

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931

NUMBER 32

TRANS-MISSOURI-KANSAS SHIPPERS' BOARD HAS MEETING

Proposed Rules of Procedure, Purposes and Objectives of the Agricultural Council of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board

Twentieth Regular and Fifth Annual Meeting in Kansas City Mo., March 21st

Preface

The Agricultural Council of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board is an organization recommended to the Executive Committee and approved by the members of the Board at its Twentieth Regular and Fifth Annual Meeting, Kansas City, Missouri, March 21, 1928, details of such recommendation and of approval appearing in the published proceedings of said meeting on file with the Secretary of the Board, 310 Kansas City Southern Building, Kansas City, Missouri. The organization of the Agricultural Council is consistent with the objectives of the Shippers' Advisory Board, particularly objective No. 2, reading as follows:

"To study production, markets, distribution and trade channels of the commodities produced in its territory with a view to effecting improvements in trade practices as related to transportation and to promoting a more even distribution of commodities, where practicable."

The rules of procedure, purpose and objectives shall be as follows:

Personnel of Council

1. The Council shall be composed of a President, a Vice President and an Executive Secretary, a State Chairman and Secretary of each respective state under the jurisdiction of this Board, and a representative from each of the agricultural organizations and such other business representatives as may be considered advisable. The General Chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board shall be an ex-officio member of the Council.
2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Executive Secretary and the Chairman of each State Unit, the President of the Agricultural Council to be President of the Executive Committee.
3. The Secretary of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board shall be the Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Council.
4. Vacancies will be filled by a majority vote of the members of the Council, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board.

Objects

5. To correlate the energies of the several Agricultural Committees of the Board.
6. To study and progress to conclusion plans and programs which in the opinion of the Council will improve (production) marketing and distribution of agricultural products.
7. To analyze and consider such plans and programs as may be submitted to the Board or to the Council direct involving marketing and distribution of agricultural products.
8. The Council shall be a part of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board and all the decisions of the Council together with copies of plans and programs involved shall be submitted to the Board through the Executive Committee for final decision.
9. The Executive Secretary, with the consent of the President, will issue calls for meetings, or, in his absence, the General Chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board may issue such calls. The President shall preside at meetings; in his absence the General Chairman shall preside.
10. In the absence of both President and General Chairman the Committee shall select a Chairman from among the members present.
11. Each of the State Units may call a meeting of their membership whenever in the conditions justify. All State Chairmen shall be authorized to submit to the Council for approval before submitting to the Board for final decision.
12. The Secretary will keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings.
13. The Secretary will, as conveniently as possible, have minutes of meetings printed, typewritten or mimeographed, furnishing a copy of same to each member of the Committee and a copy to the President and General Chairman of the Board and to the District Manager of the American Railway Association.
14. The regular meetings of the Council shall coincide with regular meetings of the Advisory Board and shall be held on the day first preceding the date of regular Board meetings. Call meetings will be held when in the judgment of the President conditions justify.
15. The Secretary shall, whenever practicable, mail to each member of the Council a program describing the purposes and objectives of the meeting, particularly in the case of special or call meetings.
16. Whenever a subject is to come up for consideration at a regular, special or call meeting, and where a member of the Council has received an expression of the subjects to be discussed at meetings, any member may express his opinions in writing, the same to be addressed to the President. His opinions shall be considered as a vote upon the subject of subjects to be discussed.
17. The term of office of the President shall be for one year when elected.

New Farm Board Head



James C. Stone, Kentucky, who succeeds Alexander Legge as Chairman of Federal Farm Board. Mr. Stone was formerly president of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association.

Chairman Stone will attend the convention of Kansas cooperative grain dealers in Hutchinson the week of March 23rd. Arrangements have been made for him to speak Wednesday. Plans have also been made for him to speak at a meeting in Topeka on Friday, March 27th.

REPORT ACTIVITIES OF FARM COMMITTEE

L. E. Webb, Legislative Representative of Comm. of Kansas Farm Organizations, Says Program Has Been a Success

Splendid Support Received from Farm Leaders and Members

Dear Co-operator: To some of you to whom I have already made a partial report on the activities of our committee during the past legislative session, a portion of this report will be a repetition of former reports. Our first action was to send a questionnaire to every member of the legislature asking him to indicate what farm organization he was affiliated with, if any. On receiving these replies, we made up a card index showing each member's party affiliation, occupation, and farm organization affiliations. This proved very helpful.

We next made up a series of suggestions on which all our organizations were in agreement. A copy of such suggestions were placed on each member's desk with a request that they be preserved for future reference.

We next mailed an invitation to every member, who indicated by his listed occupation or otherwise that he was interested in agriculture, to attend a luncheon as our guest. We were delighted that about seventy-five responded to our invitation. At this time Senator Hanson was chosen as chairman and your representative as secretary. Each Tuesday was designated as the date for the weekly luncheon, as the date for the weekly luncheon, as the date for the weekly luncheon, as the date for the weekly luncheon.

The secretary mailed each week a letter to each member whose presence was desired, giving an outline of the program and reminding him to be in attendance. We believe the luncheon idea was very advantageous to us in bringing our program to a somewhat successful conclusion.

We established a mailing list of one hundred and four newspapers and sent them comments which were used and seemingly appreciated by most of the papers on the list. Our work became so heavy that this was practically abandoned. Numerous radio addresses were given by Mr. Ward, Mr. Cogswell, and others over WIBW at Topeka and KGNO at Dodge City, in which the principal subject was that of needed legislation.

On our eleven recommendations the following action was taken: In our request for a more liberal co-operative law, we have, as a law today House Bill No. 309 which was prepared at the request of our members and introduced at our suggestion. This bill covered all the requirements our group believed necessary and was enacted into law without amendment.

Our warehouse request was carried for in Senate Bill No. 264. This bill was introduced on our request and as much as it was very voluminous, containing eighty-three sections, its passage we feel was almost entirely due to our recommendations. Senate Bill No. 33 is now a law and in brief prohibits the use of butter substitutes in any institution supported in whole or in part by taxation. We worked very diligently to secure the passage of this bill, having as opposition the packing house industry of Kansas City, the Chamber of Commerce of the same city, as well as the Kansas Live Stock Association. In the passage of this bill, we feel that we will increase the consumption of butter in Kansas one-half million pounds. Another butter substitute bill which we hoped to see enacted into a law was House Bill No. 625 which placed a license fee of \$1.00 on the dealer and 5c per pound on uncolored and 10c on colored butter substitutes. This bill was on the House calendar at the close of the session, but we were unable to secure a record vote on this.

House Bill No. 46 provided for the taxing of fraternities and sororities. This bill passed the house and was killed during the closing day of the session on the floor of the Senate in the committee of the whole after a very heated discussion.

Under Substitute House Bill No. 17, the term of office of the President shall be for one year when elected.

AN AMERICAN PRICE FOR AMERICAN WHEAT

With a Wheat Carry-over on the First of July, of Around 250 Millions of Bushels, and What Looks to Be a Bumper Crop for 1931. What Will the Price Be for the New Crop? And What Will the Farmers Do About it?

The Farm Board is out in an announcement that there will be no attempt to stabilize the 1931 crop of wheat. By the end of May, the Stabilization Corporation will own practically all of the wheat in the United States. This wheat will be in the terminal elevators and they will be mostly full. It looks as though it would be a physical impossibility for the Farm Board to keep on purchasing wheat at a price above the world market, if we continue to create the surplus.

Last year, when Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde made their tour of Kansas, preaching reduction of acreage, this paper criticized them quite severely, not so much for the thing they preached, but for the way they preached it.

Once there was a woman who had her husband arrested for beating her, she said, because she ate too much butter. Her husband, when he got on the stand, admitted that he beat her but he said it wasn't because of the amount of butter she ate, but the way the darned fool spread it.

