



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1930

NUMBER 40

THIS WILL BE BUMPER YEAR FOR FARMERS' UNION OF KANSAS

C. OF C. DISOWNS ITS OWN INFANT CAPPER AFFIRMS

Reversal on Co-op. Marketing Act Virtually Makes a Joke of the Chamber, He Points Out.

IT FORMULATED PLAN ITSELF

And Insisted on it After Howling Down the Farmers' Equalization Fee and Debuture Proposals.

By CLIFF STRATTON of The Topeka Capital's Washington Bureau

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Action by the Chamber of Commerce by which it went on record as opposing any effective government aid for co-operative farm marketing is declared by Senator Capper of Kansas to be both unfair and unfortunate.

In addition, the Kansas senator declared in a radio address this week, the Chamber has put itself in the position of disowning its own plan, refusing to consider any other plan, and of "making a joke of the farm relief program." He also predicted that the congress and the country will pay little attention to the Chamber of Commerce resolution, and that if and when the agricultural marketing act is amended, it will be by friends of the farmer.

The Senator's Indictment In his speech Senator Capper said: "Action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last week in urging the virtual repeal of the agricultural marketing act—commonly known as the farm relief act—was both unfair and unfortunate, in my judgment."

"The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at the urging of the speculative grain trade and other private business interests in effect would limit the powers of the federal farm board to collecting information and statistics, disseminating farm information, and giving advice to the farmers—functions already performed by the department of agriculture."

Variety "Possibly the Chamber of Commerce thought that by having a department of agriculture to give advice and also a federal farm board, the farmer might get two kinds of official advice from his government. For instance, the department of agriculture could advise him how to grow more wheat in one bulletin. At the same time the farm board could issue another bulletin telling him why he should grow less wheat. So the farmer would get it going and coming."

"The resolution of the Chamber of Commerce would repeal those sections of the act by which the government can assist the farmers to or-

ganize co-operative marketing organizations.

Says Off Its Legs "It would kill those sections of the act creating the revolving fund of five hundred million dollars to finance these co-operative marketing organizations."

"In fact, it would repeal every section of the act which intended to do what the farmers of the country understood was promised them—to place agriculture on an economic quality, if that is possible, with other industries under our protective system."

"In other words, the Chamber of Commerce proposes to make a gesture of the farm relief act and to make a joke of the farm relief program."

Ridiculous, If Not So Serious "If it were not so serious, I might say also that the resolution makes a joke of the Chamber of Commerce itself."

"Because the present agricultural marketing act, based on the idea of co-operative marketing, was the result of recommendations of the members, the business, and the committees of the Chamber of Commerce itself."

"The co-operative marketing plan of the agricultural marketing act was not the farm relief plan of the farm organizations."

"It was not the plan of congress."

Deliberately Approved "It was the plan recommended by the Nagel commission formed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, approved in principle by the Chamber of Commerce in its national referendum on the subject."

"The farm organizations generally had backed two plans for farm relief, the equalization fee and the debuture certificate plans. Both these plans were attempts to make the protective tariff effective on farm crops on an export basis."

"Congress had passed the McNary-Haugen bill based on the equalization fee, only to have it vetoed by President Coolidge."

Its Own Substitute "But the business men of the country, through the Chamber of Commerce group, had fought bitterly the equalization fee and the debuture plan, on the ground they were 'economically unsound,' 'unconstitutional' and would 'put the government in business.'"

"So the Chamber of Commerce substitute, the co-operative marketing plan, was acquiesced in by the farm organizations and enacted into law by the congress."

"Then Alex H. Legge, head of the International Harvester Co., and himself formerly a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of its committees and of the industrial conference board which had presented the evil plight of the farming industry in a comprehensive and very able report, was made chairman of the board."

But—It Worked "It seems that Chairman Legge and the other members of the board took

Whenever the Newspapers Tell About a Bumper Crop of Wheat Jimmie O'Shea Says That They Mean Someone Will Get Bumped and the Farmer is Always the One Who Gets Bumped. This Year We are Doing Some Bumping.

The farmer has been bumped so much that he is covered with bruises; he is bumped by the chinch bugs, the Hessian fly, the hail storms, drought, etc. If he survives all of these bumps, then he is bumped by the machinery trusts, the railroads, the tax collector, the speculators and the grain brokers and commission men. Whenever he got too sore on one side, he turned the other side to the bumpers.

MORE THAN FOURTEEN HUNDRED FARMERS have joined the Kansas Farmers Union since our last state meeting at Parsons; these men have decided to do some bumping, for every farmer who joins the Farmers Union becomes a bumper, instead of a bumpee.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association's report for the first three months this year shows more than a one hundred per cent gain over the same three months last year. This means that the Jobbing Association is bumping the old line grain men out of some of their fat profits which will be returned to the farmers. The Jobbing Association will go over the top with the biggest year's business in its history. More than one hundred and twenty farmers' elevators have signed the Federation agreement to ship their wheat and corn to our own company, The National Grain Corporation, through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company is showing a splendid gain in its business so far this year; they too are doing some bumping, which will reflect back big savings to the farmers who patronize their company.

The Farmers Union Creamery is on the bump too; out at Wakeeney where they are building a new creamery and produce plant, the old line creameries and produce companies are getting a terrific bump; and they are due for some severe bumps from the same source as the building program of the Farmers Union Creamery is extended to other parts of the state.

The Farmers Union Insurance Companies show a gain of more than four thousand in premiums over the same period last year; this means that they are doing a good job of bumping.

the act and their duties seriously and in good faith. They were instructed to build up farmers' co-operative marketing organizations, to finance these through loans from the revolving fund, to minimize speculation in foodstuffs to give farm relief to the limit as provided in the agricultural marketing act.

Chairman Legge and his farm board started out to put the principle of co-operative marketing into practice. It looked as if the thing might work, at least within certain limits. Looked as if speculation in food stuffs might be very much minimized, some of the spread between the producer and the consumer eliminated, perhaps such middlemen as were not economically useful and most of the gambling speculators eliminated.

Again, Eureka!

"And now the Chamber of Commerce has made its wonderful discovery, and issued its resolution. 'The Chamber of Commerce, which previously had denounced the farmers' and congress' plans for farm relief as 'unconstitutional' and 'economically unsound' and intended to 'put the government into business,' now has denounced its own plan as 'socialistic,' 'revolutionary' and 'putting the government into business.'"

"In his speech before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last week, Chairman Legge told it this way:

Legge's Reproach

"I quote: 'The country generally and business men for the most part gave their assent to the repeal of the agricultural marketing act before it became a law. I am sorry to say there has been considerable evidence the past several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of co-operation only so long as it didn't work. When it became apparent that a means had been provided that really would help the farmer get organized co-operatively so that he, like other producers, would have some say in determining the sale price of his commodity, the effort was branded as government price fixing, putting the government into business, and so forth.'"

"So much for what Chairman Alex Legge has to say about the change of front of the members of the Chamber of Commerce."

Abi But That's Different! "Perhaps I might add two more sentences from Chairman Legge's speech to the members of the great national organization of business men. Here they are:

"I do not recall in years gone by of hearing you business men making any such complaint against government aid that was extended to the manufacturing industry, to transportation and to finance. And these all played their part in adding to the disadvantage of the farmer, so did also the preferential treatment to labor through immigration restriction and other measures."

