



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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LARGE NET EARNINGS SHOWN BY FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK

Remarkable Showing Made Possible By Loyal Support of Patrons Throughout Territory

Emerging from a year which was marked by a general business depression and by many business failures, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. shows a most successful business and a substantial profit. In other words, since the profit is earned for the stockholder customers of this cooperative concern, the firm emerges from 1930 with a saving of \$26,389.44 for the farmers and live stock men of this trade territory.

This remarkable showing has been made possible through the loyal co-operation of the thousands of stockholders who are faithful customers, and who are reaping a benefit which would not have been theirs if they had not practiced cooperation in the matter of marketing live stock.

The management of the firm, and the employees, have practiced economy throughout the year, and expenses have been pared as closely as possible without lowering the quality of service.

The firm finished in fifth place among all the commission firms on the Kansas City stock yards. The business handled is all on a commission basis, and not a dime is spent in speculation. The firm acts purely in the capacity of the farmers' agent at the market terminal.

Something of the extent of the volume of business handled by the Farmers Union firm during 1930 can be realized when it is known that a total of 5,372 carloads of live stock were bought or sold for the customers during the year.

It is interesting to notice how the business was distributed among the different kinds of live stock. Cattle received by rail amounted to 1,245 car loads. Hogs received by rail totaled 1,411 car loads, and 143 car loads of sheep were received by rail. In addition to these straight loads of cattle, hogs and sheep, the firm received by train 1,037 car loads of hogs, cattle or sheep mixed. This makes a total of 3,836 car loads of live stock received by rail.

An increasing volume of live stock is coming in by truck, and we find that during 1930 the equivalent of 322 car loads of cattle were received by truck. As much as 815 car loads of hogs were brought to these yards by truck and consigned to the Farmers Union firm. Enough sheep were trucked in to amount to 145 car loads. Totalling the truck shipments, and reducing the number of car lots, the result is 1,282 car loads.

Purchases of cattle for customers amounted to 233 car loads. Seventeen car loads of sheep were purchased for customers, and four car loads of hogs. The total number of car loads of live stock purchased for customers adds to 254. This includes purchases which went to the country by truck, the truck shipments being reduced, for this tabulation, to car load lots.

The sharp contrast between prices received this past year for live stock compared to prices received in 1929 is brought out in bold relief in the comparison of total valuation of live stock handled in 1929 and in 1930 by the Farmers Union firm. The valuation in 1929 was in excess of \$11,000,000. The total valuation of the live stock handled in 1930 was \$8,664,142.67.

The large amount of business carried on by the Farmers Union firm was carried on in spite of a pronounced decrease of receipts on the Kansas City yards. Cattle receipts in 1930 were 33,357 head short compared with 1929. Hog receipts for 1930 were 461,627 head less than in 1929. Sheep receipts, however, were more in 1930 than in 1929. Altogether, the car load receipts on the Kansas City yards in 1930 were 6,915 less than in 1929.—Cooperator.

CAL WARD WILL ANSWER

JOHN SIMPSON, National President of the Farmers Union, talked for one hour Monday noon over broadcasting station, KFKB, Milford, Kansas. The nature of his talk is such that your state officials deem it necessary to reply. Therefore, we are asking our readers to tune in over WIBW, Topeka, Kansas, from 12 to 12:25, noon, on Friday, January 30th. The speaker will be our President, Cal A. Ward.

THE FARM BOARD

An Aid to Farmers' Organizations Getting Together in Regional and National Marketing Groups

Local Units Cannot Market Farm Products Alone

By W. F. SCHILLING, Member, Federal Farm Board

As there seems to be considerable misunderstanding as to the intent and purposes of the Federal Farm Board in administering the Agricultural Marketing Act passed by the 71st Congress, I want to take this opportunity to try in my humble way to explain the same.

There is not one complicated thing about the Agricultural Marketing Act. If the farmer believes in cooperating with his neighbor in going to the creamery he is an endorser of Farm Board policies and program. If he is a "go-it-alone," he is against the work of the Farm Board. If the local creamery does not affiliate with others of its kind in controlling and marketing the products of the farmers, then something is surely wrong, for how do farmers expect to do business in small local units competing with each other when all other professions, businesses and industries are forming gigantic organizations and controlling not only the products of their own effort but others as well.

An officer of one of the most complete local dairy monopolies in the country recently said, "The public is opposed to monopolies." This individual was like the ostrich that had his head in the sand and thought no one could see him. A good smoke screen, but yet every day we read in the papers of more bank consolidations, more railroad consolidations and the last is a two billion dollar steel merger. If it takes as long for a monopoly to be made of farm organizations as it does for some of them to get together, the public will not get unduly alarmed.

Two years ago while I was president of the Twin City Milk Producers Association that organization, in conjunction with Land O'Lakes and the Central Livestock Shipping Association, issued a well-gotten-up pamphlet by the thousands as an answer to private-interest mergers and anti-cooperative propaganda then being circulated against large-scale cooperative marketing associations by farmers. Paraphrasing from this follow:

"Surely it is not more improper for Congress, State legislatures and federal departments to spend time and money in developing a system of marketing which will prevent speculators and others who take the price of the selling producer and the final consumer through combinations and other arrangements, and thereby secure a grossly inadequate price for the producer, so much so that the case that the intermediate handlers between the producer and the final consumer injuriously operated upon both classes and fattened and flourished at their expense—than to spend time and money in far greater amounts in protecting other industries of this country."

Let us consider private business, and see whether they are following the policy advocated for agriculture and confining their activities to small local units.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER BECOMES THE GOAT IN A NEW STEAL

A Million Dollars Daily is Conservative Estimate of Loss Due to Recent Decision Removing Ten Cent Oleo Tax—U. S. Farmers Are Once More Forced to Compete With Cheap Foreign Labor

SALINA, Kans., Jan. 24.—Without a hearing, without consultation—like a stroke of lightning, the dairy industry has been struck the hardest blow it has ever received.

Due to Internal Revenue Commissioner Burnet's decision on last November 12th, that the use of palm oil which, by the way, enters the U. S. duty-free, in coloring oleomargarine, would exempt the same from the Government tax of ten cents per pound on the ground that it was a natural and not an artificial coloring, the farmer of the United States has been dealt another staggering blow. Following this decision, the price of butter was reduced at least five cents per pound and in some cases as much as ten cents, as an immediate and direct result. This, of course, at once reduced the price received by the farmer producer of cream for his butter fat.

Based on an annual natural production of 2,100,000,000 pounds, the daily production of butter is 5,753,425 pounds. At a loss of five cents per pound, the loss to the farmer producer equals more than a million dollars every three and one-half days, on his butter fat alone. Some persons within the industry who are sufficiently well informed to reach an accurate conclusion, place the loss at a million dollars per day to the farmer producer, because of the effect extending to milk and cream for consumption, as such, in addition to the butter fat alone.

