

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

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MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS

MESSAGE AND CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN GRAIN PRODUCER

Foreword
The long struggle of farmers and farm organizations for federal legislation to make possible the re-creation of agriculture became a matter of history when the Seventy-first Congress of the United States, in special session, enacted the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929, creating the Federal Farm Board and defined its duties, powers and responsibilities. It is the government's answer to the farm demand, and it is at once specific and all-embracing. Briefly, the marketing act declares it to be the policy of the Congress of the United States to promote the effective merchandising of farm commodities that the agricultural industry will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries. Economic equality with other industries is, of course, all that the farmers have been demanding.

The agricultural industry is one of many ramifications. All its phases can not be reached through any single agency. The problem of the grain farmer differs from that of the cotton farmer; the problem of the cotton farmer from that of the livestock farmer from that of the livestock or wool producer.

Pressed by the condition of the grain market first to consider in a large way that phase of agricultural adjustment, the Federal Farm Board, soon after its organization, turned to the study of and means to improve the economic position of the country's grain growers. Out of a series of deliberations and conferences with large groups of leaders of all types of co-operative grain marketing associations and agencies there was evolved a committee of sixteen, which, under the careful scrutiny of the board, set up and now offers to the grain producers the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

But farmers must realize that the Farmers National Grain Corporation does not, in itself, pretend to be the solution of their problems. It is merely the means of reaching the solution. The struggle for agricultural legislation was long and hard. The struggle to make the Farmers National Grain Corporation effective as a solution of grain marketing problems can be just as long and hard as the farmers care to make it. It is short and simple. The test will lie in the degree of co-operation given to the corporation by those who should be most interested—the farmers themselves. Their wholehearted support of this movement will clear of many obstacles the path to improved marketing conditions. As they lag, so will the movement itself lag.

There will be opposition to this great undertaking, just as there has been opposition to every other farmers' co-operative undertaking. Perhaps it will be even stiffer opposition. In any event, it is a time, if there ever was a time, for grain growers to stand together and to bring to the co-operative organizations their full allegiance and every ounce of their strength.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation takes its place at the head and front of the co-operative grain marketing movement in the United States. Its organization is at once a message and a challenge to the American producer; a message of hope and a challenge to his initiative and business acumen. It is most important, in considering the functions of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, fully to understand that its aim is to bring to the terminal marketing place, through the existing co-operative grain marketing channels, all the grain that producers of the country are willing to send through those channels. It is just as important to understand that the greater the volume of grain the producers are willing to send through these channels, the greater the chance for success of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and success of the Farmers National Grain Corporation can mean only one thing. That one thing is the substantial improvement of the grain farmers' economic position.

The Co-operative Channels
What are the co-operative channels through which grain may come from the farm to the Farmers National Grain Corporation?

In the setup of the Farmers National Grain Corporation three classes, or groups, of grain co-operatives are recognized as eligible to hold stock in the corporation and thus to participate in its operations. These are the farmers' elevators, scattered over many states; the co-operative grain commission agencies operated on terminal markets by farmer elevator groups and other farmers' organizations; commonly known as wheat pools, but now handling, in the majority of cases, wheat and other grains.

While there are slight differences—differences that may vary from time to time—in the representation of these groups on the directorate of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the degree of recognition extended to each in the corporation's program and policy is identical and equal. There are, of course, certain well-defined

requirements that must be met in the establishment of each group's eligibility to participate in the corporation's operations. Once these requirements have been met the Farmers National Grain Corporation knows no difference between the farmers' elevators and the regional selling agencies, or between the selling agencies and the grain pools.

What are these requirements? The agricultural marketing act defines a co-operative marketing association as one that qualifies under legislation approved February 18, 1922, entitled "an act to authorize associations of producers of agricultural products," and known more generally as the Capper-Volstead act. The co-operative association must be in a position to show (1) that the association is made up of agricultural producers; (2) that it is operated for the mutual benefit of its members; (3) that no member is permitted to have more than one vote, regardless of the amount of stock or membership capital he may hold, or that the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership in excess of 8 per cent a year, and, (4) the association must not deal in products of non-members to an amount greater in value than the products handled for members. There are, of course, other provisions in the Capper-Volstead act, but the ones cited are those upon which rests recognition of an association as a co-operative within the meaning of the agricultural marketing act.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is, of course, organized on a basis that meets all co-operative requirements—the same requirements that are passed on down the line to all co-operative grain marketing associations that desire to affiliate with it. When the articles of incorporation and by laws of the farmers' elevator associations, the selling agencies or the wheat pools meet these requirements, the next step toward participation in the operations of the national agency is the purchase of stock in the agency.

Basis of Stock Sale
Under the by-laws of the Farmers National Grain Corporation the total number of shares of stock that it may issue is 100,000, each of a par, or face value of \$100. The stock is to be sold on the basis of the average number of bushels of grain handled annually by the applicant association during the last three seasons prior to the filing of the application for stock. For each 10,000 bushels of grain so handled the applicant association is entitled to and shall subscribe for one share of capital stock of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. If it happens that the applicant association is less than three years old, then the board of directors of the corporation shall require purchase of stock on a basis that in its judgment is fair. Stock may be paid for in full, or on terms. If paid for on terms, at least 10 per cent must be tendered at the time of purchase, and for the unpaid balance five notes of equal amount, one to mature each year and bearing interest at 4 per cent, shall be given.

When stockholders of the company number thirty or more no stockholder shall be permitted to own more than one-twentieth of the total shares of stock outstanding. Further to protect its farmer stockholders and to insure that stock does not get into the hands of others than producers, the by-laws of the Farmers National Grain Corporation provide that should any stockholder desire to dispose of his shares the corporation shall have the first right to purchase them. Even should the stockholder fail to purchase the stock the stockholder may not transfer his holdings except to a buyer approved by the board of directors.

Going still further to prevent those who are ineligible to subscribe for stock from acquiring it, the corporation by-laws provide that no stock or certificate of stock may be transferred by the holder except with the approval and consent of the corporation's board of directors, and only then to such associations as are eligible. Any transfer of stock in violation of these restrictions vests no title thereto in the purchaser or receiver and no right to participate in the affairs of the corporation.

Scope of Operations
The Farmers National Grain Corporation, in establishing a medium through which farmers may extend activities into both domestic terminals and world markets, naturally becomes an institution of broad scope and of tremendous promise and possibilities. It begins where the regional and state marketing associations leave off, and carries them all to the final marketing place. It puts the American grain grower in a position to help himself, to control his own marketing through his own organizations, from the farm practically to the hands of the consumer. It puts in the hands of the grower, through his own co-operative association, all the facilities required for the handling of his grain through every stage until it reaches the consumer.

Under the powers conferred upon it by its articles of incorporation the

THE UNDIVIDED PROFITS AND SURPLUS OF THE FARMERS' UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION, THE FARMERS UNION CREAMERY AND THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. AMOUNT TO TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS

And yet there are some men who will tell you that the farmers do not know enough to manage a successful business; the fact is, that there is not a more successful business in Kansas than the Farmers Union State Wide Business Institutions. The managers and boards of directors should be congratulated upon their wise, conservative management of these institutions. The main reason for their success is that they are supported by a loyal, educated membership in the greatest of all farm organizations. The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America. It is these successful business institutions, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, which we are being asked to throw upon the scrap pile and accept another form of cooperative marketing which has never been a success in this country, either in the economical marketing of grain, or in being able to influence the price.

The Farmers Union program is fundamentally, and economically sound; it is based upon a loyal educated membership owning and controlling the marketing machinery, and using it, not because they have signed their names upon the dotted line, but because they believe in the kind of cooperation taught by the Farmers Union of which they are members.

Just around the corner is the promised land which that small group of farmers down in Texas saw from the top of the mountain twenty six years ago—an organized national sales agency, owned and controlled by the farmers, able to meet the organized grain buyers across the table, and to bargain on equal terms for cost of production and a profit as a fair price for the farmers' grain.

BRIGHTER DAYS

There are better times a coming
To us poor old verdant hicks;
We can see the Sun a shining
Though we live out in the sticks;
For the grand old Farmers Union
Is preparing to raise hob,
With the profits of the gamblers;
And the Farm Board's on the job.

It has been a bitter struggle
For the farmers Co-Op clans;
We could hear the grain men chuckle
As they wrecked the Co-Op plans;
But just now, there is no laughter
When they talk the Co-Op's o'er
For they know our Uncle Samuel
Is behind the Co-Op's' door.

There will be a different story
When we farmers sell our wheat;
And instead of farmers' grumbling,
You will hear the gamblers bleat;
For at last we have the power
To say something 'bout the price,
And the grain men's caterwauling
Will not cut a bit of ice.

Yes, our Uncle Sam is with us;
And although we thought him slow,
When at last he gets to moving,
He can always make things go;
But unless we all support him
With a will to do, or bust,
He is sure to get discouraged;
And will quit us in disgust.