"I believe Chairman Legge expressed the situation very clearly."

"I repeat, I believe it was unfair and unfortunate that the Chamber of Commerce took the action it did in disowning its own child before the little tot had a fair chance to show what he might do."

A Crime to Interfere Now.

"And it will be most unfortunate, in my judgment, to start the farm relief program all over again at this

(continued on page 4)

WANTED

Nine of the best Farmers Union ball players to attend the Managers' meeting in Kansas City May 21-22. The annual game between the office forces of the Washburn Crosby Milling Co., and United Bi Products Company and the Farmers Union Managers will be played as usual; and as usual it will result in a victory for the Managers.

HAS THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD FAILED IS THE QUESTION

Out of the Walter of Early Messes Sound Policies Seem to Appear

"Has the Federal Farm Board a single friend left?" That must be the discouraging reflection of the members of that hard-working group, appointed less than a year ago to "solve the farmers' problems."

It is indeed hard to find from any source friendly comments on the Federal Board's actions. Many farm organizations are inveighing against it because prices of most farm products are not as high as they were last fall—in many cases very much lower. Also, the Board's proposals for handling the current year's situation are meeting widespread and very vocal agricultural criticism.

Criticism Is Vigorous Indeed!

Yet this criticism is mild in tone compared with the vigor of the condemnation which is being expressed by the business organizations having to do with the handling of agricultural products, his time being written on the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is being bombarded with resolutions from grain and cotton handling organizations, calling upon the Chamber of Commerce to take action to oppose the Federal Farm Board and its policies.

Granted, Mistakes Have Been Made What about all these "mistakes" of the Farm Board, which serve as grounds for these attacks? Attack of some kind is inevitable when any sweeping change in business procedure is undertaken. But this attack on the Farm Board's policies is more violent than can be explained thus.

It is true that the Farm Board has taken actions which can very justifiably be attacked as "mistakes." It must be remembered, however, that as always, hindsight is better than foresight. The "mistakes" were, it is universally conceded, honestly made. Most of the occasions for attack are decisions which were quite generally approved at the time they were made, but which later developments have shown to be less effective than was anticipated.

The Board Did Not Intend to Fix Prices

The Board is very generally accused of having "fixed prices," and worse, at a level far too high. Technically, that is not at all what was done. At a time when wheat was selling at \$1.35 a bushel and cotton at 18 cents a pound, banks and brokers were loaning up to 75 or 80 per cent of that value on the warehouse certificates. The government, in order to make it possible for co-operative organizations to warehouse these products and at the same time pay members a large proportion of their value, offered to take what one might term a second mortgage on these products by loaning additional amounts so as to bring the total loans up to 90 per cent of the then current price. This meant that loans were made on wheat on the basis of \$1.12 to \$1.25 a bushel, depending on kind, and on cotton on the basis of 16 cents a pound.

Remember that these loans when made had a margin of safety of 10 per cent, based on a price which buyers and sellers and speculators in wheat, the world over, believed to be a fair price. It is well to recall, also, that there had up to that time been little, if any, of that artificial influence on market prices which the grain trade so vigorously accuses the Farm Board of exercising today.

As further justification for the Farm Board's action in making these loans to the co-operative wheat and cotton holding organizations, they can

point to the advances which they had received from experts all over the world regarding the wheat and cotton situation. This data seemed to show that the then market prices did not reflect fully that scarcity in both crops which should before long mean higher prices for the producers.

Why Wheat Dropped

As we all know now, the judgment of the Farm Board on this matter was wrong. In the first place, the world's supply has been augmented to an unusual extent by crops which did not figure in the picture when our agricultural experts viewed the world situation. Italian farmers responded to an unexpected extent to the national appeal to grow wheat. In France and England, wheat was harvested in unusual volume. The same may be said for most of the wheat-importing countries, in fact.

The second thing that went wrong was that Europe went on a wheat-buying strike. The news that the wheat pool of Canada and the Farm Board of the United States proposed to hold them up for "robbers' prices" on the staff of life created much resentment when it was used by clever propagandists to inflame the peoples of Europe. Germany passed a law requiring so large an extraction of flour from wheat as to make this flour less desirable, but got the people to accept it under the appeal of patriotism. Much the same thing happened elsewhere. English bakers carried placards in their windows, "No American wheat used here." And of course there are substitutes for wheat. Rye will serve fairly well, and the European rye crop was large. Potatoes, also, are an excellent food. Besides this, the Argentine and Australia had much wheat to offer of low quality, which by skillful mixing could be turned into fairly satisfactory flour.

Europe May Yet Have to Buy

Up until now, therefore, Europe has been able to feed itself with a minimum of wheat from North America. Probably they will have to draw heavily on the Canadian and American surplus before their new wheat matures, but their buyers' strike has been none the less effective while it has lasted, and it is unlikely that their demands for the rest of this wheat year will be large enough to raise prices very much.

It is clear, therefore, that the Farm Board and its experts misjudged the wheat situation, and, in effect, paid too high a price for wheat when it authorized loans at values higher than the price the collateral brings now or is likely to bring this year.

But What If the Board Had Not Acted?

It is worth while stopping to think however, what the situation would have been if the Farm Board had sidestepped the wheat problem for this year and had allowed the market to take its course. The unexpected supply would have put in its appearance anyway, for European wheat was already mature when the Board set its loan basis.

It is possible that if the Board had not acted, European demand would not have been psychologically curtailed quite as sharply. It must be remembered, however, that Europe's resentment is perhaps even stronger against the Canadian wheat pool than

(continued on page 4)

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION REPORT FOR JAN., FEB., MARCH, 1930

Total Income	\$42,971.37
Less Total Expenses	15,662.88
NET PROFIT	\$27,308.49
Last Year Comparison, Same Period	\$28,787.06
Total Income	\$28,787.06
Less Total Expenses	16,096.49
NET PROFIT	\$12,690.57
Note how the ratio of expense to total income declined because of increased volume.	

USING 30 CARLOADS OF MATERIAL

Walls are Now Being Laid for Farmers Union Produce Association Building at Wakeeney

Probably the most of the citizens of this country do not realize the proportionate size of the new centralizing plant being erected here by the Farmers Union Produce Association. But when they learn that it is taking practically thirty carloads of material to complete the building, they will begin to realize something of the size of the proposition. It will be a strictly modern fireproof building and would attract attention in a city larger than Wakeeney.

The work on the walls has been retarded somewhat during the last week on account of the weather and also due to a lack of material, but that want has been supplied now and better headway can be made. Mr. Wilbur, superintendent of the construction work, told The World Wednesday that the steel sash just arrived Wednesday morning. The sash came from a structural steel works company at Youngstown, Ohio, but were hauled by truck from Kansas City. Henry Ehrlich took a truck load of eggs from Wakeeney territory to Kansas City and while there unloaded the steel sash from the freight car directly on to his truck. He drove all night in order to get the steel here for the workmen on Wednesday morning. The work on the walls will progress much faster hereafter.

Old railroad irons are to be used for reinforcing in the concrete floor which will not be laid until after the roof is put on the building. A Ford truck could easily haul at one load all of the wood which will be used in the building.—Western Kansas World.

NORTH STAR UNION NO. 1979

The regular meeting of the North Star Farmers Union was held April 25th with the usual good attendance.