Closely related to this is the fact that most of the farmers of the entire nation depend upon their milk and cream to provide funds for food and clothing and the price that they are now receiving for their cream and butter fat is just about half of what it was at the time the import duty was increased from eight to twelve cents per pound as an added protection against foreign-made competition.

Our farmers obviously do not produce palm and copra and produce but little soy bean oil, all of which are largely imported from nations where labor is exceedingly cheap. The American farmer and cotton oil producer must stand helpless and go down to ruin under such conditions.

In addition to this phase, the result of swinging from a butter consuming nation to oleomargarine must injuriously affect the health of all of our people. The progress of our nation and the ingenuity of our people is attributed in a large measure to the fact of our greater consumption of products of the dairy and certainly not to a product composed of the palm oil of Africa, the soy bean oil of China and Russia and the cocoanut oil of the Pacific and South Sea Islands. Reference is made to these and to their major source to bring out the point of foreign competition against which our farmers are presumed to be protected and because they represent the source of the vegetable oil content from which the artificial coloration of oleomargarine is accomplished.

The oleomargarine law as enacted reads: "When oleomargarine is free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, said tax shall be 1-4 of 1 cent per pound."

In 1910, two questions were pointedly before the U. S. Supreme Court:

- (1) The intent of Congress, and
- (2) Would oleomargarine be subjected to the ten-cent tax if colored yellow in the semblance of butter by an ingredient, namely palm oil?

In deciding the first point, the U. S. Supreme Court stated that the statute was not enacted to permit the sale of oleomargarine, but to prevent its sale "as and for butter."

It was certified to in that case that Palm oil is a purely vegetable oil, perfectly wholesome, is readily digested and has long been used as a food in countries where it is produced. In addition to coloring, it probably gave to the oleomargarine a slightly better grain or texture, causing it to look like butter in the frying pan, and it also had a better physiological effect upon the persons who ate it.

The court held, that when any substance, although possibly named as an ingredient of oleomargarine, substantially served only the function of coloring the mass and so as to cause the product to look like butter of any shade of yellow, it was artificial coloration and subject to the ten-cent tax.

The oleomargarine manufacturers themselves state that the white product has all the merits of the colored and therefore that which imparts the color is non-essential and used for color only. Any conscious selection of a color or product to effect color, or that has the effect of coloration, cannot be other than artificial, because it is the result of human agency and not of a force of nature.

A meeting was held in Washington on January 10, at the office of Commissioner Burnet. It was attended by representatives of the dairy industry, a number of congressmen and public men including U. S. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Congressman Homer Hoch and James G. Strong of Kansas, Cal A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, and the commissioner and three counselors.

The meeting was called to order by the commissioner, and was then turned over to Chester Gray, who acted as chairman and spokesman for the representatives of the dairy industry.

Congressman Homer Hoch who came as chairman of a committee appointed at a conference of fifty congressmen to bring before the commissioner the purpose and intent of Congress when the oleomargarine law was enacted, was first introduced. He stated that older members of Congress had this recollection and that the Congressional Record would disclose that it was the purpose of Congress, when the bill was passed, to tax oleomargarine colored yellow ten cents per pound, and that only such oleomargarine as was white and carried no color, was to be relieved of the ten-cent tax and to pay one-fourth cent per pound only.

Mr. Hoch made a presentation of these facts. He was followed by Congressman Strong of Kansas and by Senator Arthur Capper, who spoke to the same effect, as did Senator Howell of Nebraska.

At this meeting, great surprise was expressed at the action taken by the Commissioner without consultation with the great interests involved and the organizations representing the American farmers, or with anyone outside of the Bureau or in public life. It was stated that the Commissioner was not justified in taking such important action, which, in effect, nullified the will of Congress as expressed in law, unless overwhelming reasons could be given in justification thereof.

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A HABIT OF BEING RIGHT

Reviewing the scrap between Head Man Simpson of the Farmers Union and the head of the Union in Kansas, the Salina Journal concludes: "Cal Ward was right." Cal Ward is usually right. The farm organization that picks him for a leader is lucky or intelligent, whichever way you choose to look at it.—Topeka Capital.

MORE GOOD WORDS FOR CAL WARD

Kansas Is Fortunate in Her Choice of Farm Leaders, Says Topeka State Journal

A committee of Farmers Union officials from the wheat growing states has found against the Union's National President and for the farm board in an investigation of the testimony of Chairman Legge before the Senate Agricultural committee. Full confidence in and support of the farm board chairman and its wheat handling methods is pledged by the Union committee.

Some time ago Mr. Legge, testifying in a secret session of the Senate committee, discussed with more frankness and in greater detail than would have been displayed in a public statement the operations and policies of the board. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma wrote what has been described as either an extremely carelessly or carefully worded letter to Mr. Simpson, one of those who obtain their farm leadership through hysterics. The Thomas letter purported to reveal the secret testimony. Upon the basis of that letter Mr. Simpson added to his oratorical blunders and was promptly called a liar by Mr. Legge. Mr. Simpson quoted his authority and the Farmers Union leaders of the wheat growing states investigated. They found for Mr. Legge. Mr. Simpson may draw his own conclusions as to their attitude towards his proxy. The last decade has brought commendable changes in the leadership of farm organizations. Without questioning their efforts or motives, the leaders of a quarter century ago would not fit into today's picture. Their work was that of the pioneer. No Kansas farmer would attempt to operate as his grandfather farmed. So the need in farm organization leadership has changed and men have been and are being developed to meet the new conditions.

A certain group of men who have aspired to farm leadership for various reasons, have sought and some of them have obtained and still hold leadership through demagoguery, inflaming passion against those who do not live on the farm, prejudice and abuse. That type of leadership has contributed little to the farm movement. But it dies hard. A meeting inspired by three such leaders was attended by three thousand Iowa farmers last week. They listened to the discredited Simpson, to William Hirs of Missouri, a leader of those enemies of the farm board or due to its refusal to turn over to him government money for distribution as he saw fit, and Milo Reno, a farm agitator of the fire-brand type. These three seek to organize a rebellion among farmers against the farm board. Unsatisfactory conditions are believed to provide the opportunity.

These two groups are developing among those who seek to lead the farmer. On one side are the Hirs and the Simpsons. On the other is such men as made up the Washington committee of which Cal Ward was chairman, as the speakers upon Friday's co-operative marketing program of the state board of Agriculture, as the Kansas leaders of the Grange and farm bureau. Kansas is fortunate in her choice of farm leaders. It is difficult to conceive of any Jayhawker farmer being lured from his allegiance to such men to follow those who depend upon abuse, prejudice and passion, who can promise the farmer nothing except the privilege of following them.—Topeka State Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE IS BECOMING AMERICA'S LARGEST BUSINESS

Fund Left By Benjamin Franklin a Striking Example of Power of Compound Interest

Radio Speech by Rex Lear, State Agent F. U. Life Insurance Co. Over Station WIBW, Topeka, Friday Night, January 23rd

Again, through the courtesy of this station, I have the privilege and pleasure of speaking to the best audience on this earth—the people who live and toil on the farms of Kansas. Here on these farms, are thousands of people who have endured the hardships of pioneer farm life and are now facing the present system of economic injustice. But born of these injustices is fortitude and courage—the qualities found in God's Noblemen.

