



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

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## TRUSTS ARE FOSTERED BY THE TARIFF

Every Law Enacted Further Protects the Large Financial Interests

One Tanned Cow Hide Is Worth as Much as 75 Green Hides, Says M. T. Blomgren

Labor is the basis of all value. When men trade labor on somewhat of an equal basis there can be no financial stringency or panic. There may be hard times and starvation from crop failures or other natural causes but when the people of a country like ours suffer from starvation and poverty in the midst of plenty there are other than natural causes that bring distress, but what are they? There is one principal cause of the present financial panic and that is the continual discrimination against the agricultural districts.

Practically all our senators and representatives at Washington are vying with each other to see who can by hook or crook procure the enactment of laws that will give the big financial interests sufficient advantages so that the passing around of slush funds, political swag and boodle becomes possible.

The protection given the big financial interests and industrial enterprises is making life just that much harder for the rest of the people.

When the law making body at Washington put a tariff on leather it aided the tanner and the leather trust to raise the price of leather but it did not raise the price of raw hides. Today the commercial price of a fresh cow hide is about 1 cent a pound, while leather is about 75 cents per pound. In other words if a farmer had a stack of 75 cow hides the tanner would take the 74 hides for tanning the one. Now the actual cost of tanning should not be 74 out of 75 hides. The contributions of the big interests to the Henry Allen campaign fund last year no doubt contained a good many first class cow hides appropriated for the purpose of getting the farmer's hide.

Our tariff manipulating law makers are wise. They know that by giving the leather trust the right tariff protection this trust can, will and must "divvy up". Distribution might be something like this. Cost of tanning, 20 hides, 10 hides to political party contribution, 15 hides to friendly law makers, 10 hides to law influencing lobbies and high tariff propaganda. With the balance of 19 hides as profit to pay an income tax on and then have it remitted on account of liberal contributions to campaign funds.

You have heard the remark, "Get a man's hide." Well, the tariff is certainly getting the farmer's hide.

The tariff or commodity tax that our U. S. lawmakers have loaded on to the consumers is the tax that has exhausted and destroyed his buying power. It is this exorbitant tax on practically every article of commerce that is making paupers out of honest hard-working people. It is the accumulation of taxes.

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## F. U. JOBBING ASSOCIATION TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW

Mr. H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will have charge of the program which will be broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, at eight o'clock on Friday night, May 1st.

This is the regular broadcast of the weekly Farmers Union hour.

## SMILEY AT THE BRIDGE

The dealer's brow was sad,  
The dealer's speech was low;  
As darkly looked he at the "Act,"  
The grain man's deadly foe;  
"This 'Act' will soon engulf us,"  
He cried with angry sobs,  
"And if we do not damn it,  
We soon will lose our jobs."

Then up spake Mr. Smiley,  
From the city on the Kaw,  
He was expert with his pencil,  
He had said inside his craw;  
"Go gather in your forces  
With all the speed ye may,  
I, with my little pencil,  
Will hold the foe in play."

For, how can man die better  
Than to face this fearful raid,  
For the saving of his profits,  
For his ancient Board of Trade?  
So, with his sharpened pencil,  
He worked with anxious speed;  
He juggled Farm Board figures,  
Until they went to seed.

He warned the toiling farmers,  
Of the perils in the "Act";  
All the time he grew more frantic,  
Sitting on the Farm Board tack;  
Then, grabbing up his figures,  
Rushing out without his coat,  
He tried hard to stem the torrent;  
There it was he lost his goat.

The last we saw of Smiley,  
As he vanished 'neath the flood,  
Was an inch or two of pencil  
Waving where he last had stood.

By A. M. KINNEY

S. R. McKelvie TO SPEAK IN SALINA MA.



SALINA, Kans., April 27.—Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie, Member of the Federal Farm Board, will speak at the Masonic Temple Friday, May 1st, at eleven o'clock. Everyone is invited to come to this meeting and listen to Mr. McKelvie. Mr. McKelvie has been a member of the Federal Farm Board for the past two years and will undoubtedly be able to give some worth-while information about the working of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board program. Everybody come.

## DEFEND THE FARM BOARD

Kansas Groups Say They Always Have Received Cooperation

DODGE CITY, Kas., April 25.—The major Kansas farm organizations today replied to the charge of J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, that the federal farm board had not been sympathetic toward the problems of the livestock men.

L. E. Webb, president of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Association, Cal Ward, president of the Farmers' Union; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas farm bureau, and C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas Grange, joined in a statement for the press that at all times the federal farm board has been willing to cooperate with livestock members, and that the trouble has been due to the lack of sympathy for the farm board on the part of Mr. Mercer.—K. C. Star.

## NEW COOPERATIVE SALES AGENCY IS PLANNED

The organization committee for the proposed cooperative sales agency to merchandise miscellaneous fruits and vegetables met in Washington, D. C., April 14, 15, and 16, at the call of the Federal Farm Board and agreed upon a type of organization to be set up. A subcommittee was elected to develop the details in cooperation with the Board. This subcommittee will meet in Washington, D. C., on May 18 following which the completed plan will be submitted to cooperatives for final approval.

Cooperatives in twenty-one states participated in three sectional conferences leading up to the selection of the organization committee.

## SMILEY JOINS THE ANVIL CHORUS

E. J. Smiley, Secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association Uses His Little Hammer to Demolish the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board

Mr. E. J. Smiley in a speech at a meeting of grain dealers at Marysville, Kansas, Friday, April 17th made some statements about the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, which are probably as nearly correct as the most of his statements regarding Cooperative Marketing.

Mr. Smiley started out by predicting "that the Federal Farm Act" would be repealed when Congress reconvenes next fall. If Mr. Smiley's prediction is as nearly correct as the title he gives the Agricultural Marketing Act, I am afraid he will be a failure as a prophet.

Next he says, "Congress turned from the trials and tribulations of the embattled farmer to the sumptuary needs of their constituents by enacting what is known as the 'Federal Farm Act'."

We are not quite sure what Mr. Smiley had in mind by "sumptuary needs of their constituents." The dictionary gives the meaning of "sumptuary" as pertaining to, or regulating, expense.

We are wondering just whose expense Mr. Smiley had in mind, the constituents, the farmers, or the grain-dealers?

He makes another statement. "I have been Republican all my life, not because my father was, but because I thought it was right, but after this late session of Congress, I'll be damned if I know what I am."

Tut, tut, Mr. Smiley! We do hope you are not turning Socialist, or Bolshevik.

Mr. Smiley says the enactment of what he calls the Federal Farm Act and the action of the Farm Board, authorized by it, have barred from every country on the globe, the importation of practically all farm products. He follows this statement with another.

"The foreign European countries, resenting the action of the American Congress, in prohibiting importation of foreign made goods and attempting to hold our agricultural products above the world's market, have brought about a condition, unknown in this country."

We wonder whether Mr. Smiley is placing the blame on the Farm Board or on the tariff. It is true that we have had conditions in the grain market, since November, hitherto unknown in the history of grain marketing in this country.

The Farm Board, by coming into the market in November and offering to buy all the wheat offered to them at a pegged price, has made it possible, for the first time in American history, for the farmers to receive some benefit from the tariff on wheat. If the Farm Board never accomplishes anything more than averting the crash in the wheat price which was world wide this winter they have benefitted, not only the farmers of this country, but the banks, and in fact, every business institution in the country.

If the price of wheat this past winter had been based on the world price, which would have meant twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel, in the country, the country banks of this country would have gone down like a row of nine-pins. This is conceded by practically all of the business interests of this country.

The Stabilization operation of the Farm Board was never intended as a permanent program. The real heart and intention of the Agricultural Marketing Act, is to build farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative marketing institutions, whereby a farmer could market his products in a direct line to the consumer.

The National Grain Corporation, sponsored and financed by the Farm Board, is a good illustration of what this Act was intended to do.

In the short period of one year, the National Grain Corporation has grown to be the largest grain handling concern in the world.

This farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative grain marketing company made a net profit last year of over \$660,000.

Now, as to Mr. Smiley's statement, that foreign markets are barred to us, for wheat, it is true, only because the price of wheat in this country has been held twenty to thirty cents above the world price.

Mr. Smiley makes the statement, "France will guarantee to her farmers, \$2.00 per bushel for all the wheat grown on French soil. Germany has guaranteed her farmers \$1.75 per bushel and Italy, in all probability, will be compelled to take similar action."

Does Mr. Smiley believe that our government should not go as far as possible in protecting our own farmers, just the same as those foreign governments do, in protecting theirs?

Another statement by Mr. Smiley:

"The National Grain Corporation, a subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, will probably own 200 millions of bushels of wheat on June 1st. It is practically the only purchaser of wheat at the pegged price, in the United States, today."