We believe that if Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde had met the farmers of Kansas and told them that if they would do their part in reducing acreage, the Farm Board would do theirs, in taking care of any surplus which might arise, that the program of reduction of acreage would have been much farther along then it is at present.

We wonder how many Farmers Union members know that the National Constitution of the Farmers Union, in its preamble, Article Second, where it tells of the purpose of the Organization, says that one of its purposes is to systematize methods of production and distribution.

The Agricultural Marketing Act in its declaration of policy, says in paragraph four, that one of the means of bringing Agriculture back to an equality with other industries, is, by aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuation or depression in prices for the commodity.

European countries, which have been our customers for surplus wheat, have built high tariff walls and are paying bonuses to their own farmers, in order to bring their grain production up to the needs of their country.

Russia, with its government-owned farms, has started on a five-year program, to control the wheat markets of the world. One of the high government officials in Russia, not long ago, made the statement that at the end of their five-year program, which is now only three years ahead, they will be able to export seven or eight hundred million bushels of wheat. This is as much as our entire crop. If this is correct, we had just as well forget about any market for our surplus, for we will have lost, completely, the European market.

Argentina, Australia, and India, with their cheap labor and cheaper land, have been steadily increasing their wheat acreage. So it would seem that the only common sense thing for our farmers to do, would be to get back to a domestic market and then demand an American price for our American wheat.

This is exactly what other industries do at the present time. They are able to do this because of their highly efficient organization.

Many of our major industries this past year have been operating at less than fifty percent plant capacity. This has meant decreased earnings and in some instances, even losses. But it would have been suicide for these industries to operate their plants to full capacity when their market outlet was sharply curtailed.

At the present time we are raising an average of eight hundred million bushels of wheat each year. The people of the United States are only able to consume six hundred million. If six hundred million bushels of wheat would bring the farmers of this country more money than eight hundred million, why should we raise this surplus of two hundred million bushels?

From all over the wheat belt, stories are coming in of farmers agreeing to cut their acreage on next year's crop. In one meeting in particular, down in Texas, one hundred farmers present signed an agreement to reduce acreage from forty to fifty percent. Word is coming from the spring wheat territory that there is an organized move there this spring, to reduce wheat acreage.

We do not believe that much can be accomplished in these haphazard ways. If the farmers of this country were thoroughly organized, this question could be handled very easily.

The Farm Board, in a statement, says:

"We are convinced that Agriculture, as a whole, will never be on a profitable basis, until farmers, like those of other industries, adjust their output, both as to quantity and quality, to potential market requirements and, of course, at the same time, endeavor to expand and extend those markets. With six and one half million farm units, unorganized, and producing blindly, this cannot be accomplished, but with farmers organized and cooperatively minded, supplied with accurate market and crop outlook information, we believe it entirely possible that such can be brought about."

There is no question but that the farmers of Kansas are thinking about these matters. In the last two months, in over twenty meetings where we have been, this question of acreage reduction has been discussed and in most cases the farmers were very favorably inclined to this program.

It is only a question of organization.

A. M. Kinney.

NEW NAME FOR COLLEGE

Hays, Kan., Mar. 25.—A new name now designates the college that for 29 years has played an important part in the educational life of Kansas—Fort Hays Kansas State College. The bill giving this name in place of the Kansas State Teachers College of Hays was passed by the Legislature last week.

The reason for the change of names is this: Two years ago the college was made a member of the North Central Association. This puts it in the same class with the best of universities and colleges in the Mississippi valley. Therefore it is no longer strictly a teachers college. It is much more than a teachers college.

Of course, the teachers training work will be constantly improved as it has been in the past. The college now, however, grants degrees of B. S., A. B., M. S., and B. M., in addition to work in pre-medical, pre-engineering, and pre-law.

The college here was originally a branch of the teachers college at Emporia but in 1913 the school became separate and independent of the other state schools and was known as Fort Hays Kansas State Normal.

In 1923 the school became recognized as a four year college and the name was changed to Kansas State Teachers College of Hays.

The college has taken one more step forward and now goes by the name of Fort Hays State College. (Continued on page 2)

SAM H. THOMPSON TO FILL LEGGE VACANCY ON U. S. FARM BOARD

Illinois Stock and Grain Farmer, Head of American Bureau Federation, Active in Agricultural Affairs

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—(AP)—Sam H. Thompson, who owns a 500-acre farm in Illinois, today was appointed a member of the farm board to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alexander Legge.

The appointment was announced at the White House upon receipt of a telegram of acceptance. Thompson's commission was signed by President Hoover before he left on his Caribbean cruise.

Thompson has been an active farmer for years and has been identified with organizations seeking agricultural legislation.

At the time of his appointment he was serving his third two-year term as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The directors of that organization, meeting today in Chicago, accepted his resignation to permit him to take the new post and elected Edward O'Neal of Montgomery, Ala., to finish his unexpired term.

For the last six years, Thompson has been one of the most active proponents of national farm legislation. He supported the old McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill. In the 1928 campaign he urged the election of President Hoover.

Thompson was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1863. There, he first became identified with agriculture and engaged in livestock raising and grain farming.

Beginning with an 80-acre farm he had added to it until it now totals 600 acres. One of his sons is now farming it, under Thompson's general supervision.

He is now president of the Boardway bank, Quincy, Ill., a director of the Farmers' National Grain corporation, a subsidiary of the farm board and a director of the national livestock and meat board.

F. U. AUDITING ASSOCIATION STARTS TWO COUNTY AUDITS

SALINA, Kans., March 23.—The Farmers Union Auditing Association starts on two important audits this week—that of Wabunsee County and Saline County, it was announced at the local offices of the organization, today.

Mr. G. A. Stinson will have charge of the Wabunsee County audit and Mr. T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager Farmers Union Auditing Association, and Mr. John Dunn will audit the Saline County books.

CHANGES IN FARMERS UNION BROADCAST SCHEDULE

We are changing the time for the announcements to be read now from 6:30 to 6:45 a. m. to catch the audience that listens to the Sod Busters. The evening one is changed from 6:30 to 6:25 to catch the audience on the Shepherd of the Hills program. The Kansas City Livestock CND service is read at 11:45 and sponsored by the Farmers Union. The market flash is read at 12:25 p. m. each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

LIVESTOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS

Present Prices on All Classes of Meat Animals Are Lower Than Their Cost of Production, They State

Several Resolutions Adopted

The Livestock Advisory Committee has just submitted to the Federal Farm Board a report of a meeting held in Chicago, March 10 and 11, on call of the Board.

The Committee expressed the opinion that present prices on all classes of meat animals are lower than their cost of production.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: That the Federal Farm Board continue its policy of directing attention of the public to the low market prices of meats.

That the production of livestock is now fully equal to domestic demands and it is necessary that producers consider more carefully the regulation of production to accord with industrial conditions and market demands as presented by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

That the marketing of livestock, especially lambs and hogs, at a more uniform rate and when and as they reach a marketable condition is a policy which should be followed by producers throughout the country and this will assist in avoiding glut on the market.

That further assistance be given in the capitalization of regional credit corporations; that present facilities for extending credit to livestock men are reasonably adequate provided full cooperation by the Intermediate Credit Banks be given regional credit corporations affiliated with the National Livestock Marketing Association.

That the differential between wholesale and retail prices of meats has materially widened in recent years. With a view to securing benefits to consumer, producer and distributor, we urge the making, with the cooperation of the retail associations, of a comprehensive study of existing methods and possible improvements and economies in the distribution of meats.

In fairness to the American livestock men and the American consumers, any oleomargarine containing more than fifty percent of animal fats produced in this country should be free of tax, provided that it contains no imported oils or fats.