After the meeting was opened, a number of reports were read by the secretary and the program was given with Joe Dale, chairman, in charge, which was as follows: Glenn Hanover Reading, "The Hunting Song"; Delia Hargett Reading, "Punishment of Robert"; Doris Jean Asher Vocal solo, "When Song Is Sweet"; Howard Crawford Reading, "Addio"; Mildred Cline W. T. Buckle, our lecturer, gave a talk on the subject of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. This was followed by the business session, during which time a number of committees were appointed.

The program and refreshment committee for the month of May are: Chester Asher, chairman; Andy Bartlett, I. L. DeSelms, J. N. Holmes, W. T. Nelson, Wilbur McCune, C. A. Holmes and A. C. Nelson.

This committee have announced that there will be a mystery surprise program given at our next meeting, May 9th, and that it will probably have a kick to it as well as many hats! so we are looking forward to a large crowd. Adjournment followed by refreshments, which were served in the basement and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

NOTICE

Washington County Farmers' Union meets at Gyr Pavilion, Greenleaf, Kans., on May 24 at 1 P. M. Speakers and other entertainment. Please send your delegates.

J. T. POLAND, Co. Sec.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

F. U. HOUR OVER WIBW

FEATURES FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO.

This week's Farmers Union Hour which is broadcast over WIBW, Topeka from 8 to 8:30 each Friday evening, will feature the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company and will be planned by their manager, Mr. George Hobbs.

A most interesting and instructive program is planned so be sure to remember the date and hour and tune in on that station at that time.

E. C. SCHIEFELBUSCH GIVES INTERESTING TALK OVER WIBW

To the Farmers of Kansas

We wish to say in the very beginning that we feel very grateful to Broadcasting Station WIBW for the opportunity afforded us to say a few words in behalf of Cooperative Marketing in Kansas and especially the cooperative marketing of cream, eggs and poultry.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association with its processing subsidiary, The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, is to our knowledge the only state-wide effort by any farm organization in Kansas to collect, process and market dairy and poultry products. Knowing this to be true and trusting that we are not trampling on the rights of any other farm organizations when we do so, we feel quite free to tell you something of our association's history, broadcast some of its accomplishments and extend a most cordial invitation to every farmer in the State who has cream and poultry products for sale to join us in making the Farmers Union Produce Association a real state-wide service institution for Kansas farmers.

This association has been in operation nearly five years, starting with the humble sign-up of twenty-four local cream stations representing approximately 2500 producers. It has steadily grown until today it receives products from nearly 60 stations with a patronage representing between seven and eight thousand producers. It has during this time manufactured and sold thirteen million pounds of butter and packed and put on the market some eight million dozens of eggs.

In the beginning of our business operations, we had only a few thousand dollars to operate on while today we have reserves and fixed assets amounting to one-fourth of a million dollars. Our operations have grown to the extent that we felt it necessary to undertake a patronage representing between seven and eight thousand producers. It has during this time manufactured and sold thirteen million pounds of butter and packed and put on the market some eight million dozens of eggs.

We hope to continue the erection of branch plants at strategic points throughout our territory until every producer of our organization can have his cream and poultry products manufactured and packed in as up-to-date and fine plants as can be found in the entire country.

Concerning the prices we receive for our products as compared with prices received by similar institutions, we find that we compare most favorably and in many instances have received more, grade and quality considered. This is largely due to the fact that we have splendid management and our own sales agency in the eastern markets.

Originally the requirements for membership in our Produce Association were as follows:

First: Membership in the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

Second: The purchase of five shares of common stock at par value of \$5.00 each and a \$10.00 organization fee making a total investment of \$55.00; and

Third: The signing of a producer's contract agreeing to deliver poultry and dairy products to the association. We frankly admit that the revenue derived from the sale of stock was badly needed to finance the association in its early days but the business has prospered to the extent that the revenue thus derived is not so badly needed as formerly so last fall at a stockholders' meeting the requirements for membership were changed to:

First: Membership in the Kansas Farmers Union;

Second: Purchase of one share of common stock at par value of \$1.00 and \$1.00 organization fee; and

Third: Signing the Producer's contract.

In other words, a producer—if he is a member of the Farmers Union—can become a member of our association from an investment of \$2.00. Certainly no farmer need stay out of our association because of the expense.

(continued on page 4)

FARMERS' UNION MANAGERS MEETING KANSAS CITY, MAY 21 and 22

The Seventh Annual Spring Meeting of The Farmers Union Managers Association Will Meet in Kansas City May 21-22. This Will Be the Most Important Meeting Since the Organization Was Established

Every manager should be at this meeting, as the Farm Board plans will be discussed very fully. Every elevator that signed the elevator agreement should send their manager to this meeting so he can be fully informed as to the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Federal Farm Board and the National Grain Corporation.

Junior Co-operators

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 Farmer's 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 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 all liked our department last week—see, taking out the membership list gave us a lot of extra room. I thought our lesson was unusually good—I hope you've all saved it.

You know, I don't believe you write to each other enough. For instance, some clubs have this custom, which I think would be rather nice. Two members whose birthdays fall on the same date are called "Birthdays Twins." They write to each other often and in this way many lasting friendships are formed. If you someone whose birthday falls in the same week, could be chosen. If we do this, of course we'll have to know when all your birthdays are. Perhaps it would be a good idea to include the date of each birthday on the membership roll—then we could find our "twins" easily. What do you think about this? Some of you have told me the dates of your birthdays. I think we should learn to know each other better—and this would be a splendid way.

Another thing I wanted to bring to your attention again, is the Essay Contest which is being conducted by the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, through Mr. Rex Lear, state manager. Mr. Lear is offering fifteen dollars in gold (ten dollars first, five dollars second) for the best essay written by Junior Co-operators on the subject, "Why My Daddy Should Have Life Insurance With the Farmers' Union Company."

The rules are very simple. First, each participant must be a member of the Junior Co-operators. Second, the essays should not exceed five hundred words in length. Third, the contest will close June 1st. The judges will be selected from the officers of the State Farmers Union at Salina.

It isn't very long until June 1st, now—only about two weeks. So write yours NOW and send it in—you may be one of the prize winners. You all write such good letters that it's going to be hard to choose the winners, if the essays are half as well written and interesting.

I wonder if any of you have any suggestions as to how we can better our page—make it more interesting, or instructive. Remember, it's your Club and your department and I want you to help me make it just what you want most.

We have quite a few letters this week—some from those who are already members, and others from new Co-operators. I like to hear from you all—if it were possible, I'd really like to hear from each member at least once a month! Write and tell me how you're spending your vacation—about any schemes for making extra money during vacation, which some of you may have thought of and which others of our Club could use—about the books you're reading—your pets—in fact, I'm interested in everything you're doing. Don't become so busy since school is out that you forget.

Aunt Patience

Overbrook, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. My mother is a member of the Farmers Union. What kind of a lesson do you send? Will you please send me the lessons? I am 12 and in the 7th grade. I go to Centennial School. I live 1 mile and a quarter from school. My birthday is on



6339. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch material. To trim with bias binding requires 2 1/2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6342. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material together with 1 1/2 yard of contrasting material for the blouse and facing. The underbody of lining requires 1 yard 32 inches wide. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Containing a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO PICTURE POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE. Illustrating 30 of the various, simple, attractive and valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

right in deciding to try for better grades—the only way we can ever get anywhere, is by trying to better the things—even the good things—we've done in the past. Please let us hear from you again.