We wonder if we should expose Mr. Smiley's ignorance on this subject? He is supposed to be an expert on the handling of grain, the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board and yet, he does not know that the National Grain Corporation does not own two hundred million bushels of wheat, never did own it, has nothing whatever to do with the stabilization of the price of wheat, but is purely a cooperative grain marketing organization, functioning exactly the same as any other grain company, with this exception, that it is cooperative, and all of the profit made in the transaction of its business will finally come back to the producer.

The Stabilization Corporation which owns this two hundred million bushels of wheat that Mr. Smiley is talking about, is a separate corporation, and the National Grain Corporation has no more to do with it than Mr. Smiley's organization does. There is an old saying that "Figures" (continued on page 2)

## FARM BOARD WILL NOT SACRIFICE STABILIZATION WHEAT HOLDINGS

In response to inquiries from newspaper correspondents relative to press reports that the Federal Farm Board had yesterday decided to dispose of the stabilization wheat holdings in Europe for what they would bring Chairman James C. Stone made the following statement:

"There is no foundation in fact for such reports. The subject was not even considered by the Farm Board yesterday. The Board has made no decisions in regard to future wheat stabilization operations except those previously announced. These are (1) that an effort will be made to sell abroad by July 1st thirty-five million bushels of out of position wheat stored at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Northwest seaports, and (2) that stabilization purchases will not be made from the 1931 crop.

"Any statement that the Farm Board at this time contemplates any other action is erroneous."

## SALINA OFFICE IS GROWING

The Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is constantly growing in importance. It now is the principal buyer on the Salina market. Mr. A. T. Riley is manager of the Salina office.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association office at St. Joseph, Mo., also is making very good progress. That office is managed by Mr. C. S. Nealey, Cooperator.

## Receiver Asked for Wheat Farming Company of Hays

Topeka, April 27.—Petition was filed today, in Topeka, in the name of L. L. Schmidt, Agnes E. Whitlesey and E. H. Oldham, all of Topeka, whose attorney, John Schenck, said they owned stock in the amount of \$50,000 in the concern.

Charges Mismanagement. The stockholders alleged the company had total assets "at least, \$1,000,000 less than total liabilities" and that its total liabilities as shown by a balance sheet dated December 31st, 1930, were \$3,635,820.

News of the receivership action became public after Roland Boynton, St. Paul attorney general, announced over the week end he would file suit against the company.

NEW STATE LAKE AT BENNINGTON TO OPEN

Alva Clapp, State Fish and Game Warden has designated Thursday, May 21st, as the official "fishing" day at the Ottawa County State Park. This park is located five miles north of Bennington and has a body of water comprising 140 acres which has been heavily stocked with fish from the Pratt Hatchery. Mr. Clapp has opened three such lakes during his incumbency as state game warden and is of the opinion that fishing will be better in this lake than in the ones previously opened.

Males over eighteen years of age and non-residents are required to have fishing license to fish in state lakes.

Elaborate entertainment has been provided for this opening and the presence of Governor Woodring is expected. Mr. Clapp extends cordial invitation to all Kansans to attend this opening and fish in this new lake.

## THE WEEK WITH OUR STATE LEADERS

Salina, Kas., April 27.—President Cal A. Ward left this afternoon for Winfield, Kansas, where he will address an open meeting of the Farmers Union, near Winfield, at eight o'clock tonight. Tuesday evening Mr. Ward plans to attend a meeting of the Rotary Club at Stafford, and later in the evening he will speak to an open Farmers Union meeting at St. John.

Wednesday night, April 29th, he will speak at an open meeting of business men and farmers at Stafford. Mr. Ward plans to return to state headquarters at Salina, on Thursday, Friday, May 1st, he will attend the special stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, which will be held at Salina. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Samuel McKelvie, member of the Farm Board, at eleven o'clock, at the Masonic Temple.

Sunday, May 3rd, President Ward and Secretary A. M. Kinney plan to leave for Des Moines, Iowa, where they will attend the annual Corn Belt Federation meeting on May 5th.

## SO-CALLED "FARM REVOLT" EXPLAINED

SALINA, Kans., April 27.—Press reports give considerable publicity to an alleged farmers' revolt in the northwest. In the last few days, this office has received several letters relative to this situation and some seem to have the wrong conception of the whole affair.

The group which broke with the Farm Board is the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Association and in no way is connected with the Farmers Union groups in those states.

This group has been encountering trouble with the Farm Board and its national agency, for some time.

The Farmers Union Termination Association at St. Paul is rendering a real service to the thousands of wheat growers in Montana and North Dakota and sustains an amicable relationship with the National Grain Corporation and the Federal Farm Board, and has only the highest words of praise for this connection.

## A BLOW AT FARM FIRMS

Kansas Attorney General Will File Ouster Suits

Action, Directed by the Legislature, Is Aimed At Corporations Formed to Engage in Farming on a Large Scale

TOPEKA, April 26.—Roland Boynton, attorney general, is preparing to bring the ouster suits against the Kansas farm corporations as he was directed to do by the house of representatives of the recent legislative session. There are four of the corporations which are known to be engaged chiefly in farm operations. But there are about twenty-five corporations which have been organized and are engaged in farming operations but the stock is all closely held. The four farm corporations are engaged in stock selling campaigns and have a large number of stockholders throughout the state.

The question of the farm corporations was an important one in the campaign last year and also occupied a good deal of time of the legislature. The result of the legislative debates was the resolution ordering the attorney general to ouster the farm corporations and the passage of a bill prohibiting the granting of charters to any farm, dairying or fruit-growing corporation in the future.

Mr. Boynton said today he would not bring the ouster suit against the corporations already in existence if he had not been ordered to do so by the house of representatives and the legislature specifically provides either branch of the legislature or the governor may direct litigation to be brought and the supreme court has upheld the authority of the legislative bodies and the governor to compel the attorney general to act as directed.

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## NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, (Farmers Union Jobbing Association) will be held at the office of the company in Salina, Kansas, on Friday, May the first, 1931, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

- (1) For the purpose of adopting or passing upon the question of the adoption of a new set of by-laws, substantially as adopted by the board of directors.
- (2) For the purpose of passing upon the question of whether or not the name of said association be changed and if in the event a change be agreed upon, to select, designate and adopt as the name of said association, the name so agreed upon.
- (3) To amend the powers, object or purposes of said corporation, substantially along the lines set out in the proposed set of by-laws.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the by-laws as proposed to be adopted. Of course, suggestions, amendments or changes may be made by the stockholders. This is only a tentative form and as it takes a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to amend the charter and change by-laws, it is very necessary that you come to this meeting in person or fill out the enclosed proxy to someone you know will be there. All proxies should be sent to the Secretary's office at 1140 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri, not later than April 25th, 1931. Use the enclosed envelope which needs no postage.

W. J. SPENCER, President.  
H. E. WITHAM, Secretary.

The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

## STOCKHOLDER'S PROXY

The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.  
"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 special meeting of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, "Farmers Union Jobbing Association" to be held in Salina, Kansas, at 10:00 a. m., Friday, May 1, 1931.

Shareholder

Town

## DISCUSSION OF HOG AND SHEEP MARKETING

Radio Talk by Wilson F. O'Neal, Hog Salesman, and Fred Grantham, Sheep Salesman, for F. U. Livestock Commission Co., Over WIBW April 24th

## Best Marketing Methods Are Explained

Ladies and Gentlemen on the other side of the radio dial: A task has been assigned to me this evening which is difficult for me to perform. I imagine I have a feeling somewhat akin to the feeling a new recruit in the army has when he is called on to face the fire of the enemy, or when he is first called on to charge over the top and into the thick of the fight. In other words, this is my first appearance before the microphone. I wish to say, however, that this is a privilege for which I am thankful; so at the beginning of my remarks, I want to thank the management of this radio station, WIBW, on behalf of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company of Kansas City, for this opportunity to talk to you.

As you are aware, I make my living selling hogs on the Kansas City market as an employee of the Farmers Union firm. I am not the head salesman in the Farmers Union commission firm, but I sell the packing sows, stock pigs, throw-outs, and assist the head salesman in a general way. Harold Garrison is the chief hog salesman for the firm. You probably know him as "Snapper," for that is the name by which practically all the customers, as well as stock yards men, know him. I wanted him to make this talk to you, but he insisted he needed to reserve all his speeches to use in the hog yards on dull markets.

I have been asked to make some remarks relative to the hog market and relative to the market situation in general, as far as hogs are concerned. This is a pretty hard thing to do, for no one knows what the hog market is going to do next, these days. There is just one thing in my favor, and that is the fact that while I do not know what the future market will be, neither does any one else. We all know the market is and has been mighty mean, and that we would like to see a substantial improvement.