—A. M. KINNEY.

Farmers National Grain Corporation may establish and maintain in any market, or elsewhere, all facilities required for the marketing of wheat and other grains. It may prepare, grade, test, mix and process for market all sorts of grains—and then market them. It may lease, buy or build all the facilities necessary for such handling, processing, marketing or storing. It may buy from stockholders or others without restriction,

except that it may not do business with non members in excess of that done with members, and it may sell and distribute the grain that comes to it through the various marketing channels. In short, the Farmers National Grain Corporation gives to the American grain producer the opportunity of his lifetime to free himself from the exploiters of his industry; to turn the profits of his operations into his own pockets; to be the master

of his markets as well as the master of his fields.

Loans to Co-operatives

Into the agricultural marketing act were written provisions for loans to co-operative associations. On numerous occasions prior to the passing of this act there had been heard proposals for "loans to co-operatives." The weakness of these proposals, the factor that caused their rejection by farmers and farm organ-

O'SHEA MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK

Feb. 14 Fri. P. M.—Madison—Opera House—1:30.
Feb. 14—Fri. P. M.—Elk Union School House—7:30.
(6 miles N. W. Elmdale—Program)
Feb. 15—Sat. P. M.—Burns—Farmers Union Hall—1:30.
Feb. 15—Sat. P. M.—Hackney Community Hall—8:00.
Feb. 17—Mon. P. M.—St. John—1:30.
Feb. 17—Monday P. M.—Rush County—La Crosse City Auditorium—7:30.
Feb. 18—Tues. P. M.—Scott City—Grade School Auditorium—2:00.
Feb. 18—Tues. P. M.—Oakley—Township Hall—7:30.
Feb. 19—Wed. P. M.—Colby—1:30.
Feb. 19—Wed. P. M.—Brewster—7:30.
Feb. 20—Thurs. P. M.—Grainfield Opera House—1:30.
Feb. 20—Thurs. P. M.—Ellis Community Hall—7:30.
Feb. 21—Fri. P. M.—Hays—Court House—1:30.
Feb. 21—Fri. P. M.—Ellsworth Court House—7:30.
Feb. 22—Sat. P. M.—Osborne Crystal Theatre—2:00.
Feb. 22—Sat. P. M.—Mitchell County.
These are all Open Meetings

50 PER CENT OLEO TO FARMERS

Sales reports show that almost 50% of the oleo goes to farmers. I do not know if this is true or not. It is a government report and I have no way to disprove it so we assume it is the truth.

The same report says there is 40,000,000 pounds of butter in cold storage—a three days' supply for all the people of the United States.

If all the people of Wabunsee County would quit eating oleo for one week that surplus would be just the same but if all the farmers of the United States would quit oleo for one week the price of butter fat would be up to 50c per pound again.

The chain stores have forced oleo on the market and make people wait because they advertise it so much.

This letter is written because a number of our folks have asked us, "Will the butter market come back? Will milking be profitable?"

Our answer is not my answer but taken from an investigation made by the De Laval Cream Separator Co. It will take from 6 months to 1 year when farm folks all over the United States wake up to the fact that chain stores are not their friends, and the butter market will come back.

It is already scientifically proven that oleo is injurious to the health and strength of growing children. Their growth stops when they substitute oleo for butter. Adults lose their vitality. They all become easy victims to disease.

Alma Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

izations, lay in the fact that while they provided no means of repaying those loans. This was a vital matter to the farmer already overburdened with debt. His farm already was mortgaged to the hilt. Its earning capacity would not permit of new levies being taken out. Something must first be put in to increase the dollars and cents yielding capacity of his lands.

This objection is met in the agricultural marketing act and in the makeup of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Money that is borrowed by the co-operative association must be paid back, of course. But the American farmer does not object to meeting his obligations. He has asked only that his economic opportunity be equal to that of business with which he must compete. The Farmers National Grain Corporation seeks to provide that equality of opportunity through the control of a vast quantity of grain and the increased bargaining power that volume business brings.

The agricultural marketing act provides for loans for the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities; for the construction, purchase, or least of necessary facilities for handling, processing, storage and marketing of grain, and to enable the co-operative association to advance to its members a greater share of the market value of their commodities at the time of delivery than has been possible under existing credit facilities. Those lending money as farmers as grain marketing is concerned, have been vested in the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The corporation may lend money to farmers' elevators, to grain sales agencies, to grain pools for the purpose above set out to be eligible for a loan the borrower must first be a qualified co-operative. It must, further, be a stockholder in the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It must be able to show that in the making of the loan there would be no encouragement of inefficient or undesirable competition among or between co-operative associations, and it must patronize and use the marketing facilities of the corporation.

Obviously, neither the federal government nor the Farmers National Grain Corporation can deal directly with the thousands of individual farmers who will be benefited by improvement of marketing conditions. It is just as obvious that, even were such loans practical, they would be futile, because improvement of marketing conditions can not come through the individual control of insignificant small portions of the great volume of wheat, corn, oats and other grains produced in the United States. A way must be found to combine these individual marketing activities in a great centralized selling agency, acting for all qualified co-operatives, of whatever type. This is the Farmers National Grain Corporation sets out to do. This is the promise it holds out to the American grain grower if he will but avail himself of the opportunity offered—the opportunity to put to his own use a large-scale, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing organization.

Control by the Farmers
To what extent is the Farmers National Grain Corporation to be farmer-owned and farmer-controlled?

The short answer might be that it will be fully so owned and controlled. Federal money advanced, under the direction of the Federal Farm Board, the setting up of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, is not money given, out of kindness of heart, to a class of citizens needing charity! It is not a subsidy! It is a straight loan to the nation's greatest industry, on a business basis, of money to match the government's assistance given to other industries in various ways. It is money that must be repaid with interest when the farmers of the country, through their own organizations, have made use of it to put their own industry on a position of equality with other industries.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is governed by a board of directors elected by its stockholders. These stockholders, as has been set out previously, are limited to farmer-owned and farmer-controlled associations and agencies, in which membership must be made up of actual producers. Thus the ownership and control of the Farmers National Grain Corporation begins back on the farm with the farmer who joins his local organization. Up through the local association this farmer ownership and control comes to the state or regional pool. Only those elevator associations, sales agencies and pools qualified under laws that limit their activities

(Continued on page 4)

FARMERS UNION BROADCASTS AT WICHITA

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. L. J. Alkire the manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company, who tells us that the Farmers Union has at times allotted them each day for broadcasting. Mr. Alkire has invited us to come down and talk to the world. We will certainly avail ourselves of the invitation at the first opportunity.

The broadcasting station in Wichita belongs to the Wichita Eagle and is in the Hotel Landon. It is a member of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Just remember that you can hear the news of the Farmers Union over station KFH at 10:05 in the morning and at 1:22 in the afternoon.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. C. E. Brasted and family wish to take this means of thanking all the Farmers Union people for the nice letters and telegrams and the beautiful flowers.

It is the intention of Mrs. Brasted to answer all the letters, but there are so many that it will take some time.

Only those who have had similar experience, know how much the sympathetic expressions from friends mean in these sad times.

Leader, Counsellor, Friend

The farm movement has lost a devoted champion and heroic leader! For nearly 20 years C. E. Brasted has been a member of and a leader in the Kansas Farmers Union. He has been a trusted leader among his old neighbors and in his own community. He has directed some of the biggest and best things ever done by the Kansas Union, and has shared in the doing of nearly all that has been done for 15 years in a statewide way. He has been for years a national figure, respected for his integrity and for the soundness of his opinions. A noble leader!

Yet he never sought a place. Reluctantly, often, he accepted places of responsibility upon the urgent request of his friends. He could have held higher positions than a seeker of a place for himself. I owe a greater debt to him than to any other man except one for my own chance to serve as I have tried to do. He was a leader who served the cause he loved, and who never questioned where he might serve.

As individuals we have lost a counsellor whose advice we sought above that of all others, and upon whose judgment we have learned to depend to a great degree. During the almost three years since the death of President John Tromble (and what trying years they have been!) he has borne a larger load of responsibility and care than has any other man among us. Just as these burdens undoubtedly shortened the life of his intimate friend, our former president, so also doubtless they hastened the development of his illness in the intensity of his concern for the welfare of the union. He had a clearer knowledge and a fuller grasp of the details of all of our enterprises than had any other one among us. He was fair, conscientious, and of such balanced judgment as to make his counsel and advice invaluable.

He was a friend, in the fullest meaning of that word. He treasured friendship. The loss of a friend hurt him deeply. He was generous toward the faults of others, tender hearted. He was critical toward himself, and could confess himself in the wrong with as fine grace as anyone I have ever known. He never tried to maintain a position after its correctness became a matter of doubt to him. He was honest with himself and with others, but in no cold, calculating way. He was warmly human. He was a friend.