Aunt Patience

Brewster, Kansas,
April 30, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. Our school was out April 18th. It will soon be time to do chores. I gather the eggs and milk two cows at night. My teacher, who taught my school last year, just came with a prize for me and my sister. Marjory and Edna Fiechter are two of my best friends, they both go to a school. My teacher sure gave me a nice prize. She gave me a little tube of tooth paste, a little tube of cold cream, a little bar of soap in a little soap box. I have two brothers and three sisters. I will try to send in my lessons as school is beautiful.

I think my book is beautiful, too. I sure like to wear my pin. I went to school every day without being absent or tardy this year. I will receive a pin for doing that. I got a pin last year for going to school every day without being tardy or absent. I passed out of the fifth grade into the sixth this year. I sure enjoy the letters that the Juniors write. I must close for now. Yours truly,
Viola Kiecher.

Penoke, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? My father belongs to the Farmers Union and I would like to join the Junior Co-operators. Please send me a book and pin and I will try to get all the lessons. I am 12 years old and will be in the 6th grade next year. I didn't go to school this year because I had my right eye put out. My brother is writing too.

Your nephew,
Robert Nickelson.

Dear Robert: I'm very glad to have you and your brother for members of the Junior Co-operators. I am so sorry to hear of your accident and I hope you're feeling well, now. You'll receive your pin and book very soon—please write again.

Aunt Patience

Wells, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have been away visiting so I did not get the lesson to study. Have I ever thanked you for the book and pin you sent me? You sent me a pin when I wrote you that time and when you sent the book, so I will send the one pin back. Well, I must close. Yours truly,
Theresa White.

Dear Theresa: I'm glad you liked the book and pin—I didn't intend to include the second pin, when I sent the book. Did you have a nice time while you were away? Write and tell us about it.

Aunt Patience

Wells, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Thanks ever so much for the pencil. I think it's pretty. Have there been any lessons in the March and April issues? I thought I would get a poorer grade but I am glad I did not. I will try to send in more lessons this year. Well, I am in a hurry and must close. Your niece,
Elizabeth White.

Dear Elizabeth: I'm sure glad you liked the pencil—I thought it was nice, too. There was a lesson in the March issue—did you miss it? Your grade was very good—do try to get in all the lessons this year. They're all worthwhile.

Aunt Patience

LaCrosse, Kansas,
May 2, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Junior Co-operators. I am in the seventh grade. I am 14 years old. And school is out now, so we will have plenty of time to study the lessons. And I intend to send in the lessons. Please send me a pin and a book. Your friend,
Emil Werth.

Dear Emil: It makes me happy to know you've decided to become one of us. I hope you saved the lesson we had last week—be sure to send it in. I'll send your pin and book very soon. Please write us again.

Aunt Patience

LaCrosse, Kans.,
April 28, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 15 years old and in the eighth grade. My father is in the Farmers Union four years already. So I would like to join the Farmers Union Junior Co-operators. Please send me a pin and a book. Your friend,
Caroline Schuckman.

Dear Caroline: We all welcome you to our Club! Of course I'll send you a pin, and I'll include the book, too, with the understanding that you'll send the lessons in this summer, at least, while there's no school. You can do that, can't you? Let us hear from you again soon.

Aunt Patience

Lucas, Kansas,
May 2, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my pencil a few days ago and was very glad to get it. I will try to work more lessons now that school is out. You see, while I was in school I had to study hard for the county examination and will also try to make better grades. I will now have to close. I hope we have a lesson again soon. Love from your niece,
Wilma M. Brichauk.

Dear Wilma: Yes, we'll all have a lot of time to spend on the lessons now that school is out, won't we? You see, your wish has been granted—we had a lesson last week. You're

help Daddy in the field some. He calls me Jimmie when I have my Unionalls on. I can drive four horses. My mother has been very sick for four months. I have a big sis—her name is Lois Murrell. So please send me a pin and book. Yours lovingly,
Verna Maxine Boettcher.

Dear Verna Maxine: Indeed, we're glad to have you as a member of the Junior Co-operators! I'd like so much to see your pets—I've always wanted a pony myself and I love tiny kittens. You're lucky to have them all—think of the children in city apartments who can't have so much as a goldfish! I'm sorry to know that your mother isn't well—I do hope she is much better by this time. I think it would be awfully hard to drive four horses—do you drive them all at once? I'll send your pin and book soon—please write me again.

Penoke, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? My father belongs to the Farmers Union and I would like to join the Junior Co-operators. Please send me a book and pin and I will try to get all the lessons. I am 12 years old and will be in the 6th grade next year. I didn't go to school this year because I had my right eye put out. My brother is writing too.

Your nephew,
Robert Nickelson.

Dear Robert: I'm very glad to have you and your brother for members of the Junior Co-operators. I am so sorry to hear of your accident and I hope you're feeling well, now. You'll receive your pin and book very soon—please write again.

Aunt Patience

Wells, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Hello, everybody! How are you? I am just fine. My father belongs to the Farmers' Union and I would like to join your department. I will try to get all the lessons if you send me a pin and book. I was in the fourth grade this year and will be in the fifth next year. I am 9 years old. Your loving nephew,
Russell Nickelson.

Dear Russell: I'm awfully glad you want to join our club—your pin and book will be sent at once. I hope you'll try to get all the lessons—you'll find it's a lot of fun to do them. Remember I like to hear from you—and write again soon.

Aunt Patience

Oswego, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am eleven years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. I would like to be a member of the Junior Co-operators. I was in the fourth grade this year and will be in the fifth next year. I am 9 years old. Your loving nephew,
Russell Nickelson.

Dear Russell: I'm awfully glad you want to join our club—your pin and book will be sent at once. I hope you'll try to get all the lessons—you'll find it's a lot of fun to do them. Remember I like to hear from you—and write again soon.

Aunt Patience

Oswego, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: As I want to join the Farmers Union Junior Co-operators, I am thirteen years of age and am completing my grade school course. I will be glad to answer questions and do the best I can. Please send me the pin and book. Hoping you much success in the future, sincerely yours,
Marian Nichols.

Dear Marian: I hope you'll enjoy being a member of the Junior Co-operators and I'll send you the pin and book as soon as possible. Our last lesson was very good one—it appeared in our last week's paper. Thank you for your wish for my success—please write me another letter soon.

Aunt Patience

Elmdale, Kansas,
May 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my essay to Mr. Lear. I hope I win a prize. I didn't get 500. I got 202. I couldn't think of enough reasons to fill 500 words in. The lessons will be in this week's paper, won't they? I passed in the 7th grade. Will close for this time. Goodbye. Your niece,
Evelyn Barrett.

Dear Evelyn: Congratulations on becoming a seventh-grader! I wish everyone who sends in an essay would get a prize, but of course that's impossible. The lesson was in last week's paper—I hope you saved it and will send it in. Please write again soon.

Geneseo, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending my lessons in No. 2 and 3. I have been busy and hadn't time to send them in earlier. Please excuse me for being late. I hope they are not too late, are they? Your niece,
Sarah Crowl.

