

JOINT CONFERENCE MINUTES

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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A. M. Kinney Editor and Manager
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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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1930



DO NOT GET IMPATIENT

There is a tendency in some quarters to criticize the Federal Farm Board, because they are not able to immediately raise the price of wheat up to where there would be a profit for the farmers; farmers should not be impatient; they should realize that the Federal Farm Board has tackled the biggest problem that any set of men ever tackled before. We believe that the Government, Mr. Hoover and the Federal Farm Board are in deadly earnest in trying to solve this question; but it can not be done in a few months or a few years. We believe that the men who compose the Farm Board are efficient, sincere capable men, amply able to cope with the problem which has been wished on to them by the Government; if the farmers of this country will do their part, that is, join some cooperative and market their products through the marketing system which the Government is helping to set up for us, Farmers have been operating at a loss for a good many years, and they should not expect that the Federal Farm Board can perform a miracle in a few months. Getting mad and cursing the Farm Board is just playing into the hands of the anvil chorus sponsored by the organized grain trade.

COUNTY AGENTS ARE ASSISTING IN A FINE WAY

We earnestly urge every Farmers Union member to get in touch with the County Agent in their county, and work with him in the forming of local cooperative association to handle grain the coming year. The Extension Department of the Manhattan College is ready to assist the farmers in every way to organize in order to receive the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The County Agents will not try to influence the farmers as to what organization they will hook up with, but they will help to organize, and then the local organization will choose the organization which they wish to affiliate with.

We have nothing but praise to offer the Extension Department for the splendid way in which they are cooperating with the different farm organizations. We are sure that it will lead the way to a clearer understanding and a better spirit of cooperation among all of the Kansas organizations.

We wish to especially commend Dean Umberger, head of the Extension Department, Dr. Grimes, Williams and Montgomery for the splendid impartial manner in which they are entering this work of organizing the farmers of Kansas. The State organization of the Kansas Farmers Union pledges our hearty support and good will in this cooperative work of aiding Agriculture in getting back to an equality with other industries.

THE DRY GOODS BOX

UNIVERSALITY OF TAXATION

This is the principle that everybody—provided they have property or income with which to pay, and in proportion to their ability—should pay taxes. That is, taxes should be applied universally to all—no exemptions for any class or industry. Without exception the government protects the property and lives of all, establishes schools for all, builds roads for all, provides for the health of all, and promotes the general welfare of all. The conclusion is incontrovertible that, without exception of exemption, all should pay taxes.

But the insidious doctrine of exemptions from taxation is ever with us. This doctrine is very comforting to those receiving the exemptions. The recipients of these special favors are sure it is right, positive it is for the general good and piously hold that the exemptions are a part of the Lord's providential interposition in the affairs of men. 'Twas ever thus. Some of the properties for which exemptions are claimed and sometimes secured are: money, notes, accounts, mortgages, insurance policies, idle land, stocks, bonds, vacant buildings, improvements on real estate, business industries, new capital for investment in the state.

"Why penalize my business by taxation—why not encourage it by tax exemption?" argues the defender of special privileges. We cannot encourage any business by tax exemption without discouraging every other business by piling on its back the tax burdens exempted to the favored business. Taxes are levied by the state to provide revenue for its upkeep. The state should be fair to all its citizens, whether rich or poor, whether lender or borrower or neither. The state is founded, as all republics are founded, on the principle of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

"But mortgages and notes should be exempted from taxation, then we can lower interest rates to borrowers, and this will help the poor debtors," and sham tears comes to the pleading eyes of the money lenders. Even if this pretense were true, the logic would be false. For giving lower interest rates to the borrower is not contributing to the support of the government. Interest is a private concern—a matter of bargain between individuals. Taxes are a public matter. Taxes are levied by the state to provide revenue for its upkeep. The state should be fair to all its citizens, whether rich or poor, whether lender or borrower or neither. The state is founded, as all republics are founded, on the principle of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

THE OLD WOMAN WITH THE NEW SHOES

BY JACK KNIFE JAKE

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
The heel was run over the sole was worn through,
Her mate was just like it; the children's the same;
Her husband's were ditto—now, ain't that a shame?

They had quite a wheat crop, some cows and some hens,
Some hogs and some turkeys and that sort of things;
But the market was flooded; the price was no good;
They couldn't buy coal so they had to burn wood.

A neighbor convinced them "the Union's the thing,
Orderly marketing, better prices will bring";
To this farmer decided to try it a whack
And see what it would do for the kink in his back.

How does sort of worried this good man at first,
At a year's time convinced him it wasn't so worse;
He found he could buy his supplies for much less;
At the Union Exchange. . . Sure, I know you could guess.

Now he ships to the Union his wheat and his cows;
The Union Insurance protecting his house;
The kids have new shoes where the holes were, before;
The wolf is no longer scratching their door.
And the little old woman who lived in the shoe
Says: "Hurreh for the Union"—Now, how about you?

—D. J. Rorabeck, Ryegate, Mont.
Farmers Union Herald.

If mortgages and notes should be exempted from taxation in a vain attempt to lower interest rates, then every store should be exempted in order to lower the cost of food, dry goods stores should be exempted in order to lower the cost of clothing, furniture stores should be exempted in order to lower the cost of household goods, railroads should be exempted in order to lower the cost of freight, and other industries likewise, and then who would pay the mounting costs of government? But none of those tax exemptions would have any appreciable effect in reducing prices for the people as are determined by competition, by the law of supply and demand. For 5 years now mortgages have been tax free and notes nearly so, yet interest rates have not been reduced. Every business has overhead expenses that can not be avoided. No business would call in its laborers and announce that it could no longer pay for labor, and that pay for labor had been suspended, or exempted. That business would immediately have no business. No business claims exemption from rent or interest or freight or repairs, or any other overhead except that tax dodgers claim exemption from that overhead due to the government that furnishes the greatest service of all—protection of life and property, schools, roads, promotion of health, regulation and encouragement of business—without which no business would be possible or profitable. The government of all debts that we owe is the debt of taxes to our country. Without exception, or exemption, every class, every industry, should be required to pay its share of that great debt. Taxation should be universal.

John Frost.

ARE YOU PROGRESSIVE OR UNPROGRESSIVE

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Missouri, has been in successful operation for over twelve years, and while its achievements have been wonderful, it seems to be still necessary to ask the question, even of members of State-wide Farm Organizations, are you for or against Co-operative Selling Agencies?

The above named Live Stock Marketing Agency has received to the farmers over \$21,000,000 which would easily have been doubled if live stock producer members of the ten different State wide Organizations interested here, as outlined on this letterhead, were truly co-operative. Millions of dollars have been saved by the several combined Co-operative Agencies.

Co-operative spirit is high. Never has it previously developed and attained such wonderful ascendancy as at the present time, commanding the highest commendation from the brains of men in the United States and the business world in general, representing all activities of enterprises. It is strongly urged that all Co-operative and all members of Farm and organizations be loyal to their trust and get behind Co-operative Institutions in order to achieve best results for the individual farmer and live stock producer.

Unlimited power is assured to combined co-operative efforts. There is every reason to patronize Co-operative efforts. There is not one valid reason for refusing to co-operate.

The Federal Farm Board has made it unmistakably clear that thru Co-operative Agencies and thru Co-operative Agencies ONLY, can Federal assistance be obtained.

Why work together and put the Live Stock Co-operative Marketing Plan over BIG, and helpful to the producer as it naturally should be. Remember that men of absolute integrity and efficiency are at the Live Stock Commission Agency at South St. Joseph, Missouri.