That the Federal Farm Board request the Department of Agriculture to continue to promote the development of the type of hog that most effectively meets consuming demand.

That the Federal Farm Board is to be commended for its service in cooperating with other governmental agencies to secure the most effective revision and administration of laws calculated to protect American farmers in their domestic markets on a parity with other industries.

That the question of trade standards for marketing of meats is one of the most important and urgent now facing the industry; and that the Federal Farm Board should encourage the study of this subject now being made by the joint committee representing the producing and packing industries. It is assumed that this conference committee will avail itself of the work that has been done on the subject by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The members of the Advisory Committee, which was established by the livestock cooperatives upon invitation of the Farm Board, are as follows:

Chas. A. Ewing, Chairman, President National Livestock Marketing Association, Decatur, Ill.
H. L. Kerkner, President, Texas Livestock Marketing Association, San Antonio, Texas.
E. F. Forbes, President and Manager, Western Cattle Marketing Association, San Francisco, Calif.
Harry G. Beale, Columbus, Ohio.
R. C. Gunn, Director of the National Livestock and Meat Board, and member of the Marketing Committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Buckingham, Iowa.
F. R. Marshall, Director of the National Livestock and Meat Board, and President of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.
William Whitfield Woods, President Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.

REX LEAR TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW

Rex Lear, State Manager for the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Iowa, will have charge of the regular weekly Farmers Union Hour, which will be broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, on Friday night, March 27th, at eight o'clock.

NORTHWEST SPRING WHEAT GROWERS CUT ACREAGE

A. W. Ricker, Editor F. U. Herald, St. Paul, Advises Abandonment of Our Unprofitable Surplus

Better to Harvest Some at a Profit, Than All at a Loss, He Declares

Editor Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Since my return from Kansas and the publication of my article in the Herald, "A Trip Through Kansas," I have received a number of interesting letters from our wheat growers in the Northwest. Some of the letters state that my description of the wheat area of Kansas was a revelation to them. They apparently just did not realize the size of Kansas and its capacity to grow wheat. It is hard for a person who has not traveled much to realize how big is the acreage covered by our United States and its immense natural resources. The average person has a very localized viewpoint.

Among the letters received here is one which came in this morning from Alexander, North Dakota. Alexander is in McKenzie County, near the Montana boundary line and close to the Missouri River. If we ignore state boundary lines, the territory around Alexander covering six counties in Montana and about twelve in North Dakota; constitutes the heart of the hard spring wheat area of the Missouri and Yellowstone Valleys. Valley in this case does not mean bottom land, but is a geographical term. The wheat is really raised on the upland benches of the territory named. Given a good crop, this territory is capable of producing 50,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat. Your readers will understand the feelings of this farmer from Alexander, whose letter reads:

Alexander, N. D., March 13, 1931.

"Dear Sir: With great interest we read the editorial 'A Trip Through Kansas' in the Herald of March 9th. We noted what you said about the wheat acreage of Kansas and the regret of the farmers that acreage hadn't been cut. I would suggest that you communicate with the head officials of the various farm organizations and have them urge their members to plow under from 20 to 30 percent of their wheat fields, as it would be more profitable to harvest the balance at a profit than all of it at such a tremendous loss as they will if all of it is harvested. Just because it has been seeded is no sign it need be harvested. On the question of what to do with the abandoned acreage, I would say, let it lie idle. What's the use of wearing out the soil and harvesting 30c wheat. We in the Northwest think nothing of the idle acres."

"Most farmers say they are going to make a substantial cut in wheat acreage from 20 to 30 percent, but if the Southwest retains their full acreage and harvests a normal crop, our cut will not affect the market much and we will still have to take 30c for the little we will have next fall. It seems to me it would be a very easy matter to convince those of their wheat fields would be the thing to do."

"Hoping you will consider this suggestion, I am, Yours truly, O. A. Gajewski."

It will be recalled that our spring wheat growers cut their acreage by the Northwest when planting time came last fall. Kansas wheat growers, however ignored good service and plunged into another almost full acreage crop.

Our folks expected that Kansas and Oklahoma would meet a cut made by the Northwest when planting time came last fall. Kansas wheat growers, however ignored good service and plunged into another almost full acreage crop.

We are going ahead here in the Northwest advising our farmers to make a further cut and we are pledging them that Kansas will meet the situation this fall.

We think the advice offered by our North Dakota farmer to the farmers of Kansas is good. If your bumper crop comes through your wheat growers would be displaying good sense if they do not cut it all. In our judgment it would be better to abandon a percentage of the crop than to cut it and clog the market with unsalable wheat.

Very truly yours, A. W. Ricker.

SECRETARY KINNEY HAS A BUSY WEEK

SALINA, Kans., March 25.—Secretary A. M. Kinney attended a Farmers Union meeting at Marquette on Monday night, March 23rd. Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24th and 25th, Mr. Kinney attended the meeting of the Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, which was held at the Hotel Greenwald, at Madison on Thursday, March 26th, and at the meeting of Anderson County at Springfield School House, four miles southeast of Garnett, on Saturday, March 28th.

THE INDICATOR

"What makes you think Bob won't be out of the hospital for a long time? Did you see his doctor?" "No, I saw his nurse."

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

A. M. Kinney, Editor and Manager
Mary Riley, Assistant Editor

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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 merely help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS
John Simpson, President.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
H. G. Keeney, Vice President.....Omaha, Nebraska
James J. O'Shea, Secretary.....Roberts, Montana

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Emil Becker.....Clarke, Nebraska
T. E. Howard.....Denver, Colorado
T. H. Everson.....Yankton, South Dakota
C. M. Rogers.....Indianola, Iowa
Fritz Schultze.....Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS
C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
W. P. Lamberton, Vice President.....Fairview, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Conductor.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper.....Logan, Kansas

DIRECTORS
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
J. C. Gregory.....Osborne, Kansas
Ross Palenka.....Alma, Kansas
Carl E. Clark.....McPherson, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1146 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—400-3-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308 Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Farmers Union Building, Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY—Room 311 Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION
C. B. Thow, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931

NATIONAL SECRETARY O'SHEA SAYS ORGANIZED MARKETING IS ONLY PROFITABLE METHOD

Finished a week in Old Kentucky.

Find that tobacco growers are just as impoverished as wheat growers or cotton growers. The farmers here produce the tobacco and deliver it and their job is finished. The speculators and organized buyers take it away from them for any old price they wish to pay. Met a guy named Terry here yesterday who produced and delivered 1748 pounds of tobacco and received the miserable sum of 3c per lb. This dark tobacco cost him 10c to produce.

About 250,000 farmers in Kentucky raising tobacco, about 250,000 individual auctioneers selling tobacco to four giant corporations who fix price and dominates the tobacco business. Every grower "doing his own business" which means doing no business, working overtime from his neck down, living usually in humble homes, with little conveniences, smothered with debts and mortgages, and an easy prey to the Big Four and innumerable little puppy dog exploiters on the side lines. One of the Big Four, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company made net earnings of nearly 33 million dollars in 1930. The Four must have combined profits of nearly 100 millions in a year of drought depression and distress among the growers generally.

Kentucky is a land of romance and traditions, of hospitality and good fellowship, of fertile fields and home lovers. Wonder if Stephen Foster who wrote that superb song, "My Old Kentucky Home" did not have one drop of Celtic blood?

Kentucky will and must build on a solid foundation, they must first organize themselves in a class group, restricting membership to farmers, they must educate themselves to collective marketing and purchasing through farmer owned and controlled agencies, they must develop their own leaders, executives, must always retain absolute control of their own business, which of course, includes marketing and purchasing as well as producing.