Right here I want to take a brief moment to commend the work of Cal Ward, State President of our Kansas Farmers Union, and the other leaders of our state organizations who are striving always to build the Farmers Union in Kansas, and to lend a helping hand to all the farmers. These men need the help of every man and woman in Kansas, who gain their livelihoods through tilling the soil. These leaders may make mistakes. They need your advice; write to them, stating your opinion, in order that they may form just conclusions.

If the cause of agriculture to be heard above a whisper it must be through the voice of strong militant organizations which embrace not 25 per cent but 80 or 90 or 100 per cent of the entire population of the state.

Tonight ends the week that has been termed thrift week. Much has been said and written as to the various virtues of different investments and Trust institutions. Many over-enthusiastic advertisers have urged us to "spend now to bring prosperity back." Farmers are not as foolish as some people think, and such such has been wasted effort in so far as they are concerned. Prosperity is not the result of spending. It is the result of thrift. However, the word thrift is no longer a synonym for scrimping. Rather, it means intelligent buying and intelligent investments.

And when it comes to safety of investments, Legal Reserve Life Insurance stands out supreme. There is no safer investment known than a life insurance policy in a legal reserve life insurance company. It is more secure than industrial stocks or bonds, because it is beyond the dangers of personal dishonesty or the hazards of business. The only thing to compare with it for safety from the impairment of either principal or interest is a government bond.

Life insurance has come to be appreciated as one of the great financial stabilizing institutions of America. In 1918, the ravages of influenza failed to shake it. The depression of 1921 showed men the worth of life insurance policies as collateral. In 1929 when the value of listed securities fell off to the extent of twenty billions of dollars in a few weeks, life insurance continued doing business as usual.

Life insurance is an investment that does not fluctuate. It always pays one hundred cents on the dollar. Life insurance is becoming the largest business of America. Today it overshadows banking—\$110,000,000,000.00 of Legal Reserve Life Insurance in force. And in the last forty years history of this immense business, there has never been a failure of a single Legal Reserve Company in which the policy holders lost one dime.

The value of life insurance as it applies in these days to farm life is being appreciated much more than in the past. Insurance is regarded now as one of the strongest factors in our credit structure. There is no better collateral that a bank can ask than an insurance contract.

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THE NEUTRAL

In talking with a man the other day, About the perils in the farmers' way, Although he claims to know the farmers' plight, He said, "I'm neutral; I don't like a fight."

A neutral is a man controlled by fear; Is one who holds his own wellbeing dear; Who dares not take a stand, bold, unafraid, Because his courage can not make the grade.

A man with guts will always make a choice; And, right or wrong in choosing, will rejoice In fighting for the things he thinks are right; Nor needs his bitter foe's imposing might.

A real He-man will meet the stinging blow, Launched at him by angry, spiteful foe, And take it standing, though he may be licked, Instead of humbly waiting to be kicked.

The foe may be a privileged wealth's phalanx; May be a smooth-tongued traitor in our ranks; But all the fiends from hell will not alarm The men who dare to fight for home and farm.

The time is here when men who lead the way To bring about a brighter, better day For Agriculture, must stand up four square, And face the opposition's brazen glare.

—A. M. Kinney.

FARM BOARD WHEAT HOLDINGS

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, was quoted in a Washington press report of January 13, as saying that The Grain Stabilization Corporation now holds approximately 75,000,000 bushels of wheat and that the wheat futures held by the corporation amount to about 55,000,000, which, of course, is in addition to the cash wheat holdings. "There is not much wheat left to buy," Mr. Legge is also quoted as having said.

F. U. HEADQUARTERS HERE

Farmers Union Organizer Locates Here in 3-County Campaign

BELLEVILLE, Kansas—Farmers Union organization headquarters for three counties, Republic, Washington and Jewell, has just been made here by the state organizer, J. E. Shipp, who has moved his family and household goods from Kearney, Neb., to this city. He expects to continue his organization work during the coming months from here. It is the intention of the state organization to effect a local in each township to work in conjunction with the county, state and national organizations.—Belleville Telescope.

BROADCAST MARKET REPORT

DAILY OVER TOPEKA STATION

Beginning January 1, 1931, the daily live stock market has been going out from station WIBW, the Capper Publications' station at Topeka, Kansas, at 12:25 each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City is responsible for these daily broadcasts, and the readers of this paper are urged to tune in each day and learn first-hand information concerning the market. The broadcasts last from 12:25 to 12:30 p. m. The Farmers Union firm would like to have reports on how this broadcast is received.—Co-operator.

SALINA OFFICE JOBBING

ASS'N AN AGENT FOR STABILIZATION CORPORATION

The Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association bought 100 cars of wheat for the Stabilization corporation on Thursday, January 15. The Salina office was acting in the capacity of agent for the corporation. Most of the wheat bought is stored in various mills throughout the country.—Co-operator.

A FEW INTERESTING FIGURES

If every inhabitant of the United States would eat as many eggs as every Canadian does each year, there would not be nearly enough eggs to go around. The difference in per capita egg consumption between the two countries is 109 eggs, which, figured on a population basis, makes a difference of over 36,000,000 thirty-dozen cases, or the equivalent of more than three times the eggs in storage at the end of 1930.

ANNUAL MEETING

of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City, will be called at the Kansas headquarters of the Company, 3907 Adams St., Kansas City, Kansas, on Thursday, February 5, 1931, at 10 a. m. For the sake of convenience, an adjournment will be taken to the Aladdin Hotel, 1213 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Missouri, for the afternoon session, to begin at 1 o'clock p. m.

All stockholders should participate in this meeting, either in person or by proxy. It is important that each stockholder be represented. We urge that the stockholders in each community send as many representatives to this meeting as possible. If it is impossible for you to be present, sign the proxy provided, authorizing someone to act in your stead.

All credentials and proxies should be sent to the secretary's office, Room 410, Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., not later than February 2, 1931, for registration.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association will be held in Kansas City on Wednesday, February 4, 1931.

Meeting will convene at the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association headquarters, 1219 Georgia, Kansas City, Kansas and adjourn to the Aladdin Hotel, 12th and Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri, meeting place.

All delegates are requested to attend in person if possible. If not, to appoint as their proxy someone whom they know is going to be in attendance.

E. F. Schiefelbusch, President
A. W. Seamans, Secretary.

Junior Co-operators 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 UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Co-operators:

I hope you'll all be patient with me about your pins and books—we've been so busy here at State Headquarters since Christmas, that I've not had time to send them to all of our new members. I'll soon catch up, though.

