



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



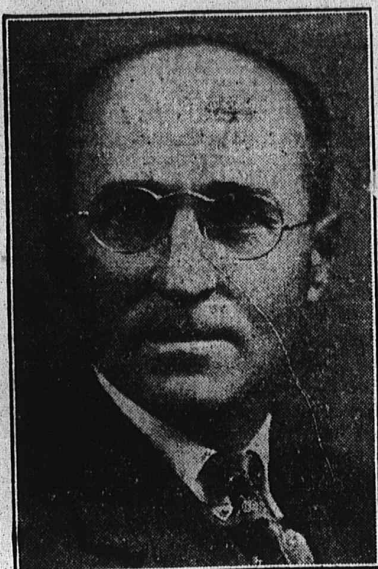
NUMBER 4

VOLUME XXII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1929

THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

A Farm Organization Which Has Always Been Found In the Front Line Battling for Better Conditions for Agriculture-- An Organization Which Has Been Instrumental More Than Any Other Force in Bringing To the Attention of Congress and the President the Distress of Agriculture



C. E. HUFF
Mr. C. E. Huff, President of the National Farmers Union, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, is recognized today as the clearest thinker in the whole farm movement. While he is tolerant of the opinions of others, he is steadfast in his convictions that agriculture has not received the same treatment from our government that has been extended to other great industries. He is a fearless, aggressive, untiring fighter for the cause of agriculture.
Note:—Mr. Huff is out of town this week and he will be unable through modesty to keep this out of the paper.
—A. M. K.



A. M. KINNEY
Secretary Kansas Farmers Union

THE FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION OUR AIMS

Simplify—In many offices there are too many books; in others too few. It is one of the duties of our auditors to examine carefully and advise the handling of business with as few books as possible, but with as many as necessary. This work is done with a feeling of a kind spirit of helpfulness.

Unify—It will afford the co-opera-

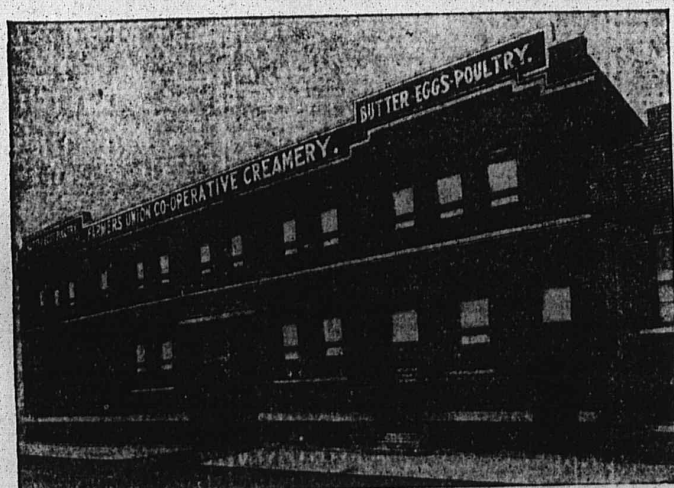


H. E. WITHAM
Mr. H. E. Witham has been manager of the Jobbing Association since June 1927, and he has made an enviable record in handling the business of that institution. Every month the business has increased over the preceding month. The stock of the Jobbing Association is worth one hundred cents on the dollar, with over forty thousand dollars surplus at the present time.

THOS. B. DUNN
Mr. Thos. B. Dunn, the Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, has built up a wonderful Farmers Union accounting company. This company has been one of the largest factors in the success of the Farmers Union institutions. When Mr. Dunn or one of his auditors get through with an audit of a business that business knows exactly the condition it is in.

the expense of auditing much reduced. Our association can do much in this direction.

Rectify—A busy manager can scarcely do more than give his work "the once over," and with the most



FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSN.

In relating the history of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery and Produce Association of Kansas is in fact reviewing a ten year struggle by a loyal group of Farmers Union workers to establish a marketing organization for the dairy products of the farmers. Suffice it to say that since its inception, the history of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery and Produce Association is a record of steady and consistent growth. From small beginnings it has attained a deserved position of prominence among the Farmers Union activities of Kansas.

Perhaps no other form of enterprise was more badly needed and perhaps no other organization has proven more beneficial to a large representative group of farmers that the estab-

lishment of this Creamery. Its service has extended to the small producer as well as to the large one and its membership has spread to all

During the four years of operations the Creamery has converted more than ten million pounds of butterfat and has handled more than six million dozens of eggs for the producers of Kansas. Going into different parts of the United States these products have found a ready market, and have become established with similar goods of excellent quality.

Through the wisdom and foresight of its directors and management and with the loyal cooperation of its members, will undoubtedly insure for the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery and Produce Association continued growth and a larger scope of useful service in the future.

A MILITANT FARM ORGANIZATION

"The Most progressive Movement of All Agriculture Has Been the Upbuilding of the Farmers Own Marketing Associations"

—President Herber Hoover

Nature and Extent of the Organization

The FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA is a non-political, non-sectarian organization, composed entirely of men actually engaged in farming. As now constituted it consists of the NATIONAL UNION, twenty-six STATE UNIONS, several hundreds of COUNTY UNIONS, and about twenty thousand LOCAL UNIONS. The FUNDAMENTAL UNIT of the organization is the LOCAL UNION.

The Parent Organization Educational

The National Union is purely educational in its nature. It is chartered under the laws of Texas as a quasi-fraternal organization. It is not engaged in business for profit, has no shares of stock, does not deal in any article of commerce, declares no dividends and therefore does not pay a franchise tax. Its mission is to promote the organization of farmers to encourage them to form cooperative business organizations, to offer advice and assistance in their marketing problems, and to maintain a general friendly supervision of the organization activities.

The Dues System

The Farmers Union is strictly a farmers' organization. It neither asks nor receives any government or state aid, and its educational work is all financed by the farmers themselves out of the dues, which are so divided that each unit of the organization receives some of the dues. For example, the National organization receives out of the membership dues the small sum of twenty-five cents per capita. The State organization receives a share, the County organization a share, and the local a share. Each division of the Union, National, State, County and Local receives a share of the dues.

Lines of Activity.

The Farmers' Union learned early in the game that the mere fact of being organized would not solve the farm problem. Those honest men who thought that when the world discovered the farmers were organized to ask for justice, it would march penitently up with the farmers' share on a silver platter, have had a rude awakening. A militant organization with sleeves rolled up and a gleam in the eye is the only sort of movement which may hope to demand and secure cost of production for farm products and a preferred seat at the council table of commerce.

The Farmers' Union is applying the principles of the self help movement, cooperation, in two fields of business activity, producer cooperatives and consumer cooperatives.

JOIN THE FARMERS UNION

If you are a farmer, and do not belong to some farm organization, how can you reconcile your self respect with the fact that you are allowing your neighbor farmers to carry the load, while you are bumming a free ride and receiving the benefits which organized farmers have made possible for you to enjoy.

The Kansas Farmers Union extends to you a very urgent invitation to join with us in our efforts to bring back to this country a prosperous agriculture. The present condition of the farming industry is driving the choicest of our boys and girls into the industrial cities, and the farmers are fast becoming a class of old men and tenants.

There is a Farm Problem. No one will deny it. Our President and our Government has recognized it. A Federal Farm Board has been appointed to bring relief to the farmers, which proves it. This Farm Board has stated in no uncertain terms, the only way in which the farmers can be helped, is through our farm organizations and our cooperative institutions.

Of course you can stay on the outside if you wish; but when, through our cooperative institutions and our national marketing organization, we have helped to place agriculture in a more prosperous condition, will you be able to look back with pride, and say, "I had no hand in this great work."

honest, intelligent effort possible he is liable to overlook errors, even when a trial balance is maintained. It is our policy to make corrections, with a minimum amount of ado about it. We aim to preserve harmony between manager and company, and at the same time make correct reports.

Ratify—Even though a report by a manager is absolutely correct in every detail and all are satisfied with it, yet it affords a strengthened confidence which will be more enduring if it has the ratification of our expert service. It strengthens the confidence of the manager, the board, and the stockholders, if the services of such expert accountants as we have to do the work are obtained.