C. F. Emmert, Manager.

THE MARCH WIND

By John D. Harvey

As changeable as the livestock market's price, unstable as the speculator's price, it first from one direction will descend then to the opposite turn in a trice; uncertain as its wiles from start to end; sometimes it's warm and sometimes cold as ice. Rogue of the calendar, March plays the role with such perfection that there's some to take tell as each new day we hear the whistle shrill. It strikes suspense into the staunchest soul and makes us wonder when it will carry us out of the dust in straggling clouds about and whistles 'round the corner all night and greets the morning with a roaring shout like some great giant putting us to flight. When will it put itself in penitence and cease its immaturity and unrest? The farmer who goes out to work, the speculator to outwind, I guess, the speculator after a while.

UNSATISFIED

An old farmhouse, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on either side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out the door,
The door, with Woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes this one thought all the day:

"Oh, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot, the world to see,
How happy, O how happy,
How happy I would be!"

Amid the city's constant din
A man, "round the world has been,"
Who, amid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long:

"Oh, could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farmhouse door,
The meadows could I see,
How happy, O how happy,
How happy I would be!"

What guides the bird thousands of miles through rain and storms back to its home nesting place? Here in a miracle beyond the explanation of the electron, the vast orbs whirling in outer space.

EDITORIAL FROM BOARD'S DAIRYMAN

(Issue of February 10, 1930)
Butter Market Facts
Prove All Things

Butter prices have taken a tumble and are now at a low level. This is 38 million pounds in excess of a year ago and 33 million pounds in excess of the five-year average. Why? Here are some facts that may upset the fancies of some of those who talk and write without sound knowledge.

1. Butter production in 1929 was 15 1-2 million pounds in excess of 1928, but was 4 million pounds less than in 1927.

2. Cheese production in 1929 was 59 million pounds less than in 1928 and 30 million pounds less than in 1927. The decrease in cheese production in 1929 was equivalent to 28 million pounds of butter, more than the increased butter production.

3. Total milk used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk was only one-tenth of one percent greater in 1929 than in 1927. The demand for one percent greater than in 1928, and two tenths of one percent greater than in 1927.

4. The number of milk cows on January 1, 1929, was four thousand less than in 1928, and was the lowest since the exception of 1927.

5. The number of milk cows on January 1, 1929, was four thousand less than in 1928, and was the lowest since the exception of 1927.

6. Butter prices in 1927 and 1928 were the highest on record except in the most war inflation years of 1919 and 1920, yet butter production in 1927 was 4 million pounds more than in 1928, and is the highest ever recorded.

The facts do not indicate a basis for the general outcry of overproduction of the dairy industry and consequent overabundance.

7. Oleomargarine consumption in 1929 was 331 million pounds, an increase of 37 million pounds over 1928. This seemingly accounts for the great part of the butter surplus, but disregards the demand for an annual increase in population of something over 1 1-3 million people.

8. Per capita consumption of oleomargarine was 2.74 pounds in 1929, an increase of 0.28 pounds over 1928. Despite this increase, per capita consumption of oleomargarine is nearly one third less than in 1918 to 1920.

9. Butter consumption in 1929 amounted to 27 million pounds, a decrease of 25 million pounds from 1928 and 41 million pounds from 1927, both these latter being years of high priced butter.

10. Not only did total butter consumption decline despite an increase of 37 million consumers, but the per capita consumption of 16.9 pounds in 1929 was 0.44 pound less than in 1928 and 0.72 pound less than in 1927.

11. Butter consumption started to decline in May and June when prices were relatively high and when unemployment apparently started to make itself felt in the buying power of the consumer.

12. If the per capita consumption of 17.62 pounds butter in 1927 had been maintained in 1929, the demand would have been for 43 million pounds more than we actually produced.

13. There was a net export of butter in 1929 as compared with a net import during the previous six years. Therefore imports are not a factor.

Conclusion: The major factors in decreased butter consumption and decreased prices are the increasing unemployment since last May, resulting in a decreased buying power with relatively high butter prices.

It was neither over-production nor, primarily, oleomargarine competition at half the price of butter. The figures given above are based on government reports of production and consumption for the first eleven months of 1929, to which we have added our own estimates for December as the government report was not available as we went to press.

After almost a decade of demand from the agricultural regions that something be done for this industry, there is no longer reason for delay. This law passed by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President of the United States must be given a fair trial.

The Agricultural Marketing Act says that agriculture shall be placed upon a basis of economic equality with other industries. What is economic equality among industries? It is that the products of your farm shall be exchanged for the products of your factory upon a basis of fairly equal value. In that scale, agriculture was at its worst in 1921 when the exchange value of agricultural commodities was only 65 in the aggregate compared with non-agricultural commodities based upon the level of 1914.

Gradually the exchange basis has improved until today it is about 92. I feel that gradually that improvement is going to continue so far until there will be a parity. But there is more to be done if the future of agriculture is to be assured.

For instance, when agricultural exchange values went to 65 it meant that the farmer must pay in cheap dollars for debts that he had incurred on a higher level. Consequently there was swept down upon agriculture a condition of loss—aye, more than loss, of suffering for which the farmer was not responsible. Perhaps the primary reason for the distressed condition was that agriculture was unorganized. Six million farms in this country, operating individually, were unable to cope with the national post-war crisis. They naturally could not do it as well as industry and labor that were organized. Therefore, equality for agriculture means not only parity of exchange in commodities but organization so that when future exigencies arise the farmer shall be able to adjust his affairs along with other industries and organized labor.

The means by which we are called upon to assist in this are quite clearly set forth in the Agricultural Marketing Act. It says that the Federal Farm Board shall help to minimize speculation in marketing agricultural commodities and their food products; that we shall assist in eliminating inefficiency and waste from handling these products; that we shall assist in organizing into cooperative societies, and finally, that the Federal Farm Board shall assist in preventing and controlling surpluses of agricultural products. We are undertaking to do these things by the most practical means at our command.

The Agricultural Marketing Act says that speculation in marketing agricultural commodities and their food products shall be minimized. This is not a request. It is a command.

Twenty-five times the annual production of wheat is dealt in annually. This indicates the vast extent to which speculation exists in a single commodity and I insist that much of that speculation is harmful. The spirit of gamble in the American public, plus, if you please, the information that is given to the public from day to day regarding conditions in the

"The worst offence . . . which can be committed by a polemic, is to stigmatize those who hold the contrary opinion as bad and immoral men. To calumny of this sort, those who hold any unpopular opinion are naturally exposed; because they are in general few and unimportant, and nobody but themselves feels much interest in seeing justice done them; but this weapon is, from the nature of the case, debilitated to those who use it; prevailing opinion; they can neither use it with safety to themselves nor if they could, would it do anything but recoil on their own cause."—Mill.

The automobile speed record in 1903 was 69.18 miles an hour. Last year it was raised to 231 miles. Is there any limit to the speed at which the human being may project himself through space?

Federal Farm Board News

The Federal Farm Board had its origin in the Agricultural Marketing Act, after several years of demand by those engaged in the nation's basic industry that agriculture should have a place of equality with other industries. The members of the Board have no choice and no choice in what they shall do. Our task, clearly defined, is to serve the American farmer, and in doing so, we will serve all others, aye, more contribute most to the national security and prosperity.

In carrying out the program, it is inevitable that there will be some changes in our system of marketing agricultural crops. Indeed, if the present system were entirely satisfactory, there would be no need for an Agricultural Marketing Act. However, we may regret the necessity for some of these changes, and however temporarily unfortunate it may be that some may suffer or be inconvenienced, there is nothing new about it. In the progress of our country, it has been, men have found it necessary to readjust their affairs. They have changes occur every day. They have touched the lives of all of us at one time or another.