There have been many great privileges incident to my work during the last 10 years, and more particularly during the last three years. Among them, and greatest among them, was the privilege of friendship, close and intimate, with this departed friend. And when one thinks of all the rich friendships which develop in our movement that stand apart as a very strong statement. Our offices adjoined, doors always open. We drove thousands and thousands of miles to gether. We wrestled with the same problems. He was my friend, and I loved him.

He has gone beyond our reach and, please God, beyond all illness and pain. But his work abides! While the Farmers Union stands it will bear his mark and impress upon it. While there is a continuing farm movement his work will live. And everyone of us who treasure his memory will honor that memory by doing in a better way our part in the cause he loved. This is the memorial which he would wish, that the fruit of his work might increase in our hands and that his spirit might be renewed in us. His life challenges us to our best—all of us—each of us!

C. E. HUFF

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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, FEBRUARY 13, 1930



IN MEMORIAM—CLARENCE E. BRASTED

There comes a close to all men's lives. Sooner or later the Grim Reaper must appear.

The fact of death should not so concern us as Life itself. Those who have made worthwhile contributions to mankind and society have understood Life's Values.

Our departed Brother was constantly wrestling with life's problems. It was his, To live, To think, To do. His acts were never of a passive nature. With him no questions were settled until they were settled right. He was staunch of character, and his honesty of mind and integrity of purpose were never questioned.

In the passing of Clarence E. Brasted the Farmers Union has sustained an invaluable loss. The results of his untiring sacrifices and work will be reflected in the generation of humankind which follow. He has been for many years an outstanding factor, not only in state wide but also in National Farmers Union activities, and has efficiently contributed in building and bringing up our organization to be recognized as being one of the most worthwhile farm organizations of America.

He always manifested an unassuming spirit and his deeds were to help mankind with never a thought of self glory.

In wrestling with the gigantic problems that constantly confront the cooperative movement, he always served as a balance wheel to keep us on our rightful course, and in many instances it can be truthfully said he was the sustaining factor in keeping our organization free from the attacks of those who would destroy the cooperative movement.

He has gone to his Father. It is ours to court the day of happy reunion and associations in the great beyond.

We have lost a valiant leader and a sympathetic friend, and shall ever cherish his memory. Our challenge should be to go forth in the spirit of our great leaders and Carry On.

To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die.
C. A. WARD, President.

THREE SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS

The three stockholder's meetings held in Kansas City, Kansas last week were remarkable for the harmony and good feeling shown by those present. The utmost good fellowship prevailed through all three of them. All board members were elected unanimously. There is the finest spirit among the Farmers Union members in Kansas that was ever known. We are a united family; presenting a solid front toward the enemies of cooperation; nothing can stop us. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, The Farmers Union Creamery and The Farmers Union Insurance Companies have reached the goal which we dreamed of fifteen years ago, the goal of successful farmer owned and farmer controlled service institutions, giving a service to their owners unequalled by any other business in Kansas. Every employee of these institutions is a member of the Kansas Farmers Union, believing in the principles of cooperation. The future is very bright for the Kansas Farmers Union.

The President's Column

C. A. WARD

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETINGS

After spending the evening of January 28th and a part of January 29th, "KansasDay" in Topeka, I drove hastily to Marshall County, arriving at Waterville for an evening meeting. Here I was joined by Geo. Hobbs, and together we held five splendid meetings at different points in the county.

Brother Hobbs in a very fine way spoke on cooperation and made plain the accomplishments of our Live Stock Commission firm. It was the writer's purpose to discuss the Stock Commission firm in general, placing special emphasis on such themes as the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Federal Farm Board along with our state wide and local business activities.

In spite of cold weather and bad roads we were greeted with good crowds and our audiences manifested a splendid interest. Several new locals are in the forming and Marshall County will show a material gain in membership during the year.

On Thursday afternoon, January 30th we met at the Court House, Marysville, where seventy-five or more men were present and listened attentively and expressed confidence in the cooperative movement. In all these meetings there were those who were connected with no farm organization and not a few signed up for membership in the Farmers Union.

Still another meeting of note was the Business Association Banquet and meeting at Blue Rapids on Friday, January 31st. The financial statement showed a net gain for 1929 of almost \$3,000.00 and general satisfaction was manifested. Mr. Wanamaker, the manager, has the confidence and respect of his folks and is making a splendid record. At the banquet at noon the local Ladies Aid served dinner in abundance and all enjoyed the hour to the fullest extent. I suspect there were one hundred fifty or more in attendance and it was certainly an inspiration to talk to this fine group.

I must not fail to mention the loyalty and faithfulness of this group. The good work of enlisting membership goes on and among these who are taking the lead are A. V. Wempe, John Frost, H. A. Waters and Alva Stryker. During our brief stay in Marshall County we were royally cared for at the John Frost and Alva Stryker homes.

KANSAS CITY MEETINGS BEST EVER

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 6 and 7th we held the stockholders meetings of Produce, Jobbing, Live Stock and Auditing Associations and our folks are proud of the records made and the splendid financial showing. All will have access to the full report.

We are glad to report that our state-wide Business Activities are receiving more and more the full support of our membership, yet there are many who have not yet cooperated 100%. There is no just reason why any should not allow their commodities to flow through Farmers Union channels. The various Boards and Managers of our state wide Business Activities certainly command our confidence and support because of the splendid way they are managing and conducting our business.

We exchanged greetings with dozens of our members at their meetings and all expressed confidence and faith in our work and program.

We closed the week with a rousing meeting held at the Minneola school house Saturday night, February 8th. This local has taken in around fifty new members since last fall and shows evidence of much growth and activity.

MORE ABOUT THE GRAIN MARKETING PROGRAM

QUESTION: What is the progress up to date of the grain marketing program?

ANSWER: The sixteen Directors of the National Grain Corporation met at Chicago on January 17 and 18. The meeting was attended by Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Ex-Governor McKelvie, the grain member of the board.

QUESTION: What was the purpose of the meeting?

ANSWER: To better define that status of the several organizations which are now in existence and which are being organized to bring the grain produced by the farmers to the terminals, where the grain will be sold by the National Grain Corporation.

QUESTION: Were any agreements reached by the Directors of the Grain Corporation and the members of the Farm Board that will make it easier for the farmers to understand the program?

ANSWER: Yes. The Directors and the members of the Farm Board drew up and agreed to the following statement of procedure:

STATEMENT unanimously passed by the Board of Directors of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and concurred in by Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board and Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the Federal Farm Board, at the meeting in Chicago, Illinois, January 18, 1930.

"It is the desire of the Directors of this Corporation that the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act be made available to the largest possible number of grain growers with the minimum of inconvenience or expense. The ordinary operations of said Act are predicated upon commodity marketing through growers' co-operatives and to that end it is necessary for growers to affiliate with some such co-operative. The Articles of Incorporation of the Farmers National Grain Corporation provide for members to affiliate with it as farmer-owned grain elevator associations, grain sales agencies and grain pools. We reaffirm our belief in that policy.

Such existing co-operatives, meeting the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act, shall be recognized. Where new co-operative units are organized, and so qualify, there shall be NO DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN THEM AND EXISTING CO-OPERATIVES, EITHER BY THIS CORPORATION OR THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD. Organization efforts and activities of the Federal Farm Board in relation to the handling of grain shall be coordinated as fully as possible with the organization activities and publicity work of the Farmers National Grain Corporation."

Alexander Legge, Chairman, and Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, being present, expressed themselves as fully concurring in this attitude and statement.

QUESTION: What does this statement mean?

ANSWER: It means that here in the Northwest there will be at least three, and possibly more, organizations in the field which will gather the grain and bring it to the terminals, where the National Grain Corporation will do the selling, or if it chooses to do so, buy the grain and store for future sale.

QUESTION: What organizations?

ANSWER: At the present these, The Farmers Union Terminal Association, The Wheat Pool, and the new Northwest Association of Country Elevators.

QUESTION: Will any of these organizations be specially favored by the Farm Board?

ANSWER: No. They will all be treated exactly alike with respect to loans, cash advances, etc.

QUESTION: What advantage is there for the grain grower to affiliate or join any one of these groups in preference to another?

ANSWER: The unorganized farmer should join the organization that he thinks will render the best service, and which will bring his grain to the terminals with the least expense. Service and cost thereof will be the final test applied to these organizations, and the organization that renders the best service and perform that service for the least money, in the end will get the largest volume of grain.

QUESTION: Is there any reason why a Union member should join the Wheat Pool or any other organization in order to get his grain to the terminals, where the sale will be made by the Grain Corporation?

ANSWER: No. There exists no reason, because no other organization may do the job and cheaper than the Union, and we do not believe any other organization can do it as cheaply.

QUESTION: With which organization should my local Farmers Elevator affiliate?

ANSWER: If the majority of the patrons of the elevator are members of the Union, it is to your interest as a member of the Union to see that your elevator becomes affiliated with the Farmers Union Terminal Association.

