



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## JIMMIE O'SHEA OPENS CAMPAIGN IN SALINA JAN. 17

### MY PARTY, THE TARIFF AND MYSELF

Dear Brothers and Sisters of the Farmers' Union and Fellow Farmers: I was just looking at the long list of stations on this hook-up. It overwhelms me as I visualize the extent of this wonderful audience. There was less than eight years ago that I picked up a young man and hauled him into town who told me that he was selling radios to the farmers. He was the first I had met. Today, at this hour, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, the thousands of farmers have the opportunity to listen in. I like you people out there on the farms most of all, for at the most I am one of you. I see you as you sit around your tables or elsewhere. May 1930 be a generous year to you. May all the members of your family have health. May the breaks from the elements on your grainfields be on your side, may your livestock be thrifty and your prices better. May your churches and your schools mean more to you than ever before and may you appreciate the fact that your struggle for existence marks the beginning of the struggle against mere existence. I am here today because our National President, Clarence Huff, asked me to appear. We met the first time about fifteen years ago when we were colleagues on our state board. It is one of the outstanding inspirations of my life that I have had the close contact and association with this comprehensive and lovable leader.

Washington, as a whole thrills me as a new member of the House. There is much in our National Capitol to inspire one, but on the other hand there are some things which disappoint. While twelve years a member of the Kansas Legislature, I thought I had seen demonstrations of partisanship, but it was little compared to what I have seen here. As early as the second week of the special session last spring, when the House was considering the Farm Bill, I had already observed that when anyone from the minority side proposed anything it was generally opposed on the majority side and if anything was proposed on the majority side it was apt to be opposed on the minority side. Since we were in consideration of the great problem for which the President had called us together, I was amazed at the display of partisanship. I said to myself, "I thought the campaign was over." He said back to me quickly, "It is, but the next one is on." A little later the great debate on the tariff started. For three weeks the members spoke on the bill generally, not permitted to offer any amendments. Many closed with very beautiful orations, sympathizing with the downtrodden farmers and pledging them support. When the final vote was taken there were thirteen Republicans who defied their Party leaders and voted against the most outrageous, industrial tariff that had ever been passed. The other night we had a Capitol Fire. In half an hour the fireman had the flames extinguished. About that time the movie men arrived. With the aid of a troupe of men and a big semi-circle of flares, that made more smoke than the original fire, and with the sirens screeching to give the "talky" effect, they made their picture of the "burning Capitol." It was just like the tariff except that it was turned around. The sham in the debate all came before the showdown. After all the fireworks, there was only a handful on our side who voted "no." One member made his speech on the tariff late Saturday afternoon with less than a dozen present instead of waiting for a full House on Monday, because he would have time to get it in the next week's papers of his district. That was all he was making it for. Garlyle said, "How can I hear what you say when what you are rings so loudly in my ears?" I think the people might say, "What do I care what you talk when how you voted is so clear in my memory?" I don't understand how the House could have voted so when almost all the Senators of the Central West and the South are voting to chop it to pieces. There is one compromising idea which is so deplorable among some of

those who know that agriculture has no equality in the tariff bill as it passed the House. They are inclined to accept it if the commodity they produce has satisfactory protection, regardless of the exorbitant duties which are intended to enhance the price of everything they buy. This idea made the Democrats of Massachusetts vote for the bill because it took care of shoes. This thing made Ruth Bryan Owen vote for the bill because Louisiana, her sugar, and so on. There were no party lines there. We don't know yet how much the Farm Bill is going to amount to. I am just a little suspicious of the responsibility that is being placed back on the shoulders of the producers, the responsibility of the comprehensive organization, the threats to withhold loans if surplus are continued. Oh, the Farm Bill is going to help, but we do know for sure that a tariff bill like the one the Senate is most likely to pass will be a real, tangible, concrete thing. Don't forget that 98% of all the manufactured articles used in America, are made in America. There's a practical embargo on everything which industry produces here. On the other hand, there is shipped into this country each year, \$2,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products that are in direct competition with the products of our soil.

There are two great groups into which all people who have theories of Government are divided: first, those who believe that the Nation hangs from the top. The Grundys of this group. They think that all you need to do in this country is to take care of big business and the rest will adjust itself as a magnet to a pole. The other group believe that this Government is built up from the bottom, and to this class belonged our forefathers, the founders, when all the interests were humble interests of the average citizen. This thought is magnified in the original preamble to the Constitution which is preserved over in the Congress Library. PEOPLE appear three times the size of the words which follow. How refreshing when one looks on that emphasis!

Lincoln was the first great leader of my Party. The party was born in the great conflict of equal rights. I don't want People to say that my party is the party of special interests, that it is the party which pays back where the biggest contributions come from, that it is the party of the rich and not of the poor. I want my party to be the party of the under dog. I want it to be popular with the humblest citizens, the party that when labor needs aid, it will do battle for it, a party that will fight for equality for agriculture when it needs it, in a tariff bill.

I have three fears in the tariff situation at this time; first, that when the Hawley Bill comes back to the House amended by the opportunity, through preliminary intrigue, to take the schedules and concur in them, sending the administrative features to conference, the debenture and the flexible clause. We remember how last spring every presiding officer in the Committee of the Whole always held that the debenture was not germane to the Farm Bill although the Senate had passed it in that bill. We were never even allowed to vote on the debenture until the Senate forced us to and then the previous question was immediately moved. There is a chance that we will have enough votes in the House to concur in the Senate amendments on the schedules but we may not be allowed the opportunity. Second, that the House members from the agricultural section will not have the backbone to stand up and oppose the leadership of the House is the parliamentary situation is not a barrier and they are permitted to vote. And, third, that the President will not sign a bill which sounds like the one the Senate is likely to pass. What we are looking for on our side of the center aisle is a Moses to lead our group, (not the Moses from New Hampshire).

(continued on page 3)

**Mr. O'Shea Has Had a Varied Experience—He Was in South Africa During the Boer War and was in the Siege of Ladysmith and was Wounded There—Afterwards He Worked in the Diamond Mines for Awhile and Then Came to America and Settled in Montana Where He Has Farmed Ever Since—He Was a Member of a Labor Union for Several Years**

Mr. O'Shea will speak at the Unitarian Church on Eighth street just South of the Public Library at two o'clock on January 27th. We hope everyone who can will come out and hear him. He will have a message on the agricultural questions of the day which every farmer, every business man and every banker should hear. In the evening at eight o'clock, Mr. O'Shea will speak at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 27TH

Dear Mr. Kinney:

I have your letter regarding Secretary O'Shea coming to Ottawa county the evening of January 27th.

I have talked with our county President, Mr. Rice of Delphos and we will arrange for a meeting in Minneapolis for that night and do our best to get out a good crowd. We are hoping for good weather and roads.

I will let you know next week in just what building the meeting will be held.

