



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931

NUMBER 46

A TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE

Radio Talk by George Hobbs, Manager Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Over WIBW, June 26

COOPERATION IS THE WAY TO VICTORY

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, fellow farmers and cooperators of Kansas.

It is my wish this evening to take advantage of this opportunity to pay a tribute to the memory of some of our great state Farmers Union leaders who have passed to their richly deserved awards. I presume that quite a large number of my listeners are Farmers Union members, or folks who are in sympathy with the cooperative movement sponsored by the Farmers Union, and in which the Farmers Union organization is a leader. For that reason I am led to believe that most of you who have tuned in on this Farmers Union program hold tender memories of the leaders who have been called to lay aside the working tools of this life, even while their work here seemed unfinished.

The memories we cherish of the really big men, who gave us unparagoned of their lives and efforts in a cause which they placed above everything else, serve to inspire us to greater efforts. These great and good men caught a vision of the right, and carried on a winning fight in the face of engulfing opposition—carried on the fight until they were struck down by the ruthless hand of death. They all died as brave men, with their swords still firmly gripped in steely fingers. But like a brave and courageous army, their followers and fellow leaders shall not falter, but shall carry on the fight to a finish, and thus, as in no other way, shall they honor the memories of the fallen leaders.

It has been the good fortune of your speaker to have been associated more or less intimately with these men who guided the destinies and moulded the fortunes of the Kansas organization of the Farmers Union. Their lives and their works have inspired me to do my best to carry on, in the limit of my capacity, in the work that had to be done. I know that most of you are likewise inspired, and that you are doing your level best, in spite of disconcerting influences, to carry to completion the work these leaders have left behind.

At this time I want to refresh your memories with some facts relating to the life and work of one of the first leaders to be called from this life, I refer to John Trombley, a good old Uncle John, as he was called by the thousands who loved him. Mr. Trombley was among the first to take up the task of showing his fellow farmers the great advantages of working together, to commonization. He was one of the first to catch the vision of cooperation among farmers, and to realize what cooperation could mean to those who make their living by tilling the soil and by marketing the fruits of their labors. He was a pioneer in cooperative marketing, and it was through his strong leadership that cooperative marketing of farm products attained such great proportions during his period of activity within the ranks of the Farmers Union.

Mr. Trombley was a farmer of the "dirt farmer" variety. He was close to the everyday problems of the Kansas farmers. He was one of them, and saw the farmers' economic situation from the farmers' own viewpoint. He made a thorough study of marketing and cooperative problems as they affected the farmers of Kansas. He fitted himself to be the leader that he was. Early in the Farmers Union movement in Kansas, John Trombley got right in the thick of it, and helped build up one of the first Farmers Union locals and business associations in the state. This was in Mitchell county, and within a very short time the business association was saving the Mitchell county farmers thousands of dollars. Mr. Trombley grew right into the Farmers Union work, and was to be found wherever his services were needed. Considering his fitness and his ability and understanding, it was perfectly natural that he should become a state leader. He became president of the state organization of the Farmers Union, and in addition was elected president of the board of directors for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and president of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. His advice and counsel were sought in all branches of Farmers Union activities. Under his guidance the Kansas Farmers Union attained a wonderful development, and even after his death, and up to the present time, his influence still is apparent. The impetus which the organization has gained as a result of his vigorous leadership has served to carry the Farmers Union forward.

CONDITION OF THIRD VICTIM OF AUTO CRASH IS MUCH IMPROVED

The condition of Oral Bullard, 10-year-old son of E. L. Bullard, who was seriously injured in the automobile collision which took the lives of his father and his 12-year-old brother, Arley, is very much improved today.

CHRISTOPHER C. KILIAN, LATE PRESIDENT F. U. MUTUAL INS. CO.



Christopher C. Kilian became associated with the Farmers Union organization about 1913 and was a very active member until his death on April 13th, 1931. He became agent in the Clay County Territory for the Farmers Union Insurance Company January 1919. He was elected to the Board of Directors of that company in January 1920 and served in that capacity until January 1926, when he was elected vice president of the organization. He served as vice president of the insurance company until February, 1930, when at the death of President Clarence E. Brasted, he succeeded to the presidency, which position he filled with outstanding success until his death.

ALL KANSAS DRIVERS MUST BE LICENSED

Information Regarding the New Driver's License Law Which Takes Effect July 1st, 1931

Fee for Operator's License To be 25 Cents; for Chauffeur's, \$2.00.

Office of Victor L. King, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas. For the benefit of the public and to systematize the registration, I have endeavored to appoint an agent to distribute blank applications in each county. (In most counties the agent will be in the county treasurer's office). If an applicant desires to take his application away with him or her, and have it notarized by some one other than the agent, they have that permission, but they should return the blank to the agent, with the required fee of twenty-five cents, or two dollars, and the agent will send their application into the Department for them. The agent is authorized to appoint sub-agents in each county, if they deem it advisable.

Age. No application shall be granted to a minor under the age of 16, unless such application is signed by the father or the applicant, if the father is living, and has custody of the applicant. Otherwise by the guardian or mother, having custody of such minor. Or in the event of minor under the age of 16, has no father, mother or guardian, then an operator's license shall not be granted to the minor, unless the application therefor is signed by the employer. In no case shall an application be issued to any person under the age of 13 years.

No chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person, under the age of 18 years. No chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person under the age of 21 years, if such chauffeur is to drive a motor vehicle while in use as a public passenger carrying motor vehicle.

Every application for an operator's license shall be made upon the approved form furnished by the Department, and shall be verified by the applicant before a person authorized to administer an oath. The fee for an operator's license is 25 cents; for a chauffeur's is \$2.00.

The Law states that the Department may at its discretion, issue an operator or chauffeur's license without examination to every person applying therefor, within three months after the taking effect of this act, and who is of sufficient age, who furnished evidence satisfactory to the Department, that they have previously operated a motor vehicle in a satisfactory manner within the state for over a period of not less than one year. Every person applying for a license after October 1st, must take an examination. The Law states that the department is authorized to designate sheriffs, chief of police, town marshals within the state to act for the Department, for the purpose of examining the applicant for operator's or chauffeur's license. And that it shall be their duty to conduct such examinations under the provisions of the Law, and to make a written report of findings and recommendations (continued on page 4)

SALINA OFFICE JOBBING ASSN RECEIVES ITS FIRST CAR OF NEW WHEAT

SALINA, Kans., June 26—The branch office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Salina, received its first car of new wheat today, announces A. T. Riley, manager.

This car was received from the Farmers Elevator at Hilton, E. H. Peden, manager. The grade was No. 1 hard, 62.4 lbs., 11.40 percent protein. poka.

SELFISHNESS

Cause of Wheat Surplus Can be Laid at the Door of the Terminal Operator—Inferior Bread May be One Cause of American "Under Consumption"—Forty Cent Wheat Pushes the American Farmer One Step Nearer Peasantry.

The reason for the present much discussed and berated "wheat surplus", may be summed up in one word—selfishness.

Selfishness on whose part, is the natural question asked, upon reading the foregoing statement. And the answer is—on that of the terminal owner and operator.

The starting point of the whole trouble may be traced to a summer six years before the present one. It is common knowledge that the profit of the terminal owner is derived solely from the carrying charge on wheat—the higher the carrying charge, the more profit he is assured.

In the past few years, carrying charges have been steadily advancing, due to the fact that the terminal operators have been carrying large amounts of old wheat into the new crop year, refusing to sell the old wheat for export at current values, in order to make the carrying charges last into the new crop season, thus increasing our surplus of old wheat with each succeeding year. This condition continued, steadily becoming worse until in September, 1928, No. 1 hard wheat was being purchased in September, which was a delivery month, as low as ten cents per bushel under the option, which meant that the terminal operator made ten cents a bushel by buying and holding this wheat for a period of less than thirty days, instead of the cent per bushel his legitimately.

This is only one of the evils of the present day grain marketing system, that is being met and eliminated by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Their vast and efficient marketing machinery is making it possible to move grain rapidly from producer to consumer, thereby reducing the possibility of unjust carrying charges.

So today we have this maligned "surplus" which has become the nightmare of the politician and the cause of the farmer's woes.

THIRTY CENT WHEAT? The large wholesale baker today is buying flour, speaking literally, from "hand to mouth." He keeps barely enough on hand for a few days' baking. A large chain of bakeries whose monthly flour order has been in the tens of thousands of barrels—last week reduced their order over two-thirds.

The mills which grind the baker's flour are also running on the same "hand to mouth" schedule. One huge Kansas City mill has orders for a short run this week, and just barely enough wheat on hand to make this run! This situation is practically unheard of, before the present time.

What are all of these hopeful gentlemen who own these mills and bakeries, into whose capacious coffers flow the streams of gold from their investments, waiting for? Why, for thirty-cent wheat, of course! They have decided that thirty-cent wheat will be just about low enough for their purchase for future use. And the prospects look very bright for these aforesaid gentlemen, at present.

However, this is the darker side of the situation. In practically every county in Kansas, the wheat yield this season is about six bushels per acre MORE than should be expected, on a five-year average. Therefore—the present forty-cent wheat is in reality fifty-cent wheat, when one takes into consideration this unusual yield. And most farmers can at least cover cost of production with fifty-cent wheat.

OUR "STAFF OF LIFE" "Under consumption" is another gap upon which the politician hangs his wheat arguments. Taking into consideration our vast army of unemployed, we still do not use much wheat yearly per capita, as one would expect. And why is this? Experts have answered this question in many ways. One of the reasons often given is fashion's demand for a slender, curvaceous feminine figure. We will acknowledge that this undoubtedly may be one of the reasons—but, we maintain, it is a minor one.

Prior to 1917, our average annual per capita use of wheat was 5.4 bushels. Government figures show that in 1930 the average was something like 4.2 bushels. If our consumption of wheat today, per person, was at the pre-war average, our domestic demand would at once expand by about 150,000,000 bushels yearly. At one stroke three-fourths of our 200,000,000 bushel carry-over would vanish.

Why does the baker make it so easy for women to diet—to refuse to eat white bread? A column might be written about the present abomination called, for lack of any other name by which to designate it—"bread".

Consider what the "staff of life" has become, in the last ten years! A glutinous mass of holes, ill smelling and tasteless. The sweet, golden crust of our grandmothers'—and the first bakeries—baking, has fallen a prey to the greedy rapacity of our bakery owners. "Speed, more speed," is their cry, "Let us bake more bread, and bake it as cheaply as possible—and charge as much as we can for it."

It requires no self control to refuse a slice of ordinary baker's bread. If bread as baked and consumed over the United States today, were one-half as palatable as it could—and should—be, the wheat surplus would be dealt a mighty blow.

Along with increased bread consumption, an increased amount of butter would be used. We believe that the reason so much oleomargarine is used, is because oleo and baker's "bread", seem meant for each other. It seems almost sacrilege to spread good, pure yellow butter on a slice of the usual baker's product.

