



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

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THE FARM ORGANIZATIONS OF KANSAS ARE WORKING TOGETHER

A TALE OF THE TWO FARMERS

The grain gambler sits in his easy chair
While he farms on his dear Board of Trade;
With never a minute of worry or care
As he counts up the profits he's made;
In winter his office is heated with steam,
In summer his battery of fans
Keeps him cool as he works in comfort supreme
To mature his wealth getting plans.

With the farmer, its different, he rises at dawn
To prepare for his long day of toil;
He knows that his labor is only a pawn
For the harvests he wrests from the soil.
The hot summer sun beats down on his head
As he wipes the sweat from his face,
But he keeps to his task 'till he goes to his bed
Tired out by his nerve racking pace.

The grain gambler juggles the prices for grain,
Nor care if it be dear or cheap;
His only incentive the wealth he can gain,
And the luxuries his gambling will reap;
The gambler retires, quite rich if you please,
He is done with the turmoil and strife;
His farming was done in the wheat pit, with ease,
Now he's living a gay happy life.

The farmer has hoped that the cash he receives
Would be honest reward for his toil;
But two thirds of his crop was grabbed by the thieves
Who grow fat on their ill-gotten spoil;
He too, has retired, discouraged by debt,
The mortgage foreclosed on his place;
He has gone to the poorhouse to worry and fret;
He was beat by a foul in the race.

A. M. KINNEY.

FACTS ON THE WHEAT SITUATION

By A. W. Richer, Editor, Farmers Union Herald

Hundreds of letters are coming to our office from farmers in the Northwest, who have wheat on the farms from the crop of 1929, and also the crop of 1930.

"Shall we hold the wheat for higher prices next fall, or take cash advance at the Farm Board stabilized prices?" they are asking.

Over and over again we have told our folks in these columns that we would not give advice on such subjects. Advice would be based on opinion and our opinion could be wrong as well as right.

There are so many factors which, at present, govern the price of wheat, that no one may make safe predictions about prices.

Take these basic facts into consideration:

A. The big buyers of wheat products, namely, the bakers, are highly organized. The self interest of these organized baking companies, is all on the side of buying flour CHEAP and this means cheap wheat.

B. Wheat is a world product, hence its basic price is a world price. The international handling of wheat is largely in the control of a few big international wheat merchants who are also interested in buying at the lowest possible price.

C. Then there are the grain exchanges at Liverpool and Chicago,

where the price of cash wheat is controlled by the "option." The option market is the one played by the big merchants. It is also the place where speculators lose their money. The price of wheat may be put up or down many cents per bushel, and this rise or fall may have nothing whatsoever to do with the so-called law of supply and demand for actual wheat.

The producers of wheat have not yet been organized on a scale large enough to cope with the organized buyers, hence the wheat market has always been a buyer's market, and never a seller's market.

The first wheat organization to appear in the history of the world with size sufficient to deal in the least with this situation was the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The second to appear on the scene is the Federal Farm Board of the United States.

The Farm Board has assisted in setting up the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which is a central sales agency, through which the wheat grown by the American farmers may go to one sales agency instead of a multitude of sales agencies.

If this big sales agency backed by Federal money, and operating through its subsidiary or membership regional organizations of which the Farmers Union Terminal Association is one, does not strike a snag along the way, we will have, in a year or two, an organization or federation of wheat

At A Meeting At Topeka Wednesday March 19th, The Representatives Of All The Farm Organizations Of Kansas, Without A Dissenting Vote, Adopted The Plan Recommended By Chairman Legge Of The Federal Farm Board, And Mr. Huff Of The National Grain Corporation,

Converting The Kansas-Colorado Regional Grain Corporation Into A Warehouse Corporation Owned By All Of The Kansas Co-operative Associations

This Warehouse Corporation will own and control all of the sub-terminal grain elevators in Kansas, and they will be open for the use of all cooperative organizations on equal terms. This is a great step forward in the program of bringing a closer relationship between the different farm organizations.

Stock in the new Warehouse Corporation will be owned by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, The Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, (The Kansas Wheat Pool), The Equity Union and the Farmers Cooperative Commission of Hutchinson, Kansas.

The Kansas-Colorado Regional Grain Corporation will cease to function as a marketing organization, and the work of organizing the farmers will be carried on by the farm organizations in the way best suited to each one's individual methods.

An advisory, or supervising committee will be established, composed of representatives of all of the farm organizations, whose duty will be to see that the field men of the different organizations do not discredit or try to tear down the work of organizing the farmers into some cooperative organization so that they can receive the benefits of the National Marketing Act.

We believe that the Regional Warehouse plan adopted by the Topeka meeting will be the means of bringing the Kansas organizations into much closer relationship than ever before, and we pledge the Kansas Farmers Union to the program of working in harmony with the other farm groups in Kansas.

ALL TOGETHER NOW

We are lining up together
All the friction smoothed away;
We have donned our fighting harness
And are ready for the fray;
No more fighting with each other
We at last are set to go,
Working for a common purpose,
Armed against a common foe.

Someone said that Kansas farmers
Were a bunch of foolish cranks,
Raising hell instead of cattle;
And for this we offer thanks;
For a crank will always battle
For the thing he thinks is right;
And when cranks will fight together
Enemies will feel their might.

Forward march, you Kansas farmers,
Is the order of the day;
Organized in strong battalions
All in orderly array.
Uncle Samuel is our leader,
He has never yet been turned
From the thing he set his hand to,
And his bridges have been burned.

He has said that Agriculture
Shall be equal in the land,
With the other great industries,
And for this, we take our stand
Just behind the color of giants
With our Captains out in front,
And we pledge to all our leaders,
We will bear the battle's burnt.
A. M. KINNEY.

growers in the United States, as big and as powerful as that of the Canadian wheat growers. The two will then work together. Following these two will come organization of a like nature in Australia where the population is English and intelligent.

These three countries produce normally around one billion five hundred millions of bushels of wheat, which is about 40 percent of all the wheat grown in the world.

Such an organization of sellers will be able to cope with the organized buyers and we shall see an entirely different situation with respect to wheat markets and wheat prices.

But, of course, you don't expect the organized buyers to sit idly down and see the power of their hands. These organized buyers, during the last three months, have made a determined fight to depress wheat prices. The object sought is to make a complete fizzle of the efforts of the Farm Board to organize wheat marketing in the United States.

The attack has been made on the stabilized price established by the board with the purpose of defeating the Farm Board policy of stabilization on the Canadian pool. And the attack came dangerously near being successful.

The stabilization corporation finally met the situation by stepping into the option market and buying May wheat. This means, of course, that if the stabilization corporation continues to carry the options, the corporation must be prepared to take delivery of actual wheat in May, place it in storage, and then sell it in the future which might mean 1931 or 1932.

