SHIRLEY'S SMALL STOCK FARM SALINA, KANSAS

REASSURED

"Gus," said Bill on the way back to camp, "are all the rest of the boys out of the woods yet?"

"Yes," said Gus.

"All six of them?"

"Yes, all six of them."

"And they're all safe?"

"Yep," answered Gus, "they're safe."

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, "I've shot a deer."

DR. J. M. GAUME

Rectal Specialist 124 North Eighth Salina, Kansas

Write for Free Booklet

DR. J. M. GAUME

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DR. J. M. GAUME

Rectal Specialist 124 North Eighth Salina, Kansas

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