The United States citizen today pays ten cents for a loaf composed of air, water, and an infinitesimal amount of the lowest possible grades of forty-cent wheat, carefully wrapped in waxed paper!

Since our Government has begun "regulating" business, or so say the enemies of Cooperative Marketing, why can it not work out a formula for a healthful, tasteful loaf of bread, and make it obligatory by law, that the baker, within a certain price class, make a loaf that will conform to the formula for this particular kind of bread?

The Government regulates our canned goods manufacturers—their cans must state plainly the size and quality of fruit and vegetables contained. The packer must grade his meat according to law. Why is the baker allowed full sway to palm off his "bread" upon a helpless buying public?

If we must endure and eat the present concoction called "bread", let us at least have the price lowered, to one commensurate with its quality, food value and COST OF PRODUCTION.

It is no use arguing that if the public wants the savory old-fashioned loaf, let them make it in their homes. The fact remains that times have changed and in the small family of today, it is no longer practicable or possible in many cases, to bake the family supply of bread.

ONE STEP NEARER PEASANTRY Our heart is heavy within us as we travel through Kansas, and see our Kansas farm mothers, daughters and wives, toiling in the fields, shocking wheat, running trucks to town laden with the golden grain—grain which must be sold for a lower, than cost price—because their husbands and others can no longer afford to employ even the cheap labor so plentiful today. It is a scene the like of which has not been viewed in Kansas for many years.

Our American farms have slipped one notch nearer the peasantry of Europe.

As this is read, the process of forcing American agriculture slowly but surely down hill, is continuing. Our only hope lies in the two overworked words which we have written so often—ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION.

The only ray of light which today is piercing the enveloping mantle of gloom wrapped about the American farm home, is that which shines from the rising sun of COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

Convince yourself of this fact—then convince your neighbor—he will convince his neighbor—and Agriculture's battle against the forces of selfishness and greed, will be won.

Join the Farmers Union, which is today, America's ONLY MILITANT FARM ORGANIZATION. If you have joined at some former time and have neglected to keep up your dues, pay them NOW! Attend your Local meetings and write us what you think of the situation confronting the American farmer.

We need your cooperation—your sympathy, and support.

STATE FAIR DATES ANNOUNCED

HUTCHINSON, Kans.—Plans are all completed for the thirty-first annual State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 19-25. This is one week later than last year which was necessitated by the fact that the fairs from Minnesota and Iowa and Nebraska to Texas were also scheduled for one week later and the Kansas State Fair is a member of the Middle West circuit whose dates are annually set at the meetings of International Fairs at Chicago. The weather is usually very delightful at this time of September and a visit to the State Fair will make a very pleasant vacation for the family, suggests A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.

H. E. WITHAM TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW, JULY 3RD

H. E. Witham, of Kansas City, Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will have charge of this week's broadcast of Farmers Union Hour, which will be heard Friday night, July 3rd, at eight o'clock over station WIBW, Topeka.

JOIN TO "BUILD KANSAS"

President Cal. A. Ward and A. W. Seaman, Manager F. U. Creamery, To Be Active in Conference

Lawrence, Kan., June 21—Plans rapidly are being completed for the largest and most important meeting of the year for Kansas farmers and industrialists to be held here August 6. The event, known as "Farm Products Utilization Day" is expected to bring between 10,000 and 15,000 farmers to Lawrence to give impetus to a 5-year plan for Eastern Kansas—to "Build Kansas for Kansans."

Those in charge say the meeting will be the starting point of a statewide program to cause Kansans to interest themselves in the marketing, processing and manufacturing of Kansas products.

The utilization day is the result of a comprehensive study of state agriculture by the agricultural committee of the state chamber of commerce, of which Ralph Snyder is chairman. When a report was submitted to the agricultural college, Lawrence was chosen as the best location for such a meeting.

Agencies cooperating in the arrangements include the agricultural college, the state farm organizations and the Kansas and Lawrence chambers of commerce.

Speakers of national prominence will bring to the meeting messages on (continued on page 4)

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SIMPSON TO BROADCAST ON FARM AND HOME HOUR PROGRAM

National President John Simpson will broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network of stations, on the Farm and Home Hour Program on July 15th, from 11:30 to 12:30 o'clock, Central Standard Time.

Mr. Simpson's subject will be "Agriculture in Europe as I Saw it."

JAMES J. O'SHEA TO BE IN KANSAS AUG. 3-15



SALINA, Kans., June 29—State headquarters has received word today that our national Secretary-Treasurer, James J. O'Shea, better known, perhaps, as "Jimmie O'Shea", has arranged his schedule so that he can be with us in Kansas from August 3rd to August 15th, both dates inclusive.

Jimmie O'Shea is well known to the membership. His Celtic wit, his striking personality and inexhaustible fund of information and "common sense", make of his speeches, events to be long remembered.

Those wishing Mr. O'Shea for speaking or picnic dates during this period, should get into touch with the State Office at once, for, "first come, first served", will be the motto in apportioning "Jimmie's" time in Kansas.

HOOVER ASKS FARM BOARD TO BE DEFINITE

Storm of Protests from Southwest Brings Advice to Reconsider Policy

Washington, June 27.—President Hoover has suggested to the farm board that he thought it wise for it to consider a more definite policy in respect to sales of the wheat holdings of the stabilization corporation. It was said at the White House that the suggestion had been made in view of the unusual conditions growing out of the depression, although the president has no authority in determining the policies of the board.

The board is considering the matter. A growing demand that it pledge itself not to dispose of its wheat holdings while the present crop is being marketed has been expressed to President Hoover by officials as well as by the wheat growers and traders.

The White House statement says: "Although President Hoover has no authority in determining the policies of the farm board he has suggested to the board, in view of the unusual conditions growing out of the depression, that he thought it wise for it to consider a more definite policy in respect to sales of the holdings of the stabilization corporation."

"The board is considering the matter." Within the next three years it is calculated that women will comprise 30 per cent of Soviet Russia's skilled labor.

The board is considering the matter.

THE COOPERATIVE CREAMERY IS AN ASSURED SUCCESS

Differences in Marketing Products in An Intensive Dairying Section and in a General Farming Region

Radio Talk by A. W. Seaman, Manager, F. U. Cooperative Creamery, Over Station WIBW, June 19

All agricultural commodities are virtually important in their respective fields, however there is probably no phase of American Agriculture further reaching in its effects than dairying. Practically every farmer in the United States keeps one or more cows and sometime during the year has dairy products to market. The quantity for market ranges from that of the single cow producer who has a surplus over family requirements, to the dairyman with the largest herd who makes dairying a specialty. The producers in both instances are confronted with the problem of marketing and are constantly seeking through marketing channels to increase their returns.

This condition prompted the first efforts in the field of cooperative marketing of dairy products in the United States as early as 1810. Although early attempts did not reflect highly satisfactory results, the idea of cooperative marketing was not abandoned but carried forward with results that history records many successful attainments in the field of cooperative marketing of dairy products.

The steady growth of cooperative creameries in many sections of the country speaks highly for the economical service that can and is being performed by these organizations. The plan of operation and type of organizations vary in different sections of the country. Those suitable to intensive dairying regions are not considered practical for the general farming areas.

In Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and parts of other states where conditions are very favorable to dairying, 250,000 to 400,000 pounds of butter annually have been very successful. This same type of creamery has not, however, proven so practical in general farming areas where dairying is a side line such as Kansas represents. Producers in the intensive dairying regions maintain highly productive herds, modern equipped barns, milk houses, cooling tanks and facilities for handling their production on a large scale. Cream in these sections is produced and handled with great care. Deliveries are made to the creameries daily. From the cream thus received is manufactured butter, the best quality which commands the highest market price. These small plants frequently derive their supply of cream from a radius of eight to ten miles, thus making it comparatively easy to get dairy deliveries. Due to the limited territory served there is a close contact with members and patrons, which tends toward a better informed and more thoroughly satisfied membership.

(continued on page 4)

FOUR PERCENT BEER SOON?

A Chicago report says: "The trade had it yesterday that production and sale of four per cent beer will soon be permitted, which will increase the consumption of corn and barley and make it possible for a large wheat acreage to be devoted to other cereals." —Grain Market Review.

SIXTY TWO LOCALS WHOSE 1931 DUES ARE PAID ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

In many instances a Local would have been 100 percent, save for the fact that one member had neglected to pay his dues.

If any members of any Local have a complaint because of exclusion from the above list, or think that their Local should have been included, write Secretary A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Let's all get busy and add the names of many more Locals to this list, next week!

Let's make this the motto of every Local in Kansas: "One hundred percent payment of 1931 dues, by September 1st."

Admire	1255	Pioneer	250
Amy	1564	Prairie Dale	370
Axtell	1792	Prairie Gem	540
Bow Creek	548	Prairie Hill	573
Barrett	1071	Prairie Glenn	665
Bear Creek	1542	Pleasant Vale	732
Bell	1565	Pleasant View	833
Beaver Flats	2117	Park	909
Barclay	2194	Prairie Star	944
Carson	1035	Pleasant Hill	1262
Cass Ridge	1698	Pretty Creek	1652
Cedar Head	1837	Preifer	1777
Downy	2106	Quick	765
Dover	1127	Robbers Roost	491
Eureka	2056	Route One	568
Fortney	911	Rose Valley	1982
Grover	1682	Sand Creek	804
Grantville	2023	Sunflower	1181
Goodrich	2090	Sand Creek	1220
Highland	717	S. Diamond	1567
Highland	1632	Silverdale	2051
Island	2193	Stony	2066
Lone Willow	1083	Sunvdeal	2181
Lawndale	1354	Toulon	570
Little Wolf	1376	Three Corners	769
Lee	1549	Trivoli	1001
Marshall Co.	1349	Turkey Creek	1868
No. 8	671	Valley View	488
Nevada	1782	West Corning	439
Ogallah	2046	Wiles	584

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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 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, JULY 2, 1931

WHEAT FARMERS ARE CONCERNED

The federal farm board is mistaken in supposing that wheat farmers generally are not concerned with the declaration of a definite policy on its wheat holdings. Telegrams from important wheat growers, published in The Star, show that the farmers are greatly disturbed over the present situation, with the depression in price resulting from the uncertainty over the disposition of the 300 million and more bushels of wheat owned by government agencies.

It is self-evident that so long as this enormous stock of wheat may be unloaded at any time, the price of the present crop is going to be unduly depressed. There will be hand to mouth buying because of the menacing possibility of the surplus. If that menace could be removed by a definite statement from the board, the wheat farmer would reap the advantage in the sale of the new crop.

The government through the farm board and its agencies did a great thing in maintaining the price of wheat through the winter until the new crop movement started. But as The Star has said before, its job is only half done so long as the surplus remains a depressing factor in the market.