You must all read the letter from our honorary member, Mr. Charles Babbitt which I'm printing first this week. We've not heard from him for a long time and I know you'll all be glad to know he is still a loyal Junior Co-operator.

I'm still planning to have my picture sometime soon—as you all seem to wish me to. As soon as I have time to have one taken, we'll put it in the paper. I've not had one made for a long, long time.

There are still some of you who haven't sent in last month's lessons—be sure to get it in as soon as you can. Put your name and address on each paper—and also it's better to write with ink, you may use pencil if you'd rather.

Don't forget to write your twins often.

Willis, Kan., Jan. 20, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I had a birthday since I saw you at the McPherson convention, and a scare too. A pet I had with me there one evening was exposed to the smallpox the next day. I worried 18 days but nothing came of it.

Christmas eve five of us drove to Sabetha after the program at Clay-tonville, then started early in the morning to dine in Saline county. I notice your master cook says in the Christmas number that a 15 lb. turkey is enough for 25 people but nine of us made one look like a stack of bones on that day.

The next day I called at your office but was told that you had not returned from your Christmas outing. I cannot complain for I got home barely in time for Sunday school.

I attended the Kansas State Board of Agriculture convention, was put on the Resolution Committee and gladly resolved that "Whereas: Kansas has a rich heritage in its boys and girls of the 4-H clubs with more than 13,000 members, we urge a suitable building be erected for them at the State Fair."

I met State Secretary A. M. Kinney there. He introduced me around and called attention to the instrument way to his hand on my coat, declaring that he and I were the youngest boys in the Union.

I know a farmer who got his knee hurt when he was 59 so he cannot kick levers very well on farm machinery and if he had learned only to be a good field hand he would now be a has-been but because of his early education he got out his old text books on bookkeeping and surveying. He has done some auditing and I have seen him sitting on a kitchen stool looking through the instrument way to his hand at the boy as they surveyed soil-saving field-terraces. He is now rewriting the by-laws of a telephone company, making it a co-operative to please the stockholders and the Utility Commission.

He still can enjoy his work and SMILE.

Fraternally, your oldest nephew,

Charles A. Babbitt.

Collyer, Kan., Nov. 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: As it is very cold tonight, I thought I would sit down and write a letter to you and ask you if I can join the club. Some of my companions joined the club and I saw their binders and I thought they were very beautiful. My father is a member of the Farmers Union, so please send me a book and pin. I will try to answer your lessons as often as possible.

Yours truly,

Angela Bollig

%Jacob J. Bollig.

P. S. Next Thursday is Thanksgiving. I hope you have a big turkey dinner.

Codell, Kan., Nov. 10, 1930.

Nelson, Kan., Nov. 13, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will write and tell you how much I am thankful for. I am thankful that I have a home, a father and a mother and plenty of food, and have a school to go to and have a farm of our own and nice clothing to wear, and a church to go to.

Very truly yours,

Norris Weinhold.

Ellis, Kan., Dec. 18, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Well how are you? No, I haven't found my twin yet. I didn't write to you since our trip to Colorado. It was a 400 mile trip and we didn't have a flat tire all the way. I sure enjoyed the trip. We visited the lakes near Kit Carson and had a swell swim. We stayed there three days and enjoyed ourselves during those three days.

I also had a good time on Thanksgiving. I enjoyed my Thanksgiving attending a bazaar. Our church had it. I hope you had a good time, Aunt Patience. Did you? I think most of the people enjoyed Thanksgiving Day. I also want to tell you bad news. I can't find the paper with the October lesson in it. I looked through all the papers I saved but I can't find them. Neither the November lesson.

Your loving nieces,

Isabel and Seraphine Herman.

Tampa, Kan., Nov. 12, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like very

much to join the Junior club. I am

in the seventh grade. I am 12 years

old. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,

Ella Lorei.

Centralia, Kan., Nov. 9, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well, how was the State Convention?

Did you have a good time?

I hope you did. I sure did want to go

but I didn't get to. Who is the Junior

instructor? If that isn't your name

at the top of the page, whose is it? I

wish you would put your picture at

the top of the page so if I met you

any place I would know you. We are

going to have a box supper and a

program at our schoolhouse Nov. 26.

Sure wish you and the Junior Co-op-

erators could come to it. I haven't

heard from my twins for so long. I

have written several letters to them

but have not heard from them yet.

Sure wish they would write to me, as

it doesn't seem like twins if I don't

correspond with them.

Has the infantile paralysis got over

that way yet? It has gotten over

here. It is a bad disease.

Well, my letter is getting as long

as it can get so I guess I will have

to close. Your loving niece,

Rita Gaughan.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you yet? I am fine. Hope

you are the same. Please send me a

pin and book. I want to join your

club. I read the letters every week,

they are nice. Please send me pin

and book. Your friend,

Leona Dinkel.

Blue Mound Kan., Nov. 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to become a member of the

Junior Co-operators. I am 12 years

old. Please send me a book to study.

My father belongs to Harmon Local,

Blue Mound, Kan.

Yours truly,

Gordon Murrow, R. R. 3.

Densmore, Kan., Jan. 3, 1931.

Aunt Patience:

Dear Aunt Patience: Here are my

lessons. I like these much better, than

last month (Nov.). Last month I

didn't get the lesson. I wrote and told

you that I hadn't saved back issues,

but haven't seen my letter in the pa-

per. I would rather have the answers

in the same paper, because lots of

times I might lose back issues.

I had a very happy Xmas and got

lots of nice presents. So I guess I

should be happy. Don't you think? We

had a week's vacation in school.

Well, it is about mail time so had

better stop. Hoping my lesson is good.

Love,

Miss Marjorie Darlene Sullivan,

Densmore, Kan.

Carlton, Kan., Jan. 8, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience—Well, here I

am with another lesson and I sure

hope it is right. I thought it was aw-

fully easy. I'm kinda late with my les-

son, but hope it isn't too late. I have-

n't found my twin yet but there is a

girl, Nadine Prescott of Osawatimie,

13 years old and her birthday is on

Oct. 2nd and I am thirteen and my

birthday is Oct. 11th. I guess I will

write to her when I get time. We

took exams today and we are going to

take some more tomorrow. Ours to-

day were very easy. Well, my letter is

getting long so will close.

Your niece,

Ethel Bamfield.

P. S.: Is it all right to write with

pencil?

Pomona, Kan., Jan. 9, 1931.

Dear Juniors—Well, here I am.

How are you all feeling after the hol-

idays? I am fine. I had a very happy

Christmas. The presents I received

were silk dress, five pairs of beads,

two rings, purse, dollar, hand lotion,

powder and perfume. I have not re-

ceived my book and pin. I believe the

letter was lost so I will tell you my

age fifteen years old, freshman in

high school. My birthday is Decem-

ber the fourteenth. Have I a twin?

Well, I will close.