The hog market for the past week has been just one lower market after another. Prices on all classes of hogs have declined fully 75 cents per cwt. from last week's close. The best lightweights are bringing around 7 cents a pound, but the bulk of all butcher hogs have a 6-cent figure. Stock pigs seem to be the only class that are coming anywhere near holding their own. The best stock pigs are bringing around \$7.50 per cwt.

The hog market situation is not unlike the condition of practically all other commodities throughout the country. There is no quality of certainty to it at all. As you no doubt know, the receipts of hogs on the Kansas City yards so far this year are far behind the receipts for the same period of time last year. This naturally would lead one to believe that surely the supply would in time fall short of the demand. Such a condition

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A. M. Kinney, Editor and Manager  
Mary Riley, Assistant Editor

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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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1931

### DEALERS PREPARING A CAMPAIGN

Farmers have always had the right to market their products, but they have neglected their opportunity so long, and the grain trade in the meantime has become so thoroughly entrenched, that a law was necessary to help farmers unite for marketing. Now a nation-wide drive is being launched to repeal that law; to repeal the agricultural marketing act. The fight has been particularly bitter from the start, but it's going to get more intense after the annual meeting at Atlantic City this month of the United States chamber of commerce. Dealers will be able to stampede the session, no doubt, as they did last year, and put the national chamber on record against farmer-cooperatives, which will mark the opening of a national campaign to "get the government out of business." Broadside, posters, advertising, magazine articles from so-called economists, letters from dealers to friends, etc., will cover the country from one end to the other. The farmer will be besieged on every hand to desert his own crowd and lend aid and comfort to the middleman. Be prepared, therefore, to resist this drive and get ready to work to keep the act you have. If it is killed it is doubtful if you'll ever get another. Never was there a time when growers everywhere should support the Farm Board and their cooperatives as they should today. Dealers, driven to desperation by dwindling profits, are going to move heaven and earth to stamp out the cooperative movement. They are going to tell you anything under the sun to keep you an individualist in marketing; but is there anything in their past that would lead you to believe their treatment of you would improve if your cooperatives were dead and buried? The best way the lone wheat farmer can combat this nation-wide drive is to line up with the national movement for grain. Every bushel delivered to a cooperative weakens by that much the stranglehold the trade has had on growers for three-quarters of a century.—Wheat Growers Journal.

### The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

#### ONE BIG FAMILY

FRATERNITY. There is that spirit of fraternalism within the ranks of the Farmers Union that causes all of us to feel that we are brothers. This is as it should be. When we are possessed with this fundamental characteristic it is then that we will speak no ill toward our neighbor, but instead, will at all times be in a position and ready to lend a hand of helpfulness. I am at all times that no one appreciates this more than I. In my visits to our different groups from one end of the state to the other, I see this demonstrated, time and time again.

BROADENED LIMITATIONS. Having resided on a Kansas farm the most of my life and knowing something about the restricted limitations of the average farmer and how that because of his daily activities on his farm, he must apply himself attentively to his work, sometimes because of a lack of experience and contact, he feels his limitations restricted. It is gratifying to know that all of us who are in our organization are members of a great big family, in numbers, running into tens of thousands. We have many mediums that may assist in the broadening and deepening of our thinking.

First, our set up so provides that we sustain local groups and have local meetings. This is one link in the chain of our program, that is fundamental to the future of our organization. In my judgment, we have not stressed this part of our program enough. More attention should be given to the sustenance of our locals and really, keeping our local groups in possession of information, from time to time, that will intelligently help them through their local meetings, to carry on their educational work. We have seven or eight hundred locals in Kansas and it is to be regretted that altogether too many are inactive.

Second, our paper, the Kansas Union Farmer, is supplying a real need of our organization and filling an important place. It may not and does not, in every issue, meet the approval of our entire membership but my contacts and my experience tell me that it is being read by our entire membership and I am sure that this paper, coming into the homes each week, has a wonderful influence for good and keeps our membership in touch from week to week, with just what is going on in the organization. In addition to the Editor and his assistant, the entire staff of your State Office is tremendously interested in putting out even a better paper. We solicit your suggestions to the end that the paper may accomplish the most good.

Third, our state wide institutions. The Kansas Farmers Union program, in addition to our local business institutions, has established several

state-wide businesses, in order to effect a saving and perform a service to our membership. These institutions have not grown up in a day. They are the results of years of toil and in some instances, bitter experiences. Our state business institutions have arrived at the place where they are outstanding, not only in the esteem of our own membership, but in that of the business world, in general. These institutions are not content with standing still but if our membership will analyze the situation, they will find that these business groups are headed by officers and managers who are keenly alert to the best interests of the producer and are meeting competition in the best possible way. These Farmers Union business institutions cause us to expand our limitations and see the program in a big way. Of course, in addition to our state business groups, we are forming many national contacts which will assist our program.

OUR CHALLENGE. Our entire membership is interested in the development of our program, to the extent that agriculture may be lifted up to a parity with other businesses and that the farmer, himself, may be put in a position whereby he can retain ownership of his home and give his family the same advantages and privileges, as are enjoyed by any other group. I am sure that all of us will agree that our organization can help in this situation. Farm organizations are becoming stronger, year by year but even at that, we need hundreds and thousands of our neighbor farmers to join with us in this fight. Cooperation is fundamental and will help a lot but in addition we need legislation. Through our organizations we must go to our legislative halls and demand of congress that our national legislative measures be so strengthened that the farmers will receive an American price for at least that part of the commodity that is used in this country.

### F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

(Wednesday, April 22, 1931)

STEERS: (By Art Little) After the big decline in fat steer prices last week, when fat steers reached the lowest level within the past ten years, we have had a good reaction this week. With a fair supply the demand has been good and sales showed an advance of from 75c to \$1 per cwt. over last week's low level. Choice quality well finished cattle sold up to \$9.50, with several droves showing lots of quality and feed, sold from \$8.50 to \$9.25, with the fair to good kinds selling mostly from \$7.25 to \$8.25, and with the plain quality kinds and dogs selling from \$5.50 up to \$7.

STOCKER STEERS: (By Bob Lience) With light receipts of stockers and a good country demand, our stocker market is from 50 to 75c higher than last week's mean close. Best quality lightweight Whiteface stocker steers selling from \$7 to \$7.75, with the top at \$8.25 for something outstanding. Medium to good Whiteface stockers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.25 with the plainer and weightier kinds from \$5.50 to \$6. Dogs, from \$4.50 to \$5.0. Shorthorn steers, from 50c to \$1 under the Whitefaces of the same weight.

BUTCHER MARKET: (By John R. Hannon) Our general killing market is 25 to 50c higher than last week, although heavy cows show the least advance. It is mighty hard to get over \$5 for a cow weighing over 1200 pounds, whereas a good cow of lighter weight will sell for \$5.50 to \$5.75. Canners generally \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25. All classes of fed heifers and mixed yearlings are 75c to \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Last week, the best mixed yearlings sold at \$7.50, and today several loads brought \$8.00. On last week's close the best classes of lightweight yearling heifers sold at \$7, whereas, the same cattle would bring \$7.75 to \$8 today. The same advance has been shown on the fair to good kinds of heifers. Stock cows and heifers are a little more active this week with prices steady to strong.

CALVES: (By Fred W. Seager) With light receipts of calves here this week our general calf market has advanced around 50c on all killing classes. Veal top, \$8 per cwt. with the bulk selling from \$6 to \$7. Medium weight and heavy killing calves mostly \$6.50 to \$7.50 for the better kinds, and plainer kinds \$5 to \$6. Canner calves \$3.50 to \$4.50. Baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 pounds, mostly \$7 to \$8. Stock Calves about steady. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves from \$7 to \$8. Plainer kinds, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Shorthorns around \$1 per cwt. under Whitefaces. Bulls show a little strength for the week, with the bulk of the heavy bulls selling from \$2.75 to \$4. Plainer kinds \$2.25 to \$3.50.

HOGS: (By H. W. Garrison) Hog receipts today were 5,500. Light hogs were 15 to 20c lower than Tuesday's market, and the top today was \$7.25. Mediums and heavies were from 35 to 50c lower. 170s to 240s, \$6.80 to \$7.25. 250c to 350c, \$6.35 to \$6.70. 130c to 160c, \$6.90 to \$7.15. Stock pigs steady, \$7 to \$7.60. Packing sows, \$5.75 to \$6.15.