Since Old Mother Nature always manages to even things up, the time will come when the cold and the heat, the flood and the drought; rust and insects will do their deadly work, and the world will see a year when we will be short of bread materials.

The provincial governments of Canada are acting now to support the Canadian Wheat Pool by guaranteeing the pool loans on stored grain. This was to be expected because in Canada, long ago the farmers took political steps to see that they were represented in the parliaments.

If the wheat market is to be stabilized permanently, the business of marketing wheat must be taken out of the hands of the private grain trade.

Therefore, you folks who are ask-

ing us for an opinion about prices and what to do with grain on hand, had better be giving more thought to the future than the present. Your job is to see that your Farmers Elevator is taken out of the clutches of the private grain trade; that it is owned and securely organized in accordance with the Capper-Volstead Act, that it is hooked up with one of the regional organizations which hold membership in the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

If you have no farmers elevator, be thinking about how you are going to buy or build one. If you can't buy or build, then turn your attention to organizing a Grain Shipping Association.

Every bushel of grain that you let slip through your fingers into the hands of the private grain trade by so much delays the time when you will be masters of the situation and have something to say about price.

In the meantime, here is all the information we can give you regarding whether or not you should SELL or HOLD your wheat.

You may borrow on your wheat or Durable at stabilized prices. You may borrow and hold to June 30th. At that time you must deliver unless the Farm Board decides otherwise.

If prices go up, you will get the benefit of the rise. If prices do NOT go up, you simply deliver with no loss to you. Your loan will be cancelled and your wheat received by the stabilization corporation.

Spring freezing MIGHT kill a large part of the winter wheat. Drought and rust MIGHT destroy the spring wheat. On the other hand, we might have a bumper crop. WE don't know, and YOU don't know.

This we DO know, that the Farm Board policy of stabilization on the 1929 crop ENDS JUNE 30TH. It is for you to decide whether or not to borrow, or to hold your wheat with NO guarantee of PRICE.

But again we say, of far more importance is the FUTURE. The Federal Farm Board and the Cooperatives are building a National Grain Marketing machine, the purpose of which is to END uncertainty and speculation in grain prices.

Stop listening to grain gamblers and their propagandists. Put their literature and booklets, like the magic box and other silly appeals to your FEARS and what they think is your ignorance, in the stove. Avoid all their agents as you would avoid the small pox.

Get into the harness and help build marketing machinery.

This battle will not be decided in 1930. It is a five-year war at least. Stop looking around, and hesitating. This business is serious. Any kind of war is HELL, just as Sherman said it was.

To be a slacker is disgraceful.

Get on your cooperative uniform and step into line.

FORMER GRAIN OFFICIAL SAYS CO-OPERATION REMEDY

"Co-operative marketing is the best remedy at the disposal of the Farm Board," said George E. Marcy of Chicago in a recent Pasadena interview. Mr. Marcy is a retired grain merchant and former president of the Armour Grain Company and also a prominent California citrus grower.

"Business has very little sympathy for the farmer. This has been demonstrated by lagging interest in the economic conditions confronting agriculture. Now for the first time in history, the farmer has a direct public representative through the new Farm Board," stated Mr. Marcy.

"I believe that co-operative marketing will usher in a new era of prosperity for the farmer and country at large. Here on the Pacific Coast are some of the finest examples of co-operative marketing in the United States as shown by the splendid work of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the Walnut Association and the Avocado Growers," said the Chicagoan.

Though affiliated with the grain business for more than forty years, Mr. Marcy has had constant contact and experience with farming problems. He is the owner of a 1400 acre ranch near Santa Ana.

FAR NORTH FARMING WILL BE DESCRIBED

Agriculture and Forestry in Alaska Subject of Talk

Farming in the far north, near the land of the midnight sun, would probably not be particularly inviting to the temperate zone agriculturist in the States.

Nevertheless there are many interesting activities in the agriculture of Alaska, the sub-arctic territory of the United States. Farmin' 'Sec. of old cold temperatures enterprises as reindeer, even silver fox fur farming."

Talk on life in an address: While America's E. P. Hawk, their warm home business men of meal, they will northwest with the rigors of the day.

JIMMY O'SHEA IN KANSAS

Our genial, versatile, and energetic National Secretary, Jimmy O'Shea, has been in Kansas since late in January, making a tour of the state and speaking twice daily. Part of the time the State Secretary, A. M. Kinney, has been with him. The new State President, C. A. Ward, (successor to C. E. Huff) is also touring the state. They have taken advantage of winter to put on a real old fashioned revival of Farmers Unionism in the Sunflower state, which by the way is the state where ye editor joined the Farmers Union in 1912.

The fiscal year has just closed for the three Farmers Union terminal commodity sales agencies of Kansas, which are:

- (a) The Kansas Union Jobbing Association, handling grain from the farm and commodities back to the farm.
- (b) The Kansas City Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.
- (c) The Big Farmers Union Creamery and egg handling plant, also at Kansas City.

The reports of these three major institutions show undivided profits and surplus of \$264,000, some of which is to be distributed in the form of patronage dividends.

The oldest and largest state mutual Fire Insurance Company is also in Kansas, operated by the Union.

The Kansas Farmers Union movement is old and solid, but it needed a revival to bring in new members. It is getting that revival now, with hundreds of new members joining and a consistent organization program being carried out.

During the past year the membership by an overwhelming majority voted to raise the dues so the State Union would have more money for organization purposes. The business activities also voted financial aid to the organization program.

They needed Jimmy O'Shea with his northwest flavor to put some fire into the organization campaign. Jimmy has done it apparently.

The State Union publishes a weekly paper, The Kansas Union Farmer. It is not as large as the Herald, but it is printed weekly, a distinct advantage and service.

The editor is the State Secretary, A. M. Kinney, who succeeded C. E. Brasted, for years State Secretary and now passed to the Great Beyond. Kinney is an old buddy of the writer. We met at the National Convention at Omaha, and found that we had known and forgotten each other.

Kinney can talk in verse. Here's a sample, and we think you will agree that it is good.—Editorial in Farmers Union Herald.

UNIFORMITY IN TAXATION

Under the old monarchies the nobility were usually exempt from taxation—the peasants paid the taxes. But when our Revolutionary fathers organized this republic, they built it on the foundation principle of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Upon this basis of equality, or uniformity, and in accordance with the principle that taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay, all just tax systems are founded. There must be no favoritism. The tax laws, the same as all other laws, must treat all alike. The Kansas Constitution declares: "All men are possessed of equal natural rights. All free governments are instituted for equal protection and benefit." And in making provision for a tax system, our Kansas fathers, in order to provide against the hateful doctrine of favoritism, put into the Kansas Constitution this provision: "The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation."