The farmers, not the grain dealers, constitute the class that is primarily concerned with this situation. There can be no question as to their anxiety that the board clear up the existing uncertainty by a definite statement of policy.—K. C. Star.

HOOVER AND HIS OWN JOB

President Hoover is at his best when he is on a real job that comes clearly within the province of the chief executive. He displayed leadership in the negotiations that led to the London naval conference. When the economic crisis came and unemployment had assumed the proportions of a national problem he showed resourcefulness in getting nation-wide co-operation to check and limit the effects of depression. He stuck to this job in spite of misrepresentation and consequent misunderstanding, and he got results that cannot be measured and for which, because of world-wide conditions and the slowness of economic recovery, he has not been given due credit in the public mind.

And now, facing the crisis in Germany, with impending revolution and far-reaching international possibilities, the President again has thrown himself into a critical situation with energy and devotion. It took courage to proceed as Mr. Hoover proceeded. He frankly recognized his own limitations of power. He could not initiate the plan and discover the attitude of other nations toward it. He could not speak for the country; only congress is authorized to do that. But congress not being in session and the situation in Germany being what it was, he could not wait to address congress in the accepted order of procedure. But he did the next best thing. He consulted members within reach, irrespective of party affiliations. He followed up by addressing all other members. He hopes to promote the negotiations by a pledged majority so that an extra session need not be called to put into effect the debt payment suspension, if other nations agree to it. To this effort he is devoting his time and force.

Hoover lacks something of the fighting quality essential to the most successful leadership. He is not disposed to challenge opposition openly. Sincere, earnest and self-sacrificing himself, he has no ready command of the weapon necessary to deal with insincerity, indifference and selfishness. But in his devotion to purposes in which the welfare of the world and of the nation is involved, he has a persuasive force. His readiness to spend and be spent is astounding.

The criticism that he has "usurped" the prerogatives of congress is a flat and puerile criticism. He might have left affairs drift, it is true; he might have said it was not up to him, but to congress, and it was too bad congress was not in session to deal with the emergency. But knowing what he did, what the whole world now knows, he would have been unworthy of the post he occupies if he had not attempted to exert his powers, though limited, to avoid a Central Europe debacle, with economic and social consequences reaching around the world and vitally affecting the United States. Ours was the one country that could meet the crisis. Hoover was the one man to undertake the solution. Congress can accept or reject his plan, but it cannot discount his fine motive and intelligent effort.—K. C. Star.

CHANCE FOR FARM RELIEF

By renting half his farm for an airport and half for a golf course, a farmer can show the agricultural colleges something about profits.—Indianapolis News.

THE THOUGHTFUL FARMER CONSIDERS THE FUTURE

The Federal Farm Board looks hopefully to the future of agriculture if farmers will do their part in adjusting their labors and plans to the requirements of the situation. The farmer who peers thoughtfully into the future will not live for today alone. He will devise a scheme of management that is in harmony with those fundamental laws upon which all economic and social progress are founded. He will take a strong hand in developing a plan of land utilization that is designed to protect the interests of the future generations and the nation. The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board afford no panaceas for the ills of agriculture. They do provide a means by which agriculture can be materially benefitted, but these agencies acting alone are utterly helpless, unless farmers co-operate among themselves and with the Board.—S. R. McKelvie.

"IT ISN'T THE HEAT—"

The Emporia Gazette has done a little looking up and finds the following: In 1926 a barrel of crude oil brought \$3.50 and a quart of lubricating oil brought 35 cents. In 1926 wheat sold for \$1.35 a bushel in Chicago; a barrel of flour sold for \$6.50 and bread sold for 10 cents a loaf. Today wheat sells for 57 cents a bushel, flour for \$3.50 a barrel, and bread still is 10 cents a loaf. From which the Gazette deduces that it isn't the heat, but the humidity.

THE DEPRESSION

When a person puts his finger on a fly there is a depression. When capital puts its thumb on the common people (by means of tariff legislation etc.) there is a depression.

Big depressions have small beginnings. Not long ago Governor Woodring told the Kansas people of the difficulty in securing favorable legislation, due to present day lobbying.

A recent Kansas publication states: "Trusts are fostered by the tariff (tariff by lobbying). Every law enacted further protects the large financial interests. One tanned cow hides costs as much as 75 green ones." And so on, finally, an additional straw breaks a camel's back.

If tanned hides were all a farmer needed to buy, we could stand it quite well, but one unfairness here and another there makes depression everywhere.

The nonpolitical group of Editors, Economists and Lawyers, known as the Council of Tariff Reduction, are certainly on the right track.

But we recall just recently the poor assistance which our State Executive received from one of our eastern congressmen, who calls Kansas his home, when asked to assist in putting the flexible provision into use. It makes us wonder how long shall we continue to pay \$120 for \$60 cultivators, etc.

Should corn chop be selling for \$2.10 per cwt. when corn is 50c? or should shorts be \$1.75 per cwt., when wheat is being contracted for 35c per bushel? Would such help cure a depression? The words and actions of many learned men seem to indicate that it would.

Does high railroad wages and high Ford wages help cure a depression? No. Extremes are usually injurious. These high salaried employees can bank more money now than during normal times which is an injustice to their fellowmen out of employment.

Children who play hand in hand and enjoy the most harmony. In other words, if in normal times all prices would fluctuate uniformly, there would never be a depression.

This impossible (except in a millenium) example does tell us one thing that the opposites, (extreme variance and fluctuations) are foods for the depression such as 7c per dozen for eggs and 7 to 12 dollars per day for labor or 35c per bushel for wheat and \$120 for a cultivator. Only when a sufficient part of the country's business has come back to a "hand in hand" harmony level will the depression commence to subside.

It is said that 4 per cent of the people in the United States hold 99 per cent of all wealth, and by the time another depression sweeps over the country, statistics may quote 3 per cent of people holding 95 per cent of wealth. Thus each depression leaves the country in a worse position with which to meet the next one.

If Uncle Sam would study the darkey's prayer, when taking flight through a timbered mountain to avoid a "bear depression," "Oh Lord, if you can't help me, please don't help that bear," we would soon be in a position to help guard off further depressions.

Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor says, "Don't cut the buying power of labor by reducing their wages." He seems to consider wages more important than that they should have something to do or make.

One interesting thing about farmers; they have plenty to do whether they make wages or not.

Capital with its industries holds a big part of the key to the depression cure.

Capital and labor are commonly discussed as the two main opposing forces. Years ago we were taught that "Agriculture was the Foundation to Commerce and Navigation," but gradually the tariff wall became too heavy for the "foundation," and then what commonly happens, happened.

The farmer is truly a combination man, composed of capital, labor, and most everything else. He is, the greatest assistant in the working of miracles that the world has got.

He causes the barren fields to blossom in to an over supply of golden grain, and who is it other than "Capital" that stands between the grain bin and the hungry mouths of the unemployed?

In performing his duties he bows to Capital and asks what his protected price is on everything from a barbed wire fence to a combine. And Labor stands on the other side of Capital, ready to make things for Capital as soon as Mr. Farmer is able to buy, and then labor's wage problem will be improved to a very great extent.

Victor E. Hawkinson, Center Hill Local, 1147, Randolph, Kan.

The Insurance Corner

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

Hail business seems to be over for this year so far as writing is concerned. The losses reported have all been adjusted, and our ratio is about forty per cent of the premiums collected. The volume of business is about one-half of last year's. Nearly all policies were for a less amount per acre than last year.

Fire business is still over one thousand dollars more than last year. This is as of June 26th. Losses are much less than last year, due in a large measure perhaps to the intensive educational program we have been putting on for the past year and a half.

Some folks remind us of the immigrant who was employed by a farmer on his arrival in this country. The farmer had tried to impress on his mind that he should think twice before he spoke on subjects that he knew nothing about. After several months of strenuous effort on the part of his employer to instill this into his system, the question was asked the newcomer what he should do under certain circumstances and his reply was "jump twice and then look back." Constructive criticism is always welcome and beneficial, but when some members who should know better, make false and misleading statements about the various organizations of the Farmers Union, and especially about the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies, we feel it is our duty to try and set the individual in question in his proper place. During the past week, it has come to our attention that one of our members has been making the statement that the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company is run for individual gain alone. Now, no one will deny that the Farmers Union organization has not made mistakes in the past, or will not make mistakes in the future, the same as any other organization or person, yet these mistakes were not made with the intention of defrauding, as charged by this member. The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company is not run for the financial gain of any person, but for the gain of all as a combined unit.

The mutual plan of insurance, or for that matter, any other business, has as its basic idea, to so conduct the affairs of the organization as to be the most benefit to the greatest number of persons. It has long been an established fact that the insurance organization of the Farmers Union is just nearer the basic idea of mutual insurance than any other company in the state.

To the Membership

By John A. Simpson, President, National Farmers Union, In the Field

My wife and I left our home, ten miles west of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Thursday morning, May 14th, for our first meeting which was in the Agricultural College Auditorium in Las Cruces, New Mexico. The College had furnished a splendid dinner and a good crowd of farmers drove in from many miles.

From Las Cruces we held a number of meetings in California. We met with representatives of the cooperatives in San Francisco. Also, Brother Garrod, President of the California Farmers Union, arranged for us to address the Grain Division of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. I talked the same to them as I do Farmers Union meetings, and made them like it. I told them the greatest crop in this country was money and that control of the production of money gave the producers of money the power to fix the value of the products—bushels through the Federal Reserve Banks had complete control of the production of money in this country. I told them that these international bankers had reduced the price of money until the amount in circulation is less than half what it was May 1st, 1920. I told them that the reduction in the money crop had increased the price of a dollar to three and four times what it was in 1920. In May the price of a dollar in wheat was less than one-third of a bushel—today a dollar will buy almost one and one-half bushels of wheat. In May, 1920 a dollar would only purchase two and one-half pounds of cotton—today it will buy ten pounds of cotton. I was certainly glad of the opportunity to let these grain men know about how the control of the money crop is greater than any other power in this Nation.

I also had the opportunity of making the same talk to the Kiwanis Club in Superior, Wisconsin. This privilege came to me through the thoughtfulness of Brother A. N. Young, President of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, who made the arrangements.

From California we attended the State Convention of the Oregon Farmers Union held at McMinnville. It was a splendid meeting. At this point Jimmie O'Shea, our National Secretary, accompanied us on a speaking campaign through Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. All meetings were well attended and prospects are very bright in these states for a bigger and better Union.

As I write this my wife and I are on our way to South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The last of the series of meetings will be at Moran, in Allen County, Kansas, on July 8th. Brother O'Shea goes to Kentucky for a month's work.

Our car shows over six thousand miles for the trip and we will put about three thousand more on it. I have been very busy, but I have been very happy. I have visited over six months, and have visited every Farmers Union State in the Nation, besides spending two months in Europe.