Yours truly,

M. A. HARVEY.

CLAY CENTER, TUESDAY AFTERNOON JANUARY 28TH

The Clay County Farmers Union has arranged for a meeting the afternoon of January 28th at the Court House so that all their members and all farmers can have the opportunity of hearing Jas. J. O'Shea. If you live within driving distance of Clay Center, better declare a Holiday on Tuesday, January 28th and fill your car with people and go to Clay Center and hear the National Secretary.

MILTONVALE, TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28TH

Dear Mr. Kinney:

Have engaged the opera house in Miltonvale for the night of January 28th for Jimmie O'Shea. Am having notice run in the local papers this week and next and will have hand bills run and put in every car the Saturday before he is here.

I think we can give him a full house.

C. J. EYE.

ST. MARYS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH

Dear Mr. Kinney:

We are pleased to have a chance to have Mr. O'Shea with us. We are glad to book him for a meeting in St. Marys on the evening of January 29th. Will do all in our power to advertise same.

We had a wonderful meeting last night. About 115 present and Mr. Ward certainly left a good impression with us. I feel we have a very competent, sincere worker and one we should be proud of.

Also, one of the livestock men from Kansas City was at our meeting. He is surely full of pep and gave a good account of their successful work in Kansas City for us.

C. M. YOCUM, Manager.

HERINGTON, AFTERNOON, JANUARY 31ST

Dear Mr. Kinney:

I have your letter of the 13th and will say that we will arrange for the meeting January 31st in Herington. Wish you would advise who is to come with Mr. O'Shea so we can advertise accordingly.

Mr. Loren White, Secretary of our local, is arranging for a place to hold the meeting and we are hoping to get a good crowd.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

ROY O. VERNON.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY, THUESDAY, JANUARY 30TH

Dear Secretary:

I received your letter today stating that Mr. O'Shea will be in Wabaunsee county, January 30th for two meetings. Have arranged the meetings for Alma on Thursday afternoon in the Court House at 2:00 P. M.

The evening meeting will be in Alta Vista High School Auditorium at 8:00 P. M. that same day.

I will have this properly advertised in the local papers and bring out the best crowd possible. The meetings will be open to the public.

Respectfully,

JOE J. RICHMOND, Secy.

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Dear Member:

The Annual Stockholders meeting of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America (The Farmers Union Jobbing Association) will be held at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Kansas, at 10 A. M. February 7th, 1930.

Purposes of this meeting will be a report of the 1929 business and mending the Charter to take care of our expansion program and the building of the Terminal Elevator at Salina.

This will require a two thirds vote and it is very necessary that your vote be cast either in person or by proxy.

Yours for co-operation,

H. E. WITMAN, Sec.

C. E. BRATED, PRES.

TEAR THIS OFF

### STOCKHOLDER'S PROXY THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

This is to certify that I hereby appoint..... as my proxy, and through this certificate, vest in him the power of attorney to vote in my stead in the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to be held in Kansas City, Kansas at 10:00 A. M. Friday, February 7th, 1930.

..... Shareholder

..... Town

### "SERVICE CHARGE PLAN" FOR TESTING CREAM

Cream producers, cream station operators and no less than one creamery force have at least one thing to be thankful for in the New Year of 1930. That of the passing of the Service Charge Plan for cream testing.

The dairy industry of the middle-west has been wrestling and struggling with this "Service Charge Plan" since early in 1929.

The "Service Charge Plan" garbed in a cloak of beautiful colors was ushered into Kansas with 1929 by old Line Creamery interests and accompanied by a formed brass band and several standard-bearers, carrying banners proclaiming benefits and possibilities it was bringing the dairy industry.

After remaining here slightly less than a year it leaves with the cloak of many colors ragged and torn, holding a list of casualties that resulted because of its presence. Meanwhile creameries are rearranging their furniture to provide for receiving the

cream station business on the commission basis.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Board management decided with the advent of this new method of cream buying to give a fair trial; however never did accept the plan as being entirely practical or satisfactory, so naturally after these months of experience shed no tears with its passing.

One of the principal disadvantages was the effect it had on the quality of cream which came as a result of producers holding their cream for larger deliveries. With elimination of the "Service Charge" we have reason to expect more frequent deliveries and thus improved quality cream, which in turn will result in a better grade of butter.

With this change we appeal to the cream producers to deliver frequently in order that the Creamery may get the cream in the best possible condition.

### WEST A "MARK" NO MORE

Nye Uses "Wild Jackass" Appellation to Tell Why

Washington, Jan. 12.—Using the Biblical story of Baalam and the ass as an allegory of current political conditions in Washington, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, tonight warned the Republican party's leaders to heed the braying of the "wild jackasses" of the senate unless they wish to ride the party to disaster.

Accepting the appellation of "sons of the wild jackass" given senate insurgents by Senator George Moses of New Hampshire, one of the regulars, Senator Nye turned to holy writ to remind the country that Baalam's ass saw the angel of the Lord standing in the way when Baalam himself was blind to the vision.

The North Dakota progressive undertook the most comprehensive reply to critics of the senate insurgents and the most comprehensive review of the insurgent program which has yet been made in a public address by any member of the group. He joined the issue with the regulars by declaring that "tame jackasses, like certain of our senatorial colleagues, are far more dangerous than the wild ones. They are content to be led by the regulars and more open to pity than the wild jackasses who roam the western plains in self-respecting independence."

Eyes Finally Opened

"Baalam's eyes were finally opened by the Lord, and he saw the angel and perceived his great error," said Senator Nye. "Not before he had wrongfully punished his ass, true, but before he had gone too far on the way which was reverse to his Lord. It is too late for our tame jackass par-

ty bosses to open their eyes and perceive that they are riding their party to certain disaster regardless of the braying and urging and advising of their wild jackass brothers."

"There are Baalam's in politics who are much like the Baalam of old, and there are, according to these Baalam's asses in politics. The asses have been striving we think, to make their party and their government responsive to the will and the interest of those people who pay the bill of being governed and who help constitute the party, and because of this bally attitude our blind political Baalam's lash at us with their tongues."

West Not Backward

"While I am not upset by being called a wild jackass, I do wholly resent references to my own state and our western states as backward states. No American will find commonwealths that have gone forward in so progressive a manner as have our western states. They are in the front rank of those states which are striving to afford for all people a fair chance at the best things life has to offer, and we've made headway in spite of the blindness of a government by Baalam's who can not see anything beyond the Allegheny Mountains."

"I'll frankly confess that in a sense we Westerners have been jackasses. Year after year we've gone on paying high tariff rates for the benefit of New England and its industries. We remained jackasses long enough to our earnings syphoned from the West to the East. But we've finally had our eyes opened, and we've sworn not to be the East's asses any more.—Kansas City Star.