Dear Sarah: No, it's not too late for your lessons—I'll send them to your Junior Instructor at once. How ever, next time try to send them in a little earlier. Your papers look very neat and well written, too. Write us soon and tell us how you're enjoying your vacation.

Scranton, Kansas,
Williamsburg, Kansas,
April 25, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I want to join the club. I see three letters from Williamsburg. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. Please send me the lessons. I will try to

join the Farmers' Union Junior Co-operators. I am 13 years old and have graduated from the eighth grade. Please send me the pin and book. Hope you had a happy Easter. Sincerely yours,
Mildred Nichols.

Dear Mildred: I'm awfully glad you've decided to become a Junior Co-operator—and I'll send you your pin and book as soon as I can. Thank you, I had a very nice Easter—please write me again soon and tell me how you're going to spend your vacation.

Aunt Patience

Elmdale, Kansas,
May 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. And I hope you are the same. I am eight years old. My birthday is the first of July. I will be in the fourth grade next year. I want to belong to your Junior Co-operators. I want you to put my name in the list of names. I will try to get every one whose father belongs to the Farmers Union to join. Do you send me the lessons to see or are they in the paper? My grandpa Willis is at Salina a lot of the time. I will study my lesson. Your friend,
Mary J. Wells.

Dear Mary: I'm very glad, thank you, and awfully glad to welcome you as a new Junior Co-operator. Our list of names is being published once a month now, you know—we will have it printed again June 6th. I hope you will succeed in getting some of the girls and boys around your home who are eligible to join our club—we'd like to have them. No, the lessons appear in the paper once a month on the second Thursday. The next one will be June 12th. I hope you saved the one we had in last week's paper. I wish your grandfather could bring you up to see us some time. Write us again.

Aunt Patience

Wichita, Kans., R. No. 1,
May 8, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 11 years old and will be in the 7th grade next year. My birthday is January 4th. I would like to become a member of your club. Will you please send me my pin and book? My father is a member of the Farmers Union. We live on a 250 acre farm. I will try very hard to get my lessons. With love,
Evelyn Mae Newell.

Dear Evelyn Mae: I'll be very glad to send you your pin and book—and I hope you'll like being a Junior Co-operator. I suppose you have quite a few pets you're fond of—write and tell us about them. I know you will try to get the lessons—you won't find them too hard, I'm sure. They're very important, though and I think you'll enjoy them.

Aunt Patience

Woodston, Kans.,
May 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 13 years old and will be a freshman next year. I certainly would like to join your Club. I will try to get my lessons. Please send my book and pin as soon as possible. Yours truly,
Opal M. Hammond.

Dear Opal: I'm so glad you want to become a member of our Club—we're glad to have you. Just think—a freshman next year! You know, you're practically grown up when you enter High School. I'll send your book and pin soon—let me know how you like them and how you're spending your vacation.

Aunt Patience

Osawatimie, Kans.,
May 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my essay to Mr. Lear. I hope I win a prize. I didn't get 500. I got 202. I couldn't think of enough reasons to fill 500 words in. The lessons will be in this week's paper, won't they? I passed in the 7th grade. Will close for this time. Goodbye. Your niece,
Evelyn Barrett.

Dear Evelyn: Congratulations on becoming a seventh-grader! I wish everyone who sends in an essay would get a prize, but of course that's impossible. The lesson was in last week's paper—I hope you saved it and will send it in. Please write again soon.

Geneseo, Kansas,
May 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending my lessons in No. 2 and 3. I have been busy and hadn't time to send them in earlier. Please excuse me for being late. I hope they are not too late, are they? Your niece,
Sarah Crowl.

Dear Sarah: No, it's not too late for your lessons—I'll send them to your Junior Instructor at once. How ever, next time try to send them in a little earlier. Your papers look very neat and well written, too. Write us soon and tell us how you're enjoying your vacation.

Scranton, Kansas,
Williamsburg, Kansas,
April 25, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I want to join the club. I see three letters from Williamsburg. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. Please send me the lessons. I will try to

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE.
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. 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, part. Inquire, John Black Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

First 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; 500 \$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, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Roma, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, Postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 500 \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50.
Pepper Mossed and Labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, Postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50.
Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants Postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000 \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Full count prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.
Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Red Pol Bull nineteen and nine months old. G. S. Duncan, Belleville, Kansas. Rt. No. 4.

FOR SALE—Certified Pink Kadir, germination 95%, \$1.25 bu. at bin. Sacked 100 lbs and over 2 1/2 cents. J. F. Kormarek, Bavaria, Box 30.

REGISTERED GREYHOUNDS, Track and coursing dogs—G. W. Betterston, 208 N. Des Moines, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Baldwin and Gleaner Combines. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kans.

Hedge and Catalpa posts for sale, carload. Box 708, Winfield, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS

See M. E. Greenwood, at Carlton, Kansas for your Farmers Union insurance of all kinds.

get them in. Send me the pin, too. My school was out April 18th. Well, I will close. Yours truly,
Eloise Davis.

Dear Eloise: I'm glad you've decided to join our Club—why don't you Williamsburg Junior Co-operators have a meeting and learn to know each other this summer? The lessons are printed in the paper, once each month, usually. Yes, indeed, I'll send your book and pin next week. Have a good time this vacation—but don't forget to write us occasionally.

Aunt Patience

April 30, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I wrote in for you to send a book and a pin. I am writing my letter in the paper. I am writing to tell you that you spelled my last name wrong. You spelled it Mooy and it is James Nicolay. Sincerely yours,
James Nicolay.

Dear James: I'm so sorry I made a mistake in spelling your name. I'll see that it is corrected before we publish our June list of members. But if my mistake caused you to write me—I can't be so awfully sorry, for I like to hear from you so much! Did you like your pin and book? You liked our lesson last week, I know. Be sure to study it carefully.

This is not the Kansas I had pictured. I had thought it would be flat and dull.

With endless fields of waving wheat and corn—A snug complacent housewife Furnishing the world with bread. Instead—These rolling hills delight me, Patterned as they are With fields of varied green, And warm brown earth. Upturned to greet the sky, And every little pond and stream With gracious trees To shield it from the thirsty sun. Why didn't someone tell me? No, I'm really glad For this surprise—This unexpected beauty That lies everywhere In this Kansas.

Camille Waggaman Brown.

RECIPES UTILIZE DRIED FRUITS

Half and Half Pie

1 1/2 cups peaches,
1 1/2 cups rhubarb cubes,
1/2 cup peach liquid,
1 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon flour,
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon,
1/4 teaspoon salt,
1 tablespoon butter.

Wash peaches in hot water, boil ten minutes, drain, cut in halves and lay in the bottom of pastry-lined pie tin. Add rhubarb, sugar, flour, salt and cinnamon mixed together. Dot top with butter. Wet edges of lower crust, cover with top crust and bake forty minutes in a hot oven until edges brown and then reduce temperature to finish baking.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

There was a child who went forth and what that child saw became a range of him for a moment, for an hour, or for endless cycles of years.—Walt Whitman.