SHEEP: (By Fred Grantham) With a heavy supply of fat Texas sheep, and Arizona and California spring lambs on the market Monday, prices declined about 25 to 50c per cwt. But today (Wednesday) with lighter receipts, this loss was recovered and the market is quoted 25 to 40c higher on fat woolled lambs, and spring lambs. Other classes of sheep are about steady. Fat clipped ewes, \$3. Fat woolled ewes, \$3.75 to \$4. Top woolled lambs, \$9.40. Top spring lambs, \$10.50 to packers and \$10.65 to shippers.

### SPRING MEETING OF THE FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

Costes House, Kansas City, Missouri, May 27th and 28th, 1931

#### PROGRAM

1:00 P. M. Meeting called to order by Pres. C. B. Thowe. Reading of the minutes of previous meeting. Appointment of committees. Report of C. B. Thowe.

1:30 P. M. Address by A. W. Ricker, St. Paul, Minn. Subject—Program of The Farmers Nat'l. Grain Corporation.

Discussion—H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Mo. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas.

3:30 P. M. Address by C. A. Ward, Pres. Kansas Farmers Union. Subject—Co-operation.

3:45 P. M. Address by Harry Neath, Kansas City, Mo. Subject—Elevator Loans. Discussion.

4:15 P. M. Address by H. E. Witham. Subject—Terminal Elevator.

Discussion—Clifford Miller, Brewster, Kans., C. E. Elder, Beloit, Kans., and C. A. Clark, Girard, Kans. Adjournment.

May 28th

9:00 A. M. Meeting called to order. Report of Committees.

9:30 A. M. Address by H. A. Cowden, President Union Oil Co. Discussion—Mr. Kamp, Grainfield, Kans., John Fangel, Lincolnville, Kans., Thos. Ramsay, Ottawa, Kans., and Others.

10:00 A. M. Address by L. J. Walsh, Washburn Crosby Co. Subject—Merchandising Feeds. Discussion.

10:30 A. M. Address by W. G. Swanson, San Francisco, Cal. Subject—Co-operative Fruit Marketing.

10:45 A. M. Address by Geo. M. Peet, Madison, Kans. Subject—Merchandising UNION GOLD products in the Farmers Union Store.

11:00 A. M. Address by A. W. Seamans, Farmers Union Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

11:15 A. M. Address by Sam. H. Ray, Success Mills, Inc., Kansas City Mo.

11:45 A. M. Address by A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kans. Subject—What The Farmers Union Managers Ass'n Means To Me.

Adjournment.

2:30 P. M. Ball Game at Fairmount Park.

6:00 P. M. Banquet at Fairmount Park.

### The Insurance Corner

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

The remaining agents' meetings will be held on the following dates: Strong City, at the Ryan Hotel, Monday, May 4th. Norton, at the Court House, on Wednesday, May 6th. Oakley, at the Kaufman Hotel, Thursday, May 7th.

As usual at this season of the year, losses on brooder houses, chicken houses and small buildings used in connection with the raising of poultry, are higher than at any other season of the year. There is hardly a day passes now but what we receive notice of loss from someone who has sustained a loss of brooder house or hen house, by fire. As we view the matter, it appears that we have one of two courses to pursue, either quit writing this class of property, or collect a higher premium, so that the premiums will pay the losses.

As a rule, these buildings are placed close to some other building, and consequently jeopardize other property that is worth considerably more than the brooder house or the hen house itself. The same thing may apply to wash houses, which usually are heated with a stove that has been discarded from the dwelling house as no longer safe to use, and yet it is placed in the wash house, and the wash house is perhaps only a few feet from the dwelling house, with the result that the dwelling house is in grave danger of destruction by fire caused by this discarded stove, which should not be used.

Last week we settled a loss for Eldridge Sank of Bison, Kansas, on a garage, where the loss was possibly \$2500.00 with \$100.00 of insurance. The serious side of this loss, which was on a garage, containing an automobile and a truck, besides some other things, was that Mr. Shank nearly lost his life in attempting to remove the car and truck, which he was not successful in doing. On the road to the hospital, the car in which he was riding upset, and the driver of the car was severely injured. We hope that all concerned are recovering.

### SMILEY JOINS ANVIL CHORUS

(Continued from page 1)

won't lie," etc. This seems to be a case in point. This is not the first time that Mr. Smiley has made statements which would not stand up. We will refer him to a damages suit which he settled in Wichita a few years ago.

Now let us see how the stabilization operation affected the farmers of this country. On December 1st, last, the price of wheat in Liverpool, England, was the lowest it had been in over three hundred years. In this country, it was thirty cents over that price. On March 31st of this year, the country elevator price in Canada was thirty seven cents. In Argentina, it was twenty-three cents. In Australia, it was thirty eight cents. And in this country, it was 72 1/2 cents in Kansas City, which would be around 50 or 55 cents at the country elevators.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, the organization of which Mr. Smiley is Secretary, is composed of the men who compelled the farmers of Kansas, as a measure of self protection, to organize their local cooperative elevators. Naturally, these men are opposed to the Agricultural Marketing Act, and Mr. Smiley, as the paid officer of this Association, will not take up the cudgels against the Agricultural Marketing Act, because this act will revolutionize the handling of grain.

In one of the Year-Books of the State Board of Agriculture, published a few years ago, Mr. Theodore D. Hammett, special assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has this to say about the reasons which compelled the farmer to get into the grain business:

"The country elevators, which serve as the initial market for grain, and which collect and temporarily store the deliveries by wagon of the individual farmer were in the hands of the regular grain dealers, many of them under control of line elevator companies. In the early days although these elevators performed an important function in grain marketing, they were often rapacious in their dealings with the farmers, from whom they purchased their grain. They frequently manipulated prices to suit themselves. If they offered what were ostensibly fair prices, they were only too likely to under-weigh or under-grade the grain, or to dock unfairly for dirt or seed. Competition was stifled by the action of but one elevator at a shipping point or price agreements, if there were a number. STATE GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS, WHILE IN SOME MEASURE ENFORCING HONEST TRADE PRACTICES BETWEEN THEIR MEMBERS, WERE NOT ACTIVE IN SECURING FAIR DEALINGS WITH THE GROWER."

"When the farmers determined to enter the field of marketing for themselves, they were beset with many difficulties. In the first place, it was difficult to procure trackage sites for their elevators and when they did procure sites and build elevators, every possible device of destructive competition was brought into play by the REGULAR DEALERS to wreck their enterprises before they could get well started."

"Influence with railroads secured an unfair distribution of cars, temporary over-bidding was indulged in, the credit of farmers' companies was attacked, dissension among their stockholders was encouraged, their consignments to commission firms were at times sold to some 'good fellow' below the market and receivers at primary markets were black-mailed into receiving shipments from REGULAR DEALERS only."

"There is not a farmers' elevator operating in the state but which knows that this statement of the conditions which compelled the farmer to organize their own cooperative local elevators is true. And these same gentlemen, who always profess such great love for the farmer, are using the same destructive means at the present time to destroy the Agricultural Marketing Act."

Every farm organization and every agricultural institution in Kansas has endorsed this Act and although it may have to be amended, some time in the future in order to make it more effective, it is a start in the right direction. It is an admission by Congress that there is a farm problem in this country and an honest attempt to solve it.

If the farmers of this country believe that Mr. Smiley's organization, which is only interested in the farm-

ers' welfare to the extent of the profit which they can obtain by handling the farmers' products, is best qualified to serve the farmers' interests, then they should follow Mr. Smiley's advice, and ask for the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act. If, on the other hand, they believe in cooperative marketing, then they should support this Act, and the Federal Farm Board.

A. M. KINNEY.

(Note: Quotations from Mr. Smiley's speech were taken from the published report in the Salina Sun.)

### MORE LIGHT IS NEEDED

Reason for Visit of Montagu Norman, Governor of Bank of England, Is Veiled in Secrecy

The departure of Montagu Norman from these shores this week amid a final shower of wise-cracks, leaves us and everyone else seriously concerned over the current crisis with a deep feeling of despair and resentment. We have the greatest respect for the shrewd, able, and picturesque Governor of the Bank of England, but the manner and atmosphere of his mission made it a flagrant insult to the intelligence of a desperate world. At such a time, in such a situation, he and those banking authorities and public officials with whom he conformed owed us a little frankness, however much it may have strained the aristocratic tradition of high finance and orthodox statesmanship. Instead they ask us to believe that he "had no specific practical purpose in coming over here," except "to get a little sunshine." Every effort of the press on behalf of a public groping in the dark was met with the frustration of infantile facetiousness.

This performance, a repetition of many in the past, has a deeper and dangerous significance. The general public, here and abroad, may not be able properly to interpret the mysteries of international finance, but they sense instinctively their profound importance in the present situation. They understand well enough that the head of the most important central bank in the world is not interested merely in basking in the sunshine when ominous clouds are shrouding the economic future of his own and other western nations. They know that the central banks of these nations are seriously concerned over conditions and that these institutions, essentially public in their purpose and privileges, alone have the power to dispel these clouds, restore confidence, check deflation and promote recovery by cooperative action.