We can reduce the cost of auditing from year to year as co-operation in this field increases. Our service is dependable.

THE F. U. AUDITING ASS'N.

ESTABLISHED A NEW RECORD FOR EARNINGS

With average net earnings of \$5 per car of live stock handled during the first seven months of this year, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. is establishing another new record. The average net earnings per car last year, for the entire year, were \$3.85.

The total number of cars handled, including purchases and drive-ins reduced to carloads, for the seven months' period ending July 31, 1929, is 3,368. The corresponding total for the entire year of 1928 was 5,657.

The total number of head of live stock handled before August 1, this year, is 217,487. The total for the entire year of 1928 was 386,072.

The total valuation of the live stock handled during the first seven months of this year amounts to \$6,785,460.17. The net earnings for the period mentioned are \$16,837.18. The

prospects for a very substantial dividend to stockholder patrons again this year are very bright.

The number of head of live stock handled each month this year, together with the total valuation for each month, are shown below:

Month	No. Head	Valuation
January	40,605	\$1,239,601.12
February	27,658	\$838,317.60
March	21,875	\$19,802.59
April	28,271	\$95,035.52
May	33,659	\$1,011,859.69
June	29,453	\$82,031.37
July	29,453	\$92,031.37
Totals	217,487	\$6,785,460.17

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION HOUSES

South St. Paul, Minn., Chas. D. Egley, Manager.
Chicago, Ill., Albert Fickler, Manager.

Sioux City, Iowa, Peter Winkler, Manager.
Omaha, Neb., F. P. Martin, Manager.

St. Joseph, Mo., C. F. Emmert, Manager.
Kansas City, Mo., George Hobbs, manager.

THE FARMERS UNION TERMINAL GRAIN COMPANIES LEAD IN THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN HANDLED

The Farmers Union Grain Commission Company of Omaha, The Farmers Union Terminal Company of St. Paul, and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, will handle more wheat this year than all of the other terminal cooperative associations in the United States. Their business is steadily increasing.

Wichita, Kans., L. J. Alkire, Manager.
Denver, Colo., W. E. Quale, Manager.

*National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., F. B. Young, Manager.
**Equity Live Stock Sales Association, Milwaukee, Wis., J. J. Lamb, President.

Note—(*) The National Stock Yards House at East St. Louis is operated by the Missouri Farm Association in conjunction with the Farmers Union.

(**) The Equity Sales Association at Milwaukee is a cooperative association and is patronized by several organized farm groups in Wisconsin, including the Farmers Union.

The other eight associations are all owned and managed by the Farmers Union. These ten live stock houses handle annually over five million head of live stock and do a volume of business expressed in terms of money of over a hundred million dollars.

JOBGING ASSOCIATION HAS RECORD BUSINESS

August 13, 1929.
The Farmers Union Jobbing Association handled the largest volume of business in July in its history, for one month. Approximately 1,500 cars of grain on consignment between the Kansas City office and Salina office. We know that we have been the source of a lot of good to the elevator and farmer in regard to grades and conditions that prevail here.

We are looking forward to a Terminal Elevator in this market that will belong to you, for I know that this will be a great advantage to the farmer in having his own Terminal Elevator here. For instance: Just recently we had a car of corn that came in here and graded sample heating. We got a Federal grade on this and found that there was only one-twen-



GEORGE HOBBS
Mr. George Hobbs has had charge of The Farmers Union Livestock Company since March first of this year, and he has shown a steady gain in business for that company. The savings per carload of livestock handled so far this year, are the largest in its history. Mr. Hobbs has shown himself a very capable manager.

tieth of the car that was out of condition. Now if we had had our own Terminal Elevator the shipper could have said to us, "Take that car down to my elevator and put it in condition, then offer it for sale," which would have been very easy and very little expense. That man had to take 10c a bushel less for that car because of two wagon loads in the car that was out of condition, whereas it would have taken about two or three cents a bushel to put it in condition.

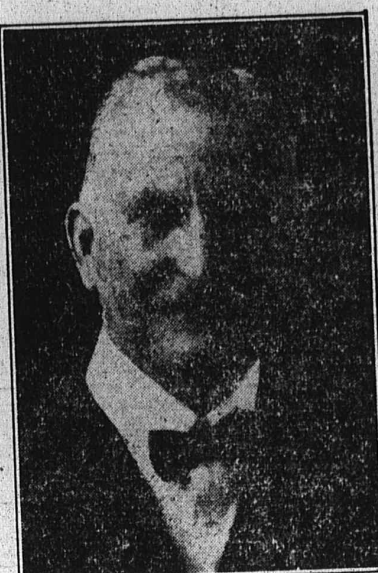
To Our Readers

This issue and the one next week are special issues made up for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

The front page material will be for the most part the same in both issues.

These papers will be especially valuable to all who wish to participate in the membership drive that is now on.

We are prepared to furnish these papers in bundles to any one sending for them. We are asking that you send 1c apiece, for postage and that you send in your request this week.



C. E. BRASTED

Mr. C. E. Brasted, the President of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, and also Chairman Board of National Directors, needs no introduction to the farmers of Kansas. He has served the Farmers Union of Kansas as State Secretary several years and resigned the first of August because of ill health. Mr. Brasted has sacrificed his time, his money and his health in behalf of the Farmers Union of Kansas.

WELCOME TEARS

They were talking about women friends. "Do you see Emma often?" one inquired.

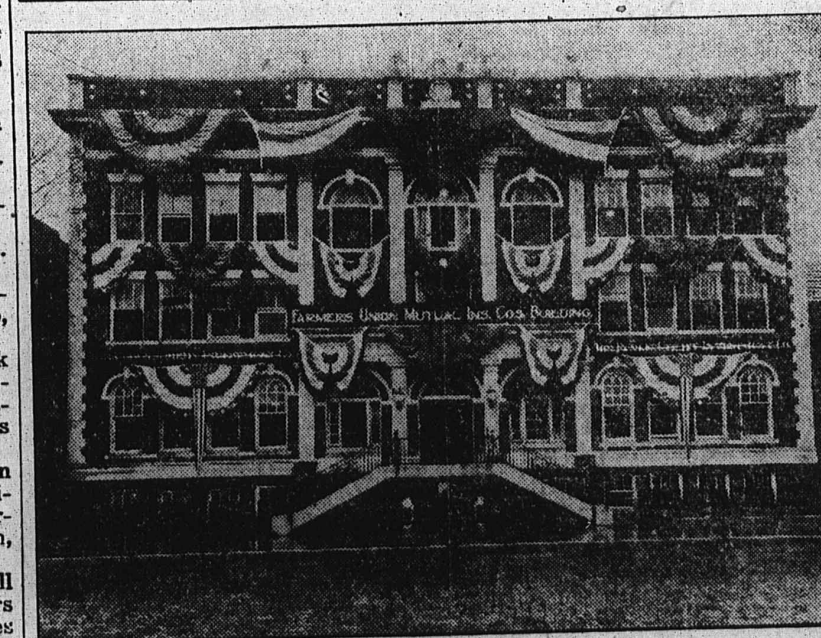
"Oh, yes, quite frequently," the other replied.

"Is she happily married?" "Is she?" I should say so. Why, that girl is so happily married she has to go to the theater for a good cry."
—Epworth Herald.



W. P. LAMBERTSON

Mr. W. P. Lamberton, Vice President of the Farmers Union of Kansas, Congressman from the first Kansas District, is a thorough cooperativist, a successful farmer. The farmers of Kansas are to be congratulated on having such a fearless representative of their interests in Congress.



A group of farmers borrowed \$50 a few years ago to set up an insurance company. The only reason million-aires insurance companies didn't get a hearty laugh was because they didn't even notice it.

Yet since January first, 1929, the Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company has added 3½ million dollars to its risks, bringing the total up \$86,000,000—a fairly respectable growth from 50 borrowed dollars!