### Letter From Chas. Simpson

Mr. Editor: Please allow me a little space in your valuable paper.

The directors of your insurance company have supported me for many years, but at their last meeting they did not support me, as my connections have been severed from the Insurance company.

I want to say to my friends that I do not like to quit, but it seems best, on account of my age and my illness of a year ago, it leaves me where I cannot do the work that I have done for years past.

I have many friends that I will not forget, and I take this opportunity to thank you for your kindness and courtesy and the support you have always given me. This is to everyone who I have been in contact with, because if I have any enemies I do not know it. I will often think of you with the best of feeling. I will always be a member of the Farmers Union and I must advise you all to stay with the Farmers Union. You must pull together—it looks to me the best way. I have been looking for some way to help the farmers for fifteen years, and I can't find anything that anywhere near comes up to the Farmers Union and their Insurance company.

It may be that you will hear from me or see me from time to time, and I am sure in any case it will be a happy meeting.

Again thanking you for your kindness to me and my family,

I am, frater,  
—Chas. Simpson

FARM-HOME HOUR  
TO CHANGE TIME

Will Be on Air From 11:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., Central Time, Beginning Jan. 27

To bring the National Farm and Home Hour more nearly into the dinner hour of listeners in all the time zones the country over, and to make way for the new live stock market reports, the time of broadcasting the Farm and Home Hour will be set back so that it will be on the air from

11:45 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. Central Standard Time, instead of 12 noon to 12:30 p. m. as in the past.

With the new time it will be unnecessary to temporarily change the time of broadcasting for many special events such as football games, etc., as has been the case in the past.

The same features that have made the National Farm and Home Hour so popular in the past will be included in the period under the new time arrangement. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board will retain their time, as well as the farm organizations that have sponsored programs on Saturdays.

From time to time new entertainers will be added to the Farm and Home family to bring new color to the broadcasts. The Homesteaders' orchestra, under the direction of Harry Kogen, will continue to be the mainstay in the program, and new talent will be enlisted to bring added pleasure to listeners.

WILL BRING FAIR RETURNS

Senator Capper says: "The farm board is the head, the cooperatives the backbone, the advisory committees the tongue, and the stabilization corporations the arms and legs." Aptly put. But details are many. It will take time. The law raises questions from any angles. But our guess is that this farm board with half a billion dollars and almost unlimited powers will try very hard to place tobacco, cotton, fruits and grains on a basis that will bring fair returns to the producer.—The Passing Show.

### NOTICE MEMBERS

We are extending the date for the members claiming premiums to have their lists of new members certified by the local secretary to February 1st. Immediately after the 1st, the premiums will be awarded. Now if you are claiming any be sure and have your certified lists in by the first. The contests for members earning premiums ended December 31st but quite a number have not had their list certified by their local secretary. Do not neglect this matter.

### ANNUAL MEETING

#### LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City, will hold their annual meeting at the Soldiers' and Sailors Memorial Hall in Kansas City, Kansas, February 6th, 1930. The purpose of this meeting is to review the business of 1929, plan for 1930 and elect directors and officers.

GEO. HOBBS, Secy.-Mgr.



## 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, JANUARY 23, 1930

## POLITICAL ADVERTISING

The political pot in Kansas is beginning to boil and letters are coming into this office from candidates asking that we publish their announcements for some political office as a matter of news. This we cannot do. We will only publish such announcements as paid advertisements, cash in advance.

This paper is not in politics; we shall not endorse any political party, neither shall we endorse any candidate for any office. We hope though, that when any candidate comes to you asking you for your votes, you will examine very carefully his past performance record in regard to taxes, agricultural legislation, and his views on cooperative marketing.

## A WORD OF EXPLANATION

Much wild talk and much misinformation has been spread over the state in regard to the meeting at Topeka with Mr. Stone and Mr. McKelvie. Mr. McKelvie's plan was to set up a regional corporation in Kansas, to handle the grain for all of the cooperatives of Kansas. All of the cooperatives, except the Wheat Pool, declined to go into this regional corporation. This does not affect our relations with the Federal Farm Board or the National Grain Corporation in the least; we have the assurance from the Farm Board that we will be treated exactly the same as any other cooperative regional marketing agency.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been authorized to buy grain for the National Grain Corporation at Kansas City. Our Elevator Federation is coming along rapidly; wherever we have been able to meet the boards of directors, they have signed up nearly one hundred per cent.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has handled your grain at an expense which has never exceeded one and one half cent per bushel, and they have built up a surplus in one year of around sixty thousand dollars. Compare this expense with the expense of any similar concern. The plan of the regional grain corporation did not consider cutting down this expense, but only the splitting of the commission between the Jobbing Association and the regional; except that in time it is expected to secure contracts direct from the grower to the Regional Corporation. In other words, a Wheat Pool contract. I am quoting from Mr. McKelvie in the Wheat Growers Journal:

"It is not desirable that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation should be obliged to deal largely in cash grain. The sound practice for such a cooperative is that it should make advances to growers on a marketing contract, whereby the grower may enter his grain in a daily, monthly, or seasonal pool. This gives the grower the money with which to meet his more pressing requirements and leaves the untrammelled handling of the commodity in the hands of a sales agency that is in the best position to know how to market it."

Mr. McKelvie made the statement at Topeka, that in time there would be contracts from the grower direct to the Regional Grain Corporation. I hope every Farmers Union elevator board, and every Farmers Union member in Kansas will study this question carefully before they sign away their local control of their business. If you believe that the Wheat Pool plan is the most satisfactory way of handling your wheat, then join the Regional Grain Corporation, and be ready to go out and ask your members to sign up a contract to deliver their wheat to this regional group, whenever they ask you to do so.

If you wish to retain control of your local business, and your local elevator, join the Farmers Union Elevator Federation, and send your grain to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association where it will be handled in an economical manner, and will be sent to the National Grain Corporation just as it will if you send it to the Wheat Pool or the Regional Corporation.

## OUR SECRETARY'S FRIEND SLICKERY RUNS FOR THE SENATE

Hon. Jonas Slickery, M. C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jonas:

I see by the newspapers that you have taken my advice and announced yourself as a candidate for United States senator from your state. I notice in your announcement you address yourself mostly to the farmers of your state, which is natural as your state is an agricultural state; and you make the pledge that you will, if elected, use your influence to help place agriculture on a parity with the other great industries of the country. How do you in the face of this declaration reconcile your vote on the notorious Hawley Tariff Bill in the special session of Congress just past, which widened still farther the disparity between agriculture and industry?

I am glad to know that you have decided to try for the Senate, as I have been curious for a long time to know if you would be able to fool the people of the whole state as you have the ones in your district; a few government buildings and a lot of postmasters will go a long ways in keeping your grip solid in a congressional district, but the rest of the state has not received these benefits at your hands.