QUESTION: We have been told a lot of things by organizers of other marketing groups that were evidently not the truth. Some of us have signed contracts which were misrepresented to us. What shall we do?

ANSWER: If you have signed anything that was misrepresented to you, you are not bound by your signature.

We now repeat what we have said before. No organization will get any favors from the Farm Board or the National Grain Corporation which will be denied to another organization. All of the grain marketing groups which are stockholders of the National Grain Corporation will be treated alike, and no organization which is not a stockholder of the Grain Corporation will get anything from the Farm Board in the way of financial aid.

What the Farm Board and the National Grain Corporation is interested in, and all they are interested in, is to get the grain grown by the farmers to the National Grain Corporation in volume sufficient to stabilize the price.

In order to get any help from government funds and government marketing machinery, the grower must send his grain to market through farmer owned and farmer managed marketing machinery.

UNION MEMBERS SHOULD OPERATE THROUGH UNION MACHINERY.

Farmers who are not members of the Union may join the Union or send their grain through the Wheat Pool or the new Elevator Association.

If every organization will now stick to the simple truth and refrain from making claims which are not true, we may all live together in peace, and no confusion of mind or ill-feeling will develop.

So far as the Farmers Union is concerned, we pledge ourselves to say only those things which are true.

In making this pledge we have a right to insist that other groups maintain the same standard.

FARMERS UNION HERALD

Emporia, Kansas, 928 Merchant St.

Mrs. C. E. Brasted,
Salina, Kansas.

Please accept our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement. Words are inadequate to express our sorrow. We realize that nothing we can say can lighten the burden of your grief. Your loss is also ours, for we have lost a true friend. May you have the strength to bear your great sorrow.

The consolation to us is that none who labor for a just cause, shall lose their reward. Let us hope that his memory will serve to make all of us faithful to perform the service outlined for us. His record is surely a value great to the Union brothers. His influence will always be with us.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD WHITAKER.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

NEWS FROM NORTH MARSHALL COUNTY

Beattie, Kansas
January 27, 1930

Dear Sir:

I see by our Union paper Jimmie O'Shea opens a campaign in Salina January 27. Also I see by the Marshall County News that our new state president, Cal. Ward will give five addresses in Marshall county. One at Waterville high school, one at Irving high school, one at Blue Rapids, one at Frankfort, one at Blue Valley like some of these great men should venture a little father north. If, as it seems and looks to me like the north half of the county should be reborn or revived, or recharged. We are like a car battery—we need recharging. I will see that we get a meeting place also the crowd.

The farmers are all interested if you will just furnish the speaker. I hope John Frost and H. A. Waters read this. Before H. A. Waters moved to Blue Rapids he was a member of Summit Local 859, but guess he has forgotten them.

Yours,
J. D. Stos
Summit Local 859.

NOTICE

Washington County Farmers' Union meets at Hollenbeck, Kansas on February 24, 11 a. m. Mr. Ward, the Farmers Union state president will be there.

Please send your delegates.

J. T. Poland, Co. Sec.

FRANKLIN 1307

After being dormant for a long time due to dangerous and almost impassable roads, Franklin Local No. 1307, Ellsworth county, met in regular session at the school house, February 4, with all the "regulars" in attendance. Judging from the broad smiles, each one must have made a New Year's resolution, "to laugh a bit heartier," with the result that they will intricately come out at subsequent meetings. At this meeting the local made a gain of two members. We are all very glad to have Mr. and Mrs. Drogemeier meet with us regularly as they are wide awake and inspiring folks. All the old officers retain their positions for another year. Mr. Freisen met with quite a severe auto accident about a month ago and has recently returned from Wichita where he went for treatment. But he is not yet able to drive a car. At our next meeting plans will be made for our annual oyster supper.

After considering and disposing of routine matters, the meeting was adjourned. Miss Edith Marshall, our efficient teacher was a guest at this meeting, which was a very pleasant affair. The social end of it was exceptionally enjoyable and everybody had a good time and good eats. Even though Mr. L. E. Heitschmidt of Genesee did expect an unusual amount of attention. Mrs. Grace Gregory was voted the chief entertainer as she certainly hears things over the radio.

Come out to the next meeting, February 18 and be entertained.

Mrs. O. W. Holmes,
Reporter

LINCOLNVILLE MEETING

We sure did enjoy the meeting here at Lincolnville with Mr. Jas. O'Shea. We had a very nice crowd and he was very well received. The roads were almost impassable on account of the snow drifts, but the high school auditorium was half full. Mr. O'Shea received a letter from Wm. Bezdek in Montana, who is a very close friend of his that also at one time lived near Lincolnville and is an uncle of our A. R. Steiner to whom the letter was sent for delivery to Mr. O'Shea at this meeting. Sorry the roads were not better so we could have filled the building as his talk was splendid and timely.

Wish we could have him come again some time later.

Yours very truly

J. P. FENDEL
P. S.—Bosh's band from Pilsen, practically all Farmers Union members furnished the music for the meeting, which it is needless to say was splendid.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS UNION

At our meeting February 4, we had with us Mr. James O'Shea and State President C. A. Ward.

After a cafeteria dinner in the K.

P. hall, an open meeting was held in the court house.

President Ward gave us a very interesting address regarding our different state-wide activities.

Mr. James O'Shea followed with an address on County Cooperative Marketing, comparing the methods as he found them in his own farming activities and stressed the helpfulness of having and using the various business associations within the Farmers Union.

Both talks were helpful and inspiring and, though the speakers seemed glad to be with us, we believe the pleasure was mostly ours. We regret that more of our members were not with us at this meeting.

Our next county meeting will be with Minneola Local, Tuesday evening, March 4.

Visiting locals will furnish the entertainment. Trust every local will do their part and make our county meeting worth while.

Mrs. Harry Morgan,
Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Overbrook Farmers Union Co-operative association was held Saturday, February 1, with a large attendance of stock holders present. The directors had ready the usual checks for 8 per cent interest on capital stock along with checks for a 4 per cent patronage dividend on purchases on sales at the elevator and 2 per cent from the store.

The reports of the managers showed the two branches of the business to be in the best condition in their history, with combined assets of approximately \$61,000 and no encumbrance. With a capital stock paid in of \$18,500, the assets have grown to over 3 1/4 times the original capital. The association did a business of approximately half a million dollars during the past year.

B. N. Cooper, S. A. McCracken, Ed. Flory, and J. J. Cooper were elected to fill the four vacancies on the board of directors. The Board of Directors organized by re-electing Clyde W. Coffman, president; B. O. Hoover, vice president; U. C. Rutel, secretary; and S. A. McCracken, treasurer.

RESOLUTION

(Passed by Mt. Pleasant 956)
As the congress of the United States has created a Federal Farm Board to assist the agricultural people of the United States in forming and centralizing the efforts of cooperative commodity marketing associations in gaining control of the marketing of their products.

Therefore, be it resolved by the members of Mt. Pleasant Farmers Union Local No. 956 that we go on record as favoring the entire plan as outlined and approved by the Federal Farm Board for co-operative commodity marketing.

Mrs. I. E. Dobbis, Secretary.

PRESIDENT WARD IN MARSHALL COUNTY

A lot of fine people met President Ward and heard his fine addresses, the 3 days of January 29-31, that introduced our new president to one of the best Farmers Union counties of the state. Wednesday evening he spoke to 50 farmers at the Waterville High School, and 22 farmers having signed their desire to start a new local, the completion of the local was set for the following Wednesday evening. Thursday afternoon 80 farmers gathered at the court house at Marysville to listen to good Farmers Union doctrine. There was sentiment for a new local either at Pretty Prairie or Bain school. Thursday evening, President Ward spoke at the Irving high school to 30 farmers. As 19 farmers have signed an agreement to join the Farmers Union it looks good for the formation of a new local.

Friday morning, President Ward attended the 17th annual stockholders meeting of the Blue Rapids Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Co., the first Farmers Union co-operative company in Marshall county. This company is in a flourishing condition, having made a profit of \$3,000 this last year, and its stock being worth nearly 200 per cent of par value. The company has joined the federation of elevators and ed up with the Jobbing association. At the stockholders' banquet at noon, President Ward addressed 150 people. A double quartet under the direction of Miss Claudius Miller sang greetings to President Ward, and gave a bunch

of Farmers Union songs, including two songs, the words to which were composed by Mrs. C. A. Miller—"Farmer Band" and "New Words to an Old Tune."

Friday evening, President Ward spoke to 25 farmers at Blue Valley school house 1 mile west of Marietta. These people were impressed, and there was sentiment for reviving Sunrise local, 7 of whose members are still paying dues owing to the good work of a loyal secretary, John Gerdes of Oketo. County Organizer H. A. Waters of Blue Rapids attended all these meetings, and will immediately take up the work of completing locals at all these places.