May I not again urge you brothers and sisters to do your part in making this a banner year of the Farmers Union in your Local? Go to your neighbor who has never come in and keep after him until you get his application for membership.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LOYAL COOPERATION GIVES FAITH TO "CARRY ON"

Mr. Cal. A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union—

My Dear Cal:

After leaving you in the beautiful cemetery at Lyndon, where we did what little we could do, in the final act that brought to a close the fatal tragedy, that removed Brother Bullard, from us and brought the finish to the splendid work that he had done so long and well in behalf of his fellows, I drove home, getting myself together as best I could, driving on to Salina, where I replenished my supplies for the Insurance Agents. Had a talk with Charles Brown; went over our membership work; with Pauline. Drove on to Wakeeney, where I found Dave Thomas at the creamery, notwithstanding that he had been driving most of the night, having driven from the Bullard funeral, Tuesday night arriving at Wakeeney, about five o'clock a.m. on Wednesday. He went with me to a meeting north of Quinter, that night. We had a very good meeting.

We had one or two meetings every night, except Saturday nights and most of the meetings were well attended. At my meeting at Palco, not more than half of the people could get in the building. They had ice cream and cake. I expect that had something to do with the numbers.

We have taken 28 applications for membership since we came out after the tragedy.

Harvest is on out in this part of the state. Everyone is busy and it will be some time before the good people have any time for anything else, but with that out of the way, they are going on with the work of the Farmers Union. They are in fact planning at this time for a big Farmers Union picnic for Graham County, and any others that can take part, and any others that will be an all day affair with everything that goes to make up a real picnic, with you as the speaker of the day. I trust that it will be possible for you to be with this group at this time, and know you will enjoy being with this splendid lot of Kansas Cooperators. They are a dandy lot of people.

On the Booster Run

On the 24th, the business men of Wakeeney, at eight o'clock, a.m., started out on a run that took us over a distance of 170 miles. Something like 23 cars made the run, having with them the Wakeeney band, one of the best bands in Western Kansas, that furnished music at the seven towns that we stopped at. We ran from Wakeeney west to Graham, south to Gove, where we had a splendid dinner, furnished by the Church ladies of Gove. After dinner and a little rest we were off, taking in all the towns to McCracken, then to Ellis, then to Ogallala, the last stop, arriving at Wakeeney, dirty and tired, but feeling that we had had a real day of it.

The Farmers Union Creamery, under the direction of Dave Thomas, made the hit of the day with 50 gallons of cold butter milk on tap at every stop. Had a swarm of people around it all the time and had candy and toy balloons for the kids, and Farmers Union Creamery shipping tags for everyone. All had a good word for the Farmers Union Creamery. It was a day well spent.

The Creamery at Wakeeney, is doing a lot of good for the territory that it serves. The production is running double what they expected when they started the plant, making more than two car loads of butter a week. Shipped out two car loads of live poultry last week. We have in every community such good loyal cooperators, that it gives us faith and encourages us to carry on. After mingling with the people night and day, as I have, I am more optimistic than ever before. We must carry on.

—Tom Wells

YOU ARE EITHER FOR OR AGAINST, SAYS J. E. SHIPPS

Dear Cooperators:

This week winds up another series of meetings, out of which came a better understanding of our program, and an increased desire for greater unity of effort in perfecting a more complete cooperative, farmer-owned and controlled.

Where grain brokers and other business form the Federation of American business men, it lends a most beautiful background for a people, and they also control the price of our wheat and see what resulted! Money the masses are not the common vari-

ety. They are the genuine highest type of citizenry of our country.

They are the producers of necessities, whether raw materials or finished products. They are God's chosen people. Cheapness, commonness and un-Godliness are found in company with graft, greed, unscrupulousness, all of which are born of selfishness. No true cooperators can have these afflictions. We are on the upward trend with co-operation, thanks to elements responsible. Anyway Western Kansas folks are to be reckoned with, and good brothers and sisters of Eastern Kansas, you will have your hands full if you keep up membership with them. I've been accused of being Floyd Gibbons, the rapid-fire boy on the Literary Digest; have been introduced as an evangelist, and air ship, submarine etc. My answer has been, I am none of these, but a recruiting officer for a great military organization, seeking enlistments of some Real Men, who have nerve enough to assert their rights, and are willing to put on a good old Farmers Union uniform, and go out cooperatively organized and get what we want—justice, equality and the application of the Golden Rule.

The big (?) where do we go from here? If our program is not correct, if our activities are not economically sound, then why do old line interests who have made the money out of farming continue new lines of attack. Say folks, we are far ahead of them if we but recognized the fact. They don't make any money out of the products until you turn the products to them. I don't blame them for accepting the goods at their own price, neither do I blame them for telling you and I what we shall pay for the finished product. If you and I and all of us handle our business in a business-like manner, we can bargain with them and have a more efficient and equitable deal for all with peace, plenty and progress.

To continue as in the past means waste, hatred, hard times, hunger, unhappiness. Your reaction to this should be obvious. Which I leave above legacies shall we leave our children. You can't ride two horses at a time. You are either in or out for or against. Candidly, friends, it's a most serious problem. Lend a hand. It costs so little and pays so much in dividends of happiness and brotherly love. I've tried everywhere to do my bit—have spent hours of long hard driving and long night sessions, endeavoring, in my feeble way, to render assistance. In a time of need to my fellowmen. I have made thousands of acquaintances, and I hope friends. The season is upon us where it becomes necessary to lay aside organization work for a time. In the meantime, while you are sweating under the terrible heat, producing below cost, I ask that you keep in mind the necessity of organized effort. I have enjoyed meeting each of you, and if favored with the opportunity, I hope to be back with you, helping cheer you and yours on to the dawning of a new era for agriculture.

Like the great golden fields—The time is ripe for Cooperation.

May God be with you 'till we meet again.

Sincerely,

J. E. SHIPPS.

P. S. Let me hear from you through our paper, if not personally.

J. D. STOSZ THINKS

OLEO TAX IS DETRIMENTAL

The farmer is still the "goat." I cannot see how the high tariff on oleomargarine is helping the cream prices. Up to June 1, cream was twenty cents per pound and we farmers thought after this time the price of cream would gradually advance, not by leaps and bounds but a gradual increase. But lo and behold! just the other way—a decrease day by day. At present, cream is only seventeen cents a pound and prediction is that it will be still lower in price. It may be like the wheat when the farm leaders start "pesticating" around, the capitalists or large corporations will not stand for it. You no doubt, remember that not long ago a charge of 31c a test was made for cream tests, no matter if it was one pound or the harvest that was reaped! Now the farmer, as a rule, does not belong to the butter-making class as he is particularly interested in the selling of cream. The large corporations, not only make butter but manufacture all of the oleomargarine, and they also control the price of our cream. We tried to fix the price of wheat and see what resulted! Money (continued on page 4)

KANSAS UNION FARMER WHEAT EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, let us advertise in this department. Rate: 1 space a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c. If run 8 times 20c. If run 12 times 30c. If run 16 times 40c. If run 20 times 50c. If run 24 times 60c. If run 28 times 70c. If run 32 times 80c. If run 36 times 90c. If run 40 times 1.00. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. THIS DEPARTMENT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

SEEDS AND PLANTS

O. I. C. Seed gifts, pigs, Peterson and Sons, Otago City, Kans.

WANTED

WANTED—Position managing elevator or helper. Any place, ten years experience. Will take stock. Address O. G. Hamm, Norton, Kansas.

WANTED—Position as Manager of Farmers Elevator. You will make mistakes by giving us a chance at it, for we have had years of experience in the grain business and all the side lines. We have been employed but the firm has sold out just lately. Can give bond and good references. Give particulars in first letter. Address J. E. M., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Colony, Kans., June 17, 1931.

Mr. A. W. Seamans, Manager, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Seamans:

The announcement of the tragic death of Mr. E. L. Bullard and his son came as a distinct shock to all his friends here in this community; it surely is a shame that so useful and energetic a man should have his life cut short in the prime of his usefulness.

Our entire organization extends to you and your organization, as well as the family of the departed comrade, our sincere sympathy in this hour of trial.

Sincerely,

J. V. Lintner (Signed)

President Chamber of Commerce.

(Mr. J. V. Lintner is president of the National Bank of Colony. He is a thorough believer in the principles of the Farmers' Union and held Mr. E. L. Bullard in high regard.)

THE GRAIN MARKETS HAVE FIRMER TONE

While cash wheat prices dropped sharply to a new crop basis in domestic markets during the week ending June 26, a firmer tone developed in futures markets as a result of the continued unfavorable outlook for spring wheat in North America and prospects for some improvement in economic conditions in Europe, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agriculture and Economics. Corn advanced 2c to 3c per bushel influenced by the strength in wheat and also by the fear of crop damage from the hot, dry weather which prevailed over much of the belt during the week. Rye, oats and barley were weak, with wheat and corn white flag advanced sharply, largely as a result of unfavorable new crop prospects.

WHEAT—Harvesting of new winter wheat moved rapidly northward and was quite general in Kansas at the close of the week. Harvesting of new soft winter wheat began in Missouri, Illinois and northern areas of Ohio and Indiana. The condition of spring wheat remained unchanged in the American Northwest. Scattered light rains were received but serious drought continues to prevail in western North Dakota and eastern Montana. Sprouting conditions in Canada continue critical. The prospects improved in Alberta during the week, but the crop suffered further deterioration in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The official report released during the week helped to ease hopes of even an average crop in Saskatchewan, where early-sown wheat has been forced prematurely into shot blade on short stems and large areas have been damaged beyond recovery. Heavy rains in Alberta improved prospects materially in the northern and western central areas. Reports to the Manitoba Free Press indicate a heavy abandonment of wheat acreage in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The condition of winter wheat in Russia, which accounts for about one-third of the total Russian production, is generally average and above in important producing areas. The condition of spring wheat is reported about the same as at this time last year. Russian spring wheat seeding up to June 15 was placed at 62,000,000 acres and represented about 90 per cent of the acreage planned for about 5 per cent more than last year.

CORN—Corn markets advanced steadily during the week under a fairly active inquiry for the moderate offerings. Fear of crop damage from the hot, dry weather which prevailed over most of the belt during the week, was also a strengthening influence. While the new crop is making generally fair progress, and is unusually well cultivated for the country as a whole, some sections, particularly Kansas and Oklahoma, are needing moisture. Corn also needs rain in many sections of the South. Some fields have been laid by in Oklahoma. The high prices brought increased offerings and primary receipts totaled over 8,000,000 bushels, 1,051 cars were received during the week. At Chicago and bookings for arrivals were the largest since last fall and totaled slightly over a million bushels, according to trade estimates.

DAIRY—H. J. Brooks

In selling purebred dairy cattle, it is of utmost importance to have an extended pedigree of the animals for sale. The names of a number of companies from which pedigrees may be purchased at a nominal cost may be secured from the department of dairying at the agricultural college.