It is not so long ago that the radio came into general use. That was coincident with the production of a large number of talking machines. Largely those machines were in the hands of dealers. Far from complaining about their lot, the manufacturers and dealers promptly recognized the condition, adjusted themselves to it and today are generally more prosperous than they ever were before.

Movements like this cannot be stopped arbitrarily. They can be stayed only to the extent that they are unsound. If this movement is unsound, sooner or later it will be discovered. But, my friends, I warn you now that the onward march of agriculture will not be stopped by arbitrary barriers.

After all, there are more than thirty million people living on farms in the United States. Those people are just as vital to the home and sinew of our country as any other class. Yet, they have no shared equally in the national prosperity. As the result, all have suffered in a measure. The farmer will continue to suffer until agriculture is placed upon a basis of equality with other industries and with labor in other industries.

So if we can bring some improvement to agriculture and reflect greater prosperity to the man upon the farm, that in turn will be reflected to our country as a whole. The farmer's business is and the result will be much more beneficial than if we should stand aside while those who for the moment may be inconvenienced shall go on their merry way.

Let us imagine two men dependent for their existence upon the exchange of their commodities. One is twice as efficient as the other. You can guess which is going to survive. Therefore, the farmer suffers at the point of his marketing system is less efficient than those with whom he trades. There are many illustrations of inefficiency and waste in agricultural marketing.

There is at the present time grain at some terminal markets that should not have been moved there. It should have been kept where it would be more accessible to the processor. Some of this grain is being shipped back after having once passed the point of processing. In other words that grain has been given a joy ride and the waste incurred came out of the pocket of the farmer. It is the opinion of the Federal Farm Board that agricultural products should be stored as near as possible to the point of processing or consumption so that they may go to the best and quickest and most economical market. That does not mean that logical terminals are not going to continue to be important grain markets.

In my opinion many of them are going to be just as important grain markets in the future as they have been in the past. But it does mean this, for instance: Shipment of wheat from certain Montana points can be made with an elevator, and the cost of an elevator and what that advantage is, it should accrue to the Montana farmer.

Another thing: Due to carry over and abnormal shipments last harvest, the terminals were quickly filled, and the owners of the terminals did the same as I would have done. They exacted a high carrying charge than ever before. Whatever that excess charge was, it came out of the pocket of the producer and it should not be so.

When I speak of additional facilities, such as interior storage, I am talking about a thing that is being done in every other industry that distributes on a national scale. It does not mean that anybody is going to be out of business if he is operating usefully, but it does mean that storage facilities are going to be expanded so that they will be more serviceable to the grower of grain.

The program for organized commodity marketing is not a matter of choice with us, and frankly, I would not change it if I could. The Agricultural Marketing Act says, Section 5, "The Board is authorized and directed to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof. (2) To encourage the organization, in methods and development of effective cooperative associations." From the first paragraph to the last of this Marketing Act, you will find that word cooperative repeatedly used. It is the very heart and soul of this Act and contemplates the development of a farmer-owned, farmer-controlled marketing system.

There are those who say it can't be done. There are times when I thought it couldn't be done. Even today I am not leaving the impression with farmers that this is a sea party or knitting bee. But it is a job that is worthy of the time and effort it will take to put it over.

In this country there are more than 12,000 farmers' associations with over 2,000,000 farmers who are members of one or more of these organizations, handling every year agricultural products valued at two and a half billion dollars. They represent the determination of purpose of the American farmer to own and control his own marketing system. Where are they? Back in the country principally, at the local marketing points. Locally they

market the commodity cooperatively, but when it passes to the terminal market, it goes to someone else who is not cooperative either in spirit or results. It is in the terminal market that the greatest influence is exercised upon control of prices and on the distribution. At the very point where it is vital that the farmer should exercise his initiative and his prerogative as a marketer he yields it to someone else. The Federal Farm Board feels that it is well nigh useless to assist farmers in organizing cooperatively unless cooperative terminal sales agencies are included in the plan.

It was upon that theory that the representatives of the large grain cooperatives were invited to meet in Chicago last July. That was before I became a member of the Federal Farm Board. I think there were 38 organizations invited and fifty-two representatives were present. It was in the first time they had ever been in the same room together. After hearing the proposal of the Federal Farm Board, they selected a committee of sixteen. That committee formed the articles of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which was organized under the laws of Delaware. That Corporation is now established and business at 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. It is a cooperative sales agency with branches in every important grain market in the world. It will serve farmers cooperatively and such other cooperative units as may exist, or be developed.

The local cooperative unit is the most important in any large scale cooperative undertaking. This unit is democratic in principle and gives farmers an opportunity to manage their affairs at home. Unless this unit functions fully and in complete harmony with the central sales agencies or all similar units, large scale cooperative marketing cannot be successfully carried out.

There are 4,000 farmers' elevators in this country. Largely they are cooperative and meet the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act. That is, they are farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, pay not more than 8 percent on their capital stock, and do not have a patronage dividend or permit but one vote per member and do no more business for non-members than members.

The Federal Farm Board does not make loans direct to local cooperatives. It deals with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the money in turn is passed along to members of the National, these members being group cooperatives. The steps are these: First, the farmer becomes a member of a local cooperative which in turn becomes a member of a group or regional cooperative and becomes a member of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

The loan policy of the Federal Farm Board thus far must not be regarded as permanent. It may be changed to meet developments. Due to an unwarranted decline in grain prices when the stock market collapsed, the Federal Farm Board announced on October 26th that it would loan to farmers through their cooperatives on a basis slightly less than the cash price at terminal markets as of that date. It was understood by all that the cooperatives in advancing this money to growers, would make ample deduction to cover freight handling and carrying charges. This applies to last year's crop only. Your local cooperatives can tell you how they still have wheat.

The grower agrees to market his grain through his cooperative on three options, namely: (1) for cash on the day of delivery at the elevator; (2) to be stored in an elevator advance made on the storage ticket; (3) to be pooled and an advance made with subsequent payments as the grain is sold during the marketing year. Cash grain will be sold in the competitive market; stored grain will be sold on the call of the grower and will not be sold until he so orders; pooled grain will be sold according to the best judgment of the central sales agency. The grower's marketing agreement also empowers the cooperative to make an option that during a two weeks' period each year the grower has the right to waive delivery for that year. All grain will be sold under direction of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, thus to eliminate competition among cooperatives and provide ample volume to insure economy in handling and orderly marketing.

It is my opinion that it should be illegal to sell or in any way deal in grain under option. It is the grower exercises his option. In other words, when the grower sells his grain or permits anyone else to do it for him and then buys the futures, he is gambling. Chances are he will have spent the money before the option matures and will not be in a position to protect his option. So long as the farmer owns the actual grain he may legitimately hedge it for future delivery, but when he lets go of his interest in it.

The Federal Farm Board insists that cooperatives shall not compete among themselves. Unless such competition is discontinued the success of this undertaking will be seriously jeopardized. It will be required that cooperatives taking advantage of the Agricultural Marketing Act shall sell through the sales agency that is recognized by the Federal Farm Board. There will be ample competition.

(Continued on page 4)

TAKING NO CHANCES

Making his final tour one night round the big Glasgow hotel, the manager suddenly came upon the "boots" kneeling down beside a bedroom door and cleaning a pair of shoes.

"Now, then," he said sternly. "You know that isn't allowed. Boots. Take those shoes to the basement at once." "I can't, sir," answered Boots. "There's a gentleman from Aberdeen in this room, and he's hanging on to the laces."—Answers.

