



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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MARKETING ACT IS A FIXTURE SAYS A. W. RICKER

Agricultural Vote Holds Balance of Power in U. S. Senate.

Three Major Farm Organizations Are Working Together in Kansas

Reviewing our seven years of active and intense work in the field of organizing farmers and looking ahead into the future, we have arrived at several conclusions.

Our active participation in the realm of farm organization work began in the Northwest in 1923 when we were persuaded to take charge of an organization called the National Producers Alliance, which had attained a membership of 37,000 with no machinery for doing anything and headed nowhere because of an entire lack of marketing machinery. It was during our connection with this organization that the Corn Belt Committee was organized at Des Moines, Iowa, in May, 1925, at which time we became that committee's secretary.

Then began the long and persistent fight for national legislation which culminated finally in the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act. In the meantime, The National Producers Alliance had become a part of the National Farmers Union, contributing to that organization the old Alliance paper, the Farm Market Guide, now the Farmers Union Herald.

The Alliance also contributed some outstanding organization leaders. C. Talbot, now president of the North Dakota Union, N. Young, President of the Wisconsin Union, and several veteran organizers, men like Mitchell, McLaughlin and Simonson, who are still organizing thousands of old Equity members in North Dakota and Minnesota also came into the Farmers Union as a result of an amalgamation meeting participated in by the Alliance, the Equity and the Union at Fargo, N. D., in January, 1926.

As a result of these get-together meetings and the organization work which followed, we have built an organized Farmers Union strength in the Northwest of 69,000 members. Great as is this accomplishment, it is so far short of what is needed that it is compelled to say that the job is only begun, or at least fairly on its way.

Marketing Act a Fixture
We believe that the Agricultural Marketing Act is a fixture in national law. Along with the act itself is the Federal Farm Board to administer it.

The Marketing Act is so much more than the farmers of any other country have in the way of concrete law, it has such possibilities of good, that no Congress elected by the people of the United States is likely to succeed in destroying it.

An effort to destroy this law would justify revolution on the part of six millions of sorely pressed and distressed farmers.

The Farm Board members are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Presidents, of course, come and go, administrations change, but the Senate of the United States is composed of 96 members two from each state. A majority of the states of the Union are agriculturally dominated.

Industry and Agriculture
Take the states of New England, six in number, the middle states, four in number, then Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, California, and Nevada, seven in number, making a total of 17 states with 54 senators. Take these from 48 and you have 31 left with 62 senators, in whose domain the agricultural vote is either dominant or holds a balance of power.

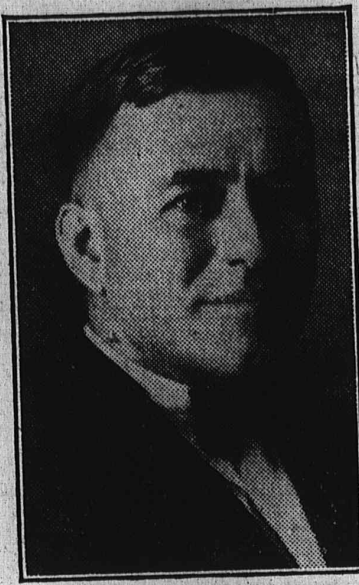
The House of Representatives is industrially dominated, predominantly industrial states have under the old census 211 congressmen out of a total of 453. The new apportionment will give these states enough additional Congressmen to constitute a majority of the lower house.

In addition there are congressional districts in the agricultural states which are entirely industrial so that Congressmen from these states are not bakers, but that they were using bakers' bread. He proved this by stating that instead of the old time small mail boxes along routes all over the country, these had been replaced and larger ones had been put up and the grocerman and bakers were sending this bread out to the farmers by mail.

Attention was immediately called to the fact that our farm ladies should be in a position as are the ladies from the towns and cities where they can buy their bread rather than bake it. Personally, I prefer the home-made bread, but the point is, that American Agriculture has been constantly asked to take a back seat.

Our national program should be so arranged and one business should be so related to another that we go to (continued on page 2)

THE WEEK WITH OUR STATE LEADERS
SALINA, Kans., April 12—President A. W. Ward will attend and speak at a community meeting at Navarre tomorrow night, April 14th. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 15th to 18th, inclusive, will be spent by Mr. Ward in southeast Kansas, where a number of meetings have been planned.
Tuesday, April 21st, Mr. Ward plans to attend a Farmers Union local meeting at Moran and Thursday, April 23rd, he will be present at a meeting in Cloud County.
Secretary A. M. Kinney will speak at a Farmers Union meeting at Glendale, Friday night, April 17th.
(continued on page 4)



CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

OUR FARMING OPERATIONS MUST BE READJUSTED

Radio Talk by President C. A. Ward, Over Station WIBW, Friday Night, April 10th

Tariff on Wheat Should Be Increased An Additional Fifty Percent

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience and especially to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union, it becomes my pleasure to speak to you for a few minutes at this time. I might say that I have just returned from Chicago where I have attended the Stockholders' Meeting of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and just yesterday did I learn that I was to speak at this time. I have made no advance preparation and what I shall say will be that which I have briefly prepared.