Premiums collected since January first are \$106,853.42, compared to \$97,091.81 for the same period last year—a gain of \$9,761.61 in premiums. Losses for the period are about the same as a year ago. For this great growth, for the soundness of the institution and for the great saving made through it thousands of loyal members, a good board of directors and an efficient management are responsible. With full recognition of all that others have done, and with appreciation for it, it may yet fairly be said that C. E. Brasted, president of the company, is more re-

With a premium income of just under \$40,000 for this season, the company experienced losses of \$20,644.72. Old line companies show that it costs about 55 cents out of each dollar collected to cover expenses. The Farmers Union makes the best showing in the field, and is able to add nearly \$10,000 to the surplus account out of this year's showing. Last year's experience was so disastrous that it reduced the surplus materially and it is most fortunate that it could this year be increased again. Congratulations to everyone who has had to do with this splendid showing for 1929!

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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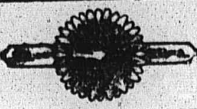
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1929



THE CHICAGO GRAIN MEETING

As every reader of this paper knows I have had no wild enthusiasm over the Farm Bill, or over

the prospects for great help to agriculture through its application. Great as are the advantages to be obtained through cooperative marketing, that alone will not cure the farm ill. We are still selling on a world market and buying on a protected market. More will need to be done, and we should be prepared to insist that it must be done. But while we so insist we must use to the full everything now provided, if it can be done without loss of what we had already built. It would constitute bad faith on the part of the organized groups to do less than that.

It was in this spirit that representatives of all cooperative grain handling groups, as the "Committee of Sixteen" met in Chicago August 26, to form if possible a national grain marketing corporation, to be owned and controlled by farmers through their present agencies. Several members of the Farm Board, including Chairman Alexander Legge, were present. The Farmers Union was represented by M. W. Thatcher, of St. Paul, II. G. Keeney of Omaha, and the writer.

There were differences of opinion, and some tense moments. But admirable self-control was evidenced, and a real spirit of cooperation. Aside from matters related to the proposed corporation many groups discussed ways to provide closer cooperation and less conflict in their own areas. This is bound to be helpful. Better relationship between cooperatives will help more than a little in the solution of our problems.

After spending a day in rather aimless but perhaps necessary discussion it was decided that a sub-committee should be appointed to draft By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation. Chairman Settle promptly named S. J. Cottingham of the Iowa Elevator Association, John Manley of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool, and C. E. Huff of the Farmers Union, as such committee. This committee, after considering the difficulty involved in an attempt to prepare details before principles were agreed upon, returned to the committee of 16 with a list of such major principles and asked decisions upon them. To this task the most of two days

was given, and the committee of 16 then adjourned and left in the hands of the By-Laws committee the job of dealing with all details and not a few principles.

This is written in my hotel room in Chicago, following such adjournment. It seems now fairly safe to say that the new corporation will be worthy of the support of every farm organization and cooperative. It will be, or should be, the biggest single factor in the United States Grain Markets, powerful in its ability to help the farmer through bargaining. It will be the agency for dealing with the surplus, if such transactions are ever authorized by the Farm Board, and these transactions will be at the risk of the revolving fund. It will be owned and controlled by the farmers in fact, and not in theory only. It will be officered by men chosen by the stockholders, with little or no interference from the Farm Board. Farmers will be encouraged to form for themselves such groupings and federations of their institutions as will allow them to come in large and effective bodies into relationship with the new corporation, and their identity will not be destroyed. It will be elastic enough to include every organization which the Farm Bill itself includes in its provisions. And if it is set up as above indicated, I shall be 100% for it, not as a solution for the farm problem, nor as marking the dawn of the millionaire, but as a great forward step, a safe step; a step we cannot afford not to take. In our next issue I shall attempt to discuss it fully, if it has then reached final form.

It looks more and more as though the farmer outside of the movement will be a farmer out of luck—wholly out! Small wonder that thousands are joining the cooperatives. Other thousands will join as the benefits and possibilities become more apparent. Get your Local in order, and your neighbors into it! Join the Elevator Federation with your local Farmers Union elevator, and get every possible grower as a stockholder. Let us use this opportunity to the fullest. More folks, more products, more power and influence, more benefit. Cooperation pays.

Experience In America

Here is nearly experience which we cannot afford to let go unexamined.

If it should be found that it is not practicable in the United States to use the method whereby a levy is placed for the raising of funds with which to pay export premiums, it is still too soon to say that nothing can be done. The opportunity for a positive export policy in the United States does not rest solely upon the prospect of obtaining authorization for the use of the internal-revenue pattern.

It is possible that we can use the tariff-remission principle in the United States. The fact is we have already come close to using this principle.

We now throw off one-fifth of the duty on sugar and molasses coming into the United States when it comes into the United States from Cuba. Our tropical reciprocity was first extended to Hawaii, prior to annexation, then to the Philippines for a while and now to Cuba. What does it mean when we throw off one-fifth in the case of Cuba?

Does it mean cheaper sugar in the United States? It has meant cheaper sugar in the United States during part of the past few years, but during most of the period it has not. After all the sugar we brought into the country from Cuba was taken into account, we still have had to draw sugar from other countries to give us enough to meet our requirements. So long as we had to depend upon full-duty sugar to the extent of three, four or five per cent, the price of all sugar was the same as full-duty sugar, was the same quality for quality.

It was on easier terms, therefore, that the Cubans got their sugar into this one country. Among the reasons for this arrangement are the following: In the first place, the Cuban capital was heavily invested in Cuba and sugar was one of the most important products raised. In the second place, while we were letting sugar into the United States on easier terms, the Cubans arranged to let our products into Cuba on easier terms. Under this reciprocal relation what went out of the United States into Cuba to replace the sugar that she sent us. In the third place, the return shipments from this country was in the form of agricultural products, and three-fourths of it was manufactured products. Reduced to simplest economic terms, the remission of duty under the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba had the effect of an export premium upon the products which we sent to Cuba. Legally it is not so, but economically that is precisely what it amounted to.

We have practiced remission of duty on Cuban sugar since 1902. We have had a remission similar to it nearly all the time since 1876, when it was begun with Hawaii. Following annexation there was no further need for Hawaiian reciprocity, for Hawaii had come inside of the tariff wall. Duties were remitted formerly under treaty of peace and more recently by statute without the necessity for treaty.

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States says that the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises. This means that, if Congress wants to, it may omit any item from its lists of dutiable goods. Two-thirds of the imports coming into the United States are now admitted free of duty. Having levied a tax, if the Congress wants to remit one-fifth of it, of five-fifths of it, under certain conditions, the Congress can do so.

Export Debiture Plan If Congress were to issue export debentures, of let us say, twenty-one cents a bushel on wheat, on two hundred million bushels of wheat, that would come to over forty million dollars worth of wheat debentures.

Those debentures issued at ports of exit for wheat would be used in those ports or in other ports where dutiable goods are coming in. The receiving ports for the important dutiable goods are not the same as the forwarding ports for wheat. There would have to be a movement of debentures in considerable quantities into the more important ports.

Provision was made that the entire cost of the committee of direction should be covered by a small levy against all packages of fruit and vegetables shipped, with the result, as stated in the Farm and Dairy, for March 31, 1927, that "cash returns to all growers should be more nearly equalized than they have been in the past." Provision is made that "all shippers shall share in the cost of export, storage and other features necessary to market stabilization that, hitherto, have been borne by the cooperatives alone."

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premium which pulls that price up into line.

I want you to watch the two contrasting statements which follow. They are interesting because of the traditional points of view of the two great parties of the United States. First comes the statement: "The import certificate system is a free-trade measure."

Two lines further down comes this: "The import certificate is a part of the tariff system and is meant to add to its completeness."

This system has been operating for about 30 years in Germany on the articles that were mentioned and since its re-adoption in 1925 it has been continued with only one change. On April 1, 1928, the certificate system was extended to include hogs and pork products. Under the new arrangement the effect is to grant premiums on exported live hogs at the rate of 1.7 cents a pound; on exported fresh, frozen or plain dressed pork, 2.5 cents a pound; and on exported hams in air-tight receptacles, 2.9 cents per pound.