Yours truly,

Virginia Deskins.

Pomona, Kan., Jan. 8, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:—Well, I will

write you a few lines this evening as

I am not busy just now. We took ex-

aminations at school today and I got

98 in arithmetic and 84 in govern-

ment, but I do not know any other

grades I got. Our teacher's name is

Stella Gibson. I like her very much.

I am 13 years old and am in the

8th grade. My birthday is Nov. 2,

1931. I will be 14 then.

I would like to join your club.

Would you please send me a pin and

book?

My father belongs to the Farmers

Union.

Well, I must close as I am getting

sleepy. I hope I can find a twin.

Yours very truly,

Margaret Deskins.

P. S.: I will try to study my lessons

and get them in.

Penokee, Kan., Nov. 29, 1930.

I like to go to school. My teacher's

name is Sister M. Carsmer. I am in

the fourth grade. In our school are

45 children.

From

Helen Dreiling.

Amiot, Kan., Jan. 3, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:—I am sending

in my December lesson. I have missed

several lessons but will try to get

them all in now. I hope you had a very

Merry Christmas and a Happy New

Year.

I thought our junior-instructor's

picture was to be in the paper this

week. Why don't you put yours in

the paper?

Your niece,

Maxine Snodgrass.

Pfeifer, Kan., Jan. 5, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:—Please send

me a pin and book. My father is a

member of the Farmers Union. My

sister and a few of my cousins joined

the club already. So I will want to join

it too. I am 11 years old and my birth-

day is Aug. the 4th.

Yours truly,

Dominie Schmidt.

Box 64.

P. S.: I have learned the club song

you had in the last week's paper.

Baldwin, Kan., Jan. 3, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending

in my lessons for December. Did

you have a Merry Xmas? I sure did.

Our examinations come the 8th and

9th of this month, so I am busy.

Wishing you a Happy and Prosper-

ous New Year.

Your niece,

Mary Churchbaugh.

Green, Kan., Jan. 9, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you?

I am just getting over the chicken-

pox, but am getting better now. I may

be rather late to say it but I am go-

ing to start the New Year right by

trying harder to send in all of the

lessons. I didn't get to send in my

November lesson as I didn't have Oct.

9th paper. I had part of it but not the

part that I wanted.

I am 9 years old and in the 5th

grade this year. My birthday is Febru-

ary 1st. I sent you a letter before and

told you about my school. I have not

in print but expect you have not had

room for it yet. Well, I must close.

With love, your niece,

Kathryn Toothaker.

P. S.: I am sending in the Decem-

ber lesson. It was very easy. I haven't

learned the Junior song for the club song

yet but will learn the words as I do not know

the tune. I think it is a nice song.

Hays, Kan., Jan. 9, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 12 years

old. My birthday is on May 6, 1931

and I am in the 6th grade. As I picked

up the Farmers Union paper I read

about the Junior Co-operators and I

thought I would like to join it.

Would you please send me a pin and

book? I am going to try to get my

lessons.

Yours truly,

Marcus B. Pfeifer.

R. R. No. 2, Box 14.

Minneapolis, Kan.

Jan. 2, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience—

How are you? I am fine. Did you

LIFE INSURANCE IS BECOMING AMERICA'S GREATEST BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Depression or prosperity, life insurance will continue to grow. In spite of its vast growth, human life earning values are only protected to 7 percent of their worth. The American public has yet much to learn of what insurance can do for the individual, his family, and his business.

Many people look upon life insurance as costs. It is not costs, it is deposits. Deposits plus protection, plus compound interest.

Benjamin Franklin not only taught thrift, but he left us a living example of his wisdom. In a codicil to his will bequeathed in 1790 "to the inhabitants of the town of Boston in Massachusetts" 1,000 pounds sterling (about \$5,000.00) to be held in trust, invested and reinvested, according to a plan suggested by Franklin, his object being to give to persons working at trades an opportunity to increase their knowledge and improve their conditions. One hundred years later, out of the accumulation of this fund, a building with class rooms and hall, capacity 1,000 people, was erected at a cost of \$429,000.00. Since that time, the remaining \$88,000.00 has increased to \$450,000.00.

It is estimated that in 1931-300 years after Franklin's death, the \$5,000.00 will have become approximately seven millions of dollars. The accumulated power of compound interest, as applied to invested reserves and savings could scarcely be more strikingly illustrated than in the story of this fund left by Benjamin Franklin 140 years ago.

This very realization of the value and possibilities of life insurance by some of the leaders of our Farmers Union Organization prompted the organization of our Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company organ, that in 1922 under the laws of Iowa. It is the official life insurance company of the National Organization and has been so endorsed by each National Farmers Union Convention since that time. Organized as a strictly mutual, participating life insurance company, Legal Reserve Company.

It had for its object, three great ideas:

1. To save the farmers money on their life insurance; statistics show that farmers are preferred risks for life insurance.

2. To conserve the Insurance Dollars of the farmers for their own use. In fact, the basic idea back of the organization is to build up a farmers credit structure.

3. To promote the entire Farmers Union program, farmers are brought together in a bond of common interest and protective fellowship.

The company is in absolute control of its members. They elect its officers annually, every policy holder having one vote regardless of the size of his policy. It is non-stock, non-profit company, furnishing farmers insurance at farmers cost. It has no dividends to pay on capital stock. All money above actual operating expenses and the yearly surplus is returned to the policy holders in the form of patronage dividends. The insurance company's money is loaned to its members on first farm mortgages. Each member owns his proportionate share of each mortgage.

We read in the daily papers of turmoil, affluence, hunger. Many a Kansas farmer is looking into the next twelve months with apprehension. He is facing the hazards of life. He realizes that life is uncertain and that his plan may not be completed, but if he is wise, he will use a modern life insurance policy to build a bulwark against the worries and hazards with which he is confronted.

In this modern day, with economic balances as they are, life insurance is practically a necessity. It is almost impossible for a young man on the farm today to ever acquire a home unless he inherits it or it is given to him. Only by the use of life insurance can he create an immediate estate. Once created, all that is necessary is to save it. The deposits required to do this about equal the taxes he would be required to pay on a farm of equal value. In other words, the taxes saved on a life insurance estate in 40 years will pay for the policy.

Where else can money be invested with the same security as in a Mutual Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company and at the same time create an estate, which, in the event of death, will be worth many, many times the amount of the first investment? The answer is that nothing has been devised which can approach life insurance in these promises and that is true whether the policy holder lives on a farm or in the city.

The Farmers Union recently started issuing a new policy which is known as The Farmers Special Protection Policy. This new policy in its application to farm conditions is as far ahead of the old 20 Day Life (which is usually offered to farmers) as the Model A is ahead of the old Model T Ford car.

In case of financial stress this policy permits a change to term rates and the use of all cash value without interest or loss of protection. When the financial emergency has passed the policy may be changed back to the original design.