The Kentucky Farmers Union is advocating marketing contracts for tobacco, produce, wool and poultry products to secure volume control, bargaining power, cost of production, plus a reasonable profit, appealing to farmers to get away from chaotic, destructive individual selling and purchasing, and to do collectively in a sensible way what they never could do, or never will do individually. The individual way has been a most destructive idiotic way, the organized way is the accepted, universal, sensible and profitable way.

If 75 per cent of the tobacco growers would join a parent National class organization of their own, agree to deliver all of their commodity to their own auctioneer, they could bargain for price and do business sensibly and profitably.

By purchasing fertilizer and other materials in carlots they would save considerable money, and by patronizing Union Life, Property and Automobile Insurance companies, they would gradually build up financial reserves, and credit system of their own. So long as they sell at the other fellow's price, buy at the other fellow's price, nourish the old line system, they will themselves be undernourished, exploited and victimized by the tobacco ring.

Jimmi O'Shea, National Secretary.

CAN'T LIVE ON \$12,000 A YEAR

A Kansas grain dealer and miller says he was approached recently in regard to filling the place on the Federal Farm Board which is to be vacated soon by Sam R. McKelvie. Granting the truth of his statement, we will not attempt to say here what we think about putting a grain dealer on the board to look after the interests of farmers. But one of the interesting things in connection with this incident is that this grain dealer said he thought he could fill the position and would have no particular objection to it except that to could not live on \$12,000 a year. No doubt some Kansas farmers who have been told by grain dealers that the cooperative marketing method was too expensive, will be interested to learn that some of these people can not live on even \$12,000 a year. Looks as though the grain business in years past must have been fairly remunerative—Wheat Growers Journal.

TAXATION IN PROPORTION TO BENEFITS RECEIVED

There are a few who claim that the right principle of taxation is, that taxes should be appreciated in proportion to benefits received. This is theoretically correct, but practically impossible, except in the case of some special taxes, as will be noted in another article. But insofar as general taxation is concerned, the benefit theory will not work for two very good reasons.

1. Many people receive the benefits of government that are hardly able or wholly unable to pay the tax that provides those benefits. A poor farmer with a large family could hardly pay, in proportion to benefits received, the heavy tax necessary to support the school that educates his children. The poor must use bridges and roads, though they cannot pay the tax to construct them. Even the children of the washer woman are entitled to police protection, though their mother cannot pay the tax to support the police. The poor are entitled to the benefits of sanitation, health, and quarantine regulations, though they cannot pay the tax to maintain these regulations. The inmates of the charitable institutions of the state and of the counties receive great benefits, but are wholly unable to pay taxes in proportion to the benefits received.

2. Very often the benefits of government are different or impossible of apportionment. Under a property tax for roads, who (and how) would determine exactly the apportionment of benefits received by each owner (resident and nonresident) of every auto, wagon, truck, tractor, trailer, machine, and head of livestock that used the road, and including pedestrians? How difficult would it be to apportion the school tax in proportion to benefits received, direct and indirect. In proportion to benefits received, who would pay the cost of quarantine against small pox? Who could guess a year or so ahead who would catch the disease and who would not in case there were no quarantine? Who can determine today who will need police protection tomorrow or this year, and how much, so that the tax may be apportioned in proportion to benefits received?

Then when we consider the multitude of uses to which general tax money is put, we may see how difficult would be the problem of apportioning a tax for general purposes in accordance with benefits received. There is no way to measure past benefits received, in dollars and cents, much less future benefits. So taxes cannot be levied in proportion to benefits received except in the case of some special taxes.

So political economists have agreed to the principle of levying taxes in proportion to ability to pay. This is just, because those who have the greatest ability to pay, have in a general way received the greatest benefits of government. And there is a way to measure ability to pay—correct and easily applied—so that the tax can be quickly determined in money. That measure is net income. Hence we see why ability to pay and not benefits received, is the correct principle of taxation. John Frost.

OUR BENEVOLENT GRAIN EXCHANGES!

Quite an effort is now being made to enlarge upon the advantages of the grain exchanges to grain producers. These exchanges are now being pictured by their champions as benevolent institutions rendering an invaluable service to farmers as well as to elevator companies, grain dealers and flour millers.

The farmers of Western Canada are now being told because of the operations of the grain exchanges they get better prices for their grain. This is an entirely different story to what supporters of the grain exchanges tell consumers of bread in importing countries. At a public meeting in London, England, about a year ago, Lord Crawford, who served on the grain purchasing board for Great Britain during the world war, stated: "In my opinion, year in and year out, the gambling in the grain in Chicago probably tends to reduce the price to the consumer in England." He was supported in this statement by Sir Herbert Robson, the well-known London and Liverpool wheat trader, who is also a director of the Baltic exchange. Lord Crawford said further: "When a dozen grain merchants are in and out of the market nobody knows what is going on and people gamble and lost and Britain on the whole gets its grain cheaper as a consequence."

So in Western Canada farmers are told that they get more for their grain because of the operations of the grain exchanges while in England the people are told that they get their grain cheaper because of the operation of the grain exchanges. The crux of the question is as Lord Crawford so aptly put it: "Nobody knows what is going on."—U. F. A.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP

By John A. Simpson, President, National Farmers' Union

Wisconsin Meetings

Since my last letter I spent a week among the membership in Wisconsin, the State Official Family and Brother F. Schultze, Member of the National Board had billed eleven meetings and we made every one of them. The weather was beautiful, the crowds large and the interest very great. The Union in Wisconsin, so far as the state organization is concerned, is less than a year old, but it promises to come into the next national convention, right at the top of the list, in number of members. I never worked harder nor enjoyed a week more than this one with our new Brothers and Sisters in the State of Wisconsin.

Washington Conference

From the Wisconsin meetings I went to Washington, D. C., where I attended a conference of the progressive minded people of the United States. This conference was called by Senator George W. Norris, as chairman of a committee of forward looking Senators and Congressmen. I think there must have been about three hundred in attendance, about one hundred of whom are members of the House and Senate in the United States Congress. It was a step to draw us all closer together in a practical legislative program for the next congress and for a concerted movement to obtain concessions from both old parties in their 1932 national convention. Brother Milo Reno of Iowa and I represented the Farmer's Union. I feel that the conference was worth while.

Frazier Loan Plan

Senator Frazier of North Dakota, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate that provides for refinancing farm loans. It would have the government do this at a two and a half percent interest rate with one and a half percent to be paid on the principal each year. I think this figures the payment in full of a loan in a little less than twenty-five years and while the farmer is paying off the loan it is only costing him four percent for his payment on principal and interest.

While this is not the real cure for the ills of the farmer, such a law would be a real help in his struggle to save his farm from foreclosure. If this bill should become a law it would reduce what the farmers now have to pay in interest on farm mortgages each year, more than five hundred million dollars. It would also stretch the time of payment of principal out over so many years, that there would be thousands of farmers able to hold their farms while under the present five and ten year term, they are absolutely lost.

To you Editors of Farmer Union papers I am enclosing a copy of Senator Frazier's Bill, which I hope you will read if you have not already done so, and comment at length on it.

I am writing this Friday, March the 13th, just before embarking for Rome, Italy, where I am an official delegate from the United States in a world-wide wheat conference, that begins there March the 23rd. After the conference has concluded I shall study cooperatives in Denmark and Ireland, returning home about May 1st.

F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

After declining 25 to 50 cents Monday fat steers have reacted and regained practically all the loss. The medium and plainer kinds, in fact, are closing fully steady with last week while the better grades are around 25c lower. The bulk of the shortfed cattle are selling from \$7.75 to \$8.25 with a top of \$9.75. However, there were very few cattle here good enough this week to bring \$9 or better.