What excuse have they at this time for cloaking their councils in the customary veil of secrecy, curtaining their consideration of the problems common to all people prostrate in depression with callous and supercilious comment on the weather? Are these matters of universal economic moment involved in international credit policy still subject to the same shameful process of secret diplomacy as the building of battleships or the provision of poison gas against another war? Is it that these Olympian authorities are uncertain of their power or ignorant of its effective application, or is it that they are so paralyzed by political pressure or selfish purposes? The latter possibility is hard to believe, but if the other things are true the public is entitled to know them so that it may promptly make other provision for its protection. It can not and will not drift in adequately in the dark.

More significant still is the increasing awareness of the productive interests in all countries of the important issues involved in these crucial questions of credit policy. This latest incident reveals with startling sharpness the increasingly clean-cut contrast between the conservative psychology, the autocratic, almost monarchial atmosphere and method of the banking world and the creative, democratic spirit of modern industry and trade. Save only where it has been a question of selling securities to the man in the street, the control of credit is still conducted like an exclusive club, the last surviving stronghold of aristocratic tradition and arbitrary power, while the brains of modern business management, born of universal opportunity, have been bent upon breaking down barriers of birth, custom or class, bringing the benefits of unrestricted scientific effort and higher standards of living within the reach of all, and making control of their economic interests accessible to all.

How long can this crucial contrast continue without a decision as to which is to dominate in the determination of our industrial future?

J. V. BOGGS.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times, 15 cents a word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or letter in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS. TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

RED CLOVER, \$10; Alsike, \$10; Alfalfa, \$3; White Sweet Clover, \$2.00; Timothy, \$4.50; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5.50; Yellow Soy Beans, \$1.00; Sudan Grass \$3.40; Amber Cane, \$1.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. STANDARD SEED CO., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, open field grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name. See Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 20c; 15c; 30c; \$1.00; 50c; \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Onions, Cryer, Wax and Yellow Bermuda, postpaid: 50c; 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00.

Tomatoes, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Roma, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Hardy, Detroit and Early, postpaid: 20c; 15c; 30c; \$1.00; 50c; \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper, mossed and labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne Postpaid: 10c; 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.00.

Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potatoes 5,000, \$12.50; 10,000, \$25.00. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfactory guarantee. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

SUMAC CANE SEED \$2.00 cwt. Darco \$1.50 cwt. Black Hull kaffir \$1.50 cwt. Special prices in car-lots. Bags free. Cedar Vale Co-op. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

#### FOR SALE

Hardy Type Common Variety Per bushel \$6.50, \$2.40, \$1.20, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.80; Unhulled White Sweet \$1.50, \$1.80; Hulled or Scuffed, \$1.50, \$1.80; 45-50; Medium Red Clover, \$1.40; Alsike Clover, \$1.80; Bags Free. Write today for Samples and Garden Seeds.

KANSAS SEED CO., SALINA, KANS.

ALFALFA SEED Kansas or Utah grown, hardy types \$7.00, \$8.00, \$11.00; Grimm variety Alfalfa, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00; Sweet clover \$4.20, \$5.00; Red clover \$10.50; Red clover, 10.50 all per bushel 10 pounds, bags free. Write for samples and prices on other farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

#### FISH AND GAME LAWS ARE REVISED

It will probably be a couple of months before revised copies of the Fish and Game laws are available. The following outstanding changes are therefore of interest:

The duck season now opens at 12 o'clock noon, October 1st and closes December 31. A bag of fifteen ducks in the aggregate of all kinds, including coote, Geese and brant, four in the aggregate of all kinds. Two days legal kill in possession. Not more than ten live ducks may be used in hunting geese and brant.

Five kinds of hunting licenses will be issued. A county hunting license, costing \$1.00, good in the county where it is issued and in all adjoining counties. (Counties whose corners touch are included in "the county counties.") A state license, costing \$3.00 good anywhere in the state.

The fee for non-resident hunting licenses is reduced to \$7.00 and they may be purchased from any county clerk.

No change in the fishing license, except one may use in lieu of a trout line, not more than six inch crank line containing not more than two hooks each and residents 70 years old, and older, are exempt from the necessity of having a fishing license. But no one but the holder of a fishing license may use a trot or throw-line.

Non-resident fishing licenses cost \$3.00 and are required of both men and women.

Anyone having lost or mislaid a hunting, fishing or trapping license may, by making out to the fact before the county clerk where the license was purchased and forwarding same to the State Game Warden, Pratt, Kansas, receive a duplicate license for a fee of twenty-five cents if a resident and \$1.00 if a non-resident.

Anyone convicted of dynamiting fish may be fined from \$100.00 to \$500.00 or six months in jail or both.

All counties must pay \$2.00 for each coyote scalp and ten cents for each gopher scalp or crow head, provided they are taken in "the county" where bounty is demanded. Counties may also pay ten cents for each jack-rabbit scalp so taken.

The closed season on muskel fishing was removed and Kansas laws are made to conform with Federal regulations as to open seasons and bag limits on migratory birds.

These laws will become effective on publication in the statute books. ALVA CLAPP, State Fish & Game Warden.

#### MITCHELL COUNTY HAS TWO NEW BULK HEAD STATIONS

CAWKER CITY, April 24—A few remarks to the Union Oil Department of the Kansas Union Farmer.

We have got out two bulk head stations in Mitchell County at Tipton and Glen Elder completed and two tank wagons in operation for the last few weeks and everything is going strong. We are a little slow at Cawker City—as we will not get a bulk head station from Glen Elder. Though we are not idle at Cawker we are going to have as nice a little filling station at Cawker City as there is anywhere and want all our cooperatives to know when they travel No. 40 that we will be able and glad to supply them with Union products and will welcome them with as much courtesy and see that their tires are inflated and their windshields wiped, and will be just as glad to meet and serve them as if they were the president of the U. S. And we want the public in general to understand that we are not partial but we need their assistance to help us out of this economic difficulty.







## A BLOW AT FARM FIRMS

(continued from page 1)

Mr. Boynton directed Robert Mason, assistant attorney general, to study the law and prepare a brief on the subject. Mason completed his work today as soon as the attorney general read the document he announced the outer proceedings would be prepared as promptly as possible to continue in business in this state. It is understood about 5 million dollars has been invested by Kansas citizens in the stocks of these corporations. One of them is reported to have been quite profitable and to have paid substantial dividends on the stock.—K. C. Times.

## TRUSTS ARE FOSTERED BY THE TARIFF

(continued from page 1)

ulation of this "legalized robbery" that is building fabulous fortunes and making billionaires out of the few who have a piece in Washington. We sometimes wonder if there is a senator or representative in Congress who wouldn't forget his constituency at a roll of a bundle of cow hides or a smell of hoodlums.

What have our senators or representatives done for the common people? They have robbed them at every turn. Practically every law enacted is for the protection of the larger financial interests. Has there been a law passed during the past 15 years, in Congress that has been a real help to the farmer?

But this farm relief measure is like the thief returning a two cent stamp to the victim of a dollar theft. When our lawmakers at Washington put a \$2.00 tariff on shoes it added \$2.00 to the price of the shoes you had to buy. It is this additional price on every article of commerce that has sapped the resources of the ultimate consumer.

About 35 or 40 years ago the Farmers Alliance and Populist uprising caused a lowering of the tariff and permitted some of the natural prosperity of this country to flow toward and remain in the rural sections, and the farmers began to become prosperous and were able to build better houses and barns and to pay off the mortgages, but little by little the subtle propaganda of the eastern industrial and money interests have been pulling for higher tariffs and higher commodity prices, until now the farmers, as a class, have been practically reduced to serfs and slaves. Today as formerly the farmer is selling all of his products on an open world market but must buy all of his necessities or commodities on a high priced, highly protected home market. 20 years ago when farm products were about the same price as now, the farmer could buy a set of harness for \$20 to \$25. Now the same set of harness will cost from \$60 to \$80. The difference is the tariff or commodity tax, assessed by the manufacturers. This is an indirect tax, but it is a most certain tax. The difference in the price of a set of harness 20 years ago and now is about \$50. That is the tax that saps the farmer's financial ability.

30 years ago you could buy a binder for \$100. Now the price is \$225. Your commodity tax is the difference or \$125. A farm wagon that 20 years ago sold for \$65 now costs \$125. It carries a tariff commodity tax of \$60. Now it is the harness, wagon and binder tariff taxes and the tariff taxes on everything else you buy that has put the farmer in bad.