Anyone who can brood chicks successfully can raise turkeys. The same methods of feeding can be used; the same methods of sanitation can be followed; and the same equipment that works with chicks can be used with turkeys.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. E. Huff, Pres., Salina, Kansas
Joe Atkins, Vice-Pres., Salina, Kansas
Westington Springs, South Dakota
Jas. O'Shea, Sec., Roberts, Montana

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. C. Talbot, Chm., Jamestown, N. Dak.
A. Chambers, El Reno, Okla.
Chas. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
T. E. Howard, Denver, Colo.
E. H. Gates, Dorr, Kansas

KANSAS OFFICERS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas
W. E. Lamberton, Vice-Pres., Fairview, Kan.
M. Kinney, Sec.-Treas., Salina, Kansas
H. B. Whitaker, Conductor, Emporia, Kan.
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Rex Lear, Stafford, Kansas
C. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas
H. B. Whitaker, Emporia, Kansas
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas
R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg, Kansas

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1147 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

400-3-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Room 203 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Auditing Association

Room 201 Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn Salina.

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas
Room 203 Farmers Union Bldg.

Farmers Union Managers Association

President
T. C. Belden
Secretary

Apricot Pudding

1/2 pound dried apricots,
Cinnamon toast,
1/2 cup sugar,
3 egg meringue.

Soak the apricots overnight. Stew until tender and add the sugar, range squares of cinnamon toast in range bottom and around the sides of a pudding dish. Pour in the boiling hot apricots, cover the dish so that no steam can escape and cool gradually. Chill and cover the top with meringue.

PAGE FOUR

C. OF C. DISOWNS ITS INFANT CAPPER AFFIRMS

(continued from page 1)
time. That is what it will mean if the congress heads the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last week.

"Because the problem has got to be solved, not only in the interest of the farmer but of the country as a whole. One of the underlying causes of the recent slump in business and consequent unemployment and distress, is the loss in purchasing power of the nearly one-third of population dependent upon agriculture for their living.

His Credit's Getting Thin
"It looked for a few years after the postwar deflation as if the rest of the country could go on prospering indefinitely while agriculture was operating at a steady loss. The farmer sustained his buying power by borrowing. He is about borrowed out, and his buying power pretty much limited to his day to day and hand to mouth needs.

"Business has discovered—the discovery was largely forced upon it through organized labor and certain economic forces—that it can sell more goods to well paid and prosperous workmen than it can to underpaid workmen making just barely enough to buy the bare necessities of life.

Income Ratio Cut by Half
"Business on the scale this country has come to know does not prosper on the sale of necessities for today alone. It depends upon sale of comforts and luxuries and of permanent improvements for the future.

"Before the war period agriculture never received less than one-fifth of the annual income of the United States as a whole. Since the postwar deflation it has been getting around one-tenth of the annual income.

From a Purely Business Viewpoint
"Purely from a business viewpoint, it will pay the country—manufacturer, merchant, banker, transportation, and labor—to put agriculture on a paying basis. Adjust our economic structure so that the farmer has purchasing power, and you will have added a tremendously big market for the products of the industrial sections of this country. To my mind the farmers of this country offer a potential market for American-made goods as large as, at least, as much as the foreign markets we are trying to capture.

"That is one of the reasons I say the action of the Chamber of Commerce was not only unfair, but unfortunate. If the only way out of this country was to repeal the working plan of the farm act, they should at least suggest a better one—and they might remember this is their own plan, not the farmers, nor the congress' plan.—Topeka Sunday Capital.

E. G. SCHIEFFELBUSCH GIVES ENTERTAINING TALK OVER WIBW

(Continued on page one)
pense entailed. This \$2.00 expense for membership is insignificant when one considers that the association pays the legitimate market prices to the producer and that every cent of profit above the setting up of reasonable reserves is paid back to the member in proportion to the amount of products he delivers. We are proud to say that the association has been able to pay interest on its stock and patronage dividends have amounted to really substantial sums per year to our largest producers.

The \$4.75 which is required to become a member of the Farmers Union is a very small item when one considers the advantage the farmer receives when joining the organization. He not only is eligible to membership in our Produce Association but he is in line for membership in any of our local business institutions throughout the State and is entitled to membership and benefits from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Farmers Union Insurance Company (both property and life) beside the Union's local, state and business meetings with their social and educational programs. Then, too, if one is a member of the Farmers Union and a stockholder in its business institutions, he has a voice and vote and is eligible to hold any position in the organization from doorkeeper in a local union to the National Presidency.

There is another reason why we are inviting farmers to become members of our organization. The spirit of cooperation is in the air. We have now a National Marketing Act being administered through the Federal Farm Board. Our Government is asking—more, it is urging—every farmer in the United States to become a member of some cooperative organization. It is rapidly forming National Agencies for the sale of farm commodities. President Legge of the Farm Board says "the next move is the farmers'." The Farmers Union is rapidly casting its fortunes with the efforts of the Farm Board. There are several excellent farm organizations in Kansas all doing good work and we are glad to be able to say that a kindly feeling exists among all of them but we take the privilege to say at this time that if there is any farmer listening to this broadcast who is not a member of a farm organization, we again cordially invite you to become a member of the Farmers Union, believing that its program is broad enough to meet your social, educational and marketing needs.

E. F. Schieffelbusch, Pres.,
(Sheef' el bush)
Farmers Union Cooperative
Produce & Creamery Assn.

PEACE

A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick or the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

HAS THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD FAILED IS THE QUESTION

(continued from page 1)
against the United States, for Canada exports about two and one-half times as much wheat as we do. It was North American wheat that Europe sought to ostracize. Probably, therefore, much the same efforts to curtail the demand for wheat would have been taken anyhow, with, probably, much the same results.

If that be true, it is the judgment of unbiased market experts that the drop in price of wheat would have been much more drastic had the Farm Board not stepped in with buying orders, for the almost unlimited buying power back of these orders was a threat of what might happen should bears again begin operating for bottom prices. True, with lower prices, wheat speculators carrying lines of wheat purchased at high prices would have lost more heavily, and many a farmer would have chortled, "Serves 'em right!" But a vast deal of grain was stored on the farms. That wheat, too, would have had to be marketed at the low prices which would have followed an energetic bear movement—perhaps financed by foreign buyers.

The announced purpose of the Federal Farm Board Act is to bring about "orderly marketing." It has been assumed by many that this term refers to the orderly month-by-month distribution of each year's crop so that the farmer who sells in August or April will receive practically the same money for his crop, carrying charges, of course, being taken into consideration.

Farm Board Seeks a Broader Stabilization

But there is another and broader sense in which the marketing of such staple crops as wheat and cotton can be made more orderly. Several of the recent statements made by Farm Board members show that they are working toward a plan which will make for orderly marketing on the broader basis of keeping the nation supplied with these staples at prices which are at no time so high as to create a consumer resentment, nor so low as to wipe out profits for the producer. In order to accomplish this, the Board must work toward controlled production and toward a more closely controlled surplus which may be used as a balance wheel for domestic prices.

One political aspect of the Farm Board problem is often overlooked. The producers of agricultural staples are decidedly in the minority when it comes to counting votes. The consumers are in the majority. Any policy which is to have long-term success must appeal to the consumers as fair, and they obviously won't stand for very much of an increase in living costs.

It Is Studying Production Costs
The Farm Board is said to have set in motion machinery for a thorough study of the costs of production of staple crops. It is interested, not only in what wheat can be raised for under the most favorable circumstances, or on the other hand, what it costs a small farmer under unfavorable circumstances to grow a bushel of wheat. It is seeking, rather, for data on production cost for all classes of farms.