A liberal savings feature is added to the face value of the policy in the event of death.

The Farmers Special Protection Policy is lower in cost than the average policy in spite of its very liberal features.

In my early school days I was taught that "It was better to be an American Citizen than a King." Today I read of injustice on every hand. Respectable women being blackmailed and imprisoned by officers of the law of million dollar coming out parties and soup lines by the hundreds. "I'll fare the land to hastening ill a prey where wealth accumulates and men decay."

In closing I would urge all farmers to consider the plan outlined by the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and unite with them in an effort to secure justice and equality in business dealings for farmers.

Thank you.

THE FARM BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

against another by such organizations by using the profits made in one to meet competition in another. Buttermilk made in Missouri from butterfat bought at forty cents per pound can be sold in Minnesota in competition with butter made in the local creamery where fat brings fifty cents a pound. Under the laws of our land these firms are within their rights in forming such National organizations and creameries. Just as much within their rights when they meet such buying organizations with organized farmer selling organizations.

Now where does the Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act fit into this picture? It assists farmers organizations in getting together (after they are set up in accordance with the Capper-Volstead Act) in regional and national marketing groups. These are those who wish only to make a loan agency out of the Federal Farm Board and these want loans of cheap money made direct to individual creameries without regard to their creditworthiness. Just as the individual must cooperate with his neighbor to get the benefits of his local creamery or milk plant, likewise the local units must band themselves together to get the most effective results. If it is essential for the individual to cooperate, it is equally essential for the creamery units to affiliate for unified marketing of their products, and the mutual protection of their unified marketing of products. Otherwise the Farm Board would be loaning funds for creameries to compete with each other. There would be no sound and lasting good from such a shipboard and ruinous policy. Realizing this, the Dairy Advisory Committee passed the following resolution that was approved by the Farm Board:

On January 9, 1930, the Dairy Advisory Committee unanimously endorsed the policy of the Federal Farm Board in making loans to local cooperative associations only through regional or central cooperative marketing associations, in order that efficient cooperative marketing could be more effectively done and the belief of the Committee that it is desirable that the Federal Farm Board use its services and influence to eliminate as far as possible competition between cooperative marketing associations, and hope that this will be the situation in all the examining Sections of the Federal Farm Board when considering applications for loans.

Now who is this Committee? It is composed of the following:

Harry Hartke, Chairman, Cooperative Pure Milk Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. E. Hough, Vice Chairman, Connecticut Milk Products Association, Hartford, Connecticut.

John Brandt, Secretary, Land O' Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minnesota.

G. W. Slocum, New York Dairy-men's League, Milton, Pennsylvania.

U. M. Dickey, United Dairyman's Association of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

P. L. Betts, Chicago Equity-Union Exchange, Chicago, Illinois.

Emerson Eia, National Cheese Producers' Federation, Madison, Wisconsin.

These men are not novices to cooperative marketing and besides representing the dairy industry before the Farm Board, all but one are also directors of the National Milk Producers Federation.

Last year the business transacted by the institutions these men are connected with totaled \$181,000,000. So when it is naturally that in the cooperative field their advice should be as good as can be found in America.

In the butter field Land O'Lakes has been recognized as the regional association in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and in cheese, the National Cheese Producers Federation of Plymouth, Wisconsin has been designated to handle the marketing of cheese in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. This is in keeping with the wishes of the program of the industry itself, these locals have been placed in regions by the leaders in the production field and not by the arbitrary influence of the Farm Board or its followers by a "super-centralized organization."

But there are those in every walk of life who have selfish interests to serve and who want to build up their little machine regardless of the producers' best interests in the long run, so the Dairy Advisory Committee, taking cognizance of this, passed the following resolution at its January 6, 1931, meeting:

WHEREAS, there is evident in many instances when an attempt is made to bring about more efficient marketing organizations by the merger of certain activities of local cooperative associations employees of said cooperatives who wish to keep their positions.

BE IT RESOLVED, that this condition be called to the attention of members of cooperative dairy associations with the request that their members give their attention to the merger of the individual cooperatives by large sales agencies; and that we desire the cooperation of those individuals who prevent these changes for selfish reasons.

And this action was approved by the Farm Board.

You will be interested in knowing that the Farm Board has been publicly endorsed by:

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

The National Cheese Producers Federation.

The National Grange.

The National Cooperative Council.

The Dairyman's League of New York.

The American Farm Bureau Federation.

The National Livestock Producers Association.

The Farmers Union Terminal Association.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, So. St. Paul.

The Farmers Union State Divisions of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Kansas.

The Challenge Cream and Butter Association, California.

The United Dairy Products Association, Washington and Idaho.

The Interstate Dairy Association, Oregon.

(These three associations marketed over \$40,000,000 worth of dairy products last year.)

The Eastern Union Creameries Association, (16,000,000 pounds of butter last year.)

The Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.) (Sold about 100,000,000 pounds of butter last year.)

in the Northwest that I have always advocated and believed in farmers' cooperative marketing associations. I have preached this doctrine for thirty years all over America and I believe more thoroughly and sincerely since coming on the Farm Board that the plan and program is sound and right. If the individual farmers of America would work as hard for the success of the national cooperative program as they worked for the success of their local creameries, much opposition would be broken down and our efforts to help agriculture get on its feet financially would bring the desired results much quicker.

THE AMERICAN FARMER BECOMES THE GOAT IN A NEW STEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

In regard to this, the Commissioner stated that he felt the order he had issued November 12th was justified and according to the law and that he felt to correct the situation, Congress should act. He also remarked that the Bureau of Internal Revenue if in effect for some time and not challenged, became law, with the effect of law; that he could not say what his department would do; that they would study the evidence that had been presented. Congressman Simmons of Nebraska challenged this statement, stating that it was accepted knowledge that an administrative department of government could not make laws and that this function was reserved exclusively to Congress.

At this point the Commissioner and his counselors withdrew and the representatives of the dairy industry sat down and determined upon a vigorous follow up, and to devote every energy at their command until the situation was clarified and changed, so that the American farmer and the dairy industries would enjoy the protection and guarantees given to them in our oleomargarine laws.

The following article, received from Congressman James G. Strong, presents the situation clearly.

THE OLEOMARGARINE WHICH IS EXPEDITED FROM GOVERNMENT TAX

Like a thunder bolt from a clear sky came the decision of the Revenue Commissioner Burnett on November 12 last that the use of palm oil in coloring oleomargarine would exempt the same from the Government tax of ten cents per pound on the ground that it was a natural and not an artificial coloring. A rehearing last month failed to reverse the decision and in the meantime the tax has been reduced from five to ten cents per pound in an already disastrously low market.

Through the efforts of the farm organizations application for a rehearing was filed and set for January 10.

Thinking to call this matter to the attention of members of Congress and to support the effort of the farm organizations and the huge industry of the hearing set for January 10, I asked delegations from agricultural states interested in the production of butter to each select a member to attend a meeting Wednesday, January 7, 1931.