It has not only put the farmer in bad but the laboring people in the cities and industrial centers are suffering by virtue of the fact that since the farmer has been looted to depletion there is no more to get and the cities feel the pinch. The cities are now pretty much in the condition of the thief who for a long time stole a little every day but when all was stolen, the thief saw hard times.

This country has perpetrated the biggest steal against the farmer since the world was made. It has ever farmer that has been able to hold out so long? Practically one-half the price paid for every article of commerce the farmer buys, whether it is shoes, socks, machinery, or medicine, is taken out of his pocket and some one else holds you up with a gun and took it away you would put up a big kick and yell "stop thief". But since it is in the form of an indirect tax you pay it and shut up. But it is stolen from you just the same, because you get nothing in return.

Just think what a difference there would be in Kansas if the tariff wall was blown to bits so you could buy your necessities on the same market basis as the grain. Then most things could be bought at less than half the price you are now paying. Then one tanned cow hide would not be worth as much as 75 green hides.

Money makes the mare go. Money rules the earth. This is especially true in this country at the present time. Practically all the Federal officers in Washington from the President on down to the plain congressmen are millionaires. The fact crowding the millionaire mark. Fact is, we have a nation ruled by millionaires. It is money that makes the difference between the first and last efforts of our officials, congressmen and senators to promote and protect the accumulation of wealth at the expense of the poor people? It's the tariff on aluminum that has made a millionaire of Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury.

When a few days ago it was noticed that some of the European countries were shipping matches to this country the tariff was promptly raised to cut out this competition. The match manufacturer of America could get prompt action, but the American farmer even when promised relief has received nothing but one blow after the other. In fact the American farmer is now in the same predicament as the drowning man who was hit over the head with a brick.

As long as the farmers hope for equity and justice at the hands of hoodling politicians and senators and congressmen who have paid stiff prices for their elections, they are going to a sad and disappointed lot.

Mr. Average Citizen, why is it that practically all the wealth produced on the American farm has found its final resting place in our big cities. Have the cities and industrial centers come by their wealth honestly? No doubt it is obtained lawfully, but there is a vast difference between law and justice. Our present tariff laws are protecting one class and taxing the other. Suppose the farmer would be given protection so he could make a living by working short days and a short week and besides spend a good portion of his time at recreation and amusement and still here and there find farmers blossoming out into millionaires. This could be done by law and order and be equally just as compared to our present discriminatory law.

What the farmer should do is to put on a national movement for equal protection for all. If there was equality and equity under the law, there would be a more equal distribution of wealth. The farmers would then be given a chance to enjoy to a fuller measure the prosperity created on the farm. For the past 20 years the farmer has felt the leveling effects of the tariff commodity tax to such an extent that now there seems little left to tax. For the past three years three brothers living in the state of Kansas have owned 900 acres but have not been able to get enough returns off this land to pay taxes.

Now, here is what should be done: Put into force and effect a national movement of Protection for all or protection for none. Equity and Equality.

Then inaugurate a graduated Federal property tax to the effect that an individual fortune exceeding one million dollars would be taxed 5 per cent on the first million, 6 per cent on the second million, 7 per cent on the third million, 8 per cent on the fourth, 9 per cent on the fifth, 10 per cent on the sixth, and 10 per cent on the seventh, and additional millions of personally owned property. This would cut off the top of big fortunes and make life easier and more pleasant for all the people. Because the bigger a private fortune is the harder it is for the poor people to support it.

All private fortunes are built up by operation of law and order and it would be equally just if those big fortunes were reduced by law and order. It would be far better to have 1000 millionaires scattered over the country than to have one billionaire in Washington or Wall Street.

About 40 years ago when Mary Ellen Lease was animated and enthused she cried to the farmers to "raise less corn and more hell". This is good corn and more hell. Don't spend all your time and energy cultivating your corn but take at least one day a month off and cultivate your neighbor's intellect along political and economic lines.

Don't think for a minute that your elected senators or congressmen at Washington will hesitate to take a day or a week off if they can during that time, scrape together a few extra feathers for their bed. They no doubt could tell you that the day off was "hand out" but of course they won't.

Mr. Farmer, take a day off and talk to your neighbors and get your neighbors talking to their neighbors and by and by a Moses will appear on the horizon that will lead you out of the present deplorable bondage.

M. L. BLOMGREN.

## DISCUSSION OF HOG AND SHEEP MARKETING

(continued from page 1)

tion, however, has failed to materialize as yet. I want to tell you something of the market as we see it day after day as we strive to sell your hogs for every penny we can get. Some days the big packers develop a certain amount of activity and we are led to believe that the market might possibly be on an upward trend. Then perhaps the very next day the big packers take an entirely different attitude showing no interest at all in the hogs we have for sale.

Of course, we are to be the optimists. We are hoping for the best. Future predictions, even in far more settled times than these, are far from sure. And for that reason we think your guess is just about as good as ours. Naturally, under such conditions, we hesitate to offer anything that has the earmarks of advice. However, we do venture the statement that we believe if the hogs you are feeding are showing weight now, it would be just as well to market them now as to hold them. We say this because the stronger weights are hardest to sell and are the lowest in price just now. Indications are that they will continue to be so. Judging by present market trends, improvement will be on the best quality light hogs.

Earlier in this discussion, I said that stock pigs come more nearly to holding their own than any other class. I want to add that stock pigs are the class that the market and the quality is uncommonly good. Any one who contemplates buying stock pigs on the Kansas City market can be assured of the fact that the pigs will be of the quality that will make good thrifty hogs, and a kind that will respond readily to feed.

Now I want to say a few words about cooperative marketing of hogs, as carried on by your cooperative live stock marketing firm at Kansas City. You no doubt know that the Farmers Union firm is the largest cooperative firm on the Kansas City live stock market, and that it stands among the leaders in volume of business handled. No doubt you have heard of the fact that we receive and sell more car loads of hogs than any other firm on the market. Our volume of hogs arriving by truck is increasing steadily, and this fact is one that is changing the complexion of marketing to a great extent. Without resorting to figures showing the exact number of hogs received by the firm, you can get a general idea of the relative volume of business handled by your cooperative firm.

Quite a large percentage of the hogs consigned to the Farmers Union firm arrive as shipments from shipping associations scattered all over the Kansas City territory, although we also get our share of straight car loads of hogs shipped by individuals, and of truck consignments of hogs. It is natural, of course, that shipping as-

sociations should ship to the Farmers Union firm, because those farmers who ship with associations naturally favor cooperation in the matter of shipping and selling, for a shipping association is a cooperative affair to start with. Progressive farmers want the idea of cooperation carried out to completion, so insist on having their hogs hauled on the market by a cooperative marketing firm.

Ordinarily, hogs received in an association shipment are marked for ownership. Sometimes, of course, one owner will have red hogs, another will have black, or in one way or another the ownership may be determined by different classes of hogs. Usually, however, ownership is designated by certain clip marks which are explained on what the shipper managers have a manifest sheet. It is the ownership straight, and to follow instructions relative to weighing and sorting of the hogs. You can see, therefore, that the matter of marking the hogs plainly is important. Right here, I want to say that most shippers are very good in this respect, and that we do not have a great deal of trouble in keeping the ownership straight. It is well to remember that a good straight clip mark, made with a pair of heavy shears, is the best mark. The clips should be in the form of Roman numerals, for such numerals employ straight lines. Avoid using both IX and XI, for there two marks are likely to be confusing. We look at the wrong way, we are likely to take it for the other.

Of course with a larger number of hogs to weigh and to sell, we cannot take a whole lot of time for each individual hog. For that reason, it is important that the markings be plain and the care of your hogs, and make every effort to get them to the pens and to the scales in the best possible condition. Each bunch is fed corn, and water is turned into the troughs, and the hogs are weighed with the best scale possible.

There is one point I would like to bring out before I close this talk; and that is the fact that regardless of the condition of the market at the time you ship, the Farmers Union hog department will make every effort to cure for you every dollar possible, not only in market price, but through careful handling and close attention to fills and weighing. I want to extend to you in behalf of Snapper Garrison and myself, as well as the entire personnel of the hog department, a cordial invitation to visit us whenever you are at the Kansas City stock yards. I wish to say, too, that if you desire any information relative to market conditions, or anything else that might be of help to you, write, wire or phone us, and we will answer you to the very best of our knowledge. Bear in mind the fact that we are your own firm, and that we are at the Kansas City market to help you.

Now I have taken some of your time and have brought you up to date with conditions as we see them relative to the hog market situation; and now, my friends, it is my pleasure to introduce to you the man who is in charge of the sheep department of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Mr. Fred Grantham will now talk to you.