Schools are to be opened in agricultural districts in Soviet Russia to instruct women to drive tractors and operate farm machinery and to teach them business administration of farms. Others will organize nurseries, schools and community kitchens.

Junior Cooperators

by
Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl 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, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS JUNIOR FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

LaCrosse, Kans., May 21, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am 11 years old. My birthday is May 4th. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to be a member of the Club. I intend to send in my lessons. Will you please send me a book and pin? I read the letters that are in the Farmers Union paper.

Regina Kuhn,
Care of Lorenz Kuhn.
Dear Regina: We're so glad that you wish to become a member of our Club. We'll watch for it. I'll send you a book and pin this week. Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kansas, May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How is the weather in Salina? Same as it is here I suppose. I am sending in my May lesson, but I didn't send in my March lesson because I didn't see it in the paper or was the essay for March and April? We had a nice shower here Thursday. I went fishing already but I've had my luck. So long until I write again.
Yours truly,
Bernice Schick.

Dear Bernice: The weather in Salina here that is even half way comfortable—is in the swimming pool. Yes, the essay was the lesson for March and April. I hardly ever have any luck when I fish either. Your lesson looks very nice. Aunt Patience.

Beardsley, Kans., May 20, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am writing you this letter to tell you that where I stay they do not take the Farmers Union. How much does it cost? Could I buy it? If I can would you please write and tell me? If not, would you write and tell me what the lesson is? Where should I send and get it? Did you publish my letter? If you did, would you send me the paper? I got my book and pin. I like it. My address is Miss Velma May Culbert, Care Charles Yuzovick, Beardsley, Kansas.

Yours truly,
Velma Culbert.
Dear Velma: May 12 years old where you stay belong to the Farmers Union, they should receive the paper and if they don't, they should notify State Headquarters at once. If they don't belong, they can subscribe for the paper which costs \$1.00 per year. If they subscribe, you can belong to the Club and take the paper and don't belong to the Farmers Union, according to the rules of the club, you can't be a Junior Cooperator. I'll try to find the paper in which your letter appeared. Please write at once and tell me when you don't receive the paper. Aunt Patience.

Westphalia, Kans., May 21, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you? I am fine. What are you going to do this summer? I am going to stay with my sister a week. My little niece got stepped on by a horse. It stepped on her stomach and hip. I am sending in my May lesson, hope it is alright. Well, guess I will close.
Your niece,
Helen Conliver.

Dear Helen: I'm fine, thanks, but—my, it's hot! Oh, that's dreadful about your little niece. How old is she? Was she hurt badly? I hope she's well by this time. Your lesson is fine—I'm sending it on to our Junior Instructor. I've not planned anything to do this summer. Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am well yet and hope you are the same. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to join your club, so please send me my book and pin. I try to fill out the lessons.
Yours truly,
Bertha Dinges.

In care of Joe Dinges.
P. S.: My birthday is January 27. Dear Bertha: Welcome to the Club! We're going to have another lesson very soon—watch for it. Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me my book and pin. My birthday is April 8. Have I a twin?
Love, Albert Dinges.

Care of Joe A. Dinges.
Dear Albert: We're so glad you're joining the Club—1931 send your book and pin right away. Watch for your twin and write me when you find him or her. Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: My brother and sisters are joining your Club so I will join too. My birthday is August 2. I am 8 years old. Please send me a book and pin.
Sincerely yours,
Helen Dinges.

Care of Joe A. Dinges.
Dear Helen: We're so glad to have you join our Club and we hope you'll like being a member. I'll send you your book and pin this week. Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I just finished my May lesson. I thought I would get it done right away. Did you hang any May baskets? I never. Well, I guess it did me pretty good for studying in school for I got through and I will go to high school next year at Morad. My school was out April 24th. It was raining on that day. I have to go to Hill City tomorrow for my superintendent wanted me to come or all the eighth graders who passed. Then June 4th we are going to have our exercises. When are you going to put your picture in the paper? Do you want us to write on both sides of the paper in getting the lessons? I've forgotten. I haven't done one for so long. Say, Aunt Pa-

ience, one of my twins won't write. I just heard once. She is Thelma Thompson. The other two I've heard from a lot. Jennie is going to send me her picture right away. We sent each other a birthday present and Jennie and Rita sent me one but I never have heard from Thelma. Our birthdays were January 10th. We are not any of us the same age but in the 8th grade, all but Thelma. Are you going to send paper for our books? I remain your niece.

Dear Fern: Yes, I've been wondering what you were doing. I'm going to try your lesson in the paper soon. I think you can use both sides in getting your lessons. It makes me so happy to hear that you and two of your girls are corresponding. I wonder why Thelma doesn't write? I wonder how many of the Cooperators read paper. I'll have to take up the question of sending paper for the books, with our Junior Committee. Do you need more? Write me again soon. Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am very sorry that I didn't send in the lesson for April, nor the essays. I have been busy studying for the final examinations and didn't think about this and so I didn't get to see the paper. I will try to keep up the lessons from now on. The examination wasn't very hard and I made an average of 98 per cent which was second in this county.
Well, as my letter is getting long I must close.
Sincerely yours,
La Verne Painter.

P. S. I am enclosing my lesson for May with this letter.
Dear LaVerne: My, I'm glad to know about the splendid grades your Junior has gotten at school. To receive a grade which is second high in the county, is something to be proud of. We all congratulate you. What are you going to do this summer? We'll have a lesson soon—watch for it. Aunt Patience.

May 22, 1931
Aunt Patience:
I am writing to you so that I can join your Junior Cooperators' club. I am 12 years old and my brother is 9. Our father belongs to the Kellogg Farmers Union. Please send us your book for lesson. Our school has been out a month. We like school very much. That is all.
Yours sincerely,
Clarice & Millard Kittelson.

Winfield, Kans., R. R. 8.
Dear Clarice & Millard: We're awfully glad that you wish to become members of the Junior Cooperators' Club. I'll send your books and pins at once. I'll send you a lesson for your birthday so you can find your twins. Please write me and tell me how you're planning to spend your vacation. Aunt Patience.

Winfield, Kansas, May 23, 1931
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I am sending in the May lesson. I would like to join your club. Please send me the book and pin. I'm in the sixth grade. I was 11 years old the 8th of April. I will try to get every lesson. My father belongs to the Kellogg Farmers Union.
Your niece
Ruth Keeler
R. R. 8, Box 45
P. S. I'd like to have the Junior song please.

Dear Ruth: I liked very much, your sending the lesson in with your first letter to our Club. That shows you're really serious and interested and intend to get all the lessons. You must watch for your twin and let me know when you find them. I'll print the Junior song in the paper again, so watch for it. Aunt Patience.

Bushton, Kansas, May 22, 1931
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am 12 years old and was in the sixth grade this year, but I passed. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to join your club. This is the first time I have written to you. I like to read the letters in the Farmers Union. Will you please send me the pin? Goodbye.
Your friend,
Delores Hafermon.

P. S. Excuse the paper I am writing on, and the writing too. I promise to get the questions. Please send me a book too. Are you supposed to send your book in with the questions every time?

Dear Delores: Welcome to the Club—I'll send you your name on the Membership Roll. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—why, I thought your writing and the paper, too, was very nice. No, you need not send in your book with each lesson—you're to keep the book yourself. Aunt Patience.

Victoria, Kans., April 30,
Dear Aunt Patience: Good-morning. I hope you are still well yet. What are you doing yet all this time? I am 11 years old. I will be 12 June 6, 1931. Our school let out on April 29, 1931. I surely was glad. I have 9 brothers and 6 sisters. Aunt Patience, how old are you? I passed my grade, next year I will be in the 5th grade, then I will have to study 6 books, so I guess I will close. As ever yours truly,
Leona Miller.

Goodbye Aunt Patience. Keep well. Dear Leona: Now you've asked me a difficult question—now you ask how old I am. I can tell you this much—I'm over twenty-one! Guess how old I am, and if you guess right, I'll tell you. My, you have a lot of brothers and sisters, don't you? You must have a great deal of fun together. Thank you for your wish.
Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans., May 21, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—How are you? I am still feeling fine. It has been a very long time since I wrote to you, so I thought I would write to you again. I have for a long time been very busy with my school work, and could not keep up with the lessons, but since school is out I will have more time and can keep up with the Club. I am sending in the May lesson and hope I get a

good grade. I think the lesson was very easy.

I have not found my twin yet, but still am looking for the twin. I think it would be a very nice thing if we could all get together and have a picnic. Yours truly,
Virginia Meier.

Dear Virginia: I was so glad to hear from you at last and know you will do the Club work now. It would be wonderful to have a picnic wouldn't it? Perhaps we will be able to, some time. At least those of us living in the same section, could have picnics together. Write me again. Aunt Patience.

Brookville, Kans., May 21, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—Well, I am sending in the May lesson. School was out quite a while ago. I am going to have a new teacher. His name is Mr. Samade.
We have three little puppies and 239 little chicks. When are you going to put your picture in the paper?

Yours truly,
Maxie Rittgers.
Dear Maxie: I've sent on your lesson to our Junior Instructor. I expect your little chickens are about ready to eat now, aren't they? Well, I'm planning to have my picture in the paper sometime soon. Aunt Patience.

Overbrook, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—I am sending in my lesson. I am twelve years old. My birthday is the second of November. I am in the sixth grade.
Yours truly,
Eligtha Hoffman.

Dear Eligtha: I was so glad to receive your lesson. I'll send it on to our Junior Instructor. How are you planning to spend this vacation?

Elmdale, Kans., May 21, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: It has been quite a while since I have written to you. I am sending in the May lesson. I will try to get all the lessons that I will have time for this summer. I am trying to get Dots and Martha Ellen Drummond to join. They are 13 years and 11 years old respectively. Will I get more stars? I had to study in three books, Kansas history, geography and physiology, so I could not get only the essay lesson. I will be in the eighth grade next year if I pass. Our school is out now. Will my brother, James, have to send his book and pin back?

We have a little dog just about the size of a big rat. We call him Useless. He sure is cute. He is playing now in his box.
I will be 12 years old July 6. I will close now.
Yours forever,
Mary Hazel.

Dear Mary: Yes, indeed, you'll get stars for Dots and Martha. Why don't you send his book and pin back? I'd love to have the "Useless" dog. Is he a pig? Please don't wait so long between letters next time. Aunt Patience.

Axtell, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—I would like to join your Club. I am thirteen years old and I am a freshman in the Axtell High School next fall. My birthday is November 15th. I'll be 14 then. I like to read the paper. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

My friend, Mavis Fellers, has a pin. I thought it was so pretty I wanted one, too. So I am going to belong. For pins I have two dogs, Buster and Bobby, and one cat, Tag-along. Buster is nearly as old as I am. I am going to the commencement at Marysville for the eighth grade graduates today. Are we supposed to write our lessons in our book and send them in? My school has been out over a month, it was out April 17.