Experience In Other Countries I shall take just a moment to explain what has happened in two other countries, Czechoslovakia and Sweden, which have both adopted the import certificate system. In both countries it was adopted in the summer of 1926 upon an export basis, and their export. In both countries it has been continued beyond the end of the two-year period, the presumption being that it is working advantageously.

It has been sometimes stated that these countries, as a whole, are not upon an export basis, and their experience is less applicable than if they were. The answer is that some of their provinces are on a surplus basis and it was with respect to these provinces that the tariff-credit principle has been applied and has proved its workability.

It cannot be properly said that the tariff-credit method is the only method by which export premiums can be had upon products of the export branches of agriculture. If you turn to the experience of Australia, you find that a tax of three cents a pound has been levied on butter sold for consumption within the country so as to finance a payment of a bounty of six cents a pound on butter exported. About one-third of the Australian butter is exported. Levying a tax of three cents a pound upon the two-thirds that is consumed at home produces a fund sufficient to pay an export premium of six cents per pound upon the one-third that goes abroad.

This Patterson plan is financed by means of a special tax. There are those who have doubted very seriously whether that could be done under the constitution of the United States. In any event, there are two different methods, one of which I am going to call rim-fire and the other center-fire.

By the rim-fire method I refer to the method by which a product sent out of any part of a country, in any quantity beyond certain small shipment unit, is given a certain benefit, either in the shape of cash, or in the shape of a certificate which will enable it when taken out to be replaced by a dutiable product brought in with the duty remitted.

On the other hand, in the application of the center-fire method there is a board to administer it and the board tends, as a rule, to either buy or sell commodities or else to control the outboard movement in such a way as to give the control of the movement a feature approaching monopoly.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE

By Dr. Charles L. Stewart, Chief in Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois

continued from last week)
Experience In Germany

In Germany, the northeast provinces, those lying out toward Finland, have long been producing surpluses, and have been shipping them down into southwest Germany where industrial cities are found in such numbers as to make it the deficit portion of the country.

The farmers in the northeast desired to place their export grain on boats sent out into the Baltic Sea and let it come around into the Dutch Rhine for landing at Cologne or some other Rhine River port of Germany. They found, however, that this water route was more expensive than overland freights only because of the tariff that had to be paid on reentering Germany. These northeastern farmers, therefore, asked for the privilege of receiving certificates such as France had issued. These were authorized in the case of rye, barley, wheat and legumes in 1904.

While in France only on step was taken in the use of the tariff-credit principle, in Germany three steps were taken. The first step taken beyond the French precedent was in allowing these certificates to be used in such a way that the farm product that came back in did not have to be the same as that which went out. A certificate issued on wheat going up to Finland could be used to bring in, with collection of duty, wheat grain originated in the United States or Argentina.

Then came a third step. The German Bundesrath was given the power in its discretion to receive these import certificates in satisfaction of the duties in the case, not only of wheat, if wheat went out, or of some other certifiable product, if wheat went out, but to receive them in satisfaction of the duties upon petroleum, cocoa, coffee and upon a considerable number of other products not produced in Germany at all.

The entire system was wiped out when the World War began. Nevertheless the import certificate system of export premiums in satisfaction of duties was to be effective October 1, 1928, certificate entry being less liberal than during the period, 1904 to 1907, but certificate exit being allowed on as large a list of farm products as ever. Notice the description given in Foreign Crops and Markets, a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, March 28, 1928.

"Under the system, as now re-established, exporters of rye, wheat, spelt, barley, oats and pulse, in quantities exceeding five hundred kilograms (about a half-ton) will, upon application, be supplied with an import certificate which entitles the holder to import, within a period of nine months, any of the products above enumerated, equal to the customs value of the import certificate without the payment of duty."

Note further expressions used by these writers in the Department of Agriculture as to how this system works.

"The import certificate is a certificate of money value and can be sold or exchanged without any formality."

"The import certificate system always becomes an export stimulus when, after taking into account transportation costs, the domestic price is below the world market price, plus the tariff."

When the domestic price is below the world market plus the tariff then this import certificate becomes a

REFLECTIONS

DANNY DEEVER, JR.

By William Stewart (Apologies to Rudyard Kipling)
"What is this Farm Board meeting for?" said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"To help you out, to help you out," the Fellow-Farmer said.
"What makes you look so bright, so bright?" said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"I'm glad at what I'm going to watch," the Fellow-Farmer said.
"For they're 'agin' Farm Depression, you can 'ear the Dead March plan, they're takin' of 'is Big Corps off and cuttin' Waste away, An' they're 'agin' Farm Depression in the mornin'."

"What makes that Gaffer snort so hard?" said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"Es kinda hot, es kinda hot," the Fellow-Farmer said.
"What makes the Middleman fall down?" said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"A touch of sun, a touch of sun," the Fellow-Farmer said.
They are 'agin' Farm Depression, they are marchin' of 'im round, they 'ave 'alted Farm Depression by 'is coffin on the ground; An' 'ell sying in 'arf a minute for a sneakin', smootin' hound— Oh, they're 'agin' Farm Depression in the mornin'."

"Is cot wat right-and cot to mine," said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"Es sleepin' out and far tonight," the Fellow-Farmer said.
"I've drunk 'is dregs a score o' times," said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"Es drinkin' bitter alone," the Fellow-Farmer said.
They are 'agin' Farm Depression, you must mark 'im to his place, For 'e shot our farmers' profits—you must mark 'im in the face; With thousands of 'em bankrupt, our country's in disgrace, So they're 'agin' Farm Depression in the mornin'."

"What's that so black agin the sun?" said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"It's F. D. fightin' 'ard for life," the Fellow-Farmer said.
"What's that that whimpers over 'ead?" said Jones-from-the-Glade.
"It's F. D.'s sin that's passin' now," the Fellow-Farmer said.
For they're done with Farm Depression, you can 'ear the New Day play, The country's all in column, and they'll waste no tear today, After 'agin' Farm Depression in the mornin'."

—The Kernel, Equity Union.
INDEPENDENT CITIZEN
...Doctor (questioning negro applicant for chauffeur)—"George, are you married?"

"No, suh, no, suh. Ah makes my own living."—Annapolis Log.

WANTS WHAT HE WANTS
A man is that large irrational creature who is always looking for home atmosphere in a hotel and hotel service around the house.—Detroit News.

BUT THAT WOULD BE UNPROFITABLE

What would really have settled the whole thing is for Mr. Kellogg to have written into his peace pact that no nation engaging in war could borrow money of the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

FARM TAXES

In former issue of this publication we have stated that one of the greatest opportunities to provide farm relief rests in a new adjustment of farm taxes. The taxes on farm property have been mounting tremendously in recent years and in many cases comprise the first great load that must be carried by the farm income. Recently a well known Wisconsin man told us that he had some very old receipts for taxes for his home farm, showing an annual tax of one dollar per year. Now the tax is several hundred dollars annually.

Taxes are higher now because people are getting so much more for their local, state and national governments. However, it seems quite plain that farm property is bearing more than its share of the burden. As former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, said at a recent convention in Milwaukee, one way in which the ills of agriculture may be remedied is in changing the methods of taxation. Tremendous values in intangible property escape taxation whereas all farm land and other farm property is tangible and never escape the assessor. Quoting from Richard T. Ely, economist, Mr. Lowden said:

"Taxes on farm lands are steadily and rapidly approximating the annual value of farm lands, and in a period the taxes will absorb farm land values."

Among the specific remedies suggested by Mr. Lowden was the exemption from taxation of all lands that are growing some legume and by paying a reasonable bounty to the owners of land kept out of cultivation. He pointed out that our government now receives products amounting to 200 to 250 million dollars annually. The total acreage in the United States is 365 million. Mr. Lowden suggested that if 20 per cent of this were put into legumes or withdrawn from cultivation and a bounty of \$2 per acre were paid it would cost the federal government less than what it now receives in customs in the interest of agriculture.—Wisconsin Farmer.

THESE THREE

The three creatures skinned to provide the essentials of college training are the coon, the sheep, and dad.—Bridgeport Telegram.