Ladies Auxiliary Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA—Maebelle Fink, Kenneth Fink, Adeline Miller.
ALTA VISTA—Achula M. Faltier, Erma C. Koch.
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RANSOM—Phyllis Turman.
ROSSVILLE—Georgina Olejnik.
ST. PETER—Mollie Reidel, Margaret KKnoll, Albert Reidel, Helen Herman, Genevieve Herman.
SCOTT CITY—Junior Rudolph, Wilbur Rose.
ST. PAUL—Geneva Mae Dixon, Margaret McGowan.
SALINA—Paul Huff, Spring Hill, Ralph Wadd, Erma S. Hoch.
STUDLEY—Sylvester Richmeyer.
TIMPKIN—Dorothy Kralinger, Nadine E. Neldenthal.
UTICA—Marie Newton, Verda Funk.
ULYSSES—Gladya M. Collins.
VASSAR—Elizabeth Brown.
WAKEFELD—Hilda Helen Fabrizio, Helwig Fabrizio.
WESTPHALIA—Red Corley.
WALNUT—Clarence Hamm.
WANEOK—Esther Mathies, Julie Mathies.
WHITE CITY—Lorena Tatlow.
WINDOM—Lillian Andes.
WELLS—Elizabeth White.
WATERVILLE—Glenn Traveltte, Aron Traveltte.
WELLSVILLE—Mina Minerva Lingle.



6412. Ladies' Morning Frock. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 82 inch material. To face the belt with contrasting material requires 1/4 yard, 40 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6785. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size if made as illustrated in the large view, will require 3 1/2 yard for the Blouse, and 1 yard for the Skirt of material 35 inches wide. Price 15c.

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

Kansas Union Farmer about once a month. There are questions with these lessons, and all you are asked to do is to answer the questions and send them in to this office. Perhaps you can get some of your friends to join also.

Aunt Patience.

Williamsburg, Kansas.
March 22, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join the Co-ops. I would like for you to send me a pin and a book. My two brothers are joining the Co-ops too. I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade. Our school will be out the 23 of April and I will try and send in the lessons if you write and tell me how to do them. I think all boys and girls whose parents belong to the Farmers Union should join the Junior Co-operators.

Yours truly,
Rose Catherine Collins.
Dear Rose Catherine: I am glad to enroll you as a member of the Junior Co-operators. You will find your lessons in the paper about once each month. When you get your book and pin you can show them to other boys and girls and perhaps they too, would like to join. You might be able to get enough so you could start a Junior local and meet while your parents are having their meeting. That way you could study the lessons together with the help of some one older. If you think you could do this you can write again and I will tell you more about it.

Aunt Patience.
Collyer, Kansas.
March 26, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I enjoy reading your paper very much but best of all I like the Co-operators' letters, so I decided to join also. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. I enjoy going to school. My teacher's name is Mr. M. Casimer she is real kind.
Since my letter is rather long, I'll ask you to please send me a pin and book. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and I will try to send in my lessons.

Your Niece,
Tillie Knoll.
Collyer, Kansas.
March 26, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am writing you this letter in order to let you know that I would very much like to be a Junior Co-operator, as my father is also one. So please kindly send me a pin and book and I promise to send in my lessons.
I am eight years old and in grade three. I like school very much.
Your loving niece,
Clarie Knoll.

Collyer, Kansas.
March 26, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am seven years old and in grade two. If you sent me a pin and book as I want to join your club. My father is also a member of the Farmers Un-

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED
WANTED—Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.
WANTED—All adults to study the Junior Co-operators lessons.

WANTED—A Fieldman for Southeast Kansas. Must be under forty years of age, a member of the Farmers Union and have an unquestionable reputation. Acceptable applicant will be given special training. Remuneration is on the commission basis. You write your own pay check. Write to me, outline your past and enclose photo if you have one.—Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS
RED CLOVER \$9.00
White sweet clover, \$2.75; alfalfa, \$2.50; alsike, \$1.50; mixed alsike and timothy, \$4.50; timothy, \$3.25; mixed Red Clover and Timothy \$4.50. All per bushel, bag free. Samples and catalog upon request. Sacks Free. State Mgr., Salina, Kansas. Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed. Seeds.—White Elephant. Pride of Salina, Iowa Silvermine, at \$2.25 per bushel. Goldmine, Yellow Dent, Golden Beauty, at \$2.75 per bushel. Commercial, Blue and White at \$2.00 per bushel. Lots of fifty bushels special price. Sacks free. United Farmers, Council Grove, Kansas.

Frost Proof Cabbage Open Field Grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Onions Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglob Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earline, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit. Postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50.

Mossed and Labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, Postpaid: 100, \$1.75; 200, \$3.00; 500, \$6.00; 1,250. Full count prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

LIVESTOCK

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN dairy calves from heavy rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR OLD AGE PEN-
Write F. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas.
Blood Diseases: 6006 Tablets are valuable. Price \$1.00. Particulars free. Medicine Co. (Department 307) Benton, Mo.

I will promise to send in my lessons.
Your nephew,
Andrew Knoll.
Collyer, Kansas.
March 26, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am just a little red headed girl but since I am six years old, I will ask you to please send me a pin and book my father is a member of the Union Farmer. I will send in my lessons with the help of my older sister.
Your loving niece,
Mary Knoll.

To Tillie Claire, Andrew and Mary Knoll:
I am glad to enroll all of you in our department. Hope you will like the lessons. You can study them together.
Will send the books and pins soon.
Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kansas.
March 23, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sorry that I did not send my lesson in sooner, but I was so busy that I did not have time to work on it. I thank you very much for the pin and book. I think they are very pretty.

Will you please put your picture in the paper some time soon?
Your Niece,
June Corke.
P. S. I will try to send my next lesson in in time the next time. I am enclosing my lesson. It is lesson No. 2.

Dear June: I am so glad you have your book and like to study your lessons. I remember I had a hard time finding where you lived. Maybe some time I will get up the courage to have my picture in the paper. Your lesson is fine and I am sure you will enjoy the others.

Aunt Patience.
Williamsburg, Kansas.
March 22, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
Please send me a pin as I want to join the Junior Co-ops. I go to school at Emerald and I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Esther McEvoy. We have five ponies and two pet lambs.

Your friend,
Michael Collins.
Dear Michael: Will be glad to have you for a member of the Junior Co-operators. Hope you will learn all you can about the Farmers Union so that

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Joe Althm, Vice-Pres., Emporia, Kansas
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301 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
408-8-10 Live Stock Bldg. Bldg.
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Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Room 201 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas
Kansas Union Farmer
Room 203 Farmers Union Bldg.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has taken from our midst the beloved wife of our brother J. F. Reynolds.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of High Prairie local No. 752 do hereby express our sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow.

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

By order of the local,
Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

You can be a good member when you grow up.
Aunt Patience

Williamsburg, Kansas.
March 22, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join the Junior Co-operators. Please send me a pin and book as I am going to try and answer the lessons. My father belongs to the Farmers Union Emerald Local No. 2137 I am nine years old and will finish the fourth grade this year. Please tell me the kind of lessons to send in. My brother and sister also wants to join the Junior Co-ops.

Yours truly,
Louis Collins.
Dear Louis: I will be glad to have you join the Junior Co-operators, and hope you will like the lessons. You will find the lessons on the Junior Page of the paper each month.

Aunt Patience.
Wellsville, Kansas.
March 26, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
Hello everybody! how are you all? I am just fine.
I know my lesson isn't good, but I couldn't get it very good. Just about let it go but my father said that he would help me and see that I got part of it, what I could.