Some pleaders for a "hit-the-common-people-and-miss-the-plutocrats" tax system are trying to show that the principle of uniformity is wrong. A uniform property tax of 2% on a \$15,000 garage and stock of popular autos—having a net yearly profit of \$5,000—amounts to \$300. And the same uniform property tax of 2% on

a \$15,000 partly vacant store building—having a net yearly profit of only \$1,000—amounts also to \$300. This is unfair to the store owner, say the pleaders for special interests, and proof that the uniformity principle is wrong. Not so at all. This illustration is merely a man to order society. It is the property tax that is wrong—not the principle of uniformity. We have already shown that the value of property utterly fails to measure ability to pay taxes. Now chance this uniform 2% property tax to a uniform income tax of 10% on net income. Then the garage man's tax would be 10% of \$5,000, or \$500. The store owner's tax would be 10% of \$1,000, or \$100. The total income tax would be \$600, the same as the total of the property tax. And each party is treated fairly, and each party is treated uniformly. As a principle of taxation, uniformity, or equality, is as right and eternal as God Himself.

The Kansas Farmers Union states this principle thus: "We believe that a tax program should be based upon a right principle of taxation, equal and universal in its application to all citizens, and not upon any arbitrary or selfish picking of some industries to bear the burden of taxation, and selecting other industries to be exempt from taxation."

John Frost.

mate. For, during the National Farm and Home Hour on March 31, Charles H. Flory, the Secretary of Agriculture's Commissioner to Alaska, will describe the progress of farming and forestry in the subarctic territory of the United States.

The description of activities of fellow agriculturists in lands many miles away is another example of what may be heard on the farms throughout the country through the use of radio receiving sets.

Replaces Special Program

Through a nation-wide network of 44 stations associated with NBC this talk of Alaska will be heard in the farm homes in every section of the country.

Mr. Flory's address replaces the special New England program which was to have been delivered on March 31 in the National Farm and Home Hour and which has been temporarily deferred.

On Thursday, March 27, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will present the special report of intentions to plant field and fruit and vegetable crops together with supplementary outlook statements based on this report.

The sun is some 93 million miles away. We not only know what elements it contains but also their percentages. The spectroscope has made this possible.

Elevator Managers Take Notice

Kansas Wheat Belt Program GRAIN GRADING MEETINGS

Location and Dates

April 7.....	Dodge City, Masonic Hall
April 8.....	Great Bend, Court House
April 9.....	Pratt, Municipal Building
April 10.....	Hutchinson, Chamber of Commerce
April 11.....	Wichita, Court House
April 14.....	Salina, Chamber of Commerce
April 15.....	Hays, Chamber of Commerce
April 16.....	Dighton, Lodge Hall
April 17.....	Colby, Court House
April 18.....	Smith Center, Chamber of Commerce

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Federal Grain Inspection Department.
Kansas State Grain Inspection Department.
Kansas State Agricultural College
County Farm Bureaus.

(Program elsewhere in this paper.)

Agents Meetings A Success

During the past two weeks we have held six meetings with our agents and the response from them has been very gratifying both in attendance and interest shown. We believe that if every one of our representatives would attend at least one meeting both he and the office would be greatly benefitted. We will have three more meetings this week and we hope the response will be as good as it has been this far. We plan to hold these meetings regularly and see if we can assist in getting better risks and more of them. With the organization campaign now on it seems the increase in business should be larger than in years past.

CHAS. A. BROOM

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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A. M. Kinney Editor and Manager
Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

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, MARCH 27, 1930

THIS FRIENDLINESS SHOULD BE AWARDED

March 6, 1930.

TO SALES ORGANIZATION:

No doubt you are hearing criticism of the Farm Board and its agencies. Let me ask you as an employee of the Washburn Crosby Company not to join in such criticism.

The facts are that the law is in effect and that the proper government officials can do nothing else than administer the law to the best of their ability. Apparently the most able men obtainable have been chosen to do the work.

It will be the policy of Washburn Crosby Company to help in every possible way, and not to criticize.

Yours very truly,
WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY,

HGR:HW

Harry Randall, President.

The above letter, sent out to all of their traveling salesmen by the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Kansas City, Mo., manufacturers of the World Famous Gold Medal Flour and feeds, reflects a very fine attitude on their part toward the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Federal Farm Board. This friendly feeling shown to the farmers' problem of establishing their own marketing system, should induce every farmer and farmer's wife to ask for Gold Medal brands when buying flour and feed.

A CRITICISM

We have a letter from Brother John Frost, taking us to task because we do not discuss the tax question more than we do. Brother John is right in his contention that it is a very important question in Kansas; but at present, we believe the big job is getting our people lined up to take advantage of the National Marketing Act. This job will not wait, as the Federal Farm Board is insistent that we get the farmers organized so they will be able to function under the Marketing Act.

We are very glad to get Brother John's views on the tax question and will give them every consideration and publicity. John is a clear thinker and a forcible writer.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

Riley County Co-operative Association Leonardville, Kansas. Balance Sheet December 31, 1929

RESOURCES	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 4910.51
Accounts Receivable	4264.81
Inventory	15226.27
Total Current Assets	\$24454.54
INVESTMENTS	
Stock in other Corporations	\$ 275.00
FIXED ASSETS	
Buildings and fixtures	\$ 8702.18
	\$33618.72
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 533.37
INVESTED CAPITAL	
Capital Stock	\$14340.00
Surplus	10855.52
Net gain for 1929	7889.83
Net worth of Company	\$33085.35
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$33618.72

March 19, 1930

Mr. A. M. Kinney,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—You will please find enclosed our financial statement for 1929. Thought you might be interested in what we are doing here at Leonardville. We have another very successful year as the statement shows. Our total sales were \$242,309.00, a little under what they were for 1928, but the deficit in volume came from the elevator caused by the short corn crop and also in the wheat. Last year we paid out in cash for rebates and interest on capital stock over \$6,000.00 for 1928 and for 1929 we will just about equal this amount for rebates and interest. Our organization is working in perfect harmony in all departments and we attribute our success to the loyalty of our stockholders, board of directors and employees, where this condition exists under proper management we see no reason why any Co-operative organization should not succeed. We handle a variety of merchandise and when ever any commodity does not show a profit we try

and correct the cause or discontinue the line. We just recently remodeled our grocery store and have now a modern up-to-date store equal to any in the country and in larger towns we feel that our community is entitled to the best of service possible and there is no reason why Farmers Union Stores cannot be equal to or better than the independent stores or even the chain stores. We have 165 stockholders and more coming in every year. We do about forty per cent of our business with non-stockholders both at the elevator and the store. This association was incorporated in 1916 and has made a steady growth from the beginning until we have today a surplus of \$10,855.52 and undivided profits of \$7,889.83, own the elevator and our store buildings and have not had any borrowed money for nearly two years. When ever you are in this territory do not fail to stop in as we always enjoy your visits.