We all know that there are these differences in costs, and that the higher the price that wheat commands, the more acre there are on which it can be profitably grown. There is, clearly, a price at which the average wheat crop required for domestic consumption within the United States will all show a profit if grown only on land that is reasonably well adapted to this crop.

Domestic Needs to Be Supplied From "Fair Cost" Farms

It is a difficult matter to work out just what that price should be, for conditions are constantly changing. Improved methods of wheat culture are constantly being adopted, and the weather comes in to complicate the story. Knowing, however, how much wheat can be grown at each of these different standards of cost, it will not be impossible to decide on what maximum cost—and therefore what price—is fair to both to the producers and to the consumers. All land for which the cost of production for wheat is greater than normal, must be considered submarginal land, in so far as the raising of wheat is considered, and if no more than this normal price can be expected, its owners will automatically drop wheat for other crops or put their land into other uses.

The Balance-Wheel Surplus
As a necessary corollary to this plan, there must be a sufficient inventory under control to make up for deficits when the weather proves generally unfavorable. This inventory must also absorb the surplus when the weather proves above average in the favor it shows the wheat grower. A very finely balanced situation, it is true, but not impossible if the problem is attacked with the same intelligence and fairness as control the policies of the steel producers, for example.

The Board Has "Butted In" on Business
One other mistake is being charged against the Farm Board—that it has been busily putting more "Government in business." There is a lot to be said for and against that claim. Remember the political situation under which the Board has had to work. Congress passed a law giving exceedingly great power—unwise power—as the future is likely to demonstrate. Having created the law and having set up a Board to put it into effect, what was more natural than that the politicians who sponsored this, that and the other grant of power to the Board, should be anxious to see these powers exercised. There has been constant political interference, therefore, on the part of the men who were in a very true sense the employers to whom the Farm Board had to report, and we all know what happens when a fellow doesn't give some attention to what his boss suggests.

The farm organizations have also been difficult to handle. Farm organizations of a very wide variety of functions had all been promised help. The Board was no sooner organized than these organizations came, each with its pet projects, importuning

help. Time for the establishment of sound policies could not be taken for many of the requests were put before the Board as emergencies that had to be met at once.

Permanent Policies Not Yet Declared
Under these circumstances, it is little to be wondered at that many decisions were made which hindsight has shown to be wrong. The Board wisely took this precaution, however, almost from the first. It emphasized time and again that the decisions it was making were not to be considered precedents for the future—that permanent policies could only be laid down after a certain amount of experimentation, and that it asked to be judged on the basis of years of results rather than on the snap decisions the circumstances seemed to compel.

Now, as a result of some of these decisions, we are confronted with well-established cases where private businesses have suffered because of what seems, in some cases at least, to have been undue support of their co-operative competitors. In one case, a co-operative has based its plea for members on an alleged promise from the Board of funds with which to establish an extensive co-operative buying organization through which the farmers would get everything they needed.

Also there is no question of doubt about the curtailment of private grain buyers who could not get any business as long as the Government-aided organizations were paying more than the market price for wheat. There has been a certain bias toward the Farm Board's attitude to the privately financed grain trade which has not helped the situation either.

The Board Asks Time
Trying to survey the entire situation impartially, however, we feel that private businesses are making too much of acts which they are warranted in considering representations of the permanent policies of the Farm Board. That there will be hardships worked on some private traders seems almost inevitable, for the Board was commissioned to encourage the establishment of co-operative distributing organizations, farmer owned, to take the place of privately owned organizations.

Lessons the Year Has Taught
Summing up, the "mistakes" which the Federal Farm Board has made during these first months of its existence will perhaps prove, in the long view, to have been as inexpensive a means of education as the agricultural and business community has had a right to expect.

At least, old lesson that prices cannot be fixed without consideration of world conditions has been emphatically brought home. Thus the agricultural world has been the better prepared to accept the old, old lesson that only fair profits be assured.

Another lesson which these recent events have taught—though how effectively it has been learned is a question—is that political interference brings trouble. It is interesting to see what may be involved in a drastic application of the new law. They have been aroused to vigorous protest—perhaps too vigorous to be diplomatic—but are now awake to the danger of some of the actions they have been—seems to be growing a body of policies which are economically sound, but which will take years in their introduction. Some real progress seems also to have been made in organizing the farm community for co-operative efforts in handling mutual tasks.

Long-Term Orderly Marketing Seems Nearer

Out of the actions of the Board—confused and apparently haphazard as some of these actions have been—seems to be growing a body of policies which are economically sound, but which will take years in their introduction. Some real progress seems also to have been made in organizing the farm community for co-operative efforts in handling mutual tasks.

In short, out of the year's experiments and trials seems to be growing up a force which, if this progress continues, can stand up to the pressure of much the same relation as the executive committee of a trade association does toward its members. None are compelled to follow the implications of the facts that the association uncovers, but they find it wise to do so.

Policies thus worked out can mean much for all our people, and not for the farmers alone. Stabilized agriculture, with, where possible, surpluses in storage to serve as balance wheels between supply and demand will help to stabilize prices. More than this, however, stabilized agriculture, always enjoying in the aggregate a fair degree of prosperity, will help to stabilize national consumer demand. Put farm buying power on a steady even, upward trend and you have done much to assure steady employment for manufacturer, miner, railroad man, and merchant.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COMES TO A HENRY GEORGE DISCIPLE AT MIDNIGHT IN A DREAM

We had been told that Thomas Jefferson was much opposed to a supreme court appointed by the president realizing that it was in the interests of the aristocracy of the day. Now for the first time so far as I know an out spoken attack has been made by members of congress upon the act of our supreme court. Charges have been made that President Hoover has appointed one to serve in this court who has a record that shows him to be prejudiced in favor of "The Haves" and against the "Have Nots." Some say this was a very wise move over the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes to succeed Judge Taft as a member of the supreme bench of these United States of America. So great an impression was made upon the writer that it resulted in a vision or a dream.

Thomas Jefferson appeared at midnight at my bedside and proceeded to talk in a serious but kindly voice of the failure of democracy and the danger of a return to the rule of those who revered his memory and work here on earth. Jefferson feared the fate of the common people who were being oppressed by the concentration of wealth and land monopoly by a