Fat cows and heifers were steady to 25c lower Monday, but since then they have sold a little higher from day to day, and are closing up for the week steady to 25c lower over last week. Bulk of the fed heifers are bringing from \$7 to \$7.50, with a practical top of \$8, although we sold one bunch of choice light weight heifers at \$8.50—the week's top. We also topped the market on mixed yearlings at \$9. Our cow market has held about steady for the week although the edge today is off on the better grades of heavy weights; the kind that had been bringing around \$6. Canners bringing \$2.75 to \$3. Cutters \$3.50 to \$4.25, with the bulk of the killing cows selling from \$4.50 to \$5.50 and a few odd head up to \$6.

Calf market is 50c to \$1.00 lower for the week, with practically all of

the decline shown on veals. The most of our good veals are bringing from \$7 down, with strictly fancy ones up to \$8. An unusual situation right now is that medium and heavyweight killing calves are selling as fully as much per pound as veals.

Herewith are listed some of the cattle sales in the Farmers Union pens this week:

(Steer Alley)	
W. H. Pierson, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas, Steers.....	1254 8.25
Joseph Hemme, Jefferson Co., Kansas, 20 steers.....	1321 8.15
L. J. Lewis, Osage Co., Kansas, 34 steers.....	1033 8.10
C. F. Barkley, Douglass Co., Kansas, Load Steers.....	1140 8.00
H. H. Parry, Coffey Co., Kansas, Steers.....	930 8.00
F. G. Downing, Beaver City, Neb., Load steers.....	998 7.75
C. A. Martz, Bates Co., Missouri, Steers.....	840 7.75
R. Schoeller, Phillips Co., Kansas, Steers.....	1148 7.50
Gus Gallisinni, Ft. Morgan, Colorado, Steers.....	1125 7.50
Elmer Clark, Neosho Co., Kansas, Steers.....	1144 7.25
J. J. Klenda Marlon Co., Kansas, Load steers.....	1000 7.00
H. Thompson, Republic Co., Kansas, Steers.....	1080 7.00
Jewell & Brant, Ft. Morgan, Colorado, 3 loads steers.....	943 7.00
Emil Stroede, Ellsworth Co., Kansas, Stock steers.....	420 6.85
(Butcher Alley)	
Moyer Bros., Dickinson Co., Kansas, Load yearlings.....	708 9.00
Purl Young, Osage Co., Kansas, Baby heaves.....	682 8.50
Paul Hoesch, Hunley, Nebraska, Heifers.....	600 8.25
J. W. Davis, Chester, Nebraska, Yearlings.....	699 8.00
Oberle Bros., Osage Co., Kansas, 26 yearlings.....	830 8.00
Gus Bros., Osage Co., Kansas, 15 yearlings.....	672 8.00
Geo. W. Pray, Dickinson Co., Kansas, Baby heaves.....	615 8.00
J. W. Davis, Chester, Nebraska, Heifers.....	680 7.60
Paul Hoesch Hunley, Nebraska, Car yearlings.....	753 7.55
Edward Stegeman, Dickinson Co., Kansas, 69 heifers.....	675 7.25
Albert Bostock, Ayr, Nebraska, 38 yearlings.....	748 7.40
C. A. Martz, Bates Co., Kansas, Missouri, Heifers.....	861 7.10
Elmer Anderson, Republic Co., Kansas, Heifers.....	760 7.00
Emil Moore, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Heifers.....	823 7.00
Ernest Seifert, Saline Co. Kansas, 25 heifers.....	840 6.65
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kansas, Cows and heifers.....	1102 6.00
Emil Stroede, Ellsworth Co., Kansas, Stock heifers.....	420 5.50

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

The following are the dates and meeting places for the next series of agents' meetings:

Thursday, April 2nd, Erie, I. O. O. F. Hall.
Friday, April 3rd, Ottawa, North American Hotel.
Tuesday, April 7th, Osborne, Osborne County Farmers Union.
Wednesday, April 8th, Norton, Court House.
Thursday, April 9th, Oakley, Kaufman Hotel.
Tuesday, April 14th, Clay Center, (Meeting place in next week's issue).
Wednesday, April 15th, Holton, City Hotel.
Thursday, April 16th, Strong City, Ryan Hotel.
Tuesday, April 21st, LaCrosse, Commodore Hotel.
Wednesday, April 22nd, Stafford, Directors' Room, Farmers Bank.
Thursday, April 23rd, Wichita, Broadway Hotel.
Wednesday, April 29th, Salina, Insurance office.
All these meetings will begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and will continue through until three or four o'clock in the afternoon. We will furnish lunch at noon and hope that every agent will enjoy at least one meal with us during this series of meetings.

We wish every agent would bring his rate book and automobile manual if he has one and any question that is bothering him. We will have our troubles along with us and will see if each side can make an even trade. We are printing a financial statement of the fire company this week.

FIRE COMPANY Comparative Statement

Members:	
December 31, 1929.....	15064
December 31, 1930.....	15334
Gain.....	270
Admitted Assets:	
December 31, 1929.....	\$270,966.60
December 31, 1930.....	279,645.20
Gain.....	\$ 8,678.60
FINANCIAL STATEMENT:	
Assets:	
Mortgage Loans.....	\$133,227.79
Bonds.....	33,400.00
Warrants.....	1,835.00
Cash in banks.....	17,223.73
Real Estate.....	86,664.79
Accounts receivable.....	6,732.93
Jobbing Ass'n stock.....	569.97
All other assets.....	\$279,654.20
Premium Notes.....	4,338.30
Total Assets.....	\$363,792.95
Liabilities:	
Unadjusted Losses.....	\$ 3,886.60
Current Bills.....	881.43
Legal Reserve.....	276,671.75
Surplus.....	\$280,889.73
Total Liabilities.....	\$280,889.73

TRANS-MISSOURI KANSAS SHIPPERS BOARD MEETS

(continued from page 1)
his successor shall be elected from the membership of the Council. At each annual meeting, the retiring President automatically becomes an honorary member of the Council. This suggestion is made so that the incoming President will be fully informed and have a clear vision of the background of the work of the Council.

18. A majority of members present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

NEW NAME FOR COLLEGE

(continued from page 1)
The new name of this college means a great deal to western Kansas. The young men and women of the western half of the state are now in a position where they can secure their educational needs without going to a state university or similar institution because Fort Hays Kansas State College now gives the same degree as would be obtained elsewhere and the courses offered are practically the same.

FACTS OF INTEREST

Fish as Candles? Certainly, some of them, sometimes. Oulachons, small oily fish taken in British Columbia waters, are also known as "candle-fish" a name derived from the fact that Indians sometimes dry them and use them as candles.

Canada's Poultry Industry Forges Ahead
Canada's poultry industry is one of the phases of agricultural activity which is forging steadily ahead. The

poultry population of hens and chickens for 1930 numbered 56,247,000. This represents an increase of one million birds over 1929 and is in marked contrast with the total of 12,899,701 of 1891. Present indications are that Canada's poultry population for the present year will be practically five times what it was forty years ago.

A SHORT STORY

"I know the evidence is strongly against my innocence but I have \$50.00 to fight the case."
"As your attorney I assure you that you'll never go to prison with that amount of money."
"And he didn't—he went there broke."
—Pathfinder.

THE BLARNEY

Murphy had been careless in handling the blasting powder in the quarry and Duffy had been deputed to break the news gently to the widow.
"Mrs. Murphy," said he, "isn't it today the fellow calls for the weekly payment of Murphy's life insurance?"
"It is," answered Mrs. Murphy.
"Well, now, a word in your ear," said Duffy. "Sure ye can snap your fingers at the fellow today."

NOT SO CRAZY

Wife: If I should die, what would you do?
Hubby: I'd almost go crazy.
Wife: Would you marry again?
Hubby: No, I wouldn't go as crazy as that.—Pathfinder.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 2 cents a word per issue. If run a time 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 words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ELMO FARMERS UNION will receive sealed bids for their \$2,000 pusher elevator up to April 15th. The directors reserve the right to accept or reject any or all offers. Address F. L. Lockard, Secretary, Dillon, Kans.

PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Treated Seeds. Cabbage early name, Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copanahagan, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: \$30. 75c; \$30. 100c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 1500, \$4.50. Express Collect: 2500, \$12.48. Onions Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.35; 1,500, \$2.00. Express Collect: 2,000, \$4.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXAS-ARKANA, ARKANSAS.

PLANTS—Write for beautiful catalog of Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Lettuce and Pepper plants. Davis Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

RED CLOVER, \$10; Alfalfa, \$10; Alfalfa, \$8; White Sweet Clover, \$3.50; Timothy, \$4.50; Mixed Alfalfa and Timothy, \$5.50; Yellow Soy Beans, \$1.50; Sudan Grass \$3.40; Amber Cane, \$1.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. STANDARD SEED CO., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

THREE DIFFERENT VARIETIES Drouth Resistant Fragrant Pink, labeled and postpaid only twenty-five cents. Circular valuable information. Free. A. B. Kattamer, Macedon, New York.

BERMUDA ONION AND FROST-PROOF Cabbage Plants. 100-500, 1000-2,000 onions \$2.75. 5,000 Cabbage \$2.00. F. O. B. Tulsa, Okla. J. H. Sayle.

CAN SUPPLY ANYTHING in the Nursery Line at Prices to Meet Present Conditions. Twelve different kinds of Evergreens, Kansas grown. We Do Landscaping. If you have a job not less than \$20.00 will call at your Request and Nurseries. David Lindquist, Prop. (Member of Farmers Union). Give Plans, Free of Charge.—Lindborg

LUMBER

GOING TO BUILD? Will sell Consumers direct. Send list for delivered prices. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

ALFALFA SEED

Hardy Type Common Variety Per bushel \$6.50. \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.10. Grimm Variety Alfalfa Seed, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.80. Unimproved White Sweet Seed, \$1.50. Bulled or Scarified Clover Seed, \$1.50. \$1.40. Medium Red Clover, \$1.10. \$1.00. Alfalfa Seed, \$1.00. Bags Free. Write today for Samples. 40 Page Catalogue. Lowest Prices. All Kinds Farm and Garden Seeds.

KANSAS SEED CO., SALINA, KANS.

WHITE SEED CORN. Grown since 1892. Pink Kaffir. Charles Thomas, Zurich, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED Kansas or Utah grown, Hardy types \$7.00, \$3.00, \$1.00. Grimm variety Alfalfa, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.80. Sweet clover \$4.20, \$5.00; Alfalfa \$10.50. Red Clover, \$1.50 all per bushel of 60 pounds, bags free. Write for samples and prices on other farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kans.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the mother-in-law of our brother, Mr. Fred Beggs, we the members of the Salina Local No. 1028, wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved.
Marie Hobson
Pearl Flory
Vio Butell, Committee.

"OLEO" CONTENT

NOT FROM FARM

Now what is oleomargarine? How is it made? Does any man want to feed his children on it? Let's see.

Oleomargarines are made from skimmed milk, coconut oil, or tallow, and salt. The main ingredient is skimmed milk, which has no fat or life sustaining substances.

Now let's look into the other ingredients. Many margarines are advertised as "white meat of the coconut". Coconut oil such as used in "nut". Coconut oil is made from copra. Copra is dried coconut meat, but let us see the conditions of this stuff before it is refined.

Copra comes from the Philippine Islands. The coconuts fall from the trees, are broken open and the meat dried in heaps under tropical suns. This is called copra.

When dry, copra looks and smells like stable manure, or worse. When the stuff is ready for shipment, swarms of half naked Malays load it on ships, tramping it in the holds of the vessels with bare feet. An army of naked Malays sweats under tropical heat, tramping copra that is going to be made into the poor man's butter. Think of it!

When copra arrives at American oil mills, it is run out of the ships with conveyors. Generally it is piled up in the open air where it attracts millions of flies and looks exactly like piles of stable manure and smells a darned sight worse.

The compost is then ground and pressed between steam heated rollers. The raw oil is the most rancid and evil smelling thing in the world. Until recently it was used exclusively for soap grease. Scientists discovered ways of refining it. The process is simple. First, the oil is heated to

Junior Co-operators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Juniors—
At last we have the grades ready for you. It has been a long tedious task grading them, but a joyful one for all that, as I surely was delighted to find you had all done such good work.

The papers showed a thoroughness as well as masterfulness in handling the subjects assigned. I do not think to take the lessons as a whole that I ever had pupils in school do better work. I have the greatest faith, also, hope in the future of the Junior Cooperator movement if you will apply yourself in future as you have in the past to the task in hand.

Juniors, hold fast, do not drop out, and I doubt not that at the next convention a means will be found to better finance this department and that there will be those given charge who will give you a department far more interesting than we have been able to do just snatching the little time from other tasks to devote to this department.

Sincerely,
Junior Instructor.

THE GRADES

You will find that Fern Barrett and Kathleen Rudolph have tied for first place.

Albert Forslund second and Sarah Crowl third. They will each receive prizes with most lessons done.

Those coming in the next group did next highest number of lessons. The next group the next highest number of lessons.

Those in the fifth group are those who did four lessons or less.

I have not tried to arrange the names alphabetically nor highest in grade first as I came to them in the different groups. Juniors, if there is anything you think should be corrected please let me know.

There were a number of lessons without names signed. This is just too bad as I could not give some one proper credit, a fact for which I am very sorry.

Thanking you for work well done, I am your tired but happy Junior Instructor.

Fern Barrett—93.7.
Kathleen Rudolph—93.7.

Albert Forslund—94.
Sarah Crowl—92.3.
Mabel Forslund—90.
Pearl Hanson—95.
Opal Hanson—95.5.
Eleanor Hanson—96.

Harry Sanderson—92.2.
Helen Centiliver—92.2.
Theresa Weber—93.
Margaret McGowan—93.6.
Lella Leiva—90.4.
Marthella Snodgrass—92.4.

Kenneth Fink—93.5.
Mable Schmitz—93.7.
Carl Cornell—95.7.
Lela Seibert—93.2.
Irene Schellert—97.
Lela Seibert—93.2.
Lela Seibert—93.2.

Junior Rudolph—92.6.
Evelyn Schick—94.6.
Tabba Fabris—90.
Mary Churchbaugh—93.6.
Mary Holmes—97.
Alice Scott—97.6.
Opal Baldwin—93.6.
Violet Bus—96.
Nadine Prescott—93.6.

Betta McLucas—94.
Helen Heron—95.
Willis Heron—95.
Dorothy Sanderson—97.6.
Virginia Gabelman—92.6.
Maxine Snodgrass—90.6.

Blair Watkinson—97.5.
Evelyn Newell—95.
Archie Crowl—96.
Mable Brooks—92.5.
June Jones—92.4.
Geneva Dixon—93.6.
Arline Robertson—92.4.
Mina Jones—92.4.

Albert Herman—91.
Oran Travelet—97.
George Smerchek—96.
Clarence Hamm—92.
Clara Olson—96.
Katherine Toothacker—90.
Helen Weber—96.
Geraldine Spohn—96.

Mary Wells—97.
Robert Wells—97.
Helen Morris—94.7.
Grace Beaman—95.
August Linch—97.5.
Bermintha Miller—90.
Ruth Bronckow—95.

Jean Longhude—92.5.
Dale Grabner—95.
Irene Mather—95.
Bernice Wilhelm—90.
Mildred Ward—96.
Martha Forslund—98.
Norval DeWard—97.