The weather has been cold and rainy here, but today is nice and warm. I am going to try and send all my lessons in. I will send in my lesson when I get the book.
Your "niece",
Bernice Alfors.

P. S.: Please send book and pin soon. Goodbye.
Dear Bernice: Welcome—we're glad you've decided you want to become a Junior Cooperator. No, just send in your lessons on paper—don't include the books. Your school was out early, wasn't it? Your book and pin will be sent this week. Please write again. Aunt Patience.

Windom, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—It has been such a long time since I have written that I am about ashamed to write. I had forgotten which lesson I sent in last. I am sending in the one for this month. Our school has been out for over a month, so we have been having vacation a long time. I haven't found my twin yet. I don't believe I have one that is on the same day as mine. My birthday is June 7th. We have quite a few little chickens this spring, but not as many as some folks. I am not much on letter writing, but will try and write sooner next time.
Yours truly,
Geraldine Spohn.

Dear Geraldine: You don't know how happy it makes me, when I hear from someone who hasn't written for a long time, and who I've just about decided, has forgotten me. Oh, I'm sure you have a twin—watch the paper carefully. I'll find one. Write someone whose birthday falls in the same month that yours does, or whose letter or picture you send to you this week. Let me know who you write to. Aunt Patience.

Erie, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—My birthday is January the 8th. Do you want us to write the story down and then answer the question or just write the questions and answer them? I can get lots of boys and girls who would like to join. I will ask them to join. Do you want me to send you my picture? I have two kittens and two dogs for pets. The dogs' names are Ring and Jack. The kittens' names are Billy and Bobby. I have the whooping cough. I can't go swimming until about the fourth of July. I want to send my lesson in for May.
Yours truly,
Gene Franklin, Rt. 1.

Dear Gene: I surely would like to have your picture. I think you need only write the questions and answer them. Oh, I'm sorry to hear about the whooping cough. I hope you're very bad. You're able to go swimming about the time you read this. I can just imagine how glad you'll be! Write me again. Aunt Patience.

Erie, Kans., May 22, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience—My birthday is June 4. My letter was in the Farmers Union paper. Do you want us to write the questions, too? Send me my book and pin this week. If you can, I want to send my lesson for May. I could get lots of boys and girls to join. I will try to get my lesson. I have for a long time been very busy with my school work, and could not keep up with the lessons, but since school is out I will have more time and can keep up with the Club. I am sending in the May lesson and hope I get a

good grade. I think the lesson was very easy. I have not found my twin yet, but still am looking for the twin. I think it would be a very nice thing if we could all get together and have a picnic. Yours truly,
Virginia Meier.

Dear Virginia: I was so glad to hear from you at last and know you will do the Club work now. It would be wonderful to have a picnic wouldn't it? Perhaps we will be able to, some time. At least those of us living in the same section, could have picnics together. Write me again. Aunt Patience.



FIRST AID TO STAINS

Bluing stains may be very stubborn. Remove with boiling water.

Clear tea or coffee—Pour boiling water through the stain. Rinse thoroughly and if any brownish color remains, wet and bleach in the sun.

Coffee or tea with cream—first rinse thoroughly with cold water, then with boiling. Bleach if necessary.

Egg (on clothing)—Rinse in cold water.

Fruit juice stains—Use boiling water and bleach if necessary.

Iodine stains—Warm water and soap, alcohol or ammonia solution. Iron rust—Oxalic acid solution (poison), salts of lemon (poison), lemon juice and salt. Repeat if necessary. Wash out fabric in water when stain disappears.

Mildew—Cold water, if stain is recent. For older stains dry Javelle solution or solution of potassium permanganate.

Perspiration—Soap and water; bleach in sun; Javelle water or solution of potassium permanganate.

Scorch—Wet with cold water and bleach several times in sun; Javelle water.

Syrup—Water; warm or cold.

Water spots—Steam or lightly sponge entire surface with damp cloth.

Pitch, tar, grease—Rub spots with lard; follow with soap and water, then with gasoline or carbon tetrachloride.

Black shoe polish—Soap and water or turpentine and water.

Brown shoe polish—Alcohol.

Kerosene—Warm water and a mild soap.

Medicine stains—Warm water, alcohol, or possibly ammonia. It depends on what is in the medicine.

Soot or lampblack—Kerosene, benzine, gasoline, ether, or carbon tetrachloride.

Blood, meat juice stains—Cold water, soap and cold water, or apply a raw starch paste. Let dry and brush off.

Cocoa or chocolate—Borax and cold water. Repeat if necessary and bleach.

Cream or milk—Cold water, then follow with soap and cold water.

Grass—Cold water. Soap and cold water, alcohol, a bleaching agent like Javelle water.

Grease or oil—An absorbent, like cotton or blotting paper. Warm water and soap. French chalk, gasoline or benzine, carbon tetrachloride.

HOW MAY A CHILD BE HAPPY AT HOME?

With little effort and slight expense, the backyard may be transformed into an outdoor playground for summer. In this background, it is important that children learn to play together, says Mr. Leone Bower Kell, department of child welfare and eugenics, Kansas State college. The child who learns to play with others may, later, be best fitted to work with others.

In developing sociability, a wagon has points in its favor that the tricycle lacks. The latter is a one-boy plaything; the wagon may call for some to push and others to pull. Some ride, some drive, and others hold on the load. Quite often a spirit of helpfulness is promoted when the young man learns he can haul the clothes basket or the garden vegetables.

A table and chairs out of doors where pictures may be cut and clay or other playthings enjoyed will help to bring playmates for the small one whom mother is anxious to have at home, happy and contented. A bare backyard makes no appeal to the small child or his friends.

An empty keg, small packing boxes, and large wooden blocks may be picked up most anywhere—and what a difference they make in the child's activities! Short ladders notched so they will stay firm on low wooden horses or heavy foot-wide planks placed from ground to horse are excellent playthings and teach the child to balance himself. Low teeters may serve the same purpose. Nursery school children enjoy walking and balancing on them.

A chair swing for the tiny child may be advisable, but the young one is very young indeed who does not enjoy "chinning" with low trapeze or iron rings. Any blacksmith could make the five inch iron rings needed for each swing rope. The larger boy will enjoy horizontal bars. Pickford handles stayed through holes in posts have answered the purpose on some school grounds.

Gene and Glen, and my sister's name is Esther Lee. Do you want us to write the story and answers or answer any questions?

Yours truly,
Junior Franklin, Rt. 1.

Dear Junior: By the way, why don't you write to Geraldine Spohn? Her birthday is that three days after yours. I hope you can get some new members—then you'll have some "stars". Just answer the questions, if that's all it asks that you do. Aunt Patience.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

During these hot days when most of us are nature minded some one is sure to exclaim, "Let's have a picnic." And why not? The impromptu picnic with a simple and easily prepared menu is usually more fun than one planned days in advance, says Nina Browning, department of food economics and nutrition, Kansas State college.

One great aid in a hastily prepared picnic lunch is a supply of picnic equipment that need not be elaborate. A novel container for the lunch of each member of the family is suggested by Harriet Birdsey in a recent magazine article.

She has solved the problem by using gayly painted, oblong, tin school lunch boxes—one for each member. Such packing enables one to cater to individual tastes. It also makes possible the eating of lunch in a comfortable position and in any location that the luncheon may choose. Only the serving of drinks requires any attention when the whole lunch for each person is packed separately.

Some of the most inexpensive items of equipment are also the most useful, Miss Browning says. Such is waxed paper; without it one can hardly retain the attractiveness and freshness of the picnic lunch. Waxed paper drinking cups—so easy to pack and to handle—make excellent salad containers.

A quickly prepared and delicious summer sandwich may be made by placing slices of cucumber with a little mayonnaise dressing between slices of buttered bread. Either canned or home baked beans, mashed, and chopped pickles with bits of bacon added make an excellent sandwich spread.

ASK ME ANOTHER

Vance Rucker
Marketing Specialist, K. S. C.
1. In organizing a cooperative association, should the organization be incorporated?
Yes.
2. How many advantages are there to an incorporated association?
There are five specific advantages.

RATES GO DOWN

Choice Rooms, \$2 to \$3

Good News—Kansas City's largest hotel sounds the note of modern times. Rates are reduced on over 300 choicest rooms to \$2.06, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

Stop at this "friendly hotel"—save money.

Hotel Baltimore
11th to 12th on Baltimore

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE MANUFACTURE—
Farmers Union
Standardized Accounting
Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment
Printing

Consolidated
PRINTING & MANUFACTURING CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

WHY SUFFER LONGER?

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
Rectal Specialist
124 North Eighth Phone 3096

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Yours truly,
Junior Franklin, Rt. 1.

to an incorporated association as compared to an unincorporated.

3. Are there any advantages in an unincorporated association?

Yes. One.

4. What is it?

It is the ease of organization.

5. What about liability of members?

Members of an unincorporated association are personally liable for any debt or obligation incurred for the express purpose for which the association was formed.

A TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE

(continued from page 1)

although the voice of this leader has been stilled and the touch of his guiding hand is gone. His works are living monuments to his life. He was called away four years ago last April, after having been living in Salina, Kansas, for a number of years.

Another great leader who has gone the way of all mortals, was C. E. Brasted. Mr. Brasted was a co-worker and co-leader with John Trombley. He was a vigorous worker, and believed wholeheartedly in the true principles of cooperation among farmers. Like Mr. Trombley, he was a real dirt farmer, and caught the vision of cooperation which placed him in a position to become a real leader. Mr. Brasted came from Phillips county, Kansas. He became interested in the local affairs of the Farmers Union, and his outstanding leadership soon placed him on a higher level, and he accepted the duties of state leadership in Farmers Union affairs. Mr. Brasted was a man of clear vision, and a man who had the courage to fight for his convictions. He was an able speaker, and his untiring efforts for the cause of cooperation among farmers in Kansas was one of the mighty forces that brought the organization to the front. He was able to place his thoughts before the people in forceful writings, and as editor of the official publication of the Farmers Union of Kansas, the Kansas Union Farmer, Mr. Brasted did much to make the Farmers Union an organization which was very much alive.

Mr. Brasted took part in virtually every branch of Farmers Union activity in Kansas. At different times he was president of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies, member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., on the board of directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery and Produce Association, and of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He was elected as state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, and was serving in that capacity when stricken down and claimed by death early in 1930. Mr. Brasted's death undoubtedly has hastened because of his unceasing labors in behalf of the Farmers Union. He sacrificed his own health in order that the Farmers Union work could go ahead. His influence will long be felt, and because of the life he lived and the work he did, the Farmers Union today is a strong force in agricultural and marketing affairs.