BIG IMPORTS WILL COME

How can we sell when we don't want to buy? This is the dilemma of the high protectionist who also is a believer in the importance of export trade.

Julius B. Barnes, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce at the International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Amsterdam, said on his departure a good deal about the need for maintenance of high tariff in the United States. In closing, however, he added, in a puzzled way, "At the same time we cannot set up here an exclusion policy, because we are depending more and more upon our export trade to keep our own plants running."

What it comes down to of course is that every tariff protected industry wants to sell its surplus abroad and that the payment in the goods of the sort that some other industry produces. Shoe people, for instance, want a tariff on shoes, are perfectly willing to export their shoes and are also willing to take their pay in shoes or in some non-competing product. The farmer very naturally prefers to work it the other way around.

In the end, of course, a big export trade is impossible without a low tariff and big imports. But what kind of imports will those be? "Manufactured goods," says the farmer. "Raw materials and food products," says the manufacturer.

The real tariff debate will come when our tariff exports are no longer being paid for by the money we lend abroad. Then we shall have to let in an increased volume of imports. But what kind? Any farmer who has watched the present job of tariff revision is entitled to be apprehensive.—Wallace's Farmer.

HE'S A BIT HARD ON CONGRESSMEN

Henry Arbeter, an Illinois farmer, wrote a farm paper advising them not to worry because some of the farm states may lose congressmen under the re-apportionment. He declared "we'd be better off if we lost them all." Probably he had been considering the tariff measure.

OR MAYBE THIRTEEN

A couple of oranges were talking it over at one of those soft-drink stands.

"Don't you wish you was as big as me?" asked the first.

"Aw, gwan, you ain't so big!" scoffed the second. "I bet you won't make twelve gallons more orangeade than I will!"—American Legion Monthly.

INCOME RETURNS EXCEED ESTIMATES

Mellon Feels There Will Not Only Be Deficit for 1929 but Also Surplus—Corning (N. Y.) paper.

Announcement

OPENING GUN IN CAMPAIGN

We are starting the campaign for membership with a series of premiums to be given to Farmers Union members for doing some work in getting new members.

This plan is open to Farmers Union women as well as men; if you are too busy to spend a little time in getting your neighbor to join your organization, have your wife or daughter take this work up.

See your local secretary at once, get some application blanks, go to your neighbor, and tell him what we are doing and what the Federal Farm Board has said, "that in order for the farmer to receive any benefit from the Farm Relief Bill, he must join some farm organization."

Go to your banker and the business men in your town and ask them to help you in organizing farmers in your community. I am sure you will meet a friendly attitude on their part.

Study the list of premiums, and then go after one or more of them. In a week or two I hope to announce the rest of our plans for the campaign. I assure you that we mean to put on a real campaign.

A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To the locals making the largest gain in membership, First Prize \$20.00 in cash; second prize, \$10.00 in cash; third prize, \$5.00 in cash.

To the local making the largest per cent of gain; first prize, \$20.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00.

To the member getting the largest number of new members: first prize, a seventeen jewel Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it; second prize, a seven jeweled Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it.

To every member getting ten or more new members but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a \$7.00 Fountain Pen.

To every member who gets five or more, and less than ten new members, a \$3.50 Automatic Pencil.

To every member who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a Farmers Union Button.

To the Farmers Union woman who gets the largest number of new members: first prize, a fifteen jeweled gold wrist watch; second prize, a seven jeweled wrist watch.

To every woman getting ten or more new members, but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a \$10.00 Overnight Suitcase with complete Toilet Set.

To every woman who gets five or more and less than ten new members, a \$5.00 Mesh Bag.

To every woman who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a \$2.00 Automatic Pencil.

The initiation fee for new members is \$2.00. This fee will be collected from each new member, together with the balance of this year's dues. Old members who did not pay 1928 dues will be counted as new members on this contest.

Paid organizers working for the state office, men working for any of the state wide institutions, on a salary, and members working for a cash commission will be barred from this contest.

Contest will end on the date of our Annual State Convention. The last Tuesday in October.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 90c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA

Maebelle Fink

Aehula M. Falter

Erma C. Hoch

Cleora Bates

Maxine Snodgrass

Marthele Snodgrass

Carl Brown

Josephine Pantel

Helen Holcom

Veda Sutton

Mildred Truhlicka

Bettie Irene Lowe

Nadine Guggisburg

Melba Pecenna

Mary Heiniger

Margaret Zimmerman

Louise Zimmerman

Julia Powell

Jeanne Williams

Wayne Seibert

Lela Seibert

Loretta Smecka

Irene Fortin

Bernadine Svoboda

Irene Wentworth

Letha E. Watson

Paul I. Watson

Dane Odo Dexter

Laveta Dexter

Blair Watkinson

Addie Hardin

Clinton Donald

Howard Donald

Luella Jettren

Fern Rogers

Marjorie Alice Rogers

Naomi Jitchen

Florence Barrett

Ruth Beaman

Grace Beaman

Wilma Brichacek

Blanche Alksamit

Lucille Wilson

Arline Robinson

Della Bond

Helen Centilvre

Pete Centilvre

Keith Centilvre

Georgia Grace Coffman

MORAN

Lucille Zornes

Evelyn Zornes

Wyman Zornes

Margary Jean Kresie

Elsie M. Long

Floyd Lee

Wilbur Lee

Rufus Miller

Jean Miller

Evelyn Mathis

Ivah Jones

Zenith Fowler

Mildred Nelson

Richard Schiefelbusch

Max Schiefelbusch

Mildred Rogers

Naomi Jean Rogers

Helen Hillman

Erma Rogers

OAKLEY

Ethel Sims

Clifford Sim

Duane Brecheisen

Eligtha Hoffman

Eldha Beuerman

Isabel Johnson

Melvin Inloes

Cecil Phelps

Helen Bartz

Phyllis Turman

Georgana Olejnik

Scott City

Junior Rudolph

Kathleen Rudolph

SALINA

Paul Huff

Ralph Wedd

Erma S. Hoch

Margaret McGowan

Dorothy Kraisinger

Nadine E. Neidenthal

Marie Newton

Vera Funk

Gladys M. Collins

Elizabeth Brown

Hilda Helen Fabrizio

Helwig Fabrizio

Ned Corley

Adeline Miller

Lorena Tatlow

Autumn Andes



6601. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. To under-

face the skirt, the jacket and for revers facing of contrasting material 1 1/2 yard 39 inches wide is required. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with flare fullness extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

6316. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

please send me the pin and lesson book.

My birthday is February 10th. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade.

I am a new member and wish you would write and tell me what I shall do about the lessons.

I will close, hoping to see the pretty pin and lesson book.

Your friend,
Mollie Riedel

Care Mrs. A. P. Riedel
St. Peter, Kansas.

Morland, Kans., Aug. 29, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read the letters in the newspaper and I think they are very nice. I would like to join the club so please send me the club pin and the book.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Your friend,
Miss Helen Rome

Morland, Kansas.

Care of M. P. Rome.

Aug. 24th, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am very sorry to hear you was sick and hope you are better and also I am very sorry I haven't gotten in my lessons. I have looked in my papers all along but I never saw any lessons.

Is it hot enough for you? It is for me. I have a little yellow kitten and it sure has had an awful life. First, he fell in the rain barrel full of water, then my pup chewed on him, and last night he fell in a can of milk and spoiled the milk. The kitten's name is Pumpkin Seed.

I sure hope you are feeling better now. I will answer the questions if I can.

Yours truly,
Irene Lowe.

P. S. Please write to me and will I have to quit the club if I have lost my pin. Write to me and tell me. Write a long letter, please.

WOMEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

When American feminists succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law whereby a wife's citizenship is not determined by that of her husband, they piled up a lot of perplexity and misery for their sisters in other countries. An article written for the current issue of The Nation by J. Mark Jacobson, instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin, points out that there are 20 countries which follow that the nationality of the wife follows that of the husband. Any woman from one of these countries therefore who marries an American, loses her citizenship in her native land, does not gain it here, and becomes, literally, a woman without a country. She can, of course, be naturalized after a year's residence

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

SALESMEN WANTED.