Yours very truly
Farmers Union Co-Op. Assn.
By P. W. Blauer, Secy-Mgr.

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

Eleven locals were represented at the quarterly meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union in No. 10 schoolhouse, Saturday.

Harry Witham, manager of our Jobbing Association, was present and explained in detail the marketing of grain through federal channels. The audience was impressed with the simplicity of the requirements and the ease with which these could be applied. Questions and discussion, following the address brought out further information valuable to many who plan to market through these channels.

Tax matters were discussed and set up in the form of resolutions, which in substance are:

"We are opposed to the present method of taxation for the support of the Farm Bureau. Too few tax-payers benefit from the Bureau to justify an expense of \$11,000.00 per year for the county."

"The present method of collecting poll-tax should be abolished, the same to be collected as are other taxes."

"To encourage curtailment of production as advocated by the Federal Board, we favor some plan of relief on marginal lands, no cultivation, which are to be legumes, orchards, timber."

The vote for adoption and third instance was unanimous. The next meeting will be at Big Springs on

GRAIN GRADING MEETINGS

The Kansas Wheat Belt

10:10 a. m.—Explanation of Factors Which are Considered in the Grain Grades. W. P. Carroll, Supervisor, Chicago Division, Federal Grain Inspection Department.

10:00 a. m.—Loading of Grain for shipment to Market. Sampling and the Inspection of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department. T. B. Armstrong, First Assistant Inspector, Kansas State Grain Inspection Department.

11:00 a. m.—Demonstration of Moisture Testing and Determination of Factors Used in Grain Grading. E. L. Morris, Supervisor, Kansas City Division, Federal Grain Inspection Department.

Noon.
1:30—Control of Insects of Stored Grain. E. G. Kelly, Extension Entomologist.
2:00 p. m.—Smut Control. E. H. Leker, Extension Pathologist.
2:30 p. m.—Soil Management for Wheat Production. A. L. Clapp, Extension Agronomist.
3:05 p. m.—Improving the Quality of Kansas Wheat. George Montgomery, Extension Marketing Specialist.
3:35-3:45 p. m.—The 1930 Wheat Belt Program.
Places of meeting on page one.

SOME DEFINITIONS

Co-operation in its widest usage means the creed that life may best be ordered not by the competition of individuals, where each seeks the interest of himself and his family, but by mutual help, by each individual consciously striving for the good of the social body of which he forms a part, and the social body in return caring for each individual. "Each for all and all for each" is its accepted motto. Thus it proposes to replace among nations and moral beings the struggle for existence by voluntary combination for life—Encyclopedia Britannica—"Co-operation."

"Co-operation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity."—Chas. S. Lewis.

"The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it."—Horace Greeley.

"We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth. To act against one another then is contrary to nature, and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away."—Marcus Aurelius.

THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT

A young Lieutenant was visited in camp by a fashionable friend, and the latter was inclined to be ocular over the tiny sitting-room which the young officer occupied. "How much longer do you mean to stay in this nutshell?" "Oh, until I become a kernel!" replied the Lieutenant.

The following committee was appointed to entertain and serve at our next meeting. Mrs. W. Fink, Mrs. Otto Fink, Mrs. Chas. Heideman and Mrs. Art Heideman.

At the close of the meeting refreshments consisting of sandwiches, pickles, pie and coffee were enjoyed by all.

Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Reporter.

WABANUSSE COUNTY MEETING
The first quarterly meeting of the Wabanusse County Farmers Union for the year 1930 will be held in the court house at Alma on Saturday, April 12th at 2 o'clock p. m.

A good attendance is desired.

Joe Richmond, Co. Secy.

NORTH STAR FARMERS

HEAD UNION NO. 1979

The North Star Farmers Union held its regular meeting March 14, with its usual good attendance. The meeting was called to order by the president, and the group joined in singing, "America."

The secretary's report was read and approved.

The program, arranged by the committee in charge, was as follows:

Paper—"Granite Mountain," Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick.

Paper—"Sights in Florida," was given by Mrs. J. G. McClure.

Then came a discussion of the tax question, which brought forth much valuable information concerning this important subject. E. E. Gard, the first speaker on the subject, gave a general outline of the history of the tax question, and explained methods used by the government in raising taxes. The speaker also talked on the subject and as he is also a lecturer, gave a talk on the good of the order.

Report of the county meeting at St. John, March 4, was given by Tom Vice and Chas. Kirkpatrick.

Our president, Bert Winchester gave a report of the Federal Farm Board meeting at Manhattan, which he attended last week.

We are looking forward to our next meeting, March 23, when we expect to have our state president of the Kansas National Farmers Union, C. A. Ward, with us, and we are sure every member will want to hear him.

An announcement was made that a grand "Purple Pig" to be a play on the night of April 11. It is a 3-act play and the personnel of the cast is insurance that it will be a good one. A small admission will be charged at the door and everyone is invited to attend.

This was followed by adjournment. Refreshments were served in the basement after the business and the program and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

LETTER FROM HOWARD WHITAKER

Wa Keeney, Kans.

March 20, 1930.

Mr. A. M. Kinney,

Dear Sir:

You received this a. m. in regard to President Ward's meeting dates in this territory we have arranged at the following places.

Ransau, Monday night, March 31.

Quinter, Tuesday night, April 1.

Utica, Wednesday night, April 2.

WaKeeney, Thursday night, April 3.

Morland, Friday night, April 4.

Hill City, Saturday 2 o'clock p. m. April 5.

I publish these dates in the paper front page. The work is going very well here and we are securing new members right along. We will organize a new Local Saturday, Hill City. Secured 7 new members for Quinter and 7 for Morland.

The Union organization at Morland, Penokee and Hill City would like very much to have 2 or 3 hundred sent up to see I expect to place several organizers in each of these places. I have lost and some of these blanks get lost. Send two full sets of Local supplies.

Kindest regards,

Howard Whitaker,

Hotel Bryant,

WaKeeney Kans.

GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL MEETING

LaHarpe, Kans., Mar. 20, 1930.

Mr. A. M. Kinney,

Salina, Kansas.

Sir and Brother:

When we think of pep we usually think of power. If we apply that definition to our meeting of last night at the Golden Valley local we could say that we had plenty of power. Let us say that power for organization of the Farmers Union.

The meeting was filled to overflowing with that intangible substance called pep. It simply bubbled up from every one and communicated itself to the neighbors.

A splendid program was given with special reference to Rastus and his family troubles. Violin solos which were equal to any concert numbers and other numbers prove the high class talent that is in the Farmers Union.

After the program Mr. H. D. Collins of Erie gave a short talk. Mr. Collins is possibly the oldest man in the Farmers Union service in Kansas, both in regard to age and years in which he has been a Farmers Union man.