At the first four of these meetings Manager Geo. Hobbs of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. of Kansas City was present. Mr. Alva Stryker, a director of the Commission company, piloted Mr. Hobbs about. Mr. Stryker is president of the Farmers Union company at Blue Rapids, and is one of the 10 Kansas Master Farmers. Mr. Hobbs gave, at each of these meetings, a review of the past successful year of the Commission company, ending with a profit of \$32,000.

President Ward was well received at every speaking place, and made the impression of a real, substantial, and dependable farm leader. He strongly urged farmers to join the co-operative movement, and take full advantage of the great help that Uncle Sam is extending to agriculture. He defended the recent refusal of the Kansas co-operative organizations to surrender their terminal marketing agencies that they had spent many hard pioneering years in building up, and quoted from the Federal Farm Board that these successful terminal agencies will fit in with and be a part of the great marketing system that the Board is building. Come again, President Ward.

MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228, FRANKLIN COUNTY

Minneola local met on the evening of February 8 with a large attendance present. Every seat was filled and many had to stand. We were honored in having with us our state president, Cal. Ward, who gave us a splendid address on the activities of the Farmers Union and the Federal Farm Board which was sure enjoyed by all present. We have one regret that all our members could not be present on account of the bad condition of the roads. We have added 51 new and reclaimed three old members since last September, so you see we are quite a bunch when we all get together. We feel proud of having Mr. Ward for our state president as we count him as one of us as he was born in our community. We know him to be honest and sincere and an untiring worker for the farmers' loyal members. Mr. Farmer, the Farmers Union is worthy of your confidence and support. Think of the splendid savings our state-wide business associations have made during the past year of 1929 with a net profit as follows:

Creamery, \$74,794.16; Jobbing Association, \$50,898.45; Live Stock Commission, \$36,263.36. Total, \$161,955.95. And combined reserves of \$104,572.41; combined reserves and net profits for 1929 of \$265,528.76.

Yes, Mr. Farmer, you who read this, is it not worth while to belong to this, is it not worth while to belong to the Farmers Union, if you have not received any of this it is not the Farmers Union's fault. Our Insurance Company have saved its members in rebates and savings in rates over one million dollars. Yes, it pays to belong to the Farmers Union. Back up the Farmers Union, the Farmers Union is backing you.

Well, after our president's address, all enjoyed a supper of sandwiches, coffee, pie and banana. Our next meeting will be on the 4th of March when our County Union will meet with us. The County Union will furnish the program and Minneola local the refreshments.

B. C. Nelson, President.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS
More horses and mules are being bred, according to reports from the United States Department of Agriculture. For two or three years, farms have not been producing the number of work animals required even with the development of the tractor and automobile.

According to reports from Montana, the number indicates a substantial increase in these pests for 1930. The same may hold true for South Dakota.

THE DRY GOODS BOX

WHY TAXES?

A just and equitable tax is not a tyranny nor a nuisance, but is a necessity and a benefit. Without taxes there could be no government, and life and property would be in jeopardy and business would lag. The nations without taxes are the heathen and backward peoples. The nations paying taxes are the civilized and prosperous peoples. Taxes are profitable, and return many fold benefits in security and prosperity.

What are the benefits of government, for which taxes are levied?
1. Protection to life and property. How intolerable would it be to live in China, with bandits taking your property as fast as you accumulate it, and killing whomsoever they pleased.

2. Necessary regulations of life and property and business. Imagine the impassable jam and danger in a congested street without traffic regulations. How could business proceed in our complicated business world

without the legal regulations of money, measures, restrictions for the strong, protection for the weak, and courts for the adjustment of disputes?

3. Promotion of health, sanitary and quarantine regulations, public hospitals and sanitariums and nurses, safety requirements for railroads and mines and factories, the closing of sweat shops and reduction of labor hours, restrictions on women and child labor, the prohibition of narcotics and intoxicants, the teaching of hygiene, and other government instrumentalities in co-operation with private mediums, have added 18 years to the span of human life.

4. The construction and maintenance of roads. All business would be at a standstill, and life would be drab, if there were no roads to provide intercourse for trade and opportunity for travel.

5. The establishment of schools. Education is the greatest factor in the progress of any people. No nation ever achieved success without schools. Education is the foundation upon

which real pleasure and prosperity can be built. All the modern agencies of living, light, power, improved machinery and implements and conveniences—the inventions of an educated race of men.

6. The encouragement of business. Cheap lands, experiment stations, and co-operative marketing systems, are provided to encourage agriculture. Franchises given a monopoly to public utilities and furnishing necessary conveniences to the people are great encouragements to cities. Charters to corporations, bonuses to railroads, a protective tariff for industry, are samples of the government's program of prosperity to encourage the business life of the nation.

Let him who thinks taxes are an imposition, and government is useless—let him move to central Africa, and conduct his business from that vantage point, and enjoy social life from that tax free haven of rest. Instead of doing little for us, government does much for us. For not only our protection, but also our prosperity, is dependent upon government.

John Frost.

Ladies Auxiliary NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. CHAS. NEELEY, TOPEKA, KANS., 1829 KANSAS AVENUE.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1 YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA—Mabelle Fink
ALTA VISTA—Achula M. Falter
ERMA C. Hoch
ALTON—Cleora Bates
AMOT—Maxine Snodgrass
Martha Snodgrass
ARIZONA CITY—Gail Brown
ARIZONA—Josephine Pantel
BELL—Emma Jane Coffield
BALDWIN—Helen Holcom
Helen E. Sutton
Veda Sutton
Mary Isabelle Churchbaugh
Murvin Puckett
Gerald Puckett
Lloyd Puckett
Virginia Williams
Lorena Williams
BARNES—Mildred Truhilka
BAXTER SPRINGS—Betty Irene Low
BURNS—Nadine Guggisberg
BREMEN—Melba Pecunia
BERRY—Mary Heininger
BELL PLAIN—Margaret Zimmerman
Louise Zimmerman
BRAZILTON—Marion Coester
Leland Coester
BISON—Joseph Stremel
Dominic A. Stremel
BELLEVUE—Merna Breymeyer
COLONY—Julia Fowell
Jeanne Williams
Vernon Barrett
Howard Hester
Wanda Hester
Margo Hester
CONWAY—Wayne Selbert
Lela Selbert
COLIER—Lorrie Bollig
Albina Richmeyer
Angelita Bollig
Walter Bollig
CLEVELAND—Ralph Sand
Geo. Smercheck
CANTON—Celia Brucker
CEDARVALE—Alice Scott
DELA—Lorita Stinecka
DRESDEN—Irene Fortin
ELLISWORTH—Bernadine Svoboda
Laverne Svoboda
ERIE—Irene Wentworth
ELMDALE—August Link
FORAZ—Leatha E. Watson
Paul Delroy Watson
FRANKFORT—Dane O. Dexter
Laveta Dexter
GARNETT—Blair Watkinson
GENESE—Sarah Crowl
HAYS—Romaine Meier
HEKIMER—Henry Burger
HOPE—Gladys Luckenbough
KINCAID—Clint Hardin
Clinton Donald
Edward Donald
Lucille Gretchen
Fern Rogers
Marjorie Alice Rogers
LYNDON—Naomi Kitchen
Florence Barrett
Ruth Beaman
Grace Beaman
LYON—Willa Brichacek
Blanch Aksamit
LA CROSE—Lucille
LA HARPE—Arlene Robinson
LAWRENCE—Della Bond
MONT IDA—Helen Centlivre
Pete Centlivre
Keith Centlivre
MADISON—Georgia Grace Coffman
MORAN—Lucille Zornes
Evelyn Zornes

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

MERID—Margary Jean Kresie
MELAND—Amul Rowe
Celestine Reihder
Albert Reihder
Norina Rome
Anna Rome
Genevieve Knoll
Mary Reidel
Raymond Reidel
Ida Rome
Oto Rome
Christine Rome
Marland Rome
Betty Rome
Miklo Rome
Benedict Rome
Helen Rome
Beatrice Rome
Lillian Rome
Helen Reihder
McPHERSON—John Schafer
Frankie Schafer
Clara Olson
MENLO—Edith Grove
MARION—Ernestine Schick
MANNING—Donald
FARMERS—Elsie M. Long
MICHIGAN VALLEY—Vilbur Lee
WILBUR HILL—Jean Miller
McFARLAND—Nadine Prescott
NORTON—Ivah Lee
Glen Lee
Ottawa—Mildred Nelson
Dixie Lee Zerbe
Th. Maxine Zerbe
OSAWATOMIE—Richard Schlefelbusch
Max Schlefelbusch
Nadine Prescott
OGALLALA—Mildred Rogers
Naomi Jean Rogers
Hellen Hillman
Erma Rogers
OAKLEY—Ester Sims
Clifford Sims
OVERBROOK—Dwaine Brecheisen
Elvitha Hoffman
OSWEGO—Mary Evelyn Sever
PERKY—Eldha Beuerman
PLEASANTON—Isabel Johnson
PENOEKE—Julia Richmeyer
Madeline Felder
QUINTER—Melvin Inloes
Cecil Phelps
Mildred Francey
Lola Francey
RUSH CENTER—Helen Barts
RANSOM—Phyllis Turman
ROSSVILLE—Georgeanna Oldenk
ST PETER—Molla Reidel
Margaret K. Knoll
Albert Herman
SCOTT CITY—Junior Rudolph
Wilbur Rose
ST. PAUL—Geneva Mae Dixon
Margaret McGowen
SPRING HILL—Ralph Webb
Erma S. Hoch
TIMPARI—Dorothy Kreisinger
Nadine E. Neidenthal
UTICA—Marie Newton
Verda Funk
ULYSSES—Gladys M. Collins
VASSAR—Elizabeth Brown
WAKENY—Hilda Helen Fabrizio
Hilwig Fabrizio
WESTPALLA—Ned Corley
WAMPO—Ester Mathies
Adeline Miller
Adeline Carley
Lillian Mathies
WHITE CITY—Lorena Tallow
WINDOM—Autumn Andes
WELLS—Elizabeth White
WATERVILLE—Glen Travelute

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 Farmers' Union who writes a letter for publication can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, 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 in their lessons.