EPILEPSY / rable? Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists home and abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. 24, 6900 Lafayette Blvd., West Detroit, Mich.

MEN—Large corporation desires the services of men for local territory. The men we want must meet the following qualifications: Between 30 and 40 years of age and married, must own a car, be of neat appearance and have the equivalent of a high school education, and must not be afraid to work 10 hours a day if necessary. To such men we offer a highly attractive sales position, drawing account of \$10.00 or more a week interests you, write to the Lennox Oil and Paint Co., Sales Department, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Registry Shropshire Rams; also a few Registry Shropshire Ewes. Albert Meyer, Sr., Gridley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Police Pups, Five Dollars. R. Yausti—Marysville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. Pigs \$15.00. K. W. Buchanan, Manitow, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

Raise Angora Wool Producing Rabbits—Big profits from wool, meat, breeding stock. \$45 per pair. Selling Pairs—275. Section Ridge, Minneapolis, Minn. Dutton's Pile Saver \$1.00—W. H. Dutton, Box 1293, Little Rock, Arkansas.

In the United States, but if the American marries her abroad, she cannot get an American passport so as to get into this country.

"For example, an official in the United States consular service stationed abroad was in 1922 married in England to a British woman, and they afterwards sought to come to the United States. The wife was discovered to be ineligible to an American passport, since under the Cable Act she had not by her marriage acquired American nationality. On the other hand, under the British national-ity on her marriage to a non-British subject, so she was denied a British passport. Under section 2 of the Cable Act she could have been naturalized after only one year's residence in the United States if she came to this country; but she could not get a passport to come."

International conference and action will harmonize the rules of the several countries is suggested by Mr. Jacobson.

CHILDREN NEED CALCIUM

FOR GOOD BONE GROWTH

One of the chief concerns of the livestock grower is to provide feed that will give good bone growth and develop a sturdy framework for later development of the animal.

Children need the same care if they are to have good teeth and bone growth when they grow up, asserts Miss Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College.

Calcium is the mineral which is important for good health, Miss Dolve states. Most foods contain too little calcium for body needs. The two best calcium foods are milk and leafy vegetables. A child probably needs twice as much calcium as a grown person, believes Miss Dolve.

The nutrition specialist suggests the following simple rules to follow in meal planning:

1. Serve a quart of milk for each child and at least a pint for each adult every day.

2. Provide some leafy vegetables daily.

3. Supply two servings of vegetables in addition to potatoes every day.

4. Plan two servings of fruit a day.

5. See that your family eats some raw fruit or vegetable or canned tomato every day.

6. Provide a whole cereal every day.

WOMEN HALF OF ANY CO-OP.

SAYS EXTENSION WORKER

Co-Operative Living Is Real Goal; Membership Support Must Come From Family

Need for women's participation in the co-operative movement was stressed by Miss Verna Elsing, Columbus, Ohio, director, Home and Community Service, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, in the first of a series of talks before the Institute of Co-operation.

"Membership support, the foundation on which any co-operative structure rests, must come not alone from the member-farmer but from the member-family," Miss Elsing said.

"Farming is a mode of living as well as a business. If one-half the other half does not; if one half is co-operative-minded and the other half is not; if one half understands

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association

1147 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas.

its purposes and the other half does not, the organization is doomed to failure."

Good Co-operator Knows and Acts

The good co-operator was defined as one who knows, and acts. He votes, he attends meetings, he expresses his ideas, he takes part in membership campaigns or production campaigns, or whatever may be needed to carry out the purposes and promote the welfare of his organization.

A sense of fellowship with other members and a perspective enabling him to view the co-operative venture at a great cause were named as other qualifications necessary to the good co-operator.

"Not co-operative marketing, but co-operative living is our real goal," Miss Elsing declared. "We seek those things for rural life which will contribute to a full, well-rounded, richly-satisfying existence for every man, woman, and child in the country."

We would transmit to the youth of today and tomorrow a love of farming, a sense of its dignity, an appreciation of its great beauty. This demands that farming shall be made profitable and farm life satisfying. Toward the attainment of that goal our collective efforts are enlisted in co-operative organization."—Oklahoma Cotton Grower.

CLIPPINGS SENT IN

BY J. D. STOSZ

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing some clippings from the news papers. I see where the Commissioners appropriated \$31.00 for the Farm Bureau. Why not that much for the Farmers Union, or even half of it.—J. D. Stosz.

GOVERNOR REED AND THE KANSAS TAX LEVY

The Kansas state tax commission has announced that the tax levy for the current year will be 1.45 mills, the lowest levy in ten years. This announcement is a great boost for Governor Clyde M. Leed, who, in his campaign speeches last year, pledged himself to use every effort to reduce taxes. It is expected to prove somewhat of a damper to the opposition to Governor Reed's nomination in 1930 for a second term, which has been smoldering in certain quarters of the state. It has been customary in Kansas to give the Republican governors a renomination, but the old guard which has been in control for many years, and with which Reed never has trained, discovered that he is utterly unmanageable and is reported to have been preparing to deny him the honor of a second term. It has been generally believed that Governor Reed would have no great difficulty in winning a renomination, and it will now be regarded as certain that he will succeed himself in the executive chair, provided the Republicans win out in Kansas next year, a habit with them in the Sunflower state. One of the claims made by the friends of Governor Reed is that the levy just made will give real farm relief to Kansas. In 1922 the assessed value of Kansas farms was \$1,798,324,506, while this year it was \$1,560,714,051, a reduction in assessment of \$177,000,000. In 1922 the tax was 1.66 mills while this year it is 1.45, a reduction of 21 mills. In expressing his gratification over the possibility of reducing the tax levy, Gov-

ernor Reed, in a statement following the state commission's announcement, said the fact that the commission had found it possible to meet the state's financial needs for next year with a levy of 14 1-2 cents on the \$100 of valuation is especially striking in the light of the fact that this is the first year of the biennium for which appropriations are made by the legislature, which always exceed the second year in amount of money needed and the rate of levy.

FARM BUREAU ALLOWED \$3100 BY COMMISSIONERS

The sum of \$3,100 was allotted to the Marshall County Farm Bureau for the budget for the ensuing year by the Board of County commissioners here Monday.

The budget as outlined by W. O'Connell, county agent, and approved by state officials follows: Salaries, county agent \$2,700.00, office assistants \$900.00, total \$3,600; transportation, county agent, \$500; equipment and exchange of new car, \$3.00, total \$800; office, printing \$15, telephone and telegraph \$100, postage and stationery \$175, equipment \$60; contingent fund \$100; total liabilities \$4,850.

The resources of the bureau are: Kansas State Agricultural college, \$1,000; county appropriation \$3,100; membership dues, \$750. The total resources are \$4,850.

FARMERS ELEVATORS HANDLE A TREMENDOUS VOLUME

President Coolidge appointed a commission, with Herbert Hoover chairman, to investigate economic changes in the United States. The work was begun in January, 1928, and finished thirteen months later. The very complete report is published in book form in two volumes of 900 pages.

Commenting on the portion dealing with cooperative marketing, the Farmers Elevator Guide says: Among other things the report deals with the development of grain marketing by farmers. It shows that of the 1926-27 crop 3,300 farmers' elevators marketed 500,000,000 bushels. Including side lines their total sales were \$700,000,000 bushels. Including side lines their total sales were \$700,000,000.

"Although these 3,300 farmers' elevators operate extensively in twelve and 99,350 bushels of grain, 99,350 bushels of all of the entire United States for 1926-27."

"The report states that the farmers' elevators handled more than twelve times as much wheat of the 1926-27 crop as any other farmers' marketing agency."

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

South Dakota's crop acreage this year is 14,042,000, an increase of 571,000 acres over 1928, according to figures from the federal department of agriculture.

Figures obtained in one county in South Dakota show that practically 35 per cent of the old hens in the county were carriers of tuberculosis. Get rid of them, old birds.

During threshing is an ideal time to select small grain seed for planting next spring, according to R. E. Johnston, extension agronomist at South Dakota State College.