As the State President of the Farmers Union, I find myself in the position at many times and in many instances following the program rather than taking the lead. State and National and even International economic problems and especially those problems that relate to Agriculture are challenging not only the best thought, but action on the part of leadership everywhere. These problems and questions are all of such tremendous import that we dare not delay in doing something about them.

The situation, the situation, I want to say that we are in a real national crisis. It is not only an agricultural problem but it has become a national one, touching every phase of business and industry. For the past couple of days I have sat in conference with men representing every section of our nation, and again I say that the situation is not sectional but national. I have been in conference with men, bankers, business men, lawyers, statisticians and economists. And, Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to say tonight that I am convinced more and more all the time that the many solutions that are proposed to relieve business distress and especially as it relates itself to Agriculture do not touch the heart of the situation. You people know that the nature of my position puts me in contact with the men at the crossroads and the fellow that follows the plow, and in all my thinking and in my numerous conferences, I try to keep constantly before me the situation as it is on our American farm.

I have pledged myself to contributing my might, my strength and my energy to the benefitting of the American Farmer and the bringing of Agriculture to the point of equality with industry and to the point where our Farmers may occupy the same social strata and standard of living as enjoyed by other classes and groups. To illustrate, just a day or two ago in a conference when we were discussing the agricultural problem, reference was made to some of the changes that are taking place on our farms. We were talking about wheat and one gentleman called attention to the fact that our farm ladies are not baking their own bread as in former years, but that they were using bakers' bread. He proved this by stating that instead of the old time small mail boxes along routes all over the country, these had been replaced and larger ones had been put up and the grocerman and bakers were sending this bread out to the farmers by mail.

Attention was immediately called to the fact that our farm ladies should be in a position as are the ladies from the towns and cities where they can buy their bread rather than bake it. Personally, I prefer the home-made bread, but the point is, that American Agriculture has been constantly asked to take a back seat.

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WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Analysis of the Situation Is Not Enough—A Course of Action Must Be Planned—Farmers Through Their Organizations Lead the Fight

Much comment is current relative to the general situation of financial depression and distress that is prevalent all over the country. The whole economic structure of national life is tremendously disturbed.

Statesmen, political leaders and legislative representatives are wrestling with the problem. Financiers, bankers and business men are fully cognizant and aware of the danger that confronts our whole American civilization.

Statisticians and economists have searched the records of by gone years and have intelligently informed us as to conditions in times past. It is apparent to all, that we cannot go on indefinitely in this position if peace is to be preserved and the nation saved from financial and economic ruin.

It is one thing to sit down and read history and familiarize ourselves with past and present conditions—it is entirely another thing to assume the prerogatives of a prophet.

The general public everywhere is familiar and face to face with the present deplorable condition. Farmers are losing their homes by the scores; millions of the common people are out of employment. Banks and financial institutions are closing their doors, all over the country, and still, the situation goes on. What are we to do about it?

We are truly in the midst of a readjustment age. Intelligence and invention have developed a superlative civilization.

Civilization and progress go hand in hand. We dare not go back. The whole nation is sick. The case has been diagnosed. Many cures are being prescribed. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the causes.

Not only agricultural leaders, but many business men of national reputation have agreed that before we can expect any national prosperity, agriculture must be lifted up. It must be put on a plane with business and industry. Agriculture has from the origin of our nation, been the stabilizing influence to prosperity and progress. For a number of years and at present, the industrial section of our nation has not realized this fact.

Depressed agriculture, over a period of years, has brought upon us much of our present distress. The result is, demoralized business and conditions everywhere. The sooner our nation realizes agriculture's plight, and takes definite steps to correct the situation, the quicker we may look for better times.

By experience, we know that the farmers through their organizations and leadership, must take the initiative in this fight. Some of us must be rated as radicals. We are charged with the responsibility of lining up our political leaders and representatives. We will get adequate farm relief legislation in proportion to our demands. It is human nature for individuals to seek easy places, to take the path of least resistance.

This is forcibly demonstrated, many times, in our legislative halls. This is no time for jelly-fish leadership. We must send men to our state legislature and to our national congress, who have the ability and the back-bone to represent and work for the best interests of the masses.

The enemies of organized agriculture are organized and are doing their utmost to suppress or destroy any national farm legislation. An attempt will be made at the next session of Congress to destroy the Agricultural Marketing Act. This fight is being led by selfish individuals and groups who have always exploited the farmers of this country.

The Agricultural Marketing Act will probably need some amending. In that event it should be done by its friends, rather than its enemies.