Mr. Ward spoke at length on the relation of the farmers and the Federal Farm Board. This meeting was held on a two-day canvas of the neighborhood. The school house was packed and standing room was at a premium which would indicate that there were at least 150 present.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Meliza,

County President.

MINNEOLA LOCAL 1288

On March 4th the Franklin county Farmers Union met with Minneola local. The house was packed with folks who enjoyed a splendid program, sponsored by the county union. Delegates were present from most of the locals in the county.

After the program, A. R. Carpenter, Vice President of the newly organized Farmers Union Co-operative Oil company gave a short talk on the progress made toward getting our oil

(continued on page 1)

Federal Farm Board News

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT TO FEDERAL FARM BOARD

President Hoover made the following statement of less than 300 words to members of the Federal Farm Board at their first meeting held at the White House on Monday, July 15, 1929.

"I have no extended statement to make to the Federal Farm Board as to its duties. The wide authority and the splendid resources placed at your disposal are well known.

"I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities which lie before you. Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the fact and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them to more nearly adjust production to need; to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well managed that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come. Through these efforts we may establish to the farmer an equal opportunity in our economic system with other industry.

"I know there is not a thinking farmer who does not realize that all this cannot be accomplished by a magic wand or an overnight action. Real institutions are not built that way. If we are to succeed, it will be by strengthening the foundations and the initiative which we already have in farm organizations, and building steadily upon them. It is the constant thought that we are building not for the present only but for the next year and the next decade.

"In selecting this board I have sought for suggestions from the many scores of farmers' cooperatives and other organizations and yours were the names most universally commended; you are thus in a sense the representatives of organized agriculture itself. I congratulate each of you upon the distinction of your colleagues and by your appointment I invest you with responsibility, authority, and resources such as have never before been conferred by our Government in assistance to any industry."

Questions and Answers

General

1. Q. What is the Federal Farm Board?

A. The Federal Farm Board, created to administer the agricultural marketing act, is composed of eight members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

2. Q. Is the Federal Farm Board a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, or an independent unit?

A. The Federal Farm Board is an independent unit, but is co-operating with the Federal Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies to avoid duplication of services.

3. Q. What is the length of term of the members of the Federal Farm Board?

A. Six years. The terms of the first board members expire as follows: 2 at the end of the first year, 2 at the end of the second year, 1 at the end of the third year, 1 at the end of the fourth year, 1 at the end of the fifth year, and 1 at the end of the sixth year. In case of a vacancy, the appointment is only for the unexpired term.

4. Q. When did the agricultural marketing act become a law?

A. June 15, 1929, when it was signed by President Hoover.

5. Q. When did the Federal Farm Board begin its work?

A. Members of the Federal Farm Board met for the first time on July 15, 1929. The President called them into this meeting which was held at the White House.

6. Q. What general policy was laid down by Congress to guide the Federal Farm Board?

A. The Federal Farm Board is charged with carrying into effect the policy of Congress as expressed in the agricultural marketing act, which is to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

7. Q. How is the policy to be expressed as follows: "To protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products."

(1) By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

(2) By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control, and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer controlled co-operative associations and other agencies.

(3) By assisting in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue price fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

8. Q. In what general way does the Federal Farm Board plan to help the farmer's marketing system?

A. First, by helping farmers organize into co-operative marketing associations. Second, by aiding in federating these associations into district or regional selling units and, wherever possible, into national sales organizations. Third, by assisting them in developing high-throughput efficient merchandising organizations.

9. Q. What other major objectives does the Federal Farm Board have?

A. To assist farmers through collective action in controlling the production and marketing of their crops; to encourage the growing of quality crops instead of more crops; to aid in adjusting production to demand.

10. Q. What would be the effect on consumers of agricultural products if farmers limited production to harmonize with demand?

A. The Federal Farm Board is working on the theory that the production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. It injures the producer without benefiting the consumer. The consumer requires and should have a normal supply of food and textile products of high uniform quality. The producer receives a supply which can be sold at a profit on his farm business. The development and maintenance of a condition of stability with regard to production and price will benefit both producers and consumers. Such coordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer cooperatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance.

11. Q. Can farmers build up a co-operative system of marketing with the aid of the Federal Farm Board that will reduce fluctuations in prices of farm products, yield the farmers larger incomes, and yet not raise prices to consumers of farm products?

A. Yes. The Federal Farm Board believes this can be done.

12. Q. Is there a blanket plan for the marketing of all kinds of farm products?

A. No. The cooperatives and the Federal Farm Board realized from the beginning that no stereotyped marketing plan could be used in the development of a system for the handling of all kinds of products. It is necessary to work out an individual plan for each commodity. For example, a plan has been developed for the marketing of grain, another separate and distinct plan for the marketing of wool and mohair, and still another for the marketing of cotton.

13. Q. What producers of farm products are to be aided by the Federal Farm Board?

A. The Federal Farm Board will help producers of recognized agricultural products, no matter where they live in the United States, provided they organize themselves into co-operative associations for the business of marketing their crops.

14. Q. Does the Federal Farm Board deal directly with the individual producer?

A. No. Congress realized that it would be impracticable for the board to deal directly with individual producers, and provided that the board should deal with farmers and ranches through producer-owned and controlled organizations.

15. Q. Is it necessary for individual producers to join a co-operative marketing association to be benefited under the marketing provisions of the agricultural marketing act?

A. Yes.

16. Q. Is it necessary for a producer to join any organization other than his co-operative association?

A. No. It is not necessary for a producer to join any organization other than a co-operative cooperative qualified to deal with the Federal Farm Board through a central marketing agency for the commodity or directly in the event there is no such central organization.

17. Q. Does the cooperative marketing plan fostered by the Federal Farm Board provide for an organization that will take care of all products grown on a farm located in a diversified agricultural region?

A. Yes. In some diversified agricultural regions where there is not enough of any one crop produced to justify the establishment of a local co-operative organization, the board has found it necessary to encourage the organization of associations equipped to receive various kinds of farm crops and coordinate the sale of them through central sales agencies dealing in specific commodities.

18. Q. What must a farmer do in order to market his products through a central or national sales agency, owned and controlled by farmers and recognized by the Federal Farm Board?

A. He must join a local or regional co-operative marketing association that has been organized to meet the conditions of the Capper-Volstead Act. Where an association does not exist in the farmer's locality, he will have to help organize one. The state agricultural colleges, state extension services, state departments of agriculture, state departments of vocational agriculture, and other agencies in many States stand ready to assist farmers in their organization work.

19. Q. What is required of a co-operative association formed to meet the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act?

A. The cooperatives must meet all the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act. The main provisions are:

1. That the members or stockholders shall be agricultural producers;

2. That the association must be operated for the mutual benefit of its members;

3. That the association shall be engaged in interstate commerce;

4. That the association shall not do more business with non-members than with members; and

5. The association must conform to one of the following: Either that it follow the principle of one vote per member, or else dividends on capital stock must be limited to 8 per cent.