Mr. Grantham: You have just heard Mr. Wilson O'Neal, of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. hog department. Mr. O'Neal has given you some good information regarding the hog market and the marketing of hogs. When preparing your hogs for the market, on other occasions you have heard employees of the different Farmers Union marketing agencies in Kansas City, and I am glad to have the opportunity to speak to you and to the radio audience in general in behalf of the sheep department of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

As this is the season of the year when your attention should be centered on the handling and marketing of your lambs, I should be reading for the market in the next thirty to sixty days, it is appropriate at this time to say a few words in regard to the marketing of your sheep when preparing them for shipment. Last year, the mistake of using clip marks on their sheep, instead of paint. While this method is generally used in marketing hogs and cattle, it is very unsatisfactory in marketing sheep, as it damages the fleece on full-wooled stuff, and the wool will not sell as well as such markings on sheep already shorn. At times we have association loads of sheep, with as high as twenty owners in a load; and unless the markings are plain, there is apt to be a confusion of the way of identification when they arrive on the market.

Many of our shippers are using a quick drying lacquer for marking their sheep, and this is proven to be a good method, as it is not rubbed off. We would recommend this method wherever possible, for marking your sheep. Do not use Roman figures as identification marks on sheep or lambs. A circle dot or bar, either on the head, shoulder, back or rump, having different colors of paint, makes it possible for you to assemble a great number of bunches in one car without any conflicting marks.

It is a little late at this time to call your attention to the castration of your buck lambs. We have spoken of this matter in The Co-Operator, our regular monthly market paper, and in various letters sent out to our customers. However, there are a great number of lambs which are not too old to be taken care of at this time. For the past two or three years, the packers have been docking buck lambs a dollar per hundred. This practice has caused a great loss to the sheep men who did not have the opportunity to castrate their lambs at the proper time. We are anxious to keep you reminded of this matter during the time when you are busy with the planting of your crops, lest you should forget and have to suffer this loss which otherwise could be avoided, by attention to your sheep at the proper time.

You undoubtedly receive many market quotations each week either over the radio or through the mail, and in this way you keep very well posted on the market values or your live stock. However, with this vast amount of information available, it is rather

bewildering to many of the sheep men. Market quotations are not very specific in describing to you the different classifications according to the price. Right at this season of the year, we have more different grades and kinds of sheep arriving on the market than at all other times of year. The receipts have been very heavy the past thirty days, and these receipts have consisted of Arizona Spring lambs, California spring lambs, Texas spring lambs, as well as clipped lambs, clipped wethers, clipped yearling wethers and clipped ewes from the west Texas ranges. Together with these classes we have had a very heavy run of fat wooled lambs from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Nebraska. These are all selling in competition with our native Missouri and Kansas sheep. With all these different grades and kinds of sheep quoted each day, it is hard for the prospective shipper to determine just where his will be classified.

For the past two weeks the reports on receipts of sheep at the Kansas City market have been difficult to understand, as each day there are a great number of sheep passing through to eastern order buyers, and these of course are not offered for sale. The Kansas City market is counted in the day's receipts. As is the case on the market today the estimated receipts are 9000 but there was 6000 on through billing leaving 3000 for sale on the market. The Kansas City market was 10 to 15c lower than Thursday's low time and the top today for the best wool lambs was 9c. Top on spring lambs \$10.30. Fat clipped Tex-wethers \$3.25. Two fat clipped Tex-Best Texas clipped wethers sold for \$7.50, however, some good Western fed clipped lambs probably would have brought around \$8 but there were none on the market today. Fat native ewes selling down, the top is 3c. With a few more ewes on the market, we do not wish to make any predictions on the future market at this time, as it is impossible to tell, with any degree of accuracy, just what the market will do from one day to the next, but we do wish to say that those who have spring lambs to creep feed them and get them ready for market as early as possible as they are almost sure to be lower as the summer season advances and the run on native sheep increases.—From The Business Week.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 1)

appropriate time for a pen song which was led by Mrs. Mabel Green.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, our State President Mr. Cal A. Ward delivered a paper on "The Future of the Sheep Industry in the United States". Mr. Ward had been working in the county for a few days previous, having held a meeting at Pleasant Home School House on Wednesday evening and one near Pleasanton on Friday evening. There were no meetings at the latter place, but a meeting was planned on account of the funeral of the State President of the Farmers Union Insurance Co.

It was indeed a pleasure and a privilege to have Mr. Ward with us since he is not only State President but a member of various committees connected with the National Farm organization. We realize it is very difficult to visit so many places and to talk of so many things in such a short time.

Among the various accomplishments of the Farm organization, the most important is the work done by the legislative measures which may be attained by co-operation and farm organization. The day of individualism is past, the farmers must organize for co-operation. Agriculture is the fundamental industry of our nation. One thought for us to constantly think of is, Are we each one doing our best to solve our problem, are we keeping our dues paid, working to make our state and national officers truly helpful to work things out in the most beneficial way?

At the close of Mr. Ward's address the congregation sang "America the Beautiful." A short program followed with instrumental music by Mrs. Bernice Wilcox.

Mr. E. L. Bullard was also present. His speech was short but very interesting and specific. Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Bullard commented on the good will and the unity of the three major farm organizations, namely, The Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farmers Union.

The regular routine of business was taken up and disposed of in order.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was extended Mr. Ward and Mr. Bullard.

The next meeting will be held at Goodrich the third Saturday in June. Mr. Ward's closing remarks were as follows: "I say to the Farmers Union membership, pay your dues, lay aside your prejudices, and go out to your local meetings and ask your neighbor farmers to join hands with you. Your state officials can't put this program over by themselves. We must have your support and co-operation. You have done nobly in the past and let me bear upon your minds the fact that we are in a crisis. We are in the middle of the stream. It is time to get our own oars, but let us enthusiastically, courageously, and with a militant spirit so strengthen our Farmers Union membership and our program that we may save ourselves and our posterity from national ruin."

GLENDALE LOCAL HAS MEETING

At a meeting held at the Glendale Local No. 2171, on Friday evening, April 17, Glendale Local No. 2171, at Glendale, Kansas, held a very successful open meeting, there being about 100 people present. The committee had a very good short program. The purpose of the evening was a very interesting talk on organization by Professor Reed of our Glendale High School. Brother A. M. Kinney gave us a very interesting talk on Co-operation and the Farm Board. Taken as a whole, all we had a very interesting and instructive meeting, which I feel cannot but help bring good to our Local.

J. A. KUNKLE, Sec'y.

## ZEPHYR LOCAL HAS CONFERENCE IN THE FARM BOARD

Conway Springs, Kans., April 20, 1931

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kans.; Dear Sir:

The following resolutions were passed by Zephyr Local No. 1622, Conway Springs, at our last regular meeting April 20, 1931.

Feeling the necessity for immediate action in the wheat crisis that confronts the wheat farmer today and feeling that the Farm Board is helpless unless backed up by the wheat farmers themselves, and realizing that overproduction is one of the chief causes of this depression in the wheat market, and that the remedy for this overproduction rests within the hands of the farmers, we, the officers and members of Zephyr Local No. 1622, do pass the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, that the members of Zephyr Local No. 1622 do extend a vote of confidence to the Farm Board in the work they are doing.

Be it further resolved, that we ask our State Officers and ALL UNION MEMBERS to join in a movement to reduce the wheat production, throughout the nation, by a reduction of wheat acreage to comply with the actual wheat consumption of the United States.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our State Secretary, Brother A. M. Kinney, a copy sent to our local paper, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Local.

A. A. Reeside, Geo. H. Pillsbury, Mark D. Lewis, Committee.

## TURKEY CREEK LOCAL, WABAUNSEE COUNTY

Maple Hill, Kans., April 17, 1931.

To The Farmers Union:

Please allow one more Local of the Farmers Union family to speak up. On April 8 our Turkey Creek Local No. 1868 met in regular session as the second Wednesday of each month is Union night. This Local has a membership of twenty-eight male and twenty female members, with an average meeting attendance around 30. Mr. Louis K. Fleck, Secretary and Treasurer.

A regular order of business is adopted. A committee of three ladies is appointed to serve lunch three regular meetings.

MRS. EFFIE FLECK, Reporter.

## AN APPRECIATION OF ANDREW SHEARER'S ARTICLE

Cawker City, Kans., Apr. 24 1931

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have just finished reading your issue of April 23 and see very plain that if you keep up publishing letters from all of those writers that don't agree with the Democrats and Republicans such as Andrew Shearer and Frank Chapman and Mr. Frost and a great many other writers like yourself, you will have to double the size of the Kansas Union Farmer.

I feel sure that if the cooperatives of Kansas will furnish brother Andy Shearer and myself transportation and pay our expenses that we can get to any office in the state or nation, taking Brother Shearer's article in this week's issue for a platform.