Another great leader was taken from the Kansas Farmers Union when death claimed C. C. Killian of Green, Kansas. Mr. Killian was a dominant force for the advancement of Farmers Union affairs. His ability and his keen interest were recognized among the rank and file of the Farmers Union members, and it fell to his lot to shoulder some very great responsibilities. He was interested in the advancement and development of the Farmers Union organization, and he was ever loyal to the principles of cooperation as sponsored by the organization. He was selected as president of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas, and his efforts in behalf of this particular branch of Farmers Union work had a great deal to do with the fact that the insurance department attained such a growth as it has attained. He carried the standard of the Farmers Union forward to the best of his vigorous ability, and it can be said that as long as life remained within him, he was fighting for the principles of cooperation. His death occurred only this spring.

E. L. Bullard of Vassar, Kansas, is the last of the Farmers Union leaders to be taken from the scene of action by the icy finger of death. Mr. Bullard met his death in an automobile accident near Cameron, Mo., on the evening of June 12, this year. His life was snuffed out almost instantaneously, and his twelve-year-old boy, Arley Ray Bullard, who was with him in the crash, died soon afterward. Another son, Orval, also in the auto crash, is recovering. It was a stunning blow to all Kansas Farmers Union people when the news came of the sudden death of Mr. Bullard and his son. He was the first of the Farmers Union leaders to meet a violent death.

Mr. Bullard was known from one end of the state to the other among Farmers Union folks. He was a tireless worker, and at the time of his death he was in charge of the organization of the state Farmers Union. He was very actively associated with the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery and Produce Association, from the time of its organization in 1928 until about two years ago. He was president of the board of directors of the Farmers Union creamery organization for several years. About two years ago his health became impaired and he was forced to lay aside his duties as member of the board. During the time he was forced to remain more or less inactive, he kept in close touch with affairs, and his counsel and advice were sought constantly and were liberally given. It was during a large measure to Mr. Bullard's effective work that the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery and Produce Association reached its present high standing.

People from all over the state attended the double funeral of Mr. Bullard and his son, held at Vassar June 16. The large attendance at the funeral, and the loads of flowers which were sent from friends from many sections of the state, were evidence of the great esteem in which Mr. Bullard was held among his fellow Farmers Union workers.

Many other leaders could be named who have passed on. Limited time, however, prevents a mention of them at this time. These sterling leaders have had to leave the fight. Nothing but death could cause them to leave the fight, but that is something that is in store for all of us. It is left for us who are living to carry on the fight. Let us determine to fight bravely for what we know to be the right thing. Let us fight for that common victory—for that cause of equitable rights for the man and woman who feed the nation—the farmer. The deeds and accomplish-

ments of these noble men whom I have mentioned this evening shall serve as inspiration for us to lead the charge against those who would thwart our plans.

There is no avoiding the fact that we have enemies. One of the most dangerous enemies with which we have to deal is indifference. Friends, we cannot be indifferent to the fact that we must work together in harmony. We cannot be indifferent to the fact that cooperation is the watchword of our success. Indifference is our nemesis. We cannot gain a victory by half-hearted cooperation. A soldier who is listless, and who has not the cause at heart for which he is supposed to be fighting, is a detriment rather than an aid to his cause. A soldier who is alert and loyal is the kind of a soldier who will bring victory to his cause. Let us be alert and loyal. Let us market our products cooperatively through our own agencies. The Farmers Union has a wonderful grain marketing agency in the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Just as important is the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. It happens to be my good fortune to be the manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and I am proud of the fact that during the past ten-year period, this firm has paid back to those who have chosen to cooperate a sum of money amounting to close to \$200,000. Through this firm, those who would cooperate with each other in the matter of marketing live stock, have been able to have something to say about marketing their own live stock. My plea this evening, however, is not confined to those who have live stock to market. Rather, I want to plead with the farmers of Kansas to band themselves more closely than ever before, and to make it a point to go out and get a square deal, along with people of other industries. We are the ones who feed the nation. Our task is to fill the bread baskets of these United States. Some people have narrow visions and consider ours a lowly calling. It may be a lowly calling, judged from their warped standards; but we know that farming is an honorable calling, and we are here to uphold our honor. We are not to be considered—no, to be discredited. There is one way in which we can attain certain victory. That way is through cooperation. Patronize your Farmers Union marketing agencies. Join your local Farmers Union organizations. Keep up your dues, and thus avoid tying the hands of those who would help you fight your fight.

Before closing, I wish to express my gratitude, in behalf of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., and in behalf of the whole Farmers Union organization, to the management of this radio station, WIBW, for this opportunity to talk to you.

I thank you.

THE COOPERATIVE CREAMERY

ERY IS AN ASSURED SUCCESS

(continued from page 1)

In the early stages, these creameries had no well defined marketing system. The task of the creameries was to produce butter. The selling was left largely to brokers and commission merchants who exacted high tolls for the services performed. Development of co-operative marketing has changed this condition today in the intensive dairying sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin and parts of other states the finished products of many of these cooperative creameries scattered over a wide range of territory is marketed through cooperative sales agencies. The most outstanding in this field is the Land-O-Lakes Creamery, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, through which is marketed the products of several hundred cooperative creameries. This is one of the largest and most efficient co-operative marketing organizations in the United States, which renders not only a sales service, but field inspection, which has been of material value in their quality development program.

Frequently these small creameries do not produce in quantities to enable carload shipments. In such instances, it usually is possible for them to make plans to pool their volume and make carload shipments, thus enabling taking advantage of carload freight rates. With improved road conditions, concentration by truck is found to be practical and used extensively.

In this type of creamery operation settlement is effected with the producer monthly, on the basis of the sale value of the finished products less deductions for manufacturing, operating expense, sales cost and reserves. The producer does not know at the time of delivery exactly what he is to get for his cream, although he realizes settlement will reflect full value less the necessary expenses. The centralized type cooperative creamery manufacturing a million pounds or more has been found to be best adapted to general farming regions, where dairying is a side line. This type of creamery in several instances has been productive of good results and brought profitable returns to producers.

In this type of creamery, cream reaches the creamery through two channels. One, cream stations, two, direct shipments. In the case of the cream stations, cream is delivered to the stations by the producers, where it is weighed, sampled, tested and check written on the basis of what is computed on the basis of what is usually the current price paid by other creameries which has been fixed in relationship to Chicago standard butter market. The weight test and price is recorded on each delivery on daily reports furnished by the Creamery Association. Shipments and accompanying reports are forwarded to the creamery daily either by rail or truck. From these records, final settlements are made with members.

In most cases the cream station equipment is furnished by the Creamery Association and the operator receives a commission of a stipulated amount per pound, butter fat handled, for services rendered. The expenses of maintaining these stations varies but a conservative estimate is 8¢ per lb. B. F., and is an expense which does not occur in the small type

creamery operations such as predominate in the intensive dairy section. While the cream station method of collecting cream carries with it many ills yet it seems to be the only practical way of serving the small producer in the sparsely populated areas.

In the case of direct shipments, the producers ship direct to the creamery. Weights and tests are taken, at the creamery, the value computed, cans returned and check mailed to the producer for each delivery. The direct shipper receives three to four cents more per pound butter fat than he would receive if making delivery to a cream station. In other words, the direct shipper by delivering direct to the creamery, gets the advantage of the station and direct shipper cream, however some depend entirely on direct shipments.

High quality butter such as is produced in the strictly speaking dairy sections cannot be produced from the cream received in these regions, however a good standard quality of butter is produced which finds a ready market with certain classes of consumers.

In the cooperative centralizers type of creamery, such profits as accrue after manufacturing, operating expense, sales costs and reserves have been deducted are pro-rated annually on a per pound butter fat basis, and distributed to members. This type of creamery frequently returns from one to three cents per pound dividends. This is in addition to the current market price advance at the time of delivery and represents the fruits of co-operation. This method of effecting settlement with producers is not as desirable as the method used by the small creameries, in the intensive dairying sections, as it places the business of the Creamery Association on more of a speculative basis, however the deferred payment plan does not appear to be practical for dealing with producers at a long range, such as is the case in the centralizing type operations, where cream is many times drawn from a distance of 200 to 300 miles.

In some sections where cream production is sufficient to warrant, centralizer type cooperatives operate regularly. In these sections, in this instance, a territory of 25 to 40 miles radius of the plant is served. The cream is picked up at least three times a week and settlement is made with the farmers monthly on a deferred payment basis, the same plan as is used in some of the small intensive dairying sections. This plan has proven highly successful and is very desirable from the standpoint of quality, as better cream is received by this method, however it is not applicable in all territories, as the butter fat produced per farm is not sufficient to warrant gathering by truck.

The manner of marketing the finished product from the cooperative centralizers differ. In some cases each plant markets its own production, making disposition wherever possible to best advantage. In other cases where associations have had volume sufficiently large to justify, sales agencies have been established in terminal markets, such as operated by the Equity Union of Chicago, serving their creameries in several states and the Farmers Union of Kansas. In some instances, the cream is marketed through one agency. These sales agencies, owned and operated by the same association, have proven profitable to the respective organizations but have not entirely solved the marketing problem. First, because the several agencies have been competing with each other in the markets, second, because of duplications of efforts and facilities the sales costs have been greater than necessary.

The recent establishment of several regional marketing agencies under the direction of the Federal Farm Board has brought about a decided improvement in the dairy product marketing field.

These regional are set up to serve the specific needs of territory served and place cooperative market service within reach of practically every co-operative creamery in the United States. Many cooperative creameries, in both the intensive dairy section and the general farming regions are already affiliated with the regional marketing agencies, and no doubt others will follow. These regional tend towards elimination of competition in the sales field, at the same time, enable control of volume and thereby have stabilizing effects on the market.

The most recent of these agencies established is the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., with headquarters at Chicago. This new enterprise, organized to serve cooperative dairy and poultry associations of the middle west has in its short period of operation given a good account of itself.

There is a field for cooperative creamery development in the general farming regions but extreme care should be exercised in choosing the location and type of creamery to be built if it is to serve the producer to best advantage. The small isolated creameries in the general farming areas frequently encounter great disadvantage in marketing.

The plan and method of the small cooperative creamery which has proven so highly successful in the intensive dairying regions where the number of cows per square mile and production per cow is much greater than in the territories where dairying is a side line cannot easily be duplicated in the general farming areas as some have been led to believe.

Promotion scheme projects under the guise "Sympathy for Dairy Producers" accompanied by a beautifully painted word pictures of "Prosperity in Dairy Regions," fostered by forces selling stock in a cooperative creamery project on a commission basis has frequently been mistaken for honest effort by farmers and business men throughout the middle west and proven costly to both.

To those who are called upon to join and assist in establishing of co-operative creamery enterprises, it would be well to solicit advice from authoritative sources as to when, where and how to establish cooperative creameries.

Dairy production in general of the many of the general farming regions and wheat areas is a side line. Honest cooperative effort should seek to take care of the normal production in these territories in a practical way but not attempt to increase production to the extent of competing with sections naturally adapted to dairying.