20. Q. Does the Federal Farm Board deal directly with the local co-operative associations?

A. The board deals with the national or central marketing organizations as soon as they are established. Through these organizations the board aids district and local associations. It is the policy of the board to request that all local, State, or regional co-operatives affiliate with the central as soon as it is formed.

21. Q. Will the marketing plan now being developed under the guidance of the Federal Farm Board eliminate existing cooperatives?

A. It is not the policy of the board to encourage the elimination of any existing co-operative associations. The board will try to strengthen existing co-operative associations, help form new ones wherever they are needed, and bring them all into central marketing agencies.

22. Q. Does the Federal Farm Board buy or sell farm products?

A. No. The Federal Farm Board does not buy or sell farm products of any kind. It is helping farmers establish organizations to market their own products.

23. Q. What constitutes a commodity?

A. The agricultural marketing act directs the Federal Farm Board to designate as a commodity any farm product or group of products whose use and marketing methods are similar.

24. Q. How many commodities have been designated by the Federal Farm Board?

A. Eleven. (Up to March 15, 1930.)

25. Q. What are the commodities that have been designated by the Federal Farm Board?

A. The 11 designated commodities are:

1. Cotton.

2. Dairy products, including fluid milk, cream, cheese, condensed milk, butter, ice cream, evaporated milk, whole and skim milk powder.

3. Wheat.

4. Rice.

5. Livestock.

6. Wool and mohair.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

(Continued from page 2)
operations will go to build up the reserves of the national or central, in which ownership is shared by members in the proportion of their patronage.

33. Q. Can an individual farmer borrow money from the Federal Farm Board?

A. No. Money is being loaned by the board to producers through their cooperative organizations and not to individuals.

34. Q. Can individual cooperative associations borrow money directly from the Federal Farm Board?

A. It is a policy of the Federal Farm Board to make loans to farmer-owned cooperative central commodity marketing organizations as soon as they have been established instead of lending directly to local associations. The National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the American Cotton Cooperative Association are examples of national commodity marketing organizations. In the absence of such central associations or corporations, the board has advanced money directly to qualified cooperatives. Application blanks are furnished by the Federal Farm Board to prospective borrowers, with the necessary forms of exhibits which will develop the details of information that should be before the board when it considers the application of an association for a loan.

35. Q. What associations are eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board?

A. The organization applying for the loan must be a cooperative association meeting the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act, marketing agricultural products and doing an interstate business. The organization must show satisfactory management and sound operating policies.

36. Q. Are there any restrictions on the power of the Federal Farm Board to loan money to associations?

A. No loan shall be made to any cooperative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy of the agricultural marketing act. The cooperative association applying for the loan must have organization, management, and business policies of a character that will insure the reasonable safety of the loan.

37. Q. Is the Federal Farm Board compelled to make a loan to an association merely because it is eligible for a loan?

A. No. The Federal Farm Board has complete discretion with respect to the making of any loan.

38. Q. May a cooperative association borrow money from the Federal Farm Board for the purpose of buying farm supplies?

A. No. There is no authority under the agricultural marketing act for the loaning of money to a cooperative association for the purchasing of farm supplies.

39. Q. In making loans, are there any restrictions for which the money may be used?

A. The purposes for which loans may be made are all specified in the act.

40. Q. For what purposes may money be loaned by the Federal Farm Board to qualified associations?

A. Loans may be made from the revolving fund to assist associations as follows:

1. In the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

2. In the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products.

3. In the formation of clearing-house associations.

4. In extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by assisting the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity.

5. In enabling the cooperative association applying for a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

41. Q. Are there any restrictions on loans which the board may make to co-operative associations?

A. Yes. The board is prohibited from making any loan that "is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements."

In addition, there are special restrictions on loans for acquiring physical facilities. They are: "No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable."

Also: "No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent."

42. Q. Will the Federal Farm Board supervise the operations of a co-operative to which it has loaned money?

A. As long as the organization is indebted to the Federal Farm Board its management will be subject to a review of the board and its records open to the board's inspection and audit.

43. Q. Does the Federal Farm Board have offices outside of Washington?

A. The Federal Farm Board has a regional office at 519 New Post Office Building, Portland, Ore., and 419 Arctic Building, Seattle, Wash.

In moving pictures the automobile wheels seem to turn backward because the camera clicks at the time when the next spoke is in the position the first one was in. This fools the eye of the camera.

Every newspaper has a "morose" in some kept millions of photographs, as many clippings, and hundreds of thousands of negatives on file for instance reference for the occasion.

THE D.K.A. BOX

TAKING MONOPOLY PROFITS

(Continued from March 20)

The capitalization of urban rent is responsible for many great fortunes and nowhere do such rents increase faster than in certain American cities. The Borough of Manhattan, New York was bought from the Indians in 1646 for \$24.00 but in 1926 the private land alone was assessed at about \$6,000,000,000 while all the private buildings were worth \$4,800,000,000. In brief the construction work done since the city's founding brought its annual income in 1926 only 80 percent of the annual income that was received by the town site monopolists whose gains had averaged an annual increase during 230 years of \$870,000 for each dollar paid by the Indians or at the rate of 887,000,000,000 per cent.

An example of the fortunes made from increase in the value of timberland is that of the Foster Lumber Company. Shortly after it opened the first office in Leonardville, John Foster of Leavenworth with his two sons Sam and Tom opened a lumberyard here. The year previously Mr. Foster had placed his son Ben in charge of a small yard at Olsburg, 20 miles east of Leonardville on the same railroad which was known as the Narrow Gauge, a new railroad being built west from Leavenworth. Leonardville gave them large territory in which to sell lumber and coal, and at long prices. The Blue Valley and Rock Island had not entered this territory at this time. Soon the elder Foster was making trips to the saw mills of the south and purchasing direct from the mills. The lumber merchants early secured a law which allowed them to place a lien on the building if purchaser failed to pay for their lumber within a certain time. Dealers also divided the territory in adjoining towns, so that they did not compete as a usual practice with each other on the hills of lumber. Profits grew rapidly for this lumber firm and soon the elder Foster was enabled to buy a tract of timber in the south and erect a small mill to supply his several yards. Additional yards were added and in a few years the Foster Lumber Company were rated at a million dollars. The success of this firm is similar to that of R. A. Long as we recall the printed history of his business career and no doubt to that of many others of our multimillionaire lumber corporations. Their monopoly profits rest in acquiring large tracts of timber as we showed in our previous article in which in less than twenty years the stumpage value of standing timber had advanced from one dollar to fifty cents up to two to five dollars per M, an increase of several thousand per cent. Buying timber was easy money in comparison to the profits from milling wholesaling and retailing.