political dictatorship on the part of millionaires and multi-millionaires. "You must establish a new democracy or perish" were his words to me. Continuing he said, "It is no time to argue over the size and strength of armies, you must learn the ways of peace, as the knowledge of new death dealing powers enable a few men to destroy whole cities and armies. Invention, progress in the arts and science of war is far greater than in any other of your human activities. You are at the parting of the way and must install a true government of Democracy, both economic and political, or a destructive war is unavoidable." What must we do to be saved I asked this kind but stern personage whom I easily recognized as Jefferson. "Go tell the people they must elect the members of the supreme court for short terms only. You must remove the patronage and appointative system from your government, you must elect a government that will give you a government that serves the people not as a master but rather as a servant of the people. A government not from above but one from the bottom upward. You can learn much from the revolts from oppression in other countries, where they have had a rule from above as now exists in your country. Purify in politics can only come from the election of officers especially that of your supreme court. A famous Kansas senator, John J. Pendergast, declared "Purity in politics, once declared, 'Purity in politics, once declared'." Another of your brilliant Kansas senators, J. R. Burton, declared "the president through his power of appointments had a greater power than any King or Paganism from the fronton of St. Louis county he very plainly told you of the political aristocracy in Washington and that nearly all of the members of congress were mere figure heads, five of the appointative system. He declared that the president could ruin the legislator's standing in his home country by taking from him the right to appoint postmasters and other officers. Jefferson declared we must decentralize our government, we must have a true democracy or a rule of the people. Many of the old school democrats would gladly follow and support a party that would champion Jeffersonian democracy or a government for the working people under Roosevelt's leadership. He replied there was no radical or fundamental change proposed by this party in your government. There must be two amendments to the constitution, one the election of all public officers by the people, the other, abolish the "Terrible T's" Taxes and Tariffs. The great prophet, Henry George, who lived with you a century later than I have talked with me of the failure of democracy both economic and political and I have been permitted to come here only a short hour to give you a message of great importance which must be heeded or destruction of life and property will shortly occur. It is its upward march toward freedom and justice and to peace and plenty on earth and good will among men. No longer can labor's brow be oppressed by the "cross of gold," labor must be set free, land must be restored to the people by the collection of all economic rent instead of taxes. Tariffs must be abolished. The prophet, Henry George, has shown this great truth in Progress and Poverty and I warn you that officers must be elected, especially the supreme court, and I well knew when writing the constitution for the people. The crisis is upon you, monopoly of the means of production or land and capital is causing great unemployment. Machinery could stand still and the army of unemployed is increasing at the rate which will cause it to number not less than ten million within the next decade. You have educated your people and they will not submit to such oppression, you cannot have peace under the conditions prevailing and must take heed

of the message I am giving you. The crisis is upon you, monopoly is causing unemployment, this great army of workers forced to fold their hands and see their loved ones suffer for necessities with no production at all around cannot continue. The two simple changes in the constitution of the Federal Government is all that is needed to change all of this. I repeat again elect your officers, collect the economic rent of land in place of a tax and you will have a government of the people, you will set labor free, all the world will rejoice and follow. I must return from whence I came, go tell the people through the press of my visit and my message, urge all who cherish ideals of a rule for the people to spread the great reforms needed, continue your efforts toward causing the study of these questions in schools. Youth will make the change and remedy for increasing poverty with your increasing progress. I go now and leave you. Do not fail to give my message to those who regard my memory.

By W. H. Sikes, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD (continued from page 2)

here it might have been going on now. Q. Have you been getting this into shape personally?

A. This started years before I came with that sort of thing?

A. The Board can make recommendations but when it gets through they have to be referred back to Congress for action. Some of this referendum stuff I was talking about, all of which wouldn't follow in an independent agency, free to go and do as it pleased, to use income for whatever purpose it thought was useful.

Q. The milling group seems rather disposed to go along with you.

A. I think very much so. There is one question none of you has asked me which I expected you to. There have been stories the last few days of the Stabilization Corporation dumping grain abroad. You had it up here once before. It was denied. There was not a word of truth in it. But some enterprising grain man started it again. I have had it from three or four points.

Q. You are exporting wheat?

A. No. What is being exported is some bought at the seaboard, sold by regular exporters, what little there was of it, there wasn't much. I think Barnes himself handled one lot.

Q. It was sold at the world price?

A. It was sold at the market on the day it was sold. Not a bushel has been sold at any other price. The story came in yesterday that somebody is busy with it, but it is absolutely without foundation of fact.

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE
Where, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst Michael Bux, father of Brothers John Bux, Jr. and Herman Bux;
Now be it therefore resolved that we, members of Piquette Union Local 2151, of the Kansas Farmers Union herewith respectfully pay tribute to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Kansas Farmers Union herewith respectfully pay tribute to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it furthermore resolved that we cause copies of these resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be spread in the minutes of this Local and a copy printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

F. J. Lampe
W. L. Hagler
Henry Kipp
Committee

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Where, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst,

Mrs. Carrie Askew, wife of Brother John Askew, of Macksville, Kan.,
Therefore be it resolved that the members of Livingston Local No. 1934 have lost a neighbor and friend.

Be it further resolved that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sorrow.

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, the Kansas Union Farmer, St. John's News, County Capital, Macksville Enterprise.

Prize Winning Stock At A Bargain

Four Registered Percheron Stallions, one coming 2 years old, black, a grandson of Carnot, weight, 1850 pounds, price, \$300. Also coming 2-year old ready for service. One black and one grey. Will make better than ton horses. The right kind. Price \$200, each. Also one 3-year old Percheron Brood mare, black, at a bargain. Two young American saddie mares, the best of breeding, one in foal, choice \$200. Also one good 4-year old Jack, weight, 1100 pounds. Prompt every Registered, sound and right in way, and some of our show stock. Will pay expenses if not as represented. We are over stocked and must make room.

Riverside Stock Farm
Nemaha County, Seneca, Kansas
C. H. Wempe, Prop.

Make Money With Rabbits
GROWING INDUSTRIES TODAY.
WRITE FOR FREE INFORMATION
SHIP'S SMALL STOCK FARM
SALINA, KANSAS

SCALE BOOKS

Receipt Books, Remittance Books, Order Books, Check Books, Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Etc.
THE GLOBE IMPRINT
Salina, Kansas
111 S. Seventh

Be Assured of Satisfaction—

Ship your cream to the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery—Market prices paid—Honest weights and tests given—For further information, see your local station manager or write direct to the Kansas City Plant.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expenses in Postage and Labor.
WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

HAIL!

Have You Protected Your Crops Against

Hail

If Not, NOW is the Time

A Word in Time May Save You Dollars

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 Yards
Kansas City, Mo.

prise and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Maud Reynolds
Mrs. Harry Nell
Miss Ruth Waters
Committee

Farmers Union Managers Meeting at Kansas City, May 21-22.

PILE Disorders

Why suffer long of My Anus? method, a mild no loss of time except coming to my office, no hospital bills, if your case is accepted I GUARANTEE a cure.
Write for Free Booklet
DR. J. M. GAUME
Rectal Specialist
124 North Eighth
Salina, Kansas

Blackleg

You need not lose calves when for 12 cents per dose you can get **Blackleg Aggrasin** (Gov't licensed) from **PETERS**. Life immunity product. Your check for \$12 brings 100 doses. One 50-cent bottle contains 50 doses. Order from Peters, 1000 Broadway, New York City. Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Service for Every Animal.

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.

Be Assured of Satisfaction—

Ship your cream to the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery—Market prices paid—Honest weights and tests given—For further information, see your local station manager or write direct to the Kansas City Plant.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expenses in Postage and Labor.
WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

HAIL!

Have You Protected Your Crops Against

Hail

If Not, NOW is the Time

A Word in Time May Save You Dollars

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 Yards
Kansas City, Mo.

Success Poultry Feeds
with **HI-LACTIK YEAST** and **MINREL-DIET**
6 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

- 1 Contains Hi-Lactik Yeast Gluconated.
- 2 Contains Success Minrel-Diet.
- 3 Contains no Bran or Shorts.
- 4 Contains not to exceed 3% Crude Fibre.
- 5 Contains 24 Ingredients.
- 6 You can start feeding when Chicks are 24 to 30 hours old.

Chick Mash
Ostrich Mash
Turkey Mash
Baby Chick Scratch
Developing Scratch
Hen Scratch

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