Will you please tell me in your paper if my lessons have been worked right.
Yours truly,
Miss Mina Minerva Lingle.

Dear Mina: Your lessons have been fine. You can't get some good out of a lesson if you study it. I believe in giving a whole lot of the grades for trying. You could write a good essay with your father's help I am sure. Who knows you might get one of the prizes.

Aunt Patience.

THE WHOLE TALE OF A PIG

Now here is a tale 'bout a nice little pig.
That belonged to a smart farmer's wife;
She fed it and groomed it until it grew big.
And it had an easy, care-free life.

Economy was this woman's "long suit."
At butchering time she'd not waste a scrap;
She'd use it all from the tail to the snout
Just to wipe a pig clear off the map.

She cured shoulders and side-meats,
bacon and ham;

The snout and ears she made into sausage;
The head-cheese was ground and pressed with a ram,
With salt and pepper and sage a douse.

She saved all the blood some pudding to make,
Cooked and pickled the tongue and the heart;
Backbone and ribs in the oven she'd bake,
Of dinners later to be chief part.

Entrails and stomach were scraped out clean
So that sausage in them she could stuff;
She saved that was nice and lean,
Boiled and stewed up the kinds that were tough.

She made liver cocktail for folks with TB,
The odds and ends in mincemeat were tried,
She made potted ham of knuckle and knee,
Saved the sweetbreads and brains to be fried.

The tail and the milt made ox-tail soup,
And the feet were all packed down in brine;
Teeth became breads for Indians who whop,
The kidneys and lights made scrapple fine.

The two hams were sold to make butter like pearl,
All the fat meat was used in the lard;
The eyeballs were marbles for children to twirl,
To save all of that pie the woman worked hard.

She baked and stewed and boiled,
And made the cracklings all into soap;
Stuffed sausage trim, all in cans neatly rolled,
For on butchering skill she "had done."

She cleaned up the hair for her husband a wig,
In the radio put all the sausages;
Thus ends the tale of that great little pig,
For the rest was all "et up" in meals.—Louise Dibble, Putnam Co., Ohio.

ECONOMIC SITUATION WEEK'S MAIN TOPIC

Farm Board Plans to Give Most Important News of Its Work.

Attention centers almost exclusively upon the economic situation of American agriculture in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Board periods of the National Farm and Home Hour for the week beginning Monday, April 14.

In the Farm Board period on April 18, members of the Board and its staff under the new arrangement for the Farm Board broadcasts will bring to the farm audience the most significant news of the Board's crisis summaries of the actions and aims inspire the widest interest in the Friday periods of the National Farm and Home Hour.

Three regular economic reports of the Department of Agriculture, will be summarized and interpreted in the

week's program. The list includes the annual report of the number of cattle on feed April 1, the annual report of the number of poultry on farms, and the monthly report of the horticultural production.

The regular features of the Department of Agriculture program, the Garden Calendar, and the Farm Business Library will be presented as usual on Tuesday and Thursday.

The Department of Agriculture and Farm Board program for the week follows:

Monday, April 14.
HOW MANY CATTLE IN FEED LOTS?—C. L. Harlan, chief live stock statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOW MANY FOWLS ON FARMS?—S. A. Jones, poultry statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tuesday, April 15
THE GARDEN CALENDAR—W. R. Beattie, horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

THE PRICE SITUATION—Dr. O. C. Stine, in charge of statistical research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Thursday, April 17
THE FARM BUSINESS LIBRARY—M. S. Eisenhower, director of information, Department of Agriculture.

WHAT ABOUT LARGE-SCALE FARMING?—D. C. Mumford, economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Friday, April 18
SHOPPING FOR SPRING TOGS—Clarice Scott, clothing specialist, Bureau of Home Economics.

THE WEEK WITH THE FARM BOARD—Edgar Markham, assistant to the chairman, Federal Farm Board. (Second Farm Board speaker to be announced.)

FREIGHT RATE CONTRASTS
The distance from the town of Kalspell in Montana to the Lake Superior port of Duluth in Minnesota is 1,195 miles. The distance on the other side of the international line, from the town of Lethbridge in Alberta to the Lake Superior port of Fort Williams in Ontario is 1,177 miles. In other words, the distances are approximately identical.

But what are the railroad rates on wheat? They are far indeed from identical.

On the Canadian side the rate a hundred pounds is 25 cents. On the United States side the rate a hundred pounds is 44 1-2 cents.

HYBRID SEED CORN

Outfitted Best Pure Strains From 10 to 25 Percent

The most thorough work on breeding seed for greater vigor and production have demonstrated the soundness of crossing inbred pure strains of corn to get high-yielding, crossbred seed—more uniform, more resistant to disease and all unfavorable conditions, and—

Paying for Itself Many Times Over By MORE BUSHELS PER ACRE

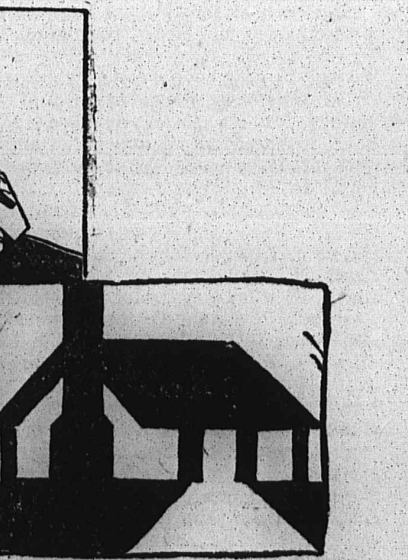
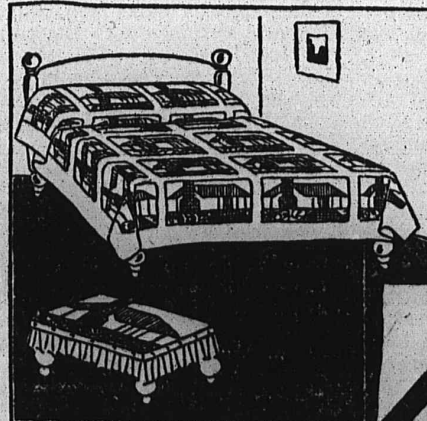
We specialize in Cross-Bred (Hybrid) Seed Corn bred for this region. Write at once for statements of successful corn growers in your and adjoining states. We will notify you immediately the cost of adapted seed and where to buy it.

THE MANGELSDORF SEED CO.
Atchison, Kansas

print is of very good quality also. A block is simple to piece and when finished, measures about 12 by 15 inches. Twenty of the blocks set together with four-inch strips and six-inch borders make a quilt about 84 by 90 inches.

One block makes a clever pillow or stool top. A stool can be made at home by smoothly padding a board or shal-low box and using wooden door stops, brass hooks, or large knobs, for legs. The edge finish for such a stool is a headed ruffle of green or any other color used in the pieced top.

230—Cutting pattern and instructions for Honeymoon Cottage, at 20c
231—Material for pillow top and back 45c
232—Material for quilt \$2.95
233—Material for stool top, at 45c



By Stafford

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union who writes a letter for publication can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the child must signify his intentions to study the lessons, and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send in their lessons.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is:
AUNT PATIENCE.
In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Collyer, Kansas.
March 25, 1930.

Aunt Patience:
I want to join your club. My father is in the Farmers Union and I am in the seventh grade. I am thirteen years old. Please send me a pin and a book.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Applehous.
Dear Helen: I will try to get your pin and book out to you next week. You may have it by the time you read this. Hope you will like the lessons. There will be a new one in the paper soon.