The increased value in timberland arose entirely by the presence of the people or increased population and the only practical way to give this value to those who created it is to take the charge now paid by lumber users for the advanced value of standing timber in place of a tax and relate them to the tax on the houses and other improvements. This would be in principle taxing the lumber merchants according to the benefits they received from Nature and the Government. Monopoly profits may be classed as intangibles and we all agree that intangibles do not bear their fair burden of taxes. Most of the taxes we pay are hidden. Whenever we buy an automobile, a house, a shoe, a car, an automobile, a house, or an article of food we pay a tax which we call monopoly profit tax, but there are regular taxes in addition. By we, we mean the rank and file who make up nine tenths of the population.

The land rent of the United States amounts to over \$13,000,000,000 annually. Each man, woman and child helps to develop this huge sum. Every year this money goes into the pockets of but a few people relatively speaking. If justice were done it should go into nobody's pocket, only into the public treasury and nowhere else. In most cases taxes are destructive of enterprise. For instance in France when windows were taxed, houses were built with a few windows.

We are thirty miles east of San Diego on a five thousand acre ranch. I accepted this place by answering a night letter that said, "Come." When I arrived at this place I was agreeably surprised. I never thought there was a place so nicely fixed up. I cannot begin to tell you all the conveniences and comforts that are here on this ranch. In fact there is nothing lacking here that money can buy.

Some of my friends may think that Mrs. Simpson and I are doing ranch work. I will have to tell you how it is. We have a man to do it and all I have to do is get on my horse and ride out to see how he is getting along. We have two other men each running a plow driven by six horses. These three men do the work.

We live in a ten room house—it is called a "lodge" here. It is very nicely furnished. Mrs. Simpson does none of the cooking for the men. There is a tenant house run by a man and his wife who board the men. The men milk the cows, and the men work the horses. I do none of this work. This ranch contains 5000 acres. There is a thousand acres of table land. We have in 200 acres of barley, 150 acres of oats, and 100 acres of alfalfa. We are plowing 500 acres to be seeded next December. This is the seeding month in this locality. May and June is the harvesting months. 4000 acres of grazing hay furnish abundance of head of cattle. This ranch is \$250,000 which is a very high price.

We burn wood. places in our house. This ranch was

On the other hand raising money by so called "tax" on land values cannot be destructive. Land not being a product of labor it cannot be discounted. A tax on goods, houses or anything produced by labor always adds to the cost.

Monopoly profits from the five divisions of land we are discussing have to a large extent evaded taxation by being converted into intangibles. Any revolution or change should lighten the burden of labor desiring to make use of the land. This principle of taking the tax load off the dirt farmer, the timber chopper and house builder, the coal digger and coal user, also the gasoline user, and placing it upon monopoly profits is the one we adopt. It is founded on justice. In the series of articles we have in mind for the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer we shall in addition to quoting Prof. Brinsmauer refer to recent articles by Prof. John Dewey, noted philosopher and economist of Columbia University who has recently written a series for the New Republic entitled "Individualism, Old and New." Mr. Dewey shows that corporate industry has displaced the old individualism and connects his first four chapters on individualism with the fifth which he entitles "The Crisis in Culture." We urge readers who are interested in the crisis now pending our civilization to secure copies of the New Republic containing these articles. Mr. Dewey says, most of those engaged in the outward work of production and distribution of economic commodities have no share in imaginative, intellectual, emotional in directing the activities in which they physically participate. They execute plans which they did not form and of whose meaning and intent they are ignorant beyond the fact that these plans make a profit for others and secure a wage for themselves.

Readers can easily realize the difference between operating a small farm and becoming a part of the workers for chain farm corporations. Dewey says that the workers of our army of wage workers are the army of rinds and uncounted multitudes would require volumes. The philosopher's ideas of a complete separation of mind and body is realized in thousands of industrial workers whose bodies are a depressed body and an empty and distorted mind.

To the writer's mind the greatest crisis in our culture is centered in the ever growing army of unemployed. We believe President Hoover has promised to give us the data showing the exact conditions of our army of wage workers amounting to forty two million with reference to unemployment. It is evident that there is a steady increase not only in the size of our army of wage workers as individual industry gives way to corporate industry but that there is an increase in the percentage of unemployed. Economists assert that ten percent of the wage workers are steadily unemployed. This would mean over four million helplessly dependent on their natural inheritance. We predict a crisis from unemployment within the next five years.

The revolt on the part of farmers from being crowded off from the farm by monopoly is one evidence of the crisis in culture of our heritage. We want it no longer and we insist that the science of economics is neglected in our state colleges and that we no longer care to know how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before we do not wish taxes on monopoly profit tax and then taxes half on the other blade of grass.

We hope in the article we are preparing to create interest on the part of the Farmers Union in backing up demands with their political influence, which is now quite powerful, in bringing greater attention to the crisis in culture or the science of economics in high school and college.

We hope readers who are interested in our articles will retain their copies of the Farmers Union to refer to in connection with what we write and we believe they should preserve their papers for the value they contain in all their columns.

(To be continued)

RESOLUTION PASSES, he cannot sell his GOVE COUNTY, is a member. From this UNION—longs, which makes it a Co-Op. Give organization in which no "et any benefits unless he is He cannot "ly baskets, Now brothers and sisters, you are invited to come and visit Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Simpson if your Farmers Union dues are paid. Bring your card with you.

Best wishes to all members. Chas. Simpson, Lakeside, Cal.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
company ready to operate, which will be soon.

Refreshments were then served by the ladies of Minneola local and a good social time followed.

The next county Union meeting will be held with Salem Hall local on April 7. The county Union will furnish the program and Salem Hall people the refreshments.

On the evening of March 4, Minneola local was very pleasantly entertained by Eight Mile local from Douglas county. We again had a house jammed full of Farmers Union folks. Every one present enjoyed the fine music readings and play which neighboring local gave. Hand-clapping and cheering gave evidence of a good time.

After the program a supper was served by Minneola to the visitors and members consisting of sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and cake.

B. C. Nelson, President.

DELEGATION VISITS CREAMERY

A delegation of business men and farmers in and near Colony visited the Creamery and Produce association at Kansas City, Tuesday, March 18. They were surprised at the volume of business and the size of the plant. The delegation was very cordially met by Mr. Augustine and the manager of the produce association, who took the delegation on a tour of the plant and explained the workings of the same. When more institutions and towns visit these places, they will realize the work that the Union is doing for a better understanding and spirit of cooperation will be developed.

M. L. Post, County Sec., Anderson County.

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING AT COLONY

The regular monthly meeting of the Anderson County Union will be held at the I. O. O. F. Hall in Colony, Kansas on Friday evening, March 28. Arrangements have been made to have a representative of the Creamery and possibly the Produce association with us and a good meeting is looked forward to. This meeting will be held as guests of the Colony Chamber of Commerce and a member of that organization has promised to furnish us with free coffee providing we have 100 present. Let's all plan to drink free coffee off of M. M. Brown.