A NOAH'S ARK SPREAD



666

We know that it is easier to tuck the young tyrant into bed at 7 o'clock, under his own picture book quilt, with a friendly, soft dolly for company. In number 603 we have traveling toward the Ark. There is also a Noah's Ark for a matching pillow case. The spread comes stamped on heavy unbleached muslin, 40 by 60 inches, with the figures on swatches of fast-color gingham and percale, in dots, stripes, and solid red and blue. The running stitch which sews them on is black, as are the few outlined places and the animals' eyes. Black floss and white for eyeballs is also included in number 603, at \$1.40. If you prefer the pattern alone, to use on your own material, write for number 603B and inclose only 20 cents.

The Noah's Ark pattern, of course, includes the large circle design and patterns for all applique parts. And a pattern may be used again, even after the wax has imprinted the cloth, by tracing through carbon paper onto furniture or walls for painting, or matching curtains and scarfs for applique. These simple animal designs should be popular with a busy mother who can make them quickly as well as with the lucky youngster who will own them. Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

RAISE DOMESTIC RABBITS

Several times more profitable than poultry. Government figures show this. Our magazine explains. Sent you three months for 35 cents. Write to-day.

National Rabbit Journal
4702 Mission Road, Dept. 5062
Kansas City, Kansas

666

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

It is the most speedy remedy known

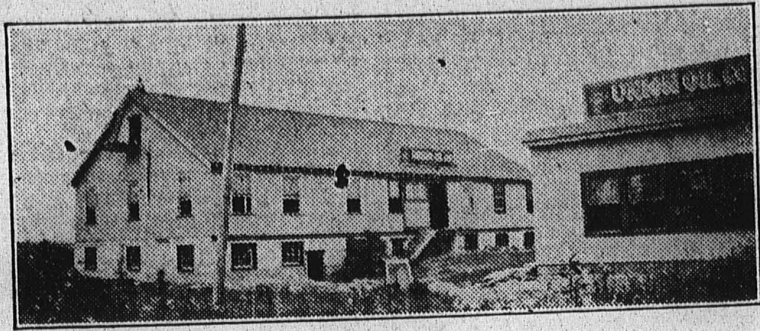
CUPRO-JABONITE

Copper Carbonate Dust,
18% — 20%

Kills Stinking Smut.

Stinking Smut causes not only heavy losses in the yield, but a dockage at the elevator. The percentage of smutted wheat sold on the Kansas City Market this year is approximately 50% higher

Compounding Plant of Union Oil Co.



The above is the new compounding plant of the Union Oil Company (co-operative). The new plant was purchased by the board of directors several weeks ago. It is located in North Kansas City, Missouri, which is the center of the biggest industrial development in the central west. It is located within three blocks of every highway leading into Kansas City from the north and east and is only five minutes from the great Kansas City airport which is coming to be the nation's air center.

The property consists of two buildings with 10,000 square feet of floor space. The smaller one is used to house the offices, the larger one the compounding equipment and laboratory. A lot of planning was done before the equipment was purchased with the idea of equipping the compounding plant so it could be economically operated. Those who did the planning certainly did a good job for it is probably the best arranged

plant in this section of the United States. So compact and complete is this one man, with the aid of modern machinery, can make a car load of lubricating oil per hour. Thus the expense of manufacture is held to a very minimum. It will do more than keep down the cost of manufacture to give the very best service to its members. It is large enough to take care of the rapidly expanding business of the plant can be more than doubled. The new plant was put into operation July 22. Union Certified is now made in the only co-operative compounding plant in the United States.

Members of three farm organizations, the Farmers Union, Farmers Equity Union and the Missouri Farmers Association, serve on the board of directors.—A. Cowden.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE

(continued from page 2)

portant parts of entry for dutiable. Very few houses are in the business of both importing and exporting. The exporting individual who receives wheat debentures would be paid for it in a competitive market, approximately at par, if such certificates are not over-issued.

Six hundred million dollars a year is paid to duty upon all of the dutiable goods brought into the United States. If we should issue wheat debentures, forty million dollars of cotton debentures, and one hundred twenty million dollars of debentures on pork and various other products, two hundred million dollars a year in cash, we would receive only four hundred million dollars a year in cash. It is a good bit as it is with the street car conductor. Sometimes he gets all cash fares and other times he has to take transfers, so in this case many of the duties would be debenture entries or "transfer" entries, if you wish to call them that.

If the total issue is only a third to a half of the amount of duties collected upon dutiable goods, then it must be clear that the demand for the debentures would be two or three times as many debentures as available. The selling price of debentures would rule approximately at par, less the cost of actually merchandising them from the forwarding ports. That would mean, therefore, that approximately 20.5 cents a bushel would be available to the wheat exporter.

To broaden the discussion, take the case of cotton.

A while ago I called upon the editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, a man of great understanding, now dead, and I asked him to give me the names of two or three cotton exporters whose judgment in that field is rated at one hundred per cent. He gave me three names. I selected a gentleman whose house had English connections, and I said, "When the price is twenty cents in Liverpool, how much can you pay for cotton in Memphis?" He said, "Our export margin is three cents." I asked what the price of this country pay for cotton. He said that they get it as cheaply as they can and if exporters only bid seventeen cents for it that practically determines the price as a rule.

I said, "Suppose the price abroad goes up to twenty-two cents?" His reply was that, "Of course three cents under that was all that our exporters could ordinarily bid and that nineteen cents would have to be bid by our mills to get the cotton." Asked what would be the effect of an export tax of two cents a pound, he indicated that the Liverpool price would rule below the two cents, or five cents. "Suppose you had a premium of two cents on exported cotton, could you bid up that much closer to the foreign price?" I asked. "Yes," he replied, "we could bid up to one cent of the Liverpool price."

I put to grain trade experts a corresponding proposition as to the effects of grain debentures in handling grain in export and they gave me the same answer.

Suppose we could get a deep waterway from the mid-continent region to seaboard and suppose it would reduce our cost of exporting wheat by five cents, seven or nine cents a bushel. I am not saying that any existing waterway project would do it, but suppose that we finally get a waterway constructed that could cause such a reduction in the freight charges on export shipments. In that event our export handling margin might be reduced from thirty cents, let us say, to twenty-three cents, let us say, then when wheat is \$1.60 at Liverpool, instead of figuring thirty cents off, figure twenty-three cents off. The American price would be higher, because of the seven cents dropped from the handling margin.

Suppose that Colonel Lindbergh, or somebody else, would find a cheap way of shipping wheat by air, say that it would cost only fifteen cents, instead of thirty to get the wheat into Liverpool, or one cent instead of three cents to get cotton into Liverpool. Under those circumstances, what would happen to the price? The answer is clear, the price would rise beneath the Liverpool or other foreign markets by correspondingly smaller amounts. Likewise, under an arrangement for insurance of export debentures on any product of which substantial amounts must go abroad the

price here would be placed up closer to the price levels prevailing in the more general markets where the demands of deficit Europe are equated against world export supplies. If we could cause our prices to rule closer to the foreign prices by very near the full amount of those rates.

It would seem that a policy that would include the raising of the prices of the products of the export branches of American agriculture would be justified during a period of such intense depression as that through which we have been passing. It seems to me it could be used in depression periods as a stabilizing instrument to prevent such unusual depression and discouragement of agriculture as we have recently had.

It is not impossible that something of this kind will be given consideration in the special session of Congress. Whether there will be enough momentum to it to command widespread respect, is, of course, a matter for the future to determine, and whether, if enacted, it will work to everybody's satisfaction I would not want to guarantee. It is a very large country and you cannot satisfy everybody. It can be hoped, however, that full advantage will be taken off applicable experience had in other countries. It has seemed to me that the case for the export branches of agriculture should not be lost through the lack of a constitutional right of obtaining at least a temporary respite from the very low prices to which the farmers of this country and some other countries have been subjected during the last several years.

QUESTION: Have you an opinion as to a world surplus affecting the price of grain? Is there such a thing as world surplus?

DR. STEWART: There may be, of course, in the case of wheat. What has been happening, as was suggested, is that Canada, Argentina and India, nearly the whole wheat growing world has been increasing wheat supplies in the last few years.