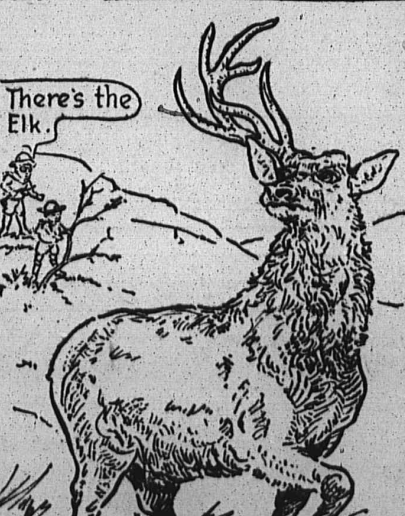
The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is:
AUNT PATIENCE,
In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors:
Well how did you like your lesson? Was it a little hard? Try to get all out of it that you can. It is just what the older of you need, and all the younger ones can do the work that is easy for them. We all have to do hard things sometimes.
I am delighted with the Telephone letters that I have to send to the Telephone company. If they like them half as well as I do, we will be well repaid for our trouble.
This week a new friend has written us a story. Read it and then tell us in a letter for the paper what you think of it. Perhaps if enough write about it, he will write us another.
Get at your lesson as soon as possible, because we will have another lesson in this month, so that I think we will get caught up.
We want a lesson each month this year.
I will get out the books to the new Juniors as soon as possible. This is the busy season of the year, and you may get a little impatient before they come to you, but it will be all the nicer when you do get it.
Lovingly,
Aunt Patience.

DAD AND I

Here's an antler shed by an American Elk. He sheds his antlers every year, usually about March.



KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED

WANTED—Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Treated Seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mottled, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 600, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,500, \$4.00. Express collect: 200, \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Express Collect: 600, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

"ALPILFA SEED," in 2 1/2 bushel lots. J. F. Baum, Natoma, Kansas.

RED CLOVER \$9.00—White Sweet Clover \$3.75. Alfalfa \$3.00. Alsike \$3.00. Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$4.50. Timothy \$3.00. All per bushel, bags Free. Samples and Catalogue upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHOTO-ART FINISHERS
Roll Developed and 6 class of prints 25c. Photo-Art Finisners—Box 402, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION

Write F. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas.

FOR TABLE USE—Reclaimed Split Pine to beams, 100 pounds \$3.50 freight prepaid in Kansas. Write for price on choice whole Pintos. Jackson Bean Co., Syracuse Kansas.

FOR SALE—30 head Holstein Cows and heifers. 15 fresh since fall. Theo. Geisler, Alma, Kansas.

to the Farmers Union.

Sincerely yours,
Mabel Forslund.

Zephyr Local 1622

The organization meeting that was to be February 6th was postponed till February 13th. Through a misunderstanding, Mr. Solter was here the fifth. We got busy and had a good crowd out to hear him. He gave us a good talk which will be a great help to us all.

Mr. Solter will be with us again February 13 to organize and here is hoping we can get started. The roads are getting better. All of the signs are now and expect more by the time the 13th gets here. Hoping next week we will be organized and planning our set up.

J. I. Jones, Secy.

LET THEM CO-OP TOO

Who knows the value of boys and girls in your community? What will they do for the land when men of this day are old? Have you thought that they dream of fine farm homes, and well stocked barns and pastures? And some dreams come true. Whoever gives a boy or girl a share of the good of the Farmers Union gives them a yardstick to measure off the fields of progress. The fellow who does the things that count, is the fellow who early learns how.

Let us suppose you know two farm boys, All Bright and All Dull. All Bright suggests a game of "Raise a Barrel of Pork" to his friends who are Junior Co-operators. They ask more about the game and he tells them the rules. Each player is to buy or borrow a weaned pig. He is to feed and care for it himself as far as he can. And he is advised to ask the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, to send him circulars about caring for pigs. He is allowed to sell the pig when it seems best in his judgment to make a profit. Or he may exchange the pig for a calf owned by his father or for something else of value.

The boys and girls whoop with glee. They are eager to play the game. "It is a game and a half," they say.

All Dull is one of the boys who does not join. He has an excuse, of course, but he misses much good by staying out.

Some of All Bright's friends wish to take chickens instead of a pig, and one girl wishes to earn a few spare dollars by sewing. She asks some of her friends to follow her lead by making their own dresses. She says, "A dollar saved is as valuable as a dollar earned." All her sewing friends join the Junior Co-operators, so they may take lessons from the Junior page. And also they like the club spirit, neighbors joining ideas for the benefit of all.

So about this time All Dull is lonesome and joins the bunch. He has

Enterprise, Kansas.
February 10, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I was reading the letters in the Union Farmer. I sure enjoyed them. So I thought I would write and tell you that I would like a pin and a book. Please send me the book and pin when you can. My daddy belongs

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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Joe Atkins, Vice-Pres., Salina, Kansas
Jas. O'Shea, Sec., Roberts, Montana

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. C. Talbot, Chm., Jamestown, N. Dak.
L. A. Chambers, El Reno, Okla.
Chas. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
T. E. Howard, Denver, Colo.
Emil Becker, Clarks, Neb.

KANSAS OFFICERS

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1147 Union of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn

Kansas City, Missouri
Farmers' Union Live Stock Exchange, 406-410 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Room 201 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Room 205 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

seen that life is "tough sledding" alone. He is welcomed with a song: "Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!"

All the time the grown up folks of the neighborhood are feeling more certain that these organized boys and girls will grow up as trained leaders. Someone to fill vacancies. Yes, even more than that, someone to do a task too great to do today. Who knows how much farm relief lies in properly equipping our boys and girls?

The farm lad who knows the way of markets can better his own prices for what he sells. Also he will use good judgment in buying his supplies and needs.

Let the Junior Co-operators grow to be young men and women who can manage a paying kind of farming, and can thrive in harmony with men in other trades.

Boys and girls, you're making the world better. We're for you!

P. A.

UNION ALPHABET

Written by Mrs. Jess Schibler, Manhattan, Kansas

A—is for the aid we may be to one another if we all think of others and pull together.

B—is for blunders we are all very apt to make.

We should not be discouraged, this world is a give and a take.

C—is for co-operation, hurry before it's too late.

The only thing for the farmers is to co-operate.

D—is for dues which we owe each year.

There's a few forgotten this season I fear.

E—is for effort it takes to make our programs good.

Let each put their shoulder to the wheel and make it what we should.

F—stands for friends we make while meeting in this way.

There's nothing better in the world and we need them every day.

G—stands for our girls so happy, bright and ray.

They help in our programs in such a nice way.

H—is for help which we all can do. To make the meeting good it's up to you.

I—stands for influence each member has some it for good, not live just for fun.

J—stands for the jolly times we have when we meet together.

We hope you'll all get out each time no matter what the weather.

K—stands for knockers we hope there are none.

If you should hear one don't listen just turn around and run.

L—stands for the loyalty each member should feel.

To help the union on, we make this appeal.

M—is for our musicians whom we think hard to beat.

When they help in our programs we think it a treat.

N—is for the nerve it takes to talk before a crowd.

That means our President and Secretary of which we are very proud.

O—stands for obstacles these we meet every day.

The best way to do is just push them away.

P—is for punctual which we all should be when attending the meet.

When attending the meeting—Don't you see?

R—is for rapture the audience knows At each of our meetings right up to the close.

S—stands for suggestions which we are all glad to get.

To make the union better—it's not perfect yet.

T—stands for our Treasurer, who handles our cash.

If the bank should go broke it would sure be a crash.

U—is for unions, this appeals to you all.

For united we stand and divided we fall.

V—stands for vice president, you know.

When the President is absent he presides just so.

W—is for willingness to do what is to be done.