ALL KANSAS DRIVERS MUST BE LICENSED

(continued from page 1)

The law also states that every chauffeur before operating a motor vehicle, as a public or common carrier of persons or property, shall apply for and receive from the Department, and at all times while so operating a motor vehicle, shall display in plain sight, in the band of his cap or on the panel of his outer coat, a chauffeur's badge. Any person licensed as a chauffeur shall not be required to procure an operator's license. But no person shall drive any motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless licensed as a chauffeur.

The word "Chauffeur" is defined as follows: Every person who is employed for the principal purpose of operating a motor vehicle, and every person who drives a motor vehicle while in use as a public or common carrier of persons or property, (for example, if a hardware store hires a person to drive their delivery truck, he would be classed as a chauffeur).

No person except those expressly exempt shall drive any motor vehicle upon the highways of the State of Kansas, unless such person upon application has been licensed as an operator or chauffeur by the Department.

No person shall be required to obtain an operator's or chauffeur's license for the purpose of driving or operating a road tractor, road machinery or any farm trailer or implement and husbandry temporarily drawn over the highway.

Every license issued shall be valid until suspended or revoked and shall remain in full force.

The application blank is in the form prescribed by the statute, and must be completely and correctly filled out and must be positively sworn to before being sent to the Motor Vehicle Department, else the license cannot be issued upon it. Any expense that may be incurred for help in properly filling out the application or in securing the services of an officer, to administer the oath will, under the Law, necessarily be borne by the applicant, since the statute makes these matters the duty of the applicant, and does not charge the Motor Vehicle Department or its agent with any duty in respect to filling out the blanks or taking or administering the prescribed oath.

A separate form of application will be issued for chauffeurs' license. Although the nature of the information required to be furnished is similar to that for an operator's license.

No license will be valid or in effect until the licensee has affixed his signature with pen and ink in the place provided for that purpose. The falseness of any false statement and swearing to same in an application, is made perjury under the statute. The statute contains special provision for suspension or revocation of license and numerous other provisions.

VICTOR L. KING,
Motor Vehicle Commissioner.
June 25th, 1931.

JOIN TO BUILD KANSAS

(continued from page 1)

the desirability and effectiveness of cooperation.

Members of the program committee are:

Cal. A. Ward, president of the Farmers' Union; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau; Dean H. Umberger, extension service, Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan; J. W. Linn, University of Kansas school of business; C. C. Cogswell, master of the state board of regents, and Dolph Simmons, of the Lawrence Journal-World.

In addition to the heads of the state farm organizations and Dean Stockton the executive committee includes J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; Sam A. Wilson, secretary of the state chamber of commerce; James W. Linn, extension dairyman of the agricultural college, and George Hedrick, secretary of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

Maurice Breidenthal of Kansas City, Kansas, president of the state chamber of commerce, is to serve on the budget committee with I. J. Meade, Lawrence banker, and Mr. Linn. A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers' Union cooperative creamery, Kansas City, is a member of the attendance committee, and A. M. Patterson, of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, is chairman of the luncheon committee.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

was drawn in and everyone went on a vacation. We were told to feed our wheat to the hogs and, of course, we did. When the hogs were ready for market, then the hog market dropped to a "nickel". Therefore, it was not necessary "to charge" the vacation trip.

The tariff on oleo, I believe, is more detrimental to the farmers than helpful. Reading between the lines we discover a protection to the butter-makers and ice cream factories. Ice cream today is \$1.50 a gallon and cream is 17¢ a pound—quite a contrast! I am in the same boat with Brother Shipp. I believe the select few have operated the farmers' affairs long enough. Everyone will agree that an organized agricultural U. S. A. can and will match the organized industrial East and will sit in conference with them any day.

From now on we farmers propose to have a voice in all affairs to work out a fair medium of exchange. To those handling and manufacturing raw materials, we wish to offer the suggestion that they head the "handwriting on the wall," we shall be compelled to go forth, mill our own wheat, pack our own meats, churn our own cream and furnish all our products 100 per cent direct to the consumer. Allow me to tell you a secret which I discovered over a grape vine "wireless," wheat will be 75¢ by November 1 and \$1.00 by March 1, 1932. Stone will not say when he will sell his wheat but the Marshall county farmers are planning to sell their wheat when it reaches 75¢ a bushel. Don't let anyone "kid" you into believing that we are to give our 1931 wheat crop away for we "knead the dough".

Yours truly,
J. D. STOSZ,
Summit Local No. 859.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SIMPSON TO SPEAK AT MORAN

A Farmers Union meeting will be held Wednesday evening, July 8th, at 8 p. m. in Moran City Park. The program will be as follows: The Moran Band will give a short concert followed by a short address of welcome by N. A. Peck of Moran and then Mr. Simpson will give the principal address of the evening.

Mr. Simpson was for fourteen years President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. When he became president, there were 200 members in the state, now there are more than 20,000.

He recently attended the Institute of International Agriculture held in Rome, and at the time he covered most of the countries of Europe. Since his return he has been attending Farmers Union meetings in New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. In Oregon he attended the state meeting and their convention endorsed the National Program and commended Mr. Simpson for his work.

Mr. Simpson will probably tell us of farmers and their Cooperatives that he visited in Europe.

This will be an open meeting and we are expecting a large crowd and Moran has good roads leading from all directions. Everyone from surrounding counties should plan to come to this meeting.

Robert A. Meliza, Co. President.
C. A. Houk, Co. Secretary.

THE JUNE 1931 PIG SURVEY REPORT

An increase of 2.5 per cent in the spring pig crop of this year over that of 1930 and a prospective sharp increase in the number of pigs to farrow this coming fall are shown by the June pig survey covering about 77,000 farms made by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

The increase of 2.5 per cent in the number of pigs saved this spring over last is the change for the United States as a whole. The increase shown in the North Central states (Corn Belt) was 3.7 per cent. In other areas the changes from last year were: South Atlantic, 0.5 per cent; in the South Atlantic, 8.6 per cent; in the North Atlantic and 1.5 per cent; in the South Atlantic to an increase of 15.8 per cent in the Western states.

FARM CALENDAR

July 6-11—By Kansas State College Specialists

Poultry—L. F. Payne
Chickens have the same body covering of feathers during the summer months as they have during the winter. Some special provision for ventilation and more roosting space this month will be needed if they are to be comfortable. An opening, 8 to 10 inches wide, extending across the rear of the poultry house just above the roost level of the birds, will save air materially in lowering the inside temperature. A straw loft also will add to the comfort of the birds. Providing 10 to 12 inches of roosting space for each bird affords good circulation of air and more comfort.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—W. E. GRIMES

Efficient production is of particular importance in times of low prices. Land that is to be seeded to wheat in the fall of 1931 should receive early and careful preparation, as this is one of the most effective ways of insuring high yields per acre and the consequent low costs per bushel. In times of adversity, it takes exceptionally good farming to return a profit.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The board of directors of the newly formed National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., organized by cooperative commodity marketing associations throughout the country to centralize the national merchandising of fruits and vegetables controlled by cooperatives, has just completed a four days' meeting at the offices of the Federal Farm Board in Washington. General managers and sales managers representing a number of the larger regional cooperative marketing associations participated in the conference.

The consideration of the conference was directed principally to the working out of detailed plans relating to the operating features of the new Exchange.

The board of directors of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., announced following the conference that ample support had been pledged in the way of tonnage, to warrant proceeding promptly with the opening of an office, which will be temporarily located in Chicago, to be in charge of an executive secretary with other necessary personnel and that the Exchange would engage upon an active program for effecting its organization without further loss of time.

The principal objective of the new National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., is to form a national marketing outlet for grower-owned

marketing associations handling fresh fruits and vegetables. The member associations will also be given assistance in standardizing cultural and packing procedure.

It is the announced policy of the new national organization to deal primarily with matters of distribution and merchandising. The National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., as such will not engage in production financing. Grower associations that are members of the Exchange will obtain necessary financing through

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and commercial credit sources with such additional assistance as the Farm Board may extend under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The board of directors is at present composed of A. B. Leeper, Centralia, Illinois, President; H. L. Robinson, Hastings, Florida, Vice president; F. P. Hibst, Cadillac, Michigan; Secretary-Treasurer; R. H. English, Bradenton, Florida; L. N. Johnston, Wilmington, North Carolina; W. F. Heppie, Denver, Colorado; T. W. Bennett, Meggett, South Carolina; Walter W. Maule, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and Lee M. Lampson, Kennewick, Washington.

A. B. Leeper, President, stated that actual operating plans of the Exchange, among other things, contemplate the establishment of sales outlets in all of the important markets of the country and that the services of brokerage concerns and other distributing factors already well established in the various markets would be sought to represent the Exchange. Plans contemplate the eventual establishment of salaried offices in some of the larger markets. Mr. Leeper explained that the Exchange had in mind using present established channels of trade to a large degree.

The directors of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., have taken notice of the recent request by railroads for a horizontal increase in freight rates and recognizing the important relation of this proposal to the welfare of the fresh fruit and vegetable industry have appointed a special committee to deal with the matter.

ASK ME ANOTHER

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

1. What is the charter for a corporation?

The charter for a corporation consists of the articles of incorporation that have been duly passed by the incorporators and then as to the charter board to be recorded.

2. Are all charters of the same form?

The general form is the same; they differ in the purposes for which they are organized.

3. How many specific things must a charter for a corporation set forth?

Seven.

4. What is the first?

Name.

5. What is the second?

Purpose for which organized.

6. What is the third?

The place where business will be transacted.

7. What is the fourth?

The term for which it is to exist.

8. What is the fifth?

Transacted.

9. What is the sixth?

Name.

10. What is the seventh?

Purpose for which organized.

11. What is the eighth?

The place where business will be transacted.

12. What is the ninth?

The term for which it is to exist.

13. What is the tenth?

Transacted.

14. What is the eleventh?

Name.

15. What is the twelfth?

Purpose for which organized.

16. What is the thirteenth?

The place where business will be transacted.

17. What is the fourteenth?

The term for which it is to exist.

18. What is the fifteenth?

Transacted.

19. What is the sixteenth?

Name.

20. What is the seventeenth?

Purpose for which organized.

21. What is the eighteenth?

The place where business will be transacted.

22. What is the nineteenth?

The term for which it is to exist.

23. What is the twentieth?

Transacted.

24. What is the twenty-first?

Name.

25. What is the twenty-second?

Purpose for which organized.

26. What is the twenty-third?

The place where business will be transacted.

27. What is the twenty-fourth?

The term for which it is to exist.

28. What is the twenty-fifth?

Transacted.

29. What is the twenty-sixth?

Name.

30. What is the twenty-seventh?

Purpose for which organized.

31. What is the twenty-eighth?

The place where business will be transacted.

32. What is the twenty-ninth?

The term for which it is to exist.

33. What is the thirtieth?

Transacted.

34. What is the thirty-first?

Name.

35. What is the thirty-second?