Aunt Patience.
St. John, Kansas.
March 21, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to become a member of your club. I would like for you to send me information. And I would like to join the club. Will you write as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Miss Ellen Pearl Brenn.

Dear Ellen Pearl: I have your letter asking to join the Junior Co-operators. I will be glad to enroll you among the

DAD AND I



That's a Herring Gull. He makes his nest on cliffs, rocks or seashore dunes.

Watch the wise bird pick up the shell fish and fly to a certain height. Then drop it on the rocks below to break its shell.

If it doesn't break, he will try again and again.

This will be the third attempt. I bet it will break this time.

It didn't gonna rain no mo' no.

It did! He sure picked a hard spot that time.

It ain't gonna rain no mo' no. OUCH!

Stafford

TAXING MONOPOLY PROFITS
(Continued from page 1)

million wage workers will rapidly be increased by small farmers and small store keepers as well as the army of unemployed be increased. The serious question we confront is this army of unemployed which is fast growing and becoming more restless and dangerous.

What is the matter with our civilization? We find it more and more difficult to enforce laws and the right of a person to live in peace and security is becoming less secure. Even President Hoover has said that life is less safe here than in most other countries. This may seem strange but if we look around we see certain evils multiplying at the same time that land increases in value the same conditions which make millionaires because they possess certain title deeds also operate to the undoing of multitudes of people who have no land. They have no "pull" and the conditions of life being too strenuous for the average family, evils of many kinds develop such as the deplorable condition of unemployment in many large cities.

Injustice has seriously undermined the foundations of civilization. Merchant relief and farm relief will never be attained until we wake up to this fact and act.

If a few individuals or corporations have privileges they do not pay for, the population that constitutes injustice is the most dangerous form of injustice. It is our duty to tax these monopolies and relieve the common people of an unjust burden.

Our next article will take up public utility franchise and various illegal monopolies which should be taxed according to ability to pay from monopoly benefits.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES
(Continued from page 1)TREGO COUNTY MEETING
Ogallah, Kansas.

Mar. 25, 1930

There will be a quarterly meeting of the F. E. C. U. of A. at the courthouse April 8, 1930 at 1 o'clock. There will be a representative of the Union Oil Co., present to explain the method used to organize a co-operative oil company. All the gas and oil consumers are invited to attend whether members of the Farmers Union or not. All members are expected to be present.

S. M. Babb.

CHASE COUNTY PEW MEETINGS
AT BURNS AND VICINITY

Chase county is to begin a series of meetings with the regular meeting night of the Prairie View Local on Tuesday night, April 8th. Mr. T. R. Wells and David Thomas will attend the meeting. On Wednesday, April 9th, Mr. Wells will be joined by Pres. C. A. Ward. These two will hold meetings around Burns and vicinity April 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

CHASE COUNTY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Chase County Farmers Union will be held at Strong City, Saturday, April 6th. State Sec. A. M. Kinney will be the principal speaker.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

(Continued from page 2)

tion from other sources without co-operatives competing among themselves.

The Federal Farm Board requires that so long as a central sales agency like the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is indebted to the Federal Farm Board the management of the Corporation shall be to its members and finally to the farmer, is money from the Treasury of the United States, accumulated there from the taxes of all the people and must be returned to that source. Therefore, when we exercise some vigilance over the management of an institution that borrows government money, we not only do not keep faith with the taxpayers but exercise what we believe is good business in the interest of the co-operatives themselves. If more banks that loan to co-operatives exercised some interest in those co-operatives before they get into trouble, instead of getting in such a sweat afterwards there would be fewer fatalities among co-operatives.

The rate of interest on loans is not a matter for the Board to decide. The Agricultural Marketing Act says, "Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate per annum date of issue subsequent to April 6, equal to the lowest rate of yield of any government obligation bearing a 1917." That is the basis upon which the rate is fixed. The rate has ranged from 2 1/2 per cent, up to 5 3/8 per cent. This money is loaned to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and when it finally reaches the local elevator, it probably will bear an additional charge of 2 per cent for handling by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the regional that borrows it from the Farmers' National. This 2 per cent represents the ordinary charge. It probably will cost less than that to handle the money. If so, the savings go into the reserves of the National, and the regional and local co-operatives share in those reserves to the extent they patronize the National.

Finally there is the question of preventing and controlling surpluses. You will note that the law places the word "prevent" ahead of "control." It recognizes that the way to handle a surplus is to avoid it, if possible. Farmers have not been ignorant of the necessity for doing that. They have used the best information available in respect to their plantings. See the statistics for twenty-five or thirty years with reference to wheat and cotton and you will find that the acreage each year, aside from abnormal times, has been determined almost entirely by the price of the commodity the year before. It is the principal thing they have had to go by. The Federal Farm Board will place before farmers information regarding probable production and consumption of the various commodities and we believe they gradually will adjust their production and their planting to those facts.

If this is not the result, it will be just too bad for the farmer, for there

no law of chance or state that will save him from persistent and deliberate over-production. When farmers realize that usually 650,000,000 bushels of wheat will sell for as much as 850,000,000 bushels in this country, we believe they will heed the Farm Board's suggestion for a ten per cent increase in acreage.

There is in the possession of many of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations actual figures regarding the cost of production of various agricultural crops. If these facts were consolidated into one picture, as a wheat farmer in eastern Nebraska observing what it costs to produce wheat in Dakota, western Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and some other regions, might conclude that I had an awful handicap because of the price of my land and smaller operating units. Then I would begin to see what else I could do to get out of competition with that wheat growing farmer out west. If we spread these facts before farmers, they in turn will adjust their operations to the thing that they can do best and most profitably. It is the same in agriculture as in any other industry.

I saw a statement by Mr. Henry Ford in which he said that he did not find a man until he had to. If he found an employee was not adapted to one task, he put him at something else and then at something else, until he found the niche in which that man fit. So it is with us farmers. We must adapt ourselves to the thing that we can do best. What is more logical? What, if you please, is more patriotic than that? For we, as owners of the land, hold the very destiny of the nation in our hands. It is our duty to devote our efforts to manage the land as to make a profit and serve society in the most effective and economical manner.

It has been the disposition of those who have talked upon this question to say, "Well, among all the people, there is one class who has nothing to do but the prices of their product. That is the farmer. The manufacturer and the dealer fix the price on what they sell." Yes, that is how it could be done but it isn't the way it is done. That is not the course that the American industry has pursued in making itself great. The owner of a factory considers his men-skilled workers with dependents, men just as human as you and I; and these men work at machines, highly developed expensive machines. These machines and that fact bear taxes year in and year out, whether the factory is operating or not. So the factory manager does not sit complacently by and say, "I should worry; I can close my factory." Instead, he says, "The way to save my men and myself is to keep this factory going just as long as I can find new uses and new markets for my product." As a result of that initiative, that determination, that well-organized salesmanship, the American industry has sold its products throughout this country and the world.

I can visualize the time, and not so far away, when standing along the side of the farmer will be the scientist to assist in finding new uses for raw materials of the farm and next will be the salesman; then will be the advertiser that goes to find new markets for American agricultural products in this country and foreign countries.

Nor need we go outside this country to find some things that we can do. Today, if we were consuming as much wheat per capita as we were in 1910, our surplus would be reduced 100,000,000 bushels and the surplus would not be a very troublesome matter. Why are we eating less of the products of wheat? I do not know. Maybe it is because we are too prosperous. Maybe it is because bread is too common a food or maybe it is because we fear too much avoidpools. That might probably apply better to our lady friends.