When a meeting is called it's your duty to come.

X—is an obstinate letter you know It refuses to stand for a word that's just so.

Y—is for young people we need them I'm sure.

Bring some one with you so there will be a few more.

Z—is for zeal every member should show.

With out it there's nothing succeeds as you know.

STOUT WOMEN SHOULD WEAR VERTICAL LINES

Especially problems confront stout and thin women in the selection of clothes. The problem of the stout woman is to give herself in appearance of slenderness, when the thin woman must make her figure appear rounded by softening the angles.

A few simple rules for accomplishing these results are given by Miss Anita Andrews, clothing specialist of the Extension Service of South Dakota State College.

Long vertical lines continued from head to toe are becoming to the stout figure, she says. Other becoming features are diagonal lines if carefully used; simple neck lines, preferably pointed if the person's face is not too long; set-in sleeves; one-color fabrics, soft, subdued colors; panels, not too wide; draperies coming from the shoulder rather than from the waist; same color in accessories, especially hat and hose, as in costume; flat, short-haired fur.

The thin figure should wear almost the opposite type of clothes, the specialist declares. She should adopt curves, scallops, etc.; ruffles and fluffiness; close fitting, round collared neckline; beads, sashes; and lustrous material and stiff fabrics. She should avoid perpendicular lines, sleeveless dresses, severely tailored clothes, pointed necklines, long narrow skirts, and black costumes.

SEED OATS SHOULD BE TESTED

"Will your seed oats grow? That is a question that should be answered positively by testing, before planting," states a bulletin just released by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. "The state Board will be glad to make tests to its seed laboratory, at Manhattan.

"Poor stands or failure to secure stands is more often the result of poor seed, and there is no excuse for anyone taking that chance. A case fresh in mind is that of a farmer's elevator in Kansas which lost a thousand dollars because of a carload of so-called seed oats distributed to its patrons that did not grow. As seed it was a total loss, and the farmers would have been out the entire cost had not the elevator magnanimously refunded their money. As it was, the planters were out their time and labor and the crop, and the elevator a thousand dollars. A little foresight in testing, or buying tested seed, would have saved this loss.

"Instances of planting seed that will not germinate profitable stands may be multiplied in the oats growing country every year, and this is entirely preventable by the simple expedient of testing.

"The farmer who buys seed oats should be sure to observe that labels are attached showing germination and purity. If it is not sold with a representation of its germinating ability, don't buy it; if it is proposed to use home grown seed, have it tested.

"Under the Kansas law, and tested seed offered for sale must be accompanied by a declaration of germination and purity. Look for this label and examine its information, and neither buy nor plant other than tested seed—the only safe plan.

"Testing is a simple operation, and may be done at home. The state, however, is provided with funds and facilities for making tests for whomsoever, free of charge. It is urged

that these facilities be extensively used.

"Send samples of half-pound, to the State Seed Laboratory, care State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, for free testing."

LADIES' FANCY APRON NO. 2334

This apron is suitable for afternoon wear when serving at Bridge or luncheon. It is stamped on dainty dot printed cloth with sufficient ex-



tra material for pockets and string and comes in green, tan, or lavender. Price of this apron is only 45c postpaid to any address. Fast colored embroidery floss for completely finishing is 35c extra—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

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.

666

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known.

CHICKS 200 EGG BREED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prompt. Catalog

Federal Farm Board News

Preliminary to the formation of the National Grain Corporation, commodity committees were made by the Federal Farm Board direct to large co-operatives handling grain. Up to the middle of January these committees to the grain co-operatives totalled \$10,444,000. No facility commitments had been made up to that time. Unprecedented liquidation of industrial stocks and shrinkage in values during October had a depressing effect on wheat values which the Federal Farm Board considered unwarranted. The board felt that grain growers should not be forced to sell on a market affected by these conditions. After carefully considering all available facts, the board issued a statement saying that, based on known world supply, the prevailing price of wheat during the latter part of October was too low. The board believed that this unsatisfactory level was chiefly due to the rapidly or disorly movement which put a large part of the year's supply of wheat on the market within a short time.

To prevent losses among grain growers, the board on October 26 offered to increase supplemental loans on wheat to co-operative associations so the grower members of these associations might withhold their grain from the depressed market with the hope of obtaining a better price later. This action was in harmony with that taken on October 21 to help the cotton growers through their co-operatives. Believing that the remedy was to be found in more orderly marketing, the board adopted this loan policy in order to assist wheat farmers in holding back their crops and at the same time supply them with money to be used in paying their obligations.

Commitments were made to qualified borrowers under the Capper-Volstead Act in order to bring the total borrowed from all sources by the associations to an amount indicated in a schedule issued by the board at that time. This schedule varied with the different markets and grades of grain. For example, the board offered to make supplemental loans to co-operatives up to \$1.25 a bushel on No. 1 northern wheat at Minneapolis. With the customary differential taken into consideration, loans were made on a similar basis at the following terminal markets: Seattle, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Galveston, Portland, Minneapolis, and Omaha.

The loans made on this basis will

be carried until the close of the marketing season. Primary advances on the grain were made by the Federal intermediate credit banks and commercial banks. At the time the board offered this supplemental advance on grain it placed no limit on the amount of Government money to be so loaned. With a grain co-operative in every wheat State, it has been quite easy for farmers to get loans from the Federal Farm Board.

What Farmer Must do to Get Aid

Under Act Soon after the centralized co-operative commodity sales agencies had been started, many requests came to the Federal Farm Board asking for information that would indicate to farmers and their leaders what type of co-operative associations were eligible for benefits under the agricultural marketing act.

The board gave an answer to these questions in a letter made public on January 8 which previously had been sent to land-grant colleges, extension-service directors, agricultural educators, and state departments of agriculture. The board explained that it was fostering a system of state, local, or regional co-operatives organized or federated into national commodity co-operative sales agencies and that an individual farmer need belong to no organization other than his qualified commodity co-operative.

The letter was sent to persons who previously had volunteered through their various associations to co-operate with the Federal Farm Board in taking to the farmer information as to how he may avail himself of the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. The text of the letter follows:

"You no doubt are being asked the question every day by both individual farmers and representatives of co-operative marketing associations as to what they will have to do to get aid or assistance from the Federal Farm Board.

"It is impossible for the board to deal direct with the individual farmer. Under the terms of the agricultural marketing act, the board may, with exceptions not here important, lend only to co-operative associations which are qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922.

"To qualify under the Capper-Volstead Act, the co-operative must be composed of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products, as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairy-

men, nut or fruit growers, acting-together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing preparing for market handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements effecting such purposes.

"Under the provisions of the act, however, such associations shall be operated for the mutual benefit of their members and conform to one or both of the following requirements: "(1) That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein; or

"(2) That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per cent per annum.

"Another requirement of the act is that the association shall not deal in the products of nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members."

"In order effectively to carry out the provisions of the act, the board has already assisted in the formation of several national co-operatives representing particular commodities. Others will be formed in the future. If and when such national co-operatives are formed, it is the policy of the board to require that all local, State, or regional co-operatives shall affiliate with the national and receive the benefits of the agricultural marketing act through this national affiliation.

"It is the desire of the board that proper reserves be set up by the co-operatives to meet their own peculiar conditions. In such cases provisions should be made for the ultimate distribution of such reserves and for the distribution of all other earnings, except the limited dividend requirements of capital stock co-operatives upon a patronage basis.

"Any such associations as above described will be eligible to do business with the Federal Farm Board without the necessity of coming through or joining with any other organization. "We are preparing now some skeleton setups of co-operatives to handle different kinds of commodities, which will be mailed to you in a few days. These should be helpful in guiding the organization of new co-operatives and assisting old ones to comply with our requirements."

tion point the way. No miracles are promised; miracles are not of the modern business world. Modern business is built on business principles, important among which is organization. The agricultural industry admittedly has been slower to organize than other industries. Isolation, lack of finances, lack of faith, all have had their part in the delay in agricultural unification. Isolation has been overcome by modern methods of communication. There is no longer lack of finances for the development of farm organization. Whatever is still lacking of faith can be made up only by the farmer himself.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



Frankfort, Kans., Feb. 1, 1930.

"The seed ye sow another reaps. The wealth ye find another keeps. The robes ye weave another wears. The arms ye forge another bears."

—Shelly.

Strange contradictory doings going on President Hoover cries "Work will solve our problems." Secretary of Agriculture Hyde is out with a circular letter warning farmers that they needn't expect better prices in 1930 if they continue to overproduce.

Farm Board member McKelvie at Topeka lambasted us for having planted a paltry 2 per cent increased acreage of winter wheat. With half of winter yet to come, and spring wheat not yet planted, predicted 900,000,000 bushel crop. Instantly wired to Chicago broke wheat market.