At this meeting the delegates were represented and after thorough discussion a motion was passed for the appointment of a committee to attend the hearing on January 10, prepare necessary legislation and plans to induce Government institutions to sell butter to the public at a price not less than ten cents per pound in an already disastrously low market.

At the hearing before the appointment of a committee to attend the hearing on January 10, I prepared necessary legislation and plans to induce Government institutions to sell butter to the public at a price not less than ten cents per pound in an already disastrously low market.

This Committee then met and decided to attend the hearing before the Revenue Commissioner and had Congressman Hoch was selected to present the views of the Committee regarding the intention of Congress could be no misinterpretation.

At the hearing held January 10 before Commissioner Burnett was advised that the intention of Congress in placing a tax upon oleomargarine was not for the purpose of defining the difference between butter and oleomargarine, but to prevent its being colored to imitate butter without paying such tax. Decline of the courts to this effect were cited and the fact that manufacturers of oleomargarine were advertising that millions of new customers had been secured for colored oleomargarine which had replaced the production of the butter of ten cents per pound causing a loss to the farmers of a half million dollars a day which would be the price of butter while Congress or an appeal to the courts might correct the ruling of the Commissioner made on November 12, it would require several months during which time the butter industry would suffer a loss of ten cents per pound and the Commissioner was appealed to prevent this catastrophe by attention to the law of the oleomargarine colored in any way to represent butter and to declare the oleomargarine colored to be no brand subject to the tax of ten cents per pound.

JAMES G. STRONG, M. C.

Every farmer is urged to write a letter at once to his United States Senator and Congressmen, asking them to support the Brigham bill which provides a tax of 10 cents a pound on all yellow oleomargarine.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from Page 2)

Shippis, state organizer, also was present and addressed the meeting—Belleville Telescope.

Greenleaf, Kans., Jan. 21, 1931.

A. M. Kinney, Editor:

Dear Sir:—Had another fine meeting again Jan. 21st with about twenty people present. The largest turnout for some time. Are still planning on the oyster feed for the 20th anniversary, Jan. 30th. This is in honor of the Local's five original members. They are Anton Peterson, J. P. Klatske, L. W. Hansen, George Hall, and E. C. Nelson. Expect also to put on a short program the same evening.

Yours truly,

Mrs. H. Jorgensen, Corr. Sec'y.

Dane Local No. 546

Greenleaf, Kans.

LETTER FROM J. E. SHIPPS

Belleville, Kans., Jan. 25, 1931.

Farmers Union Headquarters, Salina, Kansas;

Gentlemen:

Week beginning January 19th at Lakeside Local, near Delphos, Tuesday, the 20th at Mount Pleasant, east of Delphos, Wednesday, 21st, at Bennington, Thursday, 22nd, No. 41 near Lamar, Friday, 23rd, at Spring Hill,

West of Minneapolis, Saturday, 24th County meeting at Onondaga and say, if anyone tells you that Ottawa and Cloud counties do not have some real cooperators with plenty of pep, just tell them to attend some of the meetings. They are well under way in most cases with constructive programs. They are interested in marketing and legislation, and rightfully they should be. I am booked for the next two weeks solidly in Republic and Cloud counties next week and will finish Ottawa February 6th. Mr. Rice, County President of Ottawa county, got right in the car and helped all week, except Wednesday. Every Cloud county local is growing. Don Bramwell reported from 10 to 15 new members. Pleasant Valley and Cottonwood, 4 new. The Fortney local is changing its meeting place and have a real meeting lined up for Friday, January 30th. The new Highland local in Republic county has more new members than any other local. The idea is in fact today every local went away determined to make greater effort on membership drives. Mr. Bramwell, Cloud County President, wants me to work in the southwest corner of the county. I'll try and do that soon. I find it very hard to get a short time to endeavor to try for a district meeting at the most central point for all concerned, where we can discuss our marketing problems and farm legislation. Was certainly well received at every point and got them more. I put aside formalities and went into our problems vigorously, and results in every instance were most gratifying. Wish I could divide myself several times a day and make several places each night.

I find it very hard to get a short time to endeavor to try for a district meeting at the most central point for all concerned, where we can discuss our marketing problems and farm legislation. Was certainly well received at every point and got them more. I put aside formalities and went into our problems vigorously, and results in every instance were most gratifying. Wish I could divide myself several times a day and make several places each night.

Let's Go—

Cooperatively,

J. E. Shippis.

RESOLUTIONS ZEPHYR LOCAL NO. 1622

Conway Springs, Kans., Jan. 19, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney,

Dear Sir: In a regular meeting of Zephyr Local No. 1622 held on the 19th day of January, 1931, it was moved to adopt the following resolutions:

1. It resolved, That the officers and members of Zephyr Local 1622 are opposed to any legislation by the Kansas State Legislature for the purpose of increasing the taxes upon the property of the owners of this State in securing new members.

2. Be it further resolved, That we are opposed to any increase in the gasoline tax, and that we ask our Representatives, the Hon. H. O. Blanchard, to use his influence to pass a law requiring a sales tax, or heavy dealer's license, in the sale of oleomargarine.

3. Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Blanchard, copy sent to Mr. A. M. Kinney and a copy spread on the minutes of the Local.

It was also voted to dispense with the initiation fee for the year 1931, as we believe it will be great help in securing new members.

With our bulk oil station and cream station going strong, we are now out to increase our membership and we are going to do it.

Fraternally yours,

A. A. Reesid,

Sec. Zephyr, 1622,

Conway Springs.

A GREAT COMMUNITY LOSS

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24 a great concourse of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Y. Johnson to pay their last respects to one who has been an outstanding example of all those characteristics that endear men to their fellows. Brother Johnson familiarly called "Cal" will be missed by the host of acquaintances who knew him so well. The Farmers Union has lost a staunch supporter, the community has lost a true friend and the family one who was dear to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have lived for over 40 years in the oil business in the south of Garrett in Anderson county. The family has our deepest sympathy. We with them sense the loss keenly.

E. L. Bullard.

choice nominated Mr. Schiefelbusch as our director for another year.

Wednesday evening we attended a splendid meeting of the Rapp Local northwest of Osage City.

Thursday morning in company with Mr. Lloyd Nicolay we drove to Topeka and spent a little time with the legislative committee at the Farm Organizations Headquarters. While there we had another pleasant chat with Mr. Ward and also went over some of the proposed farm legislation.

Friday we drove to Toronto for a meeting. Friday evening with the 51 new members of the Produce Association at that point.

Hope to see you all in the near future.