Anderson county has an opportunity not offered to many counties and it will be realized only by every member and friend of the Union getting behind the movement and boosting. Tell your neighbors and bring them along and help make this the biggest meeting of 1930. Please bring sandwiches and pies.

Let's put Anderson county up in the front row, that is where we belong. May we count on you? John Anderson, President, M. L. Post, County Sec.

THE KANSAS FARMERS' UNION ROYALTY COMPANY

BULLETIN NO. 1

(This is the first of a series of bulletins by which we will keep members of our Cooperative Royalty Company informed of its progress.)

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company is filling up with carefully chosen acreage in the potential oil areas of the state at the rate of approximately 1500 acres per week. Every resistance which the pooling plan met when it was first launched in Oklahoma has not been encountered in Kansas. This is attributable to the fact that the Oklahoma pools, after two years' operation, have won the approval of business and farm leaders as a real contribution to the nation-wide movement to conserve farm resources for the benefit of farmers and to apply the tried and proven principles of co-operation and diversification to all farm products. In areas where the mineral rights of farmers are important their proper conservation is being recognized as a prime asset in the stabilization of the agricultural economic situation in areas which are suffering severely from bearish market conditions affecting wheat, cotton, corn and livestock.

The surprising success of the Kansas pool is shown in the fact that of the 18,900 acres now in the pool 11,028 acres are under lease to drilling companies. Of the 1,500 acres procured during the week ending February 20, 950 acres were under lease at the date of pooling.

Tracts in the Kansas pool are scattered over 31 counties and 248 tracts in a spread of 18,900 acres. The pool has 29 tracts in Gove County. While this county does not have oil it is receiving concentrated attention from major companies blocking up the area and is very highly regarded.

McPherson County has entered the list of producing counties in Kansas and is the scene of a vigorous drilling campaign. The Farmers' Union has nine tracts pooled from this county.

Russell County has pooled 26 tracts. This county has oil production and practically the entire county is included in major company drilling blocks. One well is contracted for in this county in the same section with two other tracts. Another well is to be drilled in an adjoining township containing four pooled tracts.

Trego County is now receiving a heavy leasing play with the Kansas pool represented by three tracts. Comanche County has put ten tracts in the Kansas pool and is one of the counties in line for a big play. Organizing has been hampered by extremely unfavorable weather and

drive is a winner. Everything is done co-operatively here and it wins. Now brothers and sisters, you are invited to come and visit Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Simpson if your Farmers Union dues are paid. Bring your card with you.

Best wishes to all members. Chas. Simpson, Lakeside, Cal.

roads that, during January and February, were all but impassable. With the acreage now represented in this pool the onset of favorable weather should make it possible for assembling agents to acquire acreage in areas of their own choice. No Kansas farmer in unproven area can hold back on the plea that his acreage has greater oil possibilities than that already in the pool.

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company, C. A. Broom, Secretary.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



OPPORTUNITY

"They do me wrong who say I come no more. When once I knock and fail to find you in; For every day I stand outside your door. And bid you wake and rise to fight and win."

Wall not for precious chances passed Weep not for golden ages on the wane. Each night I burn the records of the day— At sunrise every soul is born again!

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped. To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb. My judgments seal the dead past with its dead. But never bid a moment yet to come."

—Judge Walter Malone.

This 10th day of March finds us at four score years. We have violated rules and quoted three couplets of Judge Malone's poem on "Opportunity" written in answer to John J. Ingals' fatalistic sonnet on the same subject.

Thinking over the past one sees the futility of spending too much time at it, unless indeed we can limit it to the pleasant successful experiences. Generally speaking, we have found it best to burn the records every night and begin new in the morning.

I hope our editors will pardon a slight departure from the ordinary in these notes. Our mood for the moment is to indulge a little in the philosophy and ponder over what it's all about anyhow.

Primarily every organic thing including man is seeking to express itself through the faculties or powers with which it may be endowed. The normal exercise of all our faculties of mind and body gives the highest enjoyment, and is also the highest morality. Failure to so exercise, or abnormal exercises is sin, and that's all the sin there is.

Through "man's inhumanity to man," through the pressure of population, or through bad government man are denied the opportunity to live out their lives to the full. Such denial results in abnormal use of faculties because people naturally seek enjoyment and if it cannot be had normally, they seek it abnormally. That causes people to sin.

Just how much our institutions and systems are to blame for such denial of freedom we leave our readers to judge. How much our sin result from ignorance or vicious inheritance is hard to decide.

Failure to recognize that the unseen is the real—that the spirit that animates our bodies is the real "I am"—and living on the material or animal plane is the cause of much unhappiness and consequent sin.

6 6 6

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 10% live delivery, guaranteed. Catalogue FREE. Prices from 50c to \$1.00. Get our special prices on large orders.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Columbia, Mo.

PILES

Rectal Disorders. Why suffer longer? My Ambulant method, so mild, so low of time, except coming to my office, is a sure cure. If your case is neglected, it is a cure.

Write for Free Booklet. DR. J. M. GAUME, Rectal Specialist, 124 North Eighth, Salina, Kansas.

We see that Marco Morrow reviewed a materialistic book (Tom McNeal presiding) before the Unitarian Society last Sunday. Now Tom knows better than that. We haven't met Marco but from his exalted position he too ought to know better.

It seems quite easy to drift along on the animal or material plane, but it takes some effort to become conscious of our spiritual powers. Leading men of high intelligence should be careful about encouraging a drift back to the brute plane.

The human race is still in the process of growing or evolving upward from our very primitive ancestors. Thinking people with clear minds should be helping along this evolution. We wrate much about God service; the only way to such service is to help his creatures in the upward path, to have our lives run parallel with the best interests of humanity.

Nearing the end of life's journey, one sees the realities clearer. That we have a continuous existence we have had personal proof, not only after existence we have had personal proof, not only after existence but inklings of preexistence. The poet Wordsworth expresses it beautifully—"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting. The soul that rises with us, our life's star Hath dwelt elsewhere in its setting. And comes from afar. Not in entire forgetfulness. Not in utter nakedness" etc.

To deny that the human race is growing better is to deny the essential facts of life. In my humble lifetime the advance in civilization has been remarkable. We have our

NOTICE

If we do not have a representative at your town, please notify us. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. REX LEAR, State Mgr., Salina, Kan.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

All Set For Another Big Season

We are equipped to handle more eggs and cream than last year and urge the assistance of every member in helping us increase the volume.

Tell your neighbors about our service. Let's improve our quality and increase our volume and make 1930 a banner year.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRILE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c

WRILE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

The Season Of Storms Is Here

Are you amply protected in case your home is the one picked by the storm to be demolished?

IF NOT

See Our Agent Today or Write

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies

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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 stockholder 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

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