As Shearer says we are sending out too many speakers and lecturers that do not understand these fundamental principles for we know that these wrongs have got to be righted by our federal government, for Congress alone has the power to issue money and to regulate the value thereof, and when this is done and business is done and transacted in accordance with the federal cooperative law then every man will own his own vine and fig tree and one will not produce and another reap.

I am willing to gamble that both Brother Shearer and I can defeat both the Democrat and Republican central committees provided they try to work against us.

Now I was 75 years young last fall and I think Brother Shearer is still younger than I am. If the cooperatives feel disposed to turn us loose in their wonderful state of Kansas and see if we don't amount to something. Hoping that you keep the good work going, I remain,

Yours truly, J. V. Boggs.

P. S. I think it would be the grandest thing that could be done for the farmers if Brother Shearer's article in this week's paper could be published in all the daily papers in the nation and I would throw in my might to accomplish that end. J. V. B.

## BLUE VALLEY LOCAL

The Blue Valley Farmers Union Local met on Friday night, April 17, in the Community Hall in Blue Rapids with about 125 in attendance. The social hour was spent in playing games and visiting.

About 9 o'clock the house was called to order by President John Frost. The program consisted of:

Vocal duet by Mary and Kenneth Fincham.

Music by Mr. Van Valkenburg and Miss Spunagale.

Short Talks by:

Mr. Ernest Fishney, President of the College Hill Local.

Mr. Charles Steenson.

Mr. H. T. Brenner, both members of the Cottage Hill Local.

Mr. John Tommer, President of Liberty Local at Waterville.

Music by Mr. Winkledack and Mr. McCord of Waterville.

Piano duet by Misses Mary and Lucille Fincham.

Address by Representative Ben Bull on "Happenings in the 1931 Kansas Legislature."

A short business meeting followed after which coffee and sandwiches were served.

M. GLADYS MILLER, Reporter.

Belleville, Kans., April 24, 1931.

Dear Cooperators:

This week has been spent as much as possible calling on many of the good farmers in Republic Co., however, the weather and roads have retarded progress a great deal. Held a

meeting in the Willowdale district Tuesday night where a small but enthusiastic group listened to our program; these men are particularly interested in the marketing of their grain, and since Belleville has no Farmers elevator, I promised them our support in helping organize such, and make it strictly a Farmers Union Cooperative business. Each man drove in different directions from town, calling on the cream of our community with gratifying results so far. Called on both railroads to ascertain the volume shipped from this point each year, etc.

If it will quit raining long enough for me to put in a couple big days I will know more about the situation. Following is my version of the farmers' plight:

Same old promises, same old gags, better times a'comin'.

For the farmer yet in rags, same old mortgages, same old strife.

Same old drudgery for the farmer and his wife.

A few gettin' richer, with the rich gettin' fewer.

Farmer in the same class as the tiller, red-browed.

Morals cleaned out the one big business got the other.

Only satisfaction in it, farmer has a brother.

Always was exploited, but farmers now are wise, tired and want to organize.

Had their share of hardship talked about and despised.

By the guy who wanted control of the farmer's franchise.

The farmers have a Union of which the membership is proud.

New York Tribune says "this should not be allowed!"

Says the farmer wants a pension and a bonus beside.

This type of racketeer would take the farmer for a ride;

But what could one expect of those used to easy gains.

Who have no conception of farming, no agricultural brains.

Yes the votes are in the east, but the food is in the west.

Farmer in control of foodstuff, now who'll get off best?

We can't live on editorials, they can't live on votes.

The farmer will stick together, and let 'em cut their throat.

Fram Kansas will come a leader, a farmer from off the plains.

Who will guide and direct the destinies of those who on the farm remain.

He will come right out of the Farmer's Union because he is cooperatively trained, because he is energetic, honest.

And is agriculturally brained.

Come on Mr. Farmer, the Union was built for you.

Help organize your neighbor and we'll see each other thru;

Our activities in Kansas, Insurance, Livestock, Cream and Grain.

Patronize your own institutions, get in out of the rain.

Slips by J. E. SHIPPS.

## S. M. BABBS SEES A CHANGE

Ogallah, Kans., April 24, 1931.

Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas; Dear Sirs:

I will have to write you and acknowledge a change that has taken place in our state. I did not think it possible with those at the head of our State Union, but I believe you are beginning to see the light that the farmers of Kansas as well as other places are crying for action and pleading for leaders, who are not afraid to come out in the front and expose the actions and methods used by the eastern interests.

Personally I do not approve picking out just one as you did in the last issue, but better do that than be moss on the back of those who are fighting agriculture. When you deal with those closer home (within our state) then being personal I think is all right. So luck with you and let's see more radicalism in our paper, a little more grit, backbone, spunk, fighting spirit. There are no farmers here, I have better leadership with greater following.

S. M. BABBS.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Harry F. Nell.

Whereas the deceased for more than a half century bore a prominent and active in public affairs of the community and county.

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Livingston Farmers Union Local No. 2194 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in the sorrow and loss of a loving husband and father.

Also, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and each of the local papers and one to the bereaved family and be placed on the minutes of our local.

J. H. Suter, R. Harry Waters, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

In memory of Miss Florence Williams who passed away April 16, 1931.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst Miss Florence Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Williams.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of High Prairie Local No. 152 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the records of our local and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

By Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our loved father and member, H. W. Joy.

Now therefore, we, the members of Buckeye Local No. 31, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our sister and family in their great loss of a loving husband and father and member.

May a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to our beloved father and family, one to the County News, one to be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Call no back the day departed. Anchored safe where storms are o'er On the border land we lift him. Soon to meet and part no more. When we leave this World of Chances We shall find our missing loved one In our Father's mansion fair.

Raymond Peterson, Theo. H. Gosser, Committee.

## "LET'S EAT WHEAT"

The thrifty housewife may help the wheat grower and herself by serving whole wheat kernels for breakfast cereal and in other dishes. In so doing, she will be following the example of many well known persons among whom one may name former President Coolidge. When he entertained a member of the federal farm board for breakfast, the cereal was whole wheat and rye kernels. Two parts of wheat and one of rye had been soaked over night and cooked in a double boiler until the kernels burst.

One of the best ways to economize in food is to serve those foods that are rich in many of the elements needed for good nutrition, says Miss Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, extension nutrition specialist, Kansas State college. Wheat is an excellent example of such a food. It is well to remember, too, that it is one of our best sources of the anti-pelagra vitamin B.

In preparing the grain for cereal, Miss Smurthwaite suggests that the whole grains be sorted and washed carefully. For each cup of wheat, 1½ cups of water should be added in which to soak the grain over night. In the morning, for each cup of wheat, add 1 teaspoon of salt and cook under 20 to 25 pounds steam pressure for an hour or until the grains are thoroughly soft. If the wheat is boiled, it will be necessary to add 3 cups of water for each cup of wheat and to boil the grain for 1½ hours. Some prefer to use a fireless cooker, reheating the stones in the 5-hour cooking period.

One may well save fuel by cooking a quantity and canning the surplus over the immediate need. Pint jars or No. 2 tin cans may be filled with boiling hot cooked wheat and processed for 10 to 15 minutes. The cooked wheat may be used in chowders, muffins, and other dishes, recipes for which may be received by application to the home economics department of the extension division, Kansas State college, Manhattan.

## ASK ME ANOTHER

Vance Rucker, Specialist in Marketing, K. S. A. C.

1. How many kinds of corporations are there in existence?  
2. What are they?  
3. What is a public corporation?  
4. What is a private corporation?  
5. How many kinds of private corporations are there in existence?  
6. What are they?  
7. How are corporations created?  
8. How is voting done?  
9. How many purposes are recognized for which corporations may be formed?  
10. Is this all that may be formed?

Answers

1. Two. "Public" and "Private".  
2. A public corporation is one that has for its object the government of a portion of the state.  
3. Private corporation is any other corporation than that dealing with government.  
4. Three.  
5. There are corporations for religious, corporations for charity or benevolence, and corporations for profit.  
6. Private corporations are created by the voluntary association of five or more persons for the purpose stated in their charter.  
7. Every member, or stockholder, in such corporation may vote in person or by proxy.  
8. Sixty-one.  
9. It is now, but more may be recognized by law.

## STILL WORRYING

From the Toledo Blade.

An old-timer tells us that this question, which he heard frequently in the days of his youth, is still current: "What is the world coming to?" Every generation hears it but none can find the answer.

## SHARP GLANCES

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bill—Somebody must have told my wife to look sharp.

Jim—Why?

Bill—Well, she's been looking daggers at me ever since she saw me talking to that blond.

## SCALE BOOKS

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## PILES

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

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