Sue Shuffe—96.
Evelyn Mathies—90.
Ruth McCollin—90.
Florence Sanders—90.
Ida Rupp—95.
Leatha Miller—97.
Donald Miller—97.

Ralph Ruby—98.
Emma Toekelson—90.
Dean Settles—95.
Opal Weinhold—95.
Arnellia Schmidt—95.
Doris Brenn—95.
Ada Baldwin—90.

Trena Martin—90.
Maxine Ritters—95.
Evelyn Scott—96.
Edith McDuff—98.
Margaret Beeler—90.
Evelyn Kirtland—90.
LaVerne Panter—97.

Ruth Johnson—95.
Seyonhine Herman—97.
Charley Reed—95.
Tabba Seibert—97.
Blair Lilly—95.
Neva Hale—95.
Ida Rupp—95.

Halla Heddel—90.
Earl Bus—98.
Ada McCoy—95.
Maxine Wetmore—95.
Phyllis Crowe—90.
Mable Dietrich—92.
Russel Nickelson—90.

Anna Kern—90.
Geneva Dixon—95.
Mable Seibert—97.7.
Mable Seibert—97.7.
Mable Seibert—97.7.

Rydal, Kans., March 16, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the fourth grade at school. I am ten years old. My father and mother are members of the Farmers Union. I thought I would write and tell you that I wanted a book and a pin. I will study hard.
Your friend,
Junior Ames.

Argonia, Kans., March 2, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I'm some member, am I not? I haven't written you a scratch. I'm sure sorry I never got either of the two lessons in but we never had the right papers. They have been destroyed. I'm sure sorry but I'm writing an essay for this lesson. You know, I sure am forgetful. I told you to join my sister and never told you her name. It is Ida May. I wrote to my twin, but haven't received an answer. I hope to receive letters from more of the members. I am now corresponding with a girl in Scott City.
Well good-bye. Your niece,
Verena Segebart.

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 4, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Farmers Union Club. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is Feb. 10th. Please send me a book and pin.
So good-bye.
Yours truly,
Eugene Werth, Box 31.
Care of Jacob Randa.

McCracken, Kans., Mar. 4, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Farmers Union Club. I am 13 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is August 4th. Please send me a book and pin.
So good-bye.
Yours truly,
Celestina Randa.
Care of Jacob Randa.

Hill City, Kans., Mar. 16, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have received my book and pin and I thank you for it too. I wear my pin every day to school. My teacher's name is Miss Lottie Bird. This is her third year for us and I hope she teaches each year. There are three in our class. They are Richard Means, Beulah Beckley and I. My brother also received his book and pin. Well I guess I will send in my lessons soon. I will close because the clock struck 10.
Yours friend,
Cyrille Fountain.

Hays, Kans., Mar. 17, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: The weather is quite cool. It could be a little warmer but I guess it is good enough. Spring is coming. I got my book and pin and sure think it is nice. I thank you very much. My birthday is May 6th.
Your Junior Cooperator,
Marcus E. Pfeiffer.
R. F. D. No. 2, Box 14.

Williamsburg, Kans., Mar. 10, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: My sister wants me to join your club. Please send me a pin and a book. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Opal. I am 10 years old April 10. Have I a twin? We had our examinations today.
I will close. Yours truly,
Stanley Davis.

Schoenchen, Kans., Mar. 6, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you feeling? I am feeling well. This is my first letter I am writing to you. I would like to join this club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My birthday is January 15. Have I a twin? I am in the seventh grade. I will always send in my letters. Please send me a book and pin.
I'll have to close my letter, so good-bye.
Sincerely yours,
Marcella Dinges.
Care of Albert Dinges.

Rydal, Kans., Mar. 7, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How is the weather there? We just had a snow storm. We have lots of fun with our sled.
We moved last week, so we go to a new school.
My sister and I got our books and pins. But we didn't get our lessons and haven't seen any lessons in the paper.
We didn't know who to send the essay to, so I thought I would send it to you.
Yours truly,
Mabel Woodka.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 7, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to become a member of your club. I am in the third grade and ten years of age. My birthday is January 1st. For pets I have a dog, horse, a cat and a cow. The horse's name is Bird. The dog's name is Sheep. The cat's name is Spotty. I like school very much. Please send me a pin and book. I will try to send in my lessons.
Yours truly,
Richard Appelhaus.

Morland, Kans., Mar. 9, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Kansas Farmers Union Club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.
I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Star school. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Lula Nienmire.
Please send me a pin and book. I will send my lessons in all the time. I like your pin very much. So I will close.
Sincerely yours,
Milburga Rohr.

Osage City, Kans., Mar. 7, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my March lesson.
We are having a blizzard here. The snow is drifting. It is cold.
My birthday is September 12. Have I a twin?
Thanks for the pin. It sure is pretty. The notebook is nice too.
Well, I must close.
Yours friend,
Wilda Nichols.

Lacygne, Kans., Mar. 8, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: Received my book and pin. I think they are so pretty. Thank you.
I did not get my lessons. I thought you might have forgotten them. I am getting so anxious to see them.
Sincerely,
J. H. Neff.

Ladies' Auxiliary

Some good slogans are coming in which is encouraging. Keep sending them, let's make the judges earn their money looking them over.

This week we have the State President of the Auxiliary with us in a splendid article discussing: Our Part in the Regular Meetings of the Farmers Union Local.

I believe this subject might be discussed from several different angles. However, discussing it from different points of view might overlap subjects assigned to other members for consideration.

I choose to treat the subject from the one angle, supposing that the Auxiliary is an established fact and under the Local Ladies and complete cooperation has been established.

As most of the Ladies of the Local Auxiliary having been farm born and farm raised, it will hardly be necessary for me to call to your attention the fact that up to the present time on most farms there has been little if any effort to budget time because of seasons of rush time and seasons of slack time. There never has been definite hours for labor and definite hours for leisure or relaxation. Because of this condition peculiar to agriculture and because of the isolation under which the average farmer must live, he has very little time or opportunity for working in groups.

Therefore, when the average group of farmers meet for their regular meeting of the Local, in the majority of cases, the result is a little effort toward concerted action of any kind or arrangements for any very definite program. Pardon me if I overplay this word definite, as I feel that the farmer must be able to assert himself in a very positive way before he can hope to acquire a social nature. I feel that where a Ladies Auxiliary working in complete accord could be of benefit in the Local meetings. Time is an important factor, to begin on time and close on time that the company may get home at a reasonable hour is almost essential. Therefore, for the next meeting, a committee is appointed, some resolutions are adopted and various problems are discussed, but after going home in the majority of cases the committee works along under a great deal of isolation. Here the different committees may have time to discuss plans or programs, clip articles from the paper that would be of special interest and see that they are brought to the attention of the local and discuss social problems. In fact, a great lot of things would be done and in shape to be acted upon at the regular meeting of the Local without such action by the ladies of the Local in many instances would not find time for. The word Auxiliary means to help to assist to complete a task or to conclude with a complement to the Local and the entire mission of the Auxiliary is to complete or help to carry out the original plans of the Local Union, never to intrude into the foreground of the organization, but as the good wife is a complement to her husband, ever ready to help to complete and fulfill any program that he may map out, so I repeat that the Auxiliary can under the right conditions work very nicely for the good of the order.

Let me say again that in order for an Auxiliary to function at the highest efficiency it is absolutely necessary that the majority at least of the Local ladies be social at the Auxiliary. One way we can help is to make the Auxiliary so attractive that the ladies will want to join us.

The hostess invites friends who are friendly to the Auxiliary and makes them want to join, then their husbands will wake up and want to join the Union.

It is almost a calamity where most of the Local ladies remain outside the Auxiliary.

Past experience has painfully taught us that this condition has been the source of friction rather than to build.