Shawnee County Agent W. H. Robinson in this morning's Topeka Capital reprints Secretary Hyde's calamity bulletin, goes all over the farm production field: wheat, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs, dairying, sheep, poultry, apples and strawberries, cautioning farmers against increased production. Predicting calamity.

Yesterday we attended Farm Bureau meeting at Marysville. Three very capable professors from K. S. A. C. lectured for hours on how to increase production of sweet clover, alfalfa, dairying and land terracing. How about it, gentlemen, if Secretary Hyde is right, K. S. A. C. extension department better shut up.

Harry Umberger better call in his county agents and start a harmony chorus. Agent Robinson in Shawnee waving the danger signal; Agent Pat O'Connell in Marshall whooping it up

for production. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

At this writing Farmers Grain Corporation has bought 16 cars of No. 2 hard wheat in Kansas City market for \$1.13 per bushel. Now farmers don't shout hallelujahs all at once. "The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse." That means less than a dollar a bushel on Kansas farms. Is that all we're to get out of this great hallelujah?

If the Farm Board and Secretary Hyde don't brace up for better prices who else is there to do it. Grain dealers have no interest in better prices. It takes less money to handle low priced grain. Foreign buyers certainly don't want higher prices.

To the contrary, those who should be speaking for better prices are painting the picture the darkest. Hollering over a few paltry shipments from Russia and warning how much new machinery is going into South America and Canada raising wheat in the Arctic Circle. All anticipating evil. Climbing the hill before we're too it.

With all that calamity overproduction talk from the United States of course European markets will be bearish. They want cheap bread. Chicago bears then quote Liverpool down, and down goes Chicago prices. Who's doing it? None but our McKelvie and Hydes. And of course the loving Fisher of Yale for saying that "low prices and prosperity are incompatible."

We had every reason to hope the Farm Board would be a positive force for better farm prices but so far the opposite is true. They're hoping to get their bacon and that of the administration by forcing farmers to lie idle while their taxes become delinquent and interest in arrears.

To change the subject and again refer to the Topeka Capital. Our good friend Chase, its editor, runs amuck this morning on a subject that can't be well handled in these short notes but we'll take a whack or two at 'im anyhow. Chase attacks Prof. Fisher of Yale for saying that "low prices and prosperity are incompatible."

Mr. Chase continues, "This must come with a shock to all clerks, salaried and professional persons, etc." Of course it's a shock and it ought to be. Space forbids further detail but our friend Chase overlooks the major problem. A falling price level means hardship for the debtor, prosperity for the creditor.

Prosperity for the fixed income classes, but adversity for the producing classes. Prof. Fisher of course refers to the failure of money volume to keep pace with increasing business and industry, which always results in increased value of paper wealth and decreased value of tangible wealth.

It's quite natural for Mr. Chase to want his dollar to buy more as it is equally natural for the producer to want his stuff to buy more dollars.

Farmers are in the market to buy dollars. The more of them he can get for his products the better he is off, and vice versa. No, friend Chase, it's the age-old struggle between debtor and creditor.

The brutal deflation of 1920 and 1921 whereby one and a half billions of money and 7 or 8 billions of credit were taken out of circulation practically doubled the enormous debt of the country and cut the value of farms and farm products by half.

The Fisher statement "that low prices and prosperity are incompatible" means debts are not affected by falling price levels. They remain the same. But it takes more products to pay them. It's a cruel process but it is going on without the public being fully aware of it.

That's why there's a farm problem. Prof. Fisher is quite right. A 2 per cent annual fall of the price level means that the fixed income classes are slowly but surely crushing the life out of producers. Business slows down. Unemployment increases. Bankruptcies and mortgage foreclosures follow. Having killed the goose that lays the golden egg Mr. Chase's clerks and salaried men eventually get caught and we all sink back together.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY

Mr. Jimmie O'Shea, the fighting Irishman will speak at the city auditorium Monday evening, February 17th, 1930 at La Crosse, Rush county. Mr. O'Shea is a real farmer and a real co-operator. Every farmer and business man should hear him. Everybody welcome.

L. W. Werth, Sec. County Union

This new cheese treat



Now—Kraft-Phenix' new achievement! Rich mellow cheese flavor plus added health qualities in wholesome, digestible form.

Velveeta retains all the valuable elements of rich milk. Milk sugar, calcium and minerals. Every one can eat it freely!

Velveeta spreads, slices, melts and toasts beautifully. Try a half pound package today.

KRAFT Velveeta The Delicious New Cheese Food

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Farmers Co-Operative Grain Company, Blue Rapids, Kansas. At the close of business, December 31st, 1929

Sales at Elevator	\$191,686.87
Sales at Implement House	16,275.98
Rent Income	600.00
Gross Sales of Company	\$208,562.85
Cost of Sales	197,792.72
Gross Gain	10,810.13
Expenses	7,826.32
Net Gain for 1929	2,983.81

Statement of	Resources	Liabilities
Implement Bldg.	2,682.16	
Ele. Bldg. and Equipment	6,343.43	
Coal Sheds	800.00	
Land and City Lots	1,900.00	
Corn Crib	800.00	
Garage Bldg.	3,542.25	
Elevator Mchd. Inventory	7,657.35	
Implement Inventory	6,171.75	
Furniture	946.20	
Stock in Other Corporations	35.00	
Notes Receivable	1,022.30	
Accounts Receivable	6,795.58	
Cash On Hand and in Bank	2,946.71	
Notes Payable		\$14,100.00
Accounts Payable		50.00
Accrued Interest and Taxes		467.05
Reserve for Depreciation		5,167.39
Capital Stock		11,525.00
Surplus		10,333.29

Totals	\$41,642.73	\$41,642.73
Current		
Elevator Mchd. Inventory	\$ 7,657.35	
Implement Inventory	6,171.75	
Bills Recd.	1,022.30	
Accounts Recd.	6,795.58	
Cash On Hand and in Bank	2,946.71	
Bills Payable		\$14,100.00
Accts. Payable		50.00
Reserve for last half 1929 Taxes		467.05
and accrued interest		9,976.64
Balance current assets over liabilities		
Totals	\$24,593.69	\$24,593.69

Surplus Jan. 1st, 1929	\$ 7,672.12
Less Income Tax paid 1929	322.64
	\$ 7,349.48
Net Gain 1929	2,983.81
Surplus December 31st	\$10,333.29
Capital Stock	11,525.00
Present Worth of Company	\$21,858.29

Directors	Chas. Musil, Sec. Treas.
Alva Shryker, Pres.	Edw. Dolan
James Fincham, Vice-pres.	Anthony Johnson
Edw. Drennan	
Daniel Smerchek	
Managers: D. O. Wanamaker - - - Roy Adams	

THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE OIL COMPANY

McPherson, Kansas

Profit and Loss Statement, Nov. 2, 1929

Gasoline Sales	\$38,436.05
Purchases and Inv. Feb. 1	\$24,217.75
Less Inv. Nov. 2, 1929	916.51
Cost of Gasoline Sold	23,301.24
Gross Profit on Gasoline	\$10,134.85
Kerosene Sales	\$1,118.31
Purchases and Inv. Feb. 1	5,586.21
Less Inv. Nov. 2, 1929	532.87
Cost of Kerosene Sold	5,053.34
Gross Profit on Kerosene	3,064.97
Oil Sales	6,590.75
Purchases and Inv. Feb. 1	5,753.03
Less Inv. Nov. 2, 1929	1,546.43
Cost of Oil Sold	4,188.00
Gross Profit on Oil Sales	2,402.15
Alcohol Sales	64.92
Purchases and Inv. Feb. 1	159.30
Less Inv. Nov. 2, 1929	107.45
Cost of Alcohol Sold	51.85
Gross Profit on Alcohol	13.07
Gross Profit from all Operations	\$15,615.04
EXPENSES (Paid)	
Interest	7.23
Freight	5.26
Insurance	192.59
Rent	125.00
Light, Water, Heat	111.89
Misc.	429.24
Salaries	982.84
Labor	68.50
Total Accrued Expenses	\$2,836.14
Drivers' Comm.	\$3,424.58
Unpaid	\$2,836.14
Total Paid Out Expenses	\$5,347.16
Total Expenses	8,183.80
Net Profit for Nine Months	7,431.74
Paid in Capital	2,125.00
Surplus	1,423.42
Non-Members Reserve	169.73
Submitted to and accepted by the Board of Directors of The Union Co-Op. Oil Company.	

Eat More Butter

If your cream station operator or store manager is not carrying Union Gold Butter, ask him to give it a trial. It is manufactured from the cream produced by members of the Produce Association and is guaranteed fresh and pure.

* Help yourself to health and your industry to prosperity by eating more Union Gold Butter.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credentialed blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books	25c
Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs	60c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c
Secretary's Minute Books	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.			
WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.			

Every Member

Should resolve that during the coming year to place all his insurance in his own organization and receive all the benefits possible from his membership in the Union.

Fire, Hail Windstorm, Automobile

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA - - - KANSAS

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
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.