Of course you will have unlimited funds at your disposal to use in your campaign, as the great corporations which have been employing you as their attorney, will be glad to dig up the necessary cash to put you across; but I want to warn you to be careful, as the "Wild Jackasses" in the Senate have been getting a little particular lately who they associate with in that august body, as witness, Mr. Vane of Pennsylvania.

Then again, you are bound to meet with stiffer competition in your race for senator than you did when running for representative; and while you have always been pretty smooth in your political and financial operations in the past, still there is always the danger that some one will go snooping back over the records in some of the deals which you have put over and will dig up something that would make mighty good ammunition in a political campaign. I am sure though, that you have kept your tracks pretty well covered up, and will make the grade for the Senate, where you will line up with the rest of the "Tame Jackasses" who take their political orders from the industrial barons of the East.

Your old schoolmate,  
A. M. KINNEY.

## National Grain Corporation

Chicago—All types of farmers' cooperative grain marketing organizations are represented in the official personnel of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the central grain sales agency set up by the Federal Farm Board under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, S. J. C. 100, of St. Louis, Mo., president of the corporation, has for years been identified with farmers' elevator interests in Iowa, is president of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Iowa and formerly was president of the National Farmers Elevator Grain Company, Cooperative, central organization of Iowa and Illinois farmers' elevators.

C. E. Huff, c. Salina, Kans., John Manley of Enid, Okla., and J. J. Knight of Kansas City, Mo., from the board of managers of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. Mr. Huff is the national president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and for years was at the head of the Union organization in Kansas. Mr. Manley is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association and has been active in the development of the organization since the beginning of the wheat pooling movement in the Southwest in 1921. Mr. Knight is secretary and general manager of the Equity Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., and it has been under his supervision that the Equity company has advanced to an important place in cooperative grain marketing.



S. J. COTTINGTON



JOHN MANLEY



C. E. HUFF



J. J. KNIGHT

On December 21, 1929, the American grain producer discovered he had "a friend in the market." On the day the Farmers' National Grain Corporation threw its forces into the market and checked a steady decline that had carried wheat prices to a point well below the loan basis established by the Federal Farm Board. The action marked the first entry of the national farmers' grain cooperative into the cash grain market as a buyer and its effect was instantaneous and, as well, three-fold:

1. It brought a direct benefit to farmers by steadying the market at a time when the "bears" were having

things pretty much their own way. 2. It afforded protection for government loans made to cooperative grain associations.

3. It also protected the cooperative associations that had borrowed government money to increase advances on grain to their members. Great newspapers of the country came out with surprising news on the morning of December 22. News stories under first-page headlines carried the information that "Wheat prices in Liverpool, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Chicago and other grain centers moved briskly upward yesterday as the trade reacted to the offer the Farmers' National Grain Corporation to buy sufficient wheat to sustain the market at price levels designated last October by the Federal Farm Board."

"Cash prices for wheat in Chicago jumped more than five cents at the opening yesterday. Corn, oats and rye prices showed gains in sympathy. Future prices also turned upward. Liverpool wheat was about four cents a bushel better. Winnipeg was four and seven-eighths to five and three-eighths cents higher."

It was of no particular importance that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation bought little wheat as the result of its first entry into the market as a buyer on its own account. The important thing, to the American grain producer, was that "farm relief" actually was at hand; that a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agency actually was functioning for his particular benefit; that it was of sufficient power immediately to cause reaction, in world markets, favorable to the producer of grain.

This was something the American grain producer had been looking for. He long had recognized the limitations of his own more or less local selling agencies. He had realized that his local organization, or even his statewide organization, could hardly go far enough to make cooperative marketing productive of all its potential benefits. Organization to the point of reasonable control over the world markets for his own commodity was his goal—and here it was, at last!

It may require some stretch of the imagination for the average farmer to visualize the events that are taking place with reference to the future marketing of his grain. There is nothing imaginary however, about the picture itself, for the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is today a going concern, youthful, full of tremendous possibilities. Three months ago, the corporation was very largely a paper organization, except in the minds of the clear-sighted farm leaders who were, and still are, bending their efforts to put it into practical operation on the most economical basis possible consistent with effective and proper functioning.

Notable progress has been made during the last three months. That comparatively short space of time not only witnessed the development of the national cooperative grain agency to a commanding position in the markets of the world, but it saw a complete answer to the long-standing assertions already spread in the country by opponents of co-operative grain marketing, that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was exhibiting the frolicsome spirit of youth in extravagant expenditure of tolls expected to be taken in the future. As a matter of fact the total expenditures of the corporation, for all purposes, up to the very time of its entry into the grain market as a

factor of world-wide influence, fall below \$14,000, hardly the value of a fairly good wheat crop of a single large producer.

By the judicious use of this sum, utterly insignificant in proportion to the value of the grain that it now appears certain to handle during the next crop season, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has established itself. It occupies a well equipped suite of offices in Chicago, the center of the American grain trade. It is operating daily on the Chicago Board of Trade through its subsidiary, the Rural Grain Company. Nineteen large-scale cooperative grain marketing organizations, including all eligible types, either have purchased stock in the corporation, have filed application for stock, or have taken, through their properly-constituted authorities, the legal steps necessary to the purchase of stock. These nineteen cooperatives will handle, through the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, 200,000,000 bushels—and the limit is far from reached.

The daily volume of mail received at the corporation's offices indicates the interest that is being taken through the country in its operations and progress. This mail comes not only from the various types of cooperative grain marketing organizations that must become a part of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, but from bringing it into full fruition, but from large numbers of individual farmers who are keenly interested in knowing what their part is to be in working out a greater cooperative grain marketing system under farmer ownership control.

Vital to the success of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is, of course, active participation in its operations by these eligible grain cooperatives. Just as vital is the part the individual farmer must play in the development of the corporation as his own central selling agency. No substitute has been found for individual effort. The identity of the individual may be lost, but he does his bit in the building of every great project and recognizes in the completed work a monument to be co-ordinated and cooperative effort.

The producer's part in the building of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation lies in his cooperation with his local organization.

He participates in the operations of the corporation not as an individual, but as one of a group of producers working together. This group may take the form of pooling organization, an elevator association or a sales agency operating on a primary market. Whatever type it is, the individual producer who gives it life. The producer who is not a member of or a stockholder in either of the eligible types of cooperative grain marketing organizations may, of course, sell his grain to either of them, but if he is not a member or a stockholder he does not participate in the benefits brought about by volume business, and control through the marketing channels. By withholding support from cooperative he merely retains his status as an individual. The setup of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation gives the individual producer the privilege of becoming a part of it by joining one of the other of the eligible cooperative associations. He may choose either, with full assurance that the advantages and opportunities offered are equal in all of them. But he must choose one.