We realize that any new thing must first be gotten across to the membership and this I believe would be a fine topic for future discussion. How can we best sell to the membership the thought that without the assistance of the organized women of the farm, Progressive Economic Equality with other groups can never be accomplished until every woman of the farm awakens to the fact that she has a definite place in the program of co-operation, as well as a duty to other groups of society. Social and Economic equality can never come to the farm homes.

The Farmer's Wife
Up in the morning at four o'clock An hour ahead of the Plymouth Rock; Breakfast to get the eggs to turn. A farmer's wife her salt does earn. Dishes to wash, the bread to set, The beds to make, rock the bassinet; The floor to sweep and then to mop, Keeps her going without a stop; Lunch to pack for kiddies three, Who skip away in childish glee; The baby to bathe, bread to knead, The carrots to hoe, the onions to weed, Butter to churn, a pie to bake; Hush! There! The baby's awake! Dinner to get for hungry men, Whose appetites thrive on oxygen; Spuds to peel, meat to fry, Gracious, how that dog does cry! Oh, well! Between the dawn and set- ting sun.

There should be time to get all done. The same old round, same work to do, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, too, It's a great old life, if one's got grit, For oftentimes you'll want to quit. MRS. DELLA GUFFEY, State President of Auxiliary.

Yes indeed "It's a great old life if one's got grit. For oftentimes you'll want to quit," but after all we can't quit, too much of the future welfare of our farm homes depends on how we do our part in this great movement. Next week we have another article from one of our capable members. Watch for it.

We thank Mrs. Guffey for her contribution this week. Come again, Mrs. Guffey. The future of the Auxiliary depends on the membership. Don't forget to send in your slogans. E. L. BULLARD.

Fontana, Kans., Mar. 6, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I received my book and pin. I sure think they are nice, thanks so much. I am in the fifth grade and had a birthday February 24, and I was 10. I weigh 77 pounds. I like school and in shape to be acted upon at the regular meeting of the Local without such action by the ladies of the Local in many instances would not find time for. The word Auxiliary means to help to assist to complete a task or to conclude with a complement to the Local and the entire mission of the Auxiliary is to complete or help to carry out the original plans of the Local Union, never to intrude into the foreground of the organization, but as the good wife is a complement to her husband, ever ready to help to complete and fulfill any program that he may map out, so I repeat that the Auxiliary can under the right conditions work very nicely for the good of the order.

Lebanon, Kans., March 19, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am sending in my lesson. In my last letter I didn't send in my birthday day so here it is. December 29. I am now 13 years old.

The weather is great here. I have only four more weeks of school left. Is my essay right or wrong? I didn't quite understand what we were to write about. I don't think I have the lesson quite right but is what I wrote.

Well, I can't think of anything else so will sign off.
Leroy Kildog.
P. S. I am writing on this paper because I haven't any other.

Schoenchen, Kansas
Nov. 18, 1931
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I am 12 years old. My birthday is May 18. Have I a twin? I have only one sister and she joined the club too. I go to the St. Anthony's school. My sister's name is Sister Agnes Joseph. I do enjoy to go to school. This is the second letter I am sending in. Please send me a book and pin. I will try and get in my lessons.

Yours truly,
Victor Dinges
Maple Hill Kans.
March 9, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the good old Farmers Union club. I will send my lessons in. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am ten years old. My birthday is Jan. 16. Have I a twin? I have three sisters and no brothers. Their names are Irma, seven years old; Elizabeth, four; and Lois two. Elizabeth had the infantile paralysis. I read about a little girl that was in the hospital with it. My letter is getting long, so will close.

A new member,
Mary Fanerback
P. S. I saw your membership roll. Please send my book and pin.

WOMEN IN BIG BUSINESS
Regina, Saskatchewan.—Are women capable of operating a big business? They have demonstrated that they



COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

BY
HOWARD A. COWDEN,
PRESIDENT

BULK STATION EQUIPMENT TO MORELAND, KANSAS

The Farmers Cooperative Elevator at Moreland, Kansas, recently started to operate a bulk oil station with the idea of making additional savings for their members. They have placed an order for complete Union bulk station equipment, and expect to install this new department very soon.

ENORMOUS MARKETING EXPENSE

It costs more to deliver gasoline from the refinery to the consumer than it costs to produce the gasoline at the refinery. Recent figures which have been issued indicate that this marketing cost is approximately twice the cost of production, and indicates that there is a tremendous waste in the marketing of petroleum products.

To eliminate this waste on the products they use is the chief reason that consumers operate their own Cooperative Oil Companies. The substantial savings they have been able to make indicate that they have been rendering themselves a very real service.

ANOTHER RECORD DAY

The Union Oil Company received orders for enough gasoline, kerosene and distillate one day last week to supply the average Cooperative Oil Company a whole year. The volume which the company is handling is showing a splendid increase. One of the reasons is because Union Certified has established a reputation to make satisfied customers.

LOCAL COOPERATIVES BENEFIT FROM COLLECTIVE BUYING

The Union Oil Company has just shipped a pool car of lubricating oils and greases to Clyde, Kansas. The carload was made up of orders from a number of Farmers Union Locals in that territory. By working together it was possible for them to get the benefit of the carload freight, and the carload price on their oil and grease. These savings represent a considerable sum of money, and means that by co-operating and buying their oil cheaper they are reducing the cost of producing their crops.

"REPEAT BUSINESS"

"We always are glad to get reports of the progress of the Union Oil Company," writes Norman Flora, secretary of the Cooperative Oil Company at Quinter, Kansas. He adds, "We are expecting to handle a much larger volume of business this year, than last."

The cooperative Oil Company at Quinter saved \$8,526.95 for their members, the first five and one-half months they operated. They are exclusive distributors of Union Certified, and as at other points it is proving to be a "repeat business getter," for them.

NEW COOPERATIVE OIL COMPANY AT GLEN ELDER, KANS.

The farmers in the Glen Elder, Kansas, territory will soon be buying gasoline and oil from themselves—they will be patronizing their own Cooperative Oil Company. The Union Oil Company is shipping them their bulk station equipment and it will be on the ground within the next few days.

A HINT

"My boy," said the business man to his son, "there are two things that are of vital necessity if you are to succeed in business."
"What are they, dad?"
"Honesty and sagacity."
"What is honesty?"
"Always—no matter what happens, nor how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"
"Never give it."—Montreal Star.

666

LIQUID or TABLETS
Cure Colds, Headaches, Fever
666 SALVE
CURES BABY'S COLD

LIVE STOCK

Be a REAL Farmers Union member and market your live stock through

YOUR OWN FIRM.

Your own organization naturally will do more for you than some one not interested in you. You get your part of the profits returned to you from the Farmers Union firm.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Protect Your Home and Other Property

AGAINST ALL HAZARDS

CALL THE NEAREST AGENT

of the

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies

of Kansas

Fire SALINA, KANSAS Wind
Lightning - Automobile - Mercantile - Hail

We Have a Complete Line of Stock and Poultry —Feeds—

For YOU to choose from. YOU get more for your money as well as a product that YOU can readily sell. YOU also get a Nationally Advertised Product that carries a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

YOU can depend on GOLD MEDAL "FARM-TESTED" FEEDS and GOLD MEDAL KITCHEN TESTED FLOUR. Ask for prices on GOLD MEDAL 32% Dairy Supplement and Special Booking prices on GOLD MEDAL ALL MASH CHICK RATION.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

1146 Board of Trade K. C., Mo.
916 United Life Building Branch Office Salina, Kansas 1004 Corby Building St. Joseph, Mo.



6446 Girls' Dress.

7028 Misses' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required 36 inches wide. Price 15c.

7028 Misses' Dress

Designed in Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 20 year size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For bow and belt of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required, cut crosswise. Bow of ribbon requires 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