On the other hand, there has been considerable change in the world demand for wheat in the last six or eight years.

In the United States, we have been cutting down our per-capita demand for wheat. As individuals we have been eating a good bit less wheat since the war.

In Europe, however, in the last several years there has been an increase in the per-capita demand. The same is true in China and Japan. The standard of living is rising. A rising standard of living means a greater variety and less wheat to meet people it means more wheat and less rice, for example. In general, the growth in world wheat supply does not seem to have been greatly beyond that of world population, disregarding what might be called continental changes in the per capita requirements.

QUESTION: In other words, there is no world surplus in wheat, yet?

DR. STEWART: Of course, it depends upon whose point of view you are taking. There are a lot of consumers who would say, certainly not; we are still short, we would like to have more; or, we prefer not so much rice and more wheat. To many producers it seems to be perfectly clear that there has been too much wheat to be consistent with desired prices. There has been more wheat produced than can be moved over to those who can take it at a price that will compensate many of the growers for growing it. That is about the only way in which we can use the word surplus meaningly, except as I have used it this afternoon preceded by the word exportable or by some other adjective.

From our national point of view we must be expected to place much emphasis upon the exportable surpluses which arise from the normal functioning of our soil, our climate and other resources. For us to pursue a policy that would prematurely eliminate these surpluses would, it seems to me, be abnormal from an economic point of view.

QUESTION: There is sometimes a shortage also, some years?

DR. STEWART: Yes, that, too, would be reflected in the price.

A HEADLINE WRITER INTERPRETS FARM MEETING

Few matters have had larger pub-

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LETTER FROM CHAS. SIMPSON

Mr. Editor: We had a nice little outing last week. First we went to Osborne county in the company of Mr. Spencer to meet the Farmers Union ladies of Osborne County. We had a very pleasant day. Everyone seemed to be pleased to meet us, and they surely have something to boast about, as they had a fine program, and it looked to Mr. Spencer and myself as though the Osborne County women meant business. At any rate they are doing business. Here is hoping that they will continue with the good work. We certainly are willing to give them all the assistance that we can at any time. On Tuesday we drove south into Sumner County. We called on an old timer, Mr. and Mrs. Malone, they are very successful farmers. They are alone, their children have all left home. They are for the Farmers Union Insurance Company and all ways give us their renewals. We had a fine visit, and then drove over to Ira Holmans. He also wanted his insurance renewed. Ira is another of the strong men in the Farmers Union. He said he believed in keeping up the best, and that was the Farmers Union Insurance.

We then drove across the line into Cowley county to Mrs. Kaats who lost her barn by fire. After a pleasant visit and making a satisfactory settlement we called on our old time friends, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. Mrs. Fisher has been in very poor health, but is much improved at this time. We had a pleasant visit, and hope when I call upon them again, that I will find Mrs. Fisher entirely well. Had quite a drive from Winfield to Parsons. We found our old friend Stafford still on the job and making good.

At Erie we found another friend, Mr. E. Crall busy as a bee. Mr. Crall has always made good. He is a man in the right place.

From Erie we drove down into Crawford County and back into Allen County. Settled six losses. All were lightning losses. Story of the Colony in Anderson county for a good night's rest. Feeling very much refreshed the next morning we turned towards old Miami county. We found Mr. and Mrs. Prescott fine and happy. Mr. Prescott always makes you feel at home. We had a nice visit and hope to meet again soon. Pete Heidecker was right on our road and we were right there at dinner time, and we could not have stopped at a better place if we had timed it. We are not think of passing up our old friend Nick. We drove into Paola and visited with N. J. Kaiser. We always have a good time in old Miami county. Since we had all our losses settled up to date we thought we would try our luck for home, so we drove our best, and called on Mr. Zerbe, at Ottawa. Found him as busy as a man could be. He is doing things for the Farmers Union.

With a full wish to all Farmers Union folks and meet me at the convention October next at Parsons, Kansas. Sincerely, Simpson, the Fieldman.

MARSHALL COUNTY FARMERS UNION PICNIC

Marshall County Farmer's Union held their first picnic Thursday, August 15. It was a success from start to finish and much credit is due the different committees who worked unceasingly so that it would be a real success.

In selecting the Grove the committee made a fine choice. In the Geo. Scholtz timber south of Beattie on highway No. 11. This is an ideal place for a picnic, there being ample room under the large shade trees and the natural incline of the ground gave all a chance to see all that was going on at all times. The crowd started to gather about 10 a. m. At noon hour a bountiful spread was served by everybody and for everybody. After dinner the contests were put on. 1st, boys race; second, girls race; 3rd, fat man's race. Next on the program was a rolling pin throwing contest. Mrs. Edward Bircher of Richland local winning 1st. The crowd all said they would have to be in Ed's booth. Second place was won by Mrs. Chas. Harry of Snipe Creek local, 3rd, Mrs. John Frost of Blue Rapids local.

Next was a nail driving contest with six contestants at the board. Mrs. Ed Brucker, 1st; Mrs. Ralph Spiller, 3, Mrs. Wright of Herikemer local. Next was a duet by the Bruckers of Richland local followed by a duet by the Weavers of Summit local; a reading by Lela Cole of Snipe Creek local; musical number by the Lucas sisters of Snipe Creek local; solo by Mrs. John Frost of Blue Rapids local.

A representative of every local in Marshall county was present. County President Aug. Wempe gave the opening address. H. Feldham gave the address of welcome. Our old friend Francis gave a talk on our creamery industry and told us of the variations of cream prices for 1929 up to the present time, 1929. At one time, he said, there was a 11c variation of prices.

Last but not least came Bro. Lambertson of Washington, D. C., vice president of the State Farmers Union. He gave a wonderful talk on his Washington duties and he left the impression on the minds of the farmers present that the best thing for us to do was to forget all about the tariff, if we could. We will be better off in the long run.

Representatives from districts present were: E. Billingsly of Atchley; Weaver and Storz, Summit; Waters and Fry, Blue Rapids; Fitch and Wempe, Frankfort; Brucker and Chase, Richland; Weeks and Sharp, Summerfield; Cope and Koser, Velts; Kooser and Detwilder, Mina; Swopida and Beach, Brian.

All had a good time and are looking forward for the coming picnic. J. D. STOTZ, Local 858. Copy such as above.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held in Blue Rapids, Tuesday, September 10, commencing at 11 o'clock. Basket dinner, program, speakers, etc. Send on your delegates and come yourselves—Richard H. Mackey, Secy.

has undoubtedly fitted you for the job as legal advisor of this great corporation.

This position will also greatly fortify your claim that you are a farmer of the farmers. You can go before the people in your district next fall, and point with pride to the fact that you are connected with the greatest cooperative (?) company in the country. I feel too, that you are as well justified in pride as a farmer, and a farmer's friend, as the gentlemen who are responsible for the organizing of this great corporation.

There ought to be some rich plums to divide among the cooperative organizers of this company; and I am sure you will be Johnny on the spot when the division is made; you have been among the great dividers of this country for a good many years, and no doubt your share of the plums will be based upon the great service you will be able to render this corporation.

A. M. KINNEY. MANAGERS AS TEACHERS

Contrary to popular opinion among text-book co-operators and outsiders, business management, although highly important, is not the most important element in the success of co-operation. The most vital element is steadfast co-operators, co-operators whose loyalty is born of an understanding of the aims of co-operation and a vision of the good business management alone can save a co-operative when competitors undertake to put it out of business by competition in losses. Only the kind of co-operators we have described, the kind who carry a co-operative through such a crisis.

But while business management is not the most vital element in the success of co-operation, a devoted manager who is an educator and a leader, who teaches an inspires, may be a very vital factor in success.

We need more managers with the spirit of the highest type of pastors

and missionaries, men who without being paternalistic or autocratic, without thought of personal aggrandizement, will help the people to help themselves, help them to take hold of and run their own business, and point the way to economic emancipation.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

PEIRLS OF A SPORTING LIFE The Colonel—I just crot out and shot the brute in my pajamas.

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