Yet I remember when as a youngster I had walked two miles from school, I was met by my mother with a generous slice of bread and it was well buttered. Thus, a family of boys and girls were grown. It was the foundation of our diet, and it was the best food and the most nourishing food we could have had. There is no better food, there is no cheaper food than good bread. Whether the price of the farmer for wheat is a dollar a bushel or a dollar and a quarter a bushel, doesn't make one thousandth of a cent difference to the consumer of a loaf of bread in the cost of that loaf. So, if we consume more bread, it is less profitable to have cows on the farm. There is no better feed for cows than the mill feed that is made from wheat. So the wheat farmer who uses butter substitutes, takes money out of his own pocket. We must make one hand wash the other in this proposition.

This is not to suggest that we are going to eat more, but it is to say that we can and should eat more of the things produced in this country. If we do just that, it will help a lot in disposing of the surplus.

There is one other means by which we are to meet this surplus situation. I refer to the Stabilization Corporation.

It is provided in the Agricultural Marketing Act that the Federal Farm Board shall declare commodities, and the commodity having been declared, the Board may then call upon the co-operatives dealing in that commodity to select an advisory committee. The committee was selected and certified to the Farm Board. The committee represents the four principal wheat areas and the personnel is as follows:

F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Washington.
F. J. Schnitzler, Froid, Montana.
W. G. Kellogg, formerly of Minneapolis, General Manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.
E. H. Hodgson, Little River, Kansas.
John Hanley, Enid, Oklahoma.
William H. Settle, Independence, Indiana.

Bert Lang, St. Louis, Missouri. The law provides that two of the committee members shall be handlers or processors of the commodity. Mr. Kellogg fills the bill as a handler. The millers are the processors, and their representatives in this group is Mr.

Clippings From the Co-Operator

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION IS
HEART OF THE CO-
OPERATIVE MARKETINGA Live Stock Shipping Association Is
Comparable to a Bank in Value to
Community. Loyal Farmers
Are Boosters

Much has been said about live stock shipping associations, and much remains to be said. The shipping association is the heart of the co-operative marketing system, and the co-operative marketing system is one of the greatest modern agricultural developments.

A good live shipping association is a most valuable asset to any farming community. The economic value of such a shipping association has been said to equal that of a bank, as far as community is concerned. As the bank is a clearing house for the community's financial transactions, and the shipping association is the clearing house or centralization point for the live stock marketing of the community.

Of course, in each community there are a few individuals who have a live stock ready for market at one time to go ahead and ship a car load or several car loads of their own. The larger number of farmers, however, ordinarily have just a few head up to market at any one time. These are the men who are most benefited by the shipping association. Were it not for the association, they would have to sell their live stock locally to some one who gets together enough to make a shipment; or they would have to hold some of their live stock after it is ready, until they get some more ready, or buy enough to make out a shipment.

With a shipping association serving the community, the farmer with a few head of live stock ready for market can call up the shipper or manager of the association, list their stock with him and deliver it on a convenient day when their neighbors are doing the same. At a minimum cost the stock is taken to the market, and in some cases is marketed by a co-operative live stock marketing firm. Most likely the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company handles the live stock, for this firm handles practically nine out of every ten shipping association loads on this market. The Farmers Union commission company sells the live stock in the association load, handling the shipment according to instructions from the manager of the association. Highly trained and efficient salesmen handle the live stock in the different departments, securing the highest prices possible on that day's market. Efficient yard men see that the stock have plenty of water and feed at the right time. The office help is trained to get the returns out to the manager of the association as promptly as possible.

After the returns reach the manager he pays each shipper whatever is due him, without any delay. Ordinarily the shipper receives a great deal more than he could have gotten from a local buyer who would have had to make a profit. The transaction has been no bother to the shipper, for the manager has attended to all details. He has represented the shipper throughout the entire transaction. The shipper has the satisfaction of knowing that his live stock has been handled efficiently all along the line, and that he has received all it could bring on the market.

The shipping association is growing in favor and in strength. New asso-

Bert Lang, Vice-President of the First National Bank St. Louis.

Shortly after the Advisory Committee was selected it was called to meet with the Federal Farm Board. Among other things it recommended that a Stabilization Corporation be set up. The Grain Stabilization Corporation was set up to handle wheat, its members being Capper-Veldest Co-operatives, and it is doing business in Chicago. The purpose is to take a part of the surplus temporarily to the market. It is then marketed to the best advantage.

If the Stabilization Corporation makes a profit, that profit will go to make up a reserve for future stabilization operations. If this sustains the loss, the loss will be temporarily by the government until another stabilization operation is undertaken and a profit is made. You say that is pretty soft. A sort of heads I win, tails you lose. But it isn't just a matter of heads or tails. It is a contentment that stabilization operations shall not be deliberately founded upon a loss, but shall be undertaken as a sound business enterprise. We, as farmers, agreed to that long before this Act was passed. We said we wanted no subsidy; all we wanted was an opportunity to work out our problems. This is part of the scheme for working them out. This is the first Stabilization Corporation to be set up under the Agricultural Marketing Act, and we will know more about its operations as time goes on. It is an emergency measure, not intended to operate throughout the marketing year. The large scale cooperative, the sales agency, is designed to carry on the orderly merchandising of grain.

That covers the story. There are those who say this law is revolutionary and socialistic, and that the government is in business. I think such views are born of undue alarm. Some others say it does not go far enough. I have traveled across this country from Washington to the Pacific Coast and southwest into Kansas and Oklahoma. I have addressed no less than fifty meetings since January and everywhere the hills were crowded. They did not come to see me. They came to hear about the Agricultural Marketing Act, and I should say there is united support among farmers in their desire to give this new character for agriculture a fair trial. This law is founded upon the development of a marketing system for the farmer himself; a thing he always has claimed a right to; that he does have a right to; and the government is undertaking to help him get it. It is evolution, as opposed to revolution. In the absence of the former, we probably would have had the latter.

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tions that are always among the high ones. They had seven loads each, and were the Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Barnes, Kansas, Ora Scholfield, manager, and Olsburg Farmers Union, Olsburg, Kansas, R. D. Samuelson, manager.

Three associations followed with six loads each during the month. They were: Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Greenleaf, Kansas, Dan McGrath, manager; Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., C. L. Frack, manager, at Holbrook, Nebraska, and Randolph Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Emil Samuelson, manager, at Randolph, Kansas.

The two associations having five loads in during the month were Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Page City, Kansas, Emil Gustafson, manager, and the Blue Mound Shipping Association, Blue Mound, Kansas, W. S. Baker, manager.

Seven associations had four car loads here during February. They are listed as follows: Farmers Union Shipping Association for Ames, Kansas, and Clyde Kansas, Edward Gerner, manager; Farmers Co-op. Grain Company, D. O. Wannamaker, manager, Blue Rapids, Kansas; Farmers Union Business Association, G. B. C. Ruffner, manager, Centralia, Kansas; Erie Shipping Association, Erie, Kansas, L. J. Heaton, manager; Hickman Shipping Association, Hickman, Ne-

COTENBURG IS FIRST
WITH TWELVE LOADS
Nebraska Outfit Had Margin of Three
Loads Over Closest Rival in
February Race

The Cotenburg Shipping association of Cotenburg, Nebraska, with Paul Pogendorf as manager, stands clearly in the lead in the February race between shipping associations. This live Nebraska outfit shipped twelve loads to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. during February.

Two associations were deadlocked for second honors, with nine loads each during the month. These were associations that are always found at or near the top of the list. They are the Frankfort Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Association, Frankfort, Kansas, Glen Leupold, manager, and the Lyndon Shipping Association, Lyndon, Kansas, William Lyons, manager.