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation makes no distinction between or among the various cooperative groups eligible to participate in its operations. There are, of course, certain requirements that all groups must meet in the establishment of their eligibility to become a part of the national selling agency, but once these requirements are met the Farmers' National Grain Corporation knows no difference between the elevators and the pools, nor between the pools and the regional grain commission agencies.

These requirements are the same for each group. Each must qualify under the provisions of the cooperative Volstead act, which means that each must be made up of agricultural producers, that it operates for the mutual benefit of its members, that it does not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than handled for members and that dividends on stock or membership capital must not exceed 8 per cent, unless each member is restricted to one vote in the association. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation itself is organized exactly on this basis, basing on down the local cooperative grain marketing associations that desire to affiliate with it, the same qualifications.

The essence of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is farmer control. Farmer ownership and control begins back on the farm with the farmer who joins his local cooperative organization. Through the local organization he holds the stock and becomes a stockholder in the corporation. Through his organization he has a voice in the election of the board of directors that governs the corporation. Up through the local agency, the farmer ownership and control comes to the state or regional organizations, whether it be elevator association, sale agency or grain pool. Only those organizations that qualify under laws that limit their activities to the business of actual producers are permitted to hold or own the stock in the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. All the way from the farm to the terminal, and then on to the world market, farmer ownership and farmer control is thus established. No private agency intervenes to take its toll of the profits that ought to belong to the producer; all the earnings that come from volume business, orderly marketing, eliminating of waste and duplication of efforts or facilities, go back to the farmer in a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

Obviously, neither the federal government nor the Farmers' National Grain Corporation can deal directly and individually with the thousands of farmers who will be benefitted by improvement of marketing conditions, whether grain, cotton or some other commodity is involved. Even an individual would be futile, because improvement of marketing conditions can not come through the individual control of insignificantly small portions of the great volume of farm crops produced in the United States. A way must be found to combine these individual marketing activities in great centralized agencies, acting for all the qualified cooperatives. As far as grain is concerned, this is what the Farmers' National Grain Corporation set out to do. Its success will be measured by the degree of support given by those who should be most interested—the farmers themselves.

## The President's Column

C. A. WARD

HAVE YOU A LIVING, ABIDING FAITH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION?

From sacred writ we have a most truthful statement, "Faith without Works is Dead." These words as in times past mean Life or Death.

As we take an inventory of the masses of humankind of this generation we find folks divided at least into two classes. Those who are negative, inactive, DEAD, and those who are positive, active and ALIVE.

Some one says, true, but what does this have to do with our organization, THE KANSAS FARMERS' UNION?

1. The Farmers Union is an organization composed entirely of farmers. This is not the situation with most farm organizations as many of them include in their ranks men from various lines of business and industry.

2. The Farmers Union represents a cause that is fundamental to, and contributes to the success and prosperity of almost every line of industry.

3rd. Inasmuch as the Farmers Union is an organization of farmers, our business is to safeguard our industry and bring to our group, even to the last man at the crossroad a degree of prosperity that we can only hope to arrive at by organization. Not only should we be interested for the present, but every true American who has red blood in his veins will be interested in our posterity, to the extent that we will faithfully seek out to do TODAY that which will add to the happiness and well-being of the men and women of TOMORROW.

4th. There has never been a time when we were brought face to face with the real issue as are today. Agriculture and the farmer is challenged to the last ounce of untiring effort and energy. Groups of men and big business have forgotten the Spirit of the "Man of Galilee" along with the teaching of the Golden Rule, and in many instances have resorted to the spirit of selfishness, greed and avarice, to the extent that they are seeking out, by the application of shrewd, and in many instances, "unethical methods" of beating to themselves wealth which is charged up against the American farmer, who in many instances is poor and struggling with might and main to provide an honest living for his family to which they are justly entitled.

That agriculture is out of balance with industry is shown by statistics which tell us that it lacks five billion dollars of being on an equality with industry.

The above-mentioned points are only scratching the surface, when it comes to telling the whole story. Not only is Big Business to blame for all of this but our condition is very much as it is because we have FAILED TO BE ON THE JOB. We have not in a definite way sought out to protect our interests and rights. For instance, we refer to the following: Take the deplorable cream and butter situation. It is authoritatively stated that of the butter substitutes manufactured in the United States 75% are consumed by the farmers and again should every consumer, instead of using a pound of butter substitute, have used a pound of BUTTER, there would not be some forty or more millions pounds of surplus butter as the fact now is. Thus we see that many times we stand in our own light. It is assumed that the above suggestion would not fully and wholly relieve the situation, but at any rate would be a contributing factor.

Let us now come closer home. What are we doing in our own organization. Are we ALIVE or are we DEAD? Actions speak out. We as a state are putting on a membership drive. Much enthusiasm is being manifested. We are having many additions to our membership. Yet we cannot truthfully say we have a LIVING FAITH. Brother Swanson is working faithfully, your State Secretary and President are doing what we can. We need more REAL ORGANIZERS, men who are real cooperators, energetic, and able to tell and explain the story in a convincing manner. But most of all we must have the untiring support of the folks out at the crossroads. Suggest to your own County and Local organization's plans. We are always open to new light. We must work together, but above all WORK.

Don't fail to hold your Local and County meetings regularly. Pay your 1930 dues promptly. I just learned that the membership of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, more than 90% of them have paid their 1930 dues. Should we do less? I am sure we want to be on the honor roll. In conclusion, let us remember Faith Without Works is DEAD. Let's find ourselves.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### FRANKLIN COUNTY UNION NO 72

Our county union has been invited to meet with the Minneola Local on Tuesday evening, February 4. A program from the visiting Locals will be given and refreshments served by the Minneola Local. Should like delegates for the year, from each Local of the county before this meeting. The County Union needs the support of every member to make it cooperative and educational. If the different locals have a preference of a date for the County Union meeting, send it to the president, L. E. Pingree or Secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Morgan, Ottawa, Rt. 7 and 8.

### RESOLUTIONS FROM CENTROPOLIS

That we are stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-op Mercantile association of Centropolis, Kans., go on record favoring the following:

Resolved, that we offer our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. J. W. Flora, who was our Treasurer.

Resolved, we go on record as approving the work of the Federal Farm Board, so far in their efforts in helping the Cooperatives.

Resolved that we back up the State and County Union in all their efforts to help us farmers and urge our fellow farmer to patronize every cooperative organization from state-wide down to local as it is through them we get our real farm relief.

Resolved that a copy of the above be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy be sent to Mrs. Flora and family.

Signed,  
B. C. Nelson  
H. L. Clark  
M. S. Steward  
Committee.

### ILLNESS AND UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES CAUSE OF E. L. BULLARD'S RETIREMENT

We are grieved to hear that our good friend and counsellor E. L. Bullard has found it necessary to give up his connections with the Creamery Company. We knew that he has been gradually "wearing loose" for about a year, and another year or about a year, and we knew that illness in his family has kept him out of State Meetings and public gatherings where it would necessitate his being away from home. He has been sadly missed. But in this painful illness that he has born for more than a month he certainly has our sympathy.