E. L. B.

LIBERTY LOCAL

The Liberty Farmers Union Local No. 1888 had its regular meeting January 19, 1931, with a fine crowd present. Meeting was opened by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The regular routine of business was transacted. The farmers' problems were discussed by all present. A paper was read by Lewis Webring pertaining to the next county union meeting which is to be held at the Odd Fellows hall, St. John, Kansas, at 8 o'clock on January 23. They are planning a somewhat different form of entertainment. The event is called "swap party". The idea is that you bring something of some value that you have outgrown. Wrap it in a newspaper and place it in a box at the door. When the meeting is over, everyone will have a chance to draw something out of the box. The person who has put in in this way you may get something useful. They are anticipating a very good crowd. Let us cooperate with them and everyone be present.

Motion was made for adjournment and carried. Meeting was turned over to social committee and games and contests were enjoyed by those present.

Our next regular meeting will be held on Friday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Reporter.

WOODSON COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Mr. A. M. Kinney,

Salina, Kansas;

Dear Sir: A regular meeting of the Woodson County Farmers Union was held at Clay Bank school in connection with the social on Dec. 15, 1930. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. A. Wright, president; Thos. W. Hoffer, vice-president; Dr. J. Williams, secretary and treasurer; Frank Lampe, doorkeeper; Geo. Massoth, conductor, and Wm. Hyman, secretary.

Entertainment of music and readings was presented by various members and a beautiful oyster supper followed served by the ladies.

Our next regular meeting was Jan. 15, 1931 at Piqua. A very good crowd attended. Mr. Rex Lear of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Salina, was present and gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Keeping the Marbles out of the big interests pockets," showing that the moneyed interests have been playing "keep" with the farmer too long.

Mr. Peterson of Crawford Co. was also present in company with Mr. Lear. They having attended a meeting of Farmers Union Insurance representatives of this district at Neosho Falls during the day. Our next meeting will be Friday, Feb. 13, 1931 at Liberty school in connection with the local of that place. We are planning a good meeting next time as usual.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. E. Williams, Sec'y-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677

The Indianapolis Local No. 1677 met in regular session on Dec. 19, 1930.

The following officers were elected: Henry Demarest, president; Milford Lash, vice-president; Della Burns, secretary-treasurer; Frank Goetz, conductor; Will Wiseman, doorkeeper; Irl Shively, lecturer.

WILSONTON LOCAL NO. 1814

Jan. 1, 1931.

A. M. Kinney;

Dear Sir:

I am sending a report of Wilton Local No. 1814 January 13, 1931.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Earl Karstetter.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Several members present.

The following officers were elected: President, Earl Karstetter.

Vice-President, C. M. Davidson.

Secretary and Treasurer re-elected, Mrs. Henry Eplee.

Doorkeeper, Cecil Clark.

Conductor, Henry Eplee.

Executive Committee, Cecil Clark, O. E. Huck and Will Adams.

Refreshment Committee, Mrs. O. E. Huck, Mrs. C. Clark and Mrs. C. M. Davidson.

Entertainment Committee, Margaret Clark, Edythe Eplee and Chas. Adams.

Motion was made and carried that the secretary purchase stamps and writing material for purpose of carrying on business of Union.

A motion was also made that local secretary send in report of each meeting to State Secretary A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas. Meeting was adjourned and refreshment committee took charge. Sandwiches, doughnuts and hot coffee were served.

Mrs. Henry Eplee, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION

Resolved that:—

Whereas the sale of oleomargarine is greatly reducing the sale of butter, and

Whereas the price of the food value in oleomargarine is much higher than the food value in butter, and

Whereas the price the farmer receives for his butterfat is not sufficient to give him a cost of production plus a fair profit.

We, the members and officers of the Palco Local No. 2178 Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Branch, urge and demand that our legislators vote for, and urge the passing of the Bill restricting the sale of oleomargarine which is coming before the legislature

during the present regular session.

Signed:

Chas. Towns, Local President.

L. W. Novis, Local Secretary.

J. H. Frazier

G. A. Towns.

A. R. Reese.

LIBERTHALL LOCAL 648

Libenthall Local No. 648 had its first meeting of the new year on Jan. 15th. We had a nice crowd present. Thirty-three members paid their dues for the new year. Our old secretary, doorkeeper and conductor were re-elected again for the new year, also the vice president, Brother Nicholas Herrman was elected president as our old president, Louis Schuckman, is still in the hospital and is recovering slowly. Our directors from the oil bulk station were also present with their dividend checks which were accepted with a smiling face. We made up in our oil company what we have lost in our elevator so we are still on the platform. Our oil company made a good business in the short time since June with the few stockholders we have. There is only one objection I have to make and that is we are not patronizing the F. U. Oil Company which we should do regardless of what the other fellows have to offer which I hope will be in the near future.

I hope we will have a very successful 1931 as our state officers, Mr. Kinney and President Ward are always on the firing line ready to go.

THE COOPERATOR

It is easy to be a pessimist. When we find the going tough. It is easy to be jolted. When the road is rutty and rough.

But if one is made up of. The people's fighting stuff. He will keep right on going. Calling every silly bluff.

The laborer has his troubles. In his daily strife and toil. Likewise has the farmer. In the tilling of the soil.

Both are being exploited. By the same graft and greed. One attempts to furnish finished products. The other, the world to feed.

The go between gets the money. Lives in luxury and ease. Paying as he will for labor. And for food stuffs, if you please.

There will come a day of changes. When this system will turn. When the farmer and the laborer Will this greedy monster spurn.

When once on equal footing. According to God's plan. When men will be men only. When they work as man to man.

This should be the goal, of every willing worker. Cooperation the watchword. No place for the shirker. No radicalism, or other isms. Shall we harbor in our land, Except Americanism and Unionism. For the latter, though, we stand.

Cooperatively,

J. E. Shippis.

BENNINGTON LOCAL

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Secretary,

Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

A meeting of the Bennington Farmers Union Local was held Wednesday evening, January 21, and was well attended by approximately fifty of its members.

Mr. J. E. Shippis, a Farmers Union organizer, delivered a well thought of address on the necessity and the present accomplishment of an organized unit.

N. J. Werhan, Sec.

LEGGE REPLIES TO CHARGES

(continued from page 2)

porting their activities? So far as the Board is concerned we have nothing to conceal and have always tried to furnish to the various committees of Congress such information as they have asked for. Should they wish to make a special investigation they will receive the fullest cooperation from us.

Of course, we would be sorry to see the administration of the Agricultural Marketing Act drawn into partisan politics. This act was passed by the friends of agriculture without regard to party lines. The Board has taken no part in political activities of any kind. The job assigned us is to assist the farmer in building and operating his own marketing system so that he will get the full market value for his products and to aid him in other ways to place the industry of agriculture on a permanently sound financial basis.

Our work is being done the way we believe to be in the best interests of the producer and we are going to continue straight ahead. If you doubt that real progress is being made, we invite you to call upon the farm organizations that are participating in the program laid down by Congress.

Yours truly,

Alex Legge,

Chairman, Federal Farm Board.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the beloved father of our sisters and brothers, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Johnson, we the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1898 wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

Be it also resolved we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved, one to be published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....20 for