Next in line were two more associa-

PILES

Rectal Disorders
Why suffer long?
My Ambulant
method, no mud,
no loss of time
except coming to
my office, no
hospital bills. If
your case is
acute I GUARANTEE
a cure.

Write for Free Booklet
DR. J. M. GAUME
134 North Eighth Salina, Kansas

braska, B. I. Garne, manager; Farmers Union Shipping Association, W. C. Roberts, manager, LaHarpe, Kansas, and Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Washington, Kansas, F. V. McKelvey, manager.—Co-operator.

Pat was arrested for being intoxicated. On being brought before the judge he was asked by the court what he was there for.

Pat—"Your Honor, I was arrested for being intoxicated."

Judge—"Pat, where did you buy the liquor?"

Pat—"Your Honor, I did not buy it. A Scotchman gave it to me."

Judge—"How many days for perjury?"

NOTICE

If we do not have a representative at your town, please notify us. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.
REX LEAR, State Mgr., Salina, Kan.

666

TABLETS

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

Before You Buy

Your next car of Cottonseed Products, Tankage, Meat Scraps, Mill Feed, Prepared Feed, Flour or Coal—get our prices for immediate or deferred shipments. Also remember we handle Columbian Steel Tank Co. products and that our prices are right. We look for a big demand for Grain Bins this season and before you buy we ask that you get our prices on The Columbian Red Top Grain Bin. Can also make immediate shipment on car load lots of Oyster Shell. Write, wire or phone us your orders.

The Farmers Union
Jobbing Ass'n.

1147 Board of Trade

Kansas City,

Missouri

All Set For Another Big Season

We are equipped to handle more eggs and cream than last year and urge the assistance of every member in helping us increase the volume.

Tell your neighbors about our service. Let's improve our quality and increase our volume and make 1930 a banner year.

Farmers Union Co-Operative
Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local
Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	15c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books 20c	
Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c	
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c		Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c
Secretary's Minute Books	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.			
W. R. E. A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.			

The Season Of
Storms Is Here

Are you amply protected in case your home is the one picked by the storm to be demolished?

IT NOT

See Our Agent Today or Write

Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Companies
of Kansas

Fire	SALINA, KANSAS	Wind
Lightning	Automobile	Hail

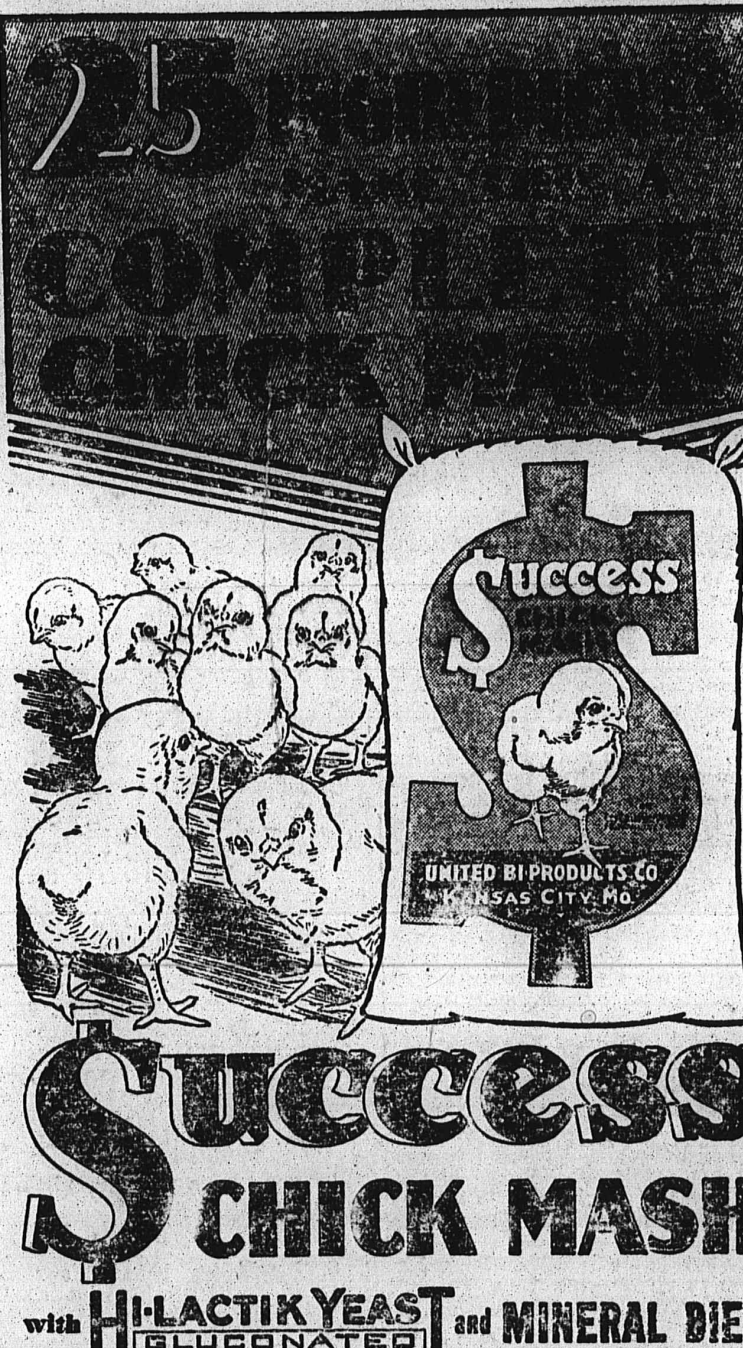
Service Above All!

We want our SERVICE to be the deciding factor in influencing farmers and live stock men to ship their live stock to us. This is the farmers' own cooperative live stock marketing firm, and it is therefore the logical firm to ship to. We are paying back substantial dividends to stockholder patrons.

Aside from the fact, however, the service we are able to render, the fact that we get the highest prices possible for your stock and get your returns to you promptly, is reason enough for us to merit your patronage.

Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company
Stock Yard—Kansas City, Mo.



Supplies Every Nutrient - Every Vitamin!

GIVE your chicks square meals. Feed Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. It is a complete feed of 25 ingredients—the first complete chick mash containing these newly-discovered elements.

Fast Growth—Healthy Chicks—Success Chick Mash gives baby birds unusual strength, vitality and health. Develops plump broilers weeks earlier. Absolute Completeness is the secret. The 25 ingredients supply every feed nutrient, every known vitamin. And because this feed is extremely palatable, chicks eat the proper amount.

Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast furnishes Vitamin "B"—an important growth-producer. Also Vitamins "A," "C," "D," and "E." It aids digestion. Makes the feed go farther and the chicks grow faster.

Mineral Diet is a combination of 10 properly balanced and proportioned minerals. It gives chicks the vitality to resist disease. Grows muscle, bone, feathers, beak and claws. Aids digestion.

Other Elements—Combined with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet are: buttermilk, yeast, fortified cod liver oil, wheat germ grains, and a variety of other wholesome ingredients. Hi-lactik yeast is twice as nutritious as ordinary yeast. It contains about twice as much lactic acid as ordinary buttermilk.

Your Dealer has Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. Get a sack today!

UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.
755 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Factories: Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis.
Also manufacturers of high quality pig, hog, dairy and cattle feeds.

FREE Chick Literature

Send for free literature, "Give 'em Square Meals!" Just off the press. Explains about the new Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. Tells why Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet is an unusual money-making feed. Explains new feeding methods. Mail coupon today!

MAIL THIS COUPON
United Bi-Products Co.,
755 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: Please send me your free literature entitled "Give 'em Square Meals." I want to know all about the new Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet.
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