All Farmers Union Circles will miss Mr. Bullard's earnest assistance and counsel. In the Produce Association meeting which was held in his district No. 3 he asked that his name not be put up as director. His wishes were granted and Lloyd Nicelay was elected in his place.

It is our hope that he will be entirely well soon, and that in the near future he will be able to give the Farmers Union Organization more of his valuable time. We never can have too many men like E. L. Bullard.

Dear Archie:  
Please explain to the meeting today how an attack of neuritis of the sciatic nerve keeps me from the meeting and read to them at the opening of the session the attached letter. Hope to see you after the meeting.

E. L. B.

To the Farmers Union Produce Association Members of District No. 3

Every student of history knows that the ideals of a people have a certain influence upon their destinies and accomplishments. This is as true in the field of cooperative endeavor as in any other line.

Today in looking back over five years of effort to realize an ideal in the establishment of a cooperative marketing agency for dairy and poultry products, we can see quite distinctly the effects of our ideal.

We haven't yet reached the point where we can say we are satisfied but as we view in retrospection the path we have surmounted and the problems we have solved, we can not help but feel a certain degree of satisfaction which brings to us encouragement and confidence to face the future and its attendant problems.

Five years ago you members of this district elected me as your director of an institution that was then merely an ideal. It was not incorporated, it had no By-laws, its policy was merely a theory, its financial resources of little consequence and its membership small. The biggest asset of this embryo institution at that time was its IDEAL.

At each subsequent election in this district you members have unanimously returned me to that position of honor and trust. My appreciation of such confidence can not be expressed in words. Any attempt to do so, however elaborate it might be, so far as the art of phraseology is concerned would serve only as an indication in a very feeble way of what my feelings really are.

During these five years I have tried along with the other members of your board of directors to incorporate

ate into your association so far as it was practicable. I do so, the ideals we all had in mind five years ago. I am glad at this time that through your loyalty and cooperation, and the splendid ability of your management to note that we have made splendid progress. Progress in a financial way that accrues to the benefit of all. Progress in the service of our organization from almost any angle you choose to view it from, but of more importance than all else is the fact that all our accomplishments and achievements so far only go to prove the soundness of our ideal.

I am glad to have had the opportunity, that the last five years have afforded to serve you and to help us all a little in the building of our association.

On this the sixth annual meeting of District No. 3 I earnestly request that my name not be used as a candidate for director.

This request does not come from an desire to shirk my duty. It is prompted by my feeling of unbecoming enalty toward the management, the board or the membership. My support will always be with you. My influence shall be the same in the future as in the past.

Let us all go forward together united by the bonds of equality and justice with our eyes ever upon that bright goal that will lead us along the higher pathways of life where the sunlight of cooperation and brotherly love will enable us to see our way clearly, long after those who tread the pathways of selfishness are lost in the shadows of the lower levels where lurk lust, greed, unfairness and injustice.

Again thanking you for past support and pledging again my support to whomsoever you may choose to represent us for the ensuing year, I am,

Sincerely,  
E. L. BULLARD

Pomona, Kans., Jan. 15, 1930  
Mr. E. L. Bullard,  
Vassar, Kans.

Dear Mr. Bullard:  
The delegates of the Sixth annual meeting of the 3rd district of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Produce Association directed the secretary to convey to you their keen appreciation of your unselfish service in the interests of the association and to extend a cordial "Vote of Thanks" for the able way in which you have done the work as their director for so long a time.

Several of the delegates expressed their regret that you were unable to continue as their director and hoped

(continued on page 3)



## 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 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

### Junior Co-operators

#### MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

**ALMA**—Mabelle Fink  
**ALTA VITA**—Achula M. Falter  
Erma C. Hoch  
**ALTON**—Cora Bates  
**AMT**—Marlene Snodgrass  
Marthelle Snodgrass  
**ARKANSAS CITY**—Carl Brown  
**ARL**—Josephine Pantel  
**BELOIT**—Emma Jane Coffield  
**BALDWIN**—Helen Holcom  
Helen E. Sutton  
Vada Sutton  
Mary Isabelle Churchbaugh  
Murvin Pickett  
Garold Fickett  
Virginia Williams  
Loraine Williams  
**BARNES**—Mildred Trulliska  
**BAXTER SPRINGS**—Betty Irene Low  
**BURNS**—Nadine Guggisburg  
**BEHRENS**—Malba Pecanka  
**BERN**—Mary Heiniger  
**BELLE PLAIN**—Margaret Zimmerman  
Louise Zimmerman  
**BRAZILTON**—Marion Coester  
Leland Coester  
**BISON**—Joseph Stremel  
Dorothy A. Stremel  
**BELEVUE**—Herna Breymeyer  
**COLONY**—Julia Powell  
Jaane Barrett  
Evelyn Barrett  
Howard Hester  
Wanda Hester  
Madge Hester  
**CONWAY**—Loraine Selbert  
Lela Selbert  
**COLLYER**—Loraine Bollig  
Albina Richmeier  
Annelia Bollig  
Walter Bollig  
**CLEBURNE**—Ralph Sana  
Geo. Smerchek  
**CANTON**—Colinda Bruker  
**CEDARVALE**—Alicia Scott  
**DELI**—Loretta Simcka  
**DESDEN**—Irene Fortin  
**ELLSWORTH**—Bernadine Svoboda  
Lavonia Svoboda  
**ERIE**—Irene Wentworth  
**ELMDALE**—August Lank  
**FORD**—Leta E. Watson  
Paul Dalton Watson  
**FRANKFORT**—Dana Odo Dexter  
Laveta Dexter  
**GARNETT**—Blair Watkinson  
**GENESSE**—Sarah Crowl  
**HAYS**—C. Elaine Meier  
**HERKIMER**—Henry Burger  
**HOPKINS**—Gladys Luckenbough  
**KINGAID**—A. H. Hardin  
Clinton Donald  
Edward Donald  
Lillian Grotten  
Ruth Rogers  
Marjorie Alice Rogers  
**LONDON**—Naomi Kitchen  
Florence Barrett  
Ruth Beaman  
Grace Beaman  
**LUCAS**—Wilma Brichacek  
Elsie Adams  
**LA CROSSE**—Lucille  
**LA HARPE**—Arline Robinson  
**LAWRENCE**—Della Bond  
**MONT IDA**—Helen Centlivre  
Pete Centlivre  
Keith Centlivre  
**MADISON**—Georgia Grace Coffman  
**MORAN**—Lucille Zornes  
Evelyn Zornes

SEND 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.



6711. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44. 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Without the drapery. 3 1/2 yards will be required. To line the drapery requires 1 1/2 yard 39 inches wide. To make jabot of lace requires 1/2 yard. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

6585. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material, together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material cut crosswise. Price 15c.

#### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONVOISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ART-LE IN DRESSMAKING, ALSO, SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Lucas, Kan., Jan. 17, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
Please send me a book and also a pin. I am 10 years old.  
Yours truly,  
Agnes Aksamit.

Lucas, Kan., Jan. 18, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
Please send me a book and also a pin.  
I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade.  
My Daddy is a Farmers Union member.  
Yours truly,  
Jennie H. Aksamit.

Oswego, Kans., Jan. 14, 1930  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I want to join your club. Will you please send me a book and pin? I will try and send in my lesson.  
My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am fourteen years old and I graduated from the eighth grade last year. My teacher's name is Miss Lucille Ohles.  
Yours truly,  
Helen Morris,  
Oswego, Kansas

Oswego, Kan., Jan. 14, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I'll bet you were tired after Christmas, and so was I. I sure received my pin and book. I have my lessons all finished. I did it in one day and helped mother also. I am sending my 7 cents now. I was so sick that I couldn't mail a letter or write it, so I thought I would send it today. I sure enjoy the letters in the Farmers Union paper. I am glad to read the nice letters in the paper and another thing cause I haven't written is I have been sick for a month, and I couldn't go to school either, so there's lots of reasons I didn't write. Well I guess I better close for I am getting tired writing.  
With love,  
Mary Evelyn Sewart.

Brewster, Kan., Jan. 13, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I see in the paper about other girls joining the Junior Co-operators club, so I would like to join too. I would like to have the lesson sent to me. I am going to school. I am in the 4th grade.  
There has been awful cold weather here this week. Please send pin and lesson to my sister, also.  
Wishing all a Happy New Year, I remain,  
Marjorie Fletcher  
Edna Fletcher.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SCHOOL  
The third annual School of Cooperative Marketing for Kansas will be

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. W. 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:  
Last week I asked for letters in regard to the telephone. I still want more letters. Can you think of some time when the success of your Farmers Union Meeting depended upon the telephone? Write a letter about that, or any good letter about the telephone that is true that you think would be interesting.  
There was a man in the office this week who said, "When we re-organized our local, we organized a Ladies Auxiliary and a Junior Local all at the same time." Don't you think this was a good thing? Supposing there is an organizer in your neighborhood, and your parents are talking about getting some new members and reviving the local. Why don't you suggest that they organize a Junior Local. I'll venture to say that you can carry on a local as well as your elders.  
I have material for Junior locals to work on, and when that is gone I can get more.  
We have a few nice letters in this week's paper, and I will send out the books and pins in a few days.

There will be another lesson perhaps next week.  
Yours truly,  
Aunt Patience.

### DAD AND I



There's a Beaver now clearing a path to get a new supply of wood down to the water with greater ease.



Here's one swimming with his forefeet pressing a stick close to his chin. He is using his hind feet as paddles, his tail as a rudder and also sometimes to propel him forward.

The Beavers are building their winter home near the edge of the pond made by their dam built across the stream.

Having cut down trees and trimmed off their branches, then cut them into proper lengths they build a broad conical shaped wood pile which rises out of the water—a mass of interlaced branches and mud.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE  
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it 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 Onions. Plants and seeds, well rooted, strong. Treated Seeds. Cabbage variety nameless Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Jersey, Postpaid: 20c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 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## Federal Farm Board News

A study of local co-operative associations in the northeastern states to be made by the Federal Farm Board in cooperation with the state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension services, and departments of agriculture.

### Objectives:

1. To determine the type of business of the many scattered local co-operatives in these states as a basis for the establishment of sound regional co-operatives.

2. To obtain detailed information concerning the volume of business, financial condition and costs of operation of each co-operative. A careful analysis of the operations and financial condition will reveal inefficiencies in operation, and weaknesses in financial structure which should be corrected in order to put these co-operatives on a sound basis.

3. To provide the basis for effective extension work by the various states with these co-operatives in order to get them on a sound, efficient basis.

4. To find out which, if any, of these co-operatives are not organized in accordance with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act.

5. To indicate to the people of these states that the Federal Farm Board is interested in their peculiar cooperative problems and that it is anxious to assist in the solution of these problems.

6. To enable the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board to correct and bring up-to-date its records of cooperative associations in these states.

### Personnel:

One or more representatives of the Federal Farm Board to exercise general supervision and about 12 temporary employees.

### Method of Procedure:

Information regarding each active local cooperative business organization in these states will be obtained by personal visits by trained investigators. The data to be obtained from each cooperative should include: Detailed balance sheets and operating statements for the past business year and for as many previous years as possible; explanation of important items of these financial statements; commodities handled, volume of each and method of handling; type of organization; law under which organized; present and past membership; and other similar data.

All information regarding individual co-operatives will be considered confidential and will be used principally in the computation of totals and averages. No information will be published that might reveal the identity of any cooperative association.

After completing the field work, the results for each state will be tabulated and studied. Both field work and tabulation will be supervised by representatives of the Federal Farm Board so as to insure comparability of methods and results.

Field work should begin not later

than July 1, 1930 and completed as rapidly as possible. Final results should be ready during the winter of 1930-31; in any event not later than July 1, 1931.

### Cooperation:

The Federal Farm Board will pay expenses while in the field and salaries of men to visit the co-operatives and to tabulate the results.

The Colleges of Agriculture of the states concerned will pay salaries and expenses for all clerical assistants directly connected with this work and will supervise field and tabulation work. The Colleges will also furnish the office space; the necessary tabulating equipment and supplies, and will publish the results.

The Department of Agriculture will examine the articles of incorporation and by-laws of each association with a view to determine their conformity to the state laws and to the Capper-Volstead Act. Wherever changes in the set-up may be necessary the Departments of Agriculture will suggest such changes to the cooperative association. They will also cooperate wherever possible by making available such information as they may have regarding cooperative associations.

### Finances:

An appropriation of \$30,000 is made by the Federal Farm Board to finance this study. This would not include the salary and expenses of representatives of the Board to supervise the work.

The estimated contributions of the various colleges and departments of agriculture in supervision, salaries and expenses of clerical assistance; tabulating equipment; supplies and publication of results would be approximately equal to the contribution of the Federal Farm Board.

### Publications:

The results of these studies shall be equally available to the Federal Farm Board and to the colleges and Departments of Agriculture concerned. All publications containing data resulting from this study shall recognize the cooperative nature of the work by joint mention on the title page of the institutions responsible for the publication.

In cooperation with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension workers and departments of agriculture of the twelve northeastern states, the Federal Farm Board announced today that a thorough study will be made of local farmers cooperative associations in those states.

The work will be started in the different states as quickly as possible and in none later than July 1. It is hoped that findings in all the states will be available early next winter, but by July 1, 1931, at the latest. The states in which the survey of cooperative associations will be made follow: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

The plan of cooperative action was worked out by representatives of the various state agencies and the Federal Farm Board. It was initiated at a conference of presidents and deans of the agricultural colleges of the northeastern states with Charles S. Wilson, member, Federal Farm Board, at the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities in Chicago, November 14.

Chairman Legge and Mr. Wilson have just sent a letter to the Governors, presidents and deans of the agricultural colleges, directors of the extension services and commissioners of agriculture of the northeastern states, advising them that the survey has been authorized and giving the details of procedure.

Among the objectives of the study are the following:

To determine the type of business of the many scattered local co-operatives in these states as a basis for the establishment of sound regional co-operatives.

To obtain detailed information concerning the volume of business, financial condition and costs of operation of each co-operative. A careful analysis of the operations and financial condition will reveal inefficiencies in operation, and weaknesses in financial structure which should be corrected in order to put these co-operatives on a sound basis.

To find out which, if any, of these co-operatives are not organized in accordance with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act.

To indicate to the people of these states that the Federal Farm Board is interested in their peculiar cooperative problems and that it is anxious to assist in the solution of these problems.

To enable the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board to correct and bring up-to-date its records of cooperative associations in these states.

The Federal Farm Board will provide a general supervisor and men to do the field work. The colleges of agriculture will provide clerical assistance directly connected with the work, supervise field and tabulation work, furnish office space, miscellaneous tabulating equipment and supplies, and publish the results. The departments of agriculture will examine charters of the associations to determine whether they conform to the Capper-Volstead law and suggest changes to the associations, where necessary, for them to comply with that law, and furnish information regarding cooperative associations.

If private business is inefficient, or is monopolizing things by interfering with legitimate business it should be supplanted by honest up-to-date methods, even if it takes government interference to do it.

## DRY GOODS BOX

### WE LEARN

The world does move. Even the Kansas State Farmers Union makes progress. In 1918 we declared in State Convention at Wichita in favor of government price fixing. After a couple of more terms in the school of experience, we declared at the Hutchinson Convention in 1920 our opposition to government price fixing. And we have made some progress, too, in the study of the taxation of intangible property.

Our fathers when they made the Constitution of Kansas, having had some experience with the hateful doctrine of favoritism, and how greedily it takes a mile when once given an inch, put into the article on taxation, the provision that assessment and taxation should be "uniform and equal." Some 20 years ago a movement was started to repeal this uniform provision for taxation.

The highbrows discovered (?) that the uniform provision prevented the Legislature from giving a lower tax rate to the poor and oppressed tax-burdened common citizens of Kansas.

Also, it was pointed out to the amazement of us lowbrows, that the less we tax intangibles, the more taxes we would receive from this class of property. And then if we exempted mortgages from taxation, and bank deposits, the money lenders would reduce our interest rates on loans a lot, and the poor debtors would be greatly relieved.

We would not believe it for a while, and twice the people of Kansas voted the amendment down. But the highbrows persisted it was all in the interest of the poor taxpayers and debtors. So finally we swallowed the bait, hook, sinker and all. The State Farmers Union endorsed the scheme. And we voted it into the Constitution. The Legislature moved with alacrity to enact the new farm relief. Then we all joyfully waited for taxes to be lowered and for interest to be reduced.

The joy has faded from the picture, but the waiting is still impressive. After 5 years experience we have learned:

1. That whereas intangibles were paying nearly 4 million dollars taxes under the old uniform tax law, now they pay only about 1 million dollars taxes, and the deficit of about 5 million dollars per year has been added to the burdens of the farmer and city home owner.

2. That removing the Constitutional and just rule that taxation must be uniform, has resulted in legal tax dodging becoming very contagious. First the private money lenders got it. Then the National Bankers caught it. The insurance companies all took it. The mortgage, loan, and trust companies became affected. The building and loan companies succumbed to the contagion. Then all the rest of the corporations came down with the disease. The State Bankers have it bad now. The big industries of the state are trying hard to catch the infection while it is so popular. Pretty soon no one will be left to pay taxes but the common plug citizen.

3. That it was the rich, and not the poor, who got the relief—not the poor debtor who owed the mortgage, but the well to do money lender who owned the mortgage.

4. That interest is just as high as ever, and going up instead of down. We find that tax exemptions have no effect on lowering interest rates. Shylock just pockets the exemptions, and charges the same old interest rates.

John Frost.

Just a few lines to discuss what has gone wrong with the cream price.

Let's put on a "Eat More Butter" move. The State Cream Inspector was up in our county this week, and is checking up the sales of butter and oleo sold by the merchants. They sell twice as much oleo as they do butter. I am surprised that the farmers will sell their cream and buy oleo just because it is somewhat cheaper than butter. They are just splitting themselves by doing so and I think that is what makes the price of cream so low. Cream at the present time is the lowest it has been for 20 years.

Let's put on an "Eat More Butter" week and see what effect it has on the price of cream.

J. D. Stosz.

## In 1930 Start Him Right!



In the years that are to come your son will thank you a thousand times over if you but start him today down the high road to an ever increasing savings account—a life insurance policy. Give him a nest egg for future financial independence—a nest egg that is as safe as government bonds. Write us today.

## Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa  
(Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)

## Get The Right Start

By resolving to "market cooperatively" throughout 1930. Don't condemn without a fair trial.

We can market your cream and eggs to your advantage and are anxious to serve you.

## Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c  
Credential 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.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen .....15c  
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each .....5c  
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c  
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c  
Ladies Auxiliary Pins .....50c

W. L. E. 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

# OUR PLAN —YOUR PLAN

It has been our policy to be always on the alert for new ways of improving our association. We know that our latest steps will be of interest to this community.

Every day we realize more and more the advantages of proper feeding of livestock—producing more money.

Many members of our association have tried numerous feeds of questionable value and at unreasonable prices. We investigated feeds offered to our members and offered generally by different concerns and finally decided to recommend and endorse one outstanding feed—GOLD MEDAL "Farm Tested."

This particular feed, manufactured by the largest milling organization in the world, is not unknown to many of our members who have used them to gain more money from their stock and flock.

There are many reasons why the line of GOLD MEDAL Feeds was chosen. Here are the outstanding reasons:

- 1 Manufactured by a reliable organization—Washburn Crosby Company.
- 2 Scientifically formulated, "Farm-tested," and proven on farms throughout the country.
- 3 Manufactured by modern machinery, assuring always quality, uniform feeds.
- 4 GOLD MEDAL Feeds will produce greater profits at a more reasonable feed cost.

**OUR PLAN** is to give you a quality feed at a fair price.

**YOUR PLAN** should be to use these GOLD MEDAL "Farm-tested" Feeds for their proven worth and thereby make yourself more profit.

## FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.

H. E. WITHAM, GENERAL MANAGER