It is high time that the farm organizations and organized agriculture should sit down and discuss ways and means of supporting such legislation, that will be for the best interests of the six and one half million farmers of this country and bring the business of agriculture to a point where we will receive a price for our commodities, comparable to an American standard of living.

Again I say, the solution of a depressed agriculture rests with us farmers, ourselves. Farmers must organize in order to centralize their strength. This has been done in business. Their interests have been protected because of organization.

The Farmers Union offers a worthwhile program. This program is fundamentally sound. It is a national program. The crying need is, an enlarged membership. To obtain this membership, places the responsibility on every leader and member in our organization. There should be a closer relationship existing between the smallest unit, namely, the local, on up, even to the national organization itself.

The challenge comes to every farmer in the country.

Will we accept this challenge and demonstrate our interest and faith by aligning ourselves with a grass-root farm organization?

Action and well directed thinking will solve these national problems.

Cal A. Ward.

COOPERATIVE SALES AGENCY FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IS PLANNED

April 8—At the close of a series of sectional conferences the Federal Farm Board announced today that an organization committee composed of 14 members had been selected to develop the details of a proposed cooperative sales agency plan for the selling of miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.

The other conferences were held at Jacksonville, Florida, on April 3 and St. Louis, Missouri, on April 6. At the Jacksonville conference five of the committee members were selected; four were chosen at the St. Louis meeting; and five were named at the Washington meeting.

Fruit and vegetable cooperatives from twenty-one states were represented at the conferences. In sending out invitations to these conferences the Farm Board invited only those who had indicated in their replies to questionnaire that they favored the establishment of a central grower-owned and controlled sales agency to handle their products.

Later the Farm Board will call a meeting of this committee in Washington, D. C.

SEAMANS TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW

A. W. Seamans of Kansas City, Manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, will have charge of this week's broadcast of Farmers Union Hour, which will be heard from station WIBW, Topeka, Friday, April 17th, at eight o'clock.

CORN BELT FEDERATION TO MEET

Announcement has been made that the members of the Corn Belt will hold their annual meeting on May 5th, at Des Moines, Iowa.

SEEK A MARKETING PLAN

Cooperative Leaders Discuss Disposal of 1931 Wheat Crop

Three Proposals Are Offered at Chicago Meeting and Probably Will Be Submitted to the President

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Leaders of farmer co-operatives, meeting this week in Chicago, sought an agreement on a program for withholding from the market a substantial part of the new 1931 wheat crop without the use of government funds. The plans discussed probably will be laid before President Hoover, the farm board and its wheat advisory committee.

With the prospect of no government stabilization of the new wheat crop which starts on the market in July, the farm leaders in the Chicago conference realize the American growers this year face a serious situation. Unless a plan is devised to hold back some of the wheat flood following the harvest, it was predicted growers in parts of the Northwest would not receive more than 25 cents a bushel for their new wheat. The crop in the Southwest, according to present indications, may exceed the one last year by nearly 50 million bushels.

The farmer co-operative leaders generally are recoiled to the belief the wheat growers cannot expect help from the farm board in taking care of the 1931 surplus. A large part of the 500-million-dollar revolving fund, appropriated by Congress, is tied up in wheat and cotton, and indications are that only a small amount can be marketed this year. The farm leaders (continued on page 4)

LOOKING AHEAD IN FARM MARKETS

By Vance M. Rucker
Extension Marketing Specialist,
Kansas State College

Most of the decline during February on hogs was the result of conditions other than numbers of hogs. The supply consisted of a larger proportion of heavy weight hogs, and weather conditions were not favorable for normal pork consumption. Expected slaughter of hogs during February was only slightly larger than a year ago, and while there is some question as to the hog supplies during March, numbers could approach the shorter marketings during March of a year ago.

While there are quite a few heavy hogs in the country, these will practically all be marketed before the end of the month, and with the continued favorable relation between corn and hog prices, short supplies of hogs are expected during April. Conditions appear favorable for the spring market. There may be some increase in supplies as usual during late May and early June, causing another lowering of prices.

DUNN TO AUDIT WHEAT POOL BOOKS

SALINA, Kas., April 13.—T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association is in Kansas City this week, where he will audit the books of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

PRESIDENT F. U. INSURANCE COMPANIES PASSES AWAY

C. C. Killian president of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies, died very suddenly at his home in Green, Kansas, Monday evening, April 13.

Ward to National Livestock Board

C. A. Ward, of Salina, Kansas, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been elected a director of the National Livestock Marketing association, which is the agency recognized by the Federal Farm Board.

In addition to being President of the Farmers Union of Kansas, and his other official duties, Mr. Ward is serving in an official capacity on several state and national boards.

FARM BUREAU IN REBUKE

Not For Fee or Debiture Plan, as Intimated by Gray

Instead, Present Marketing Act Is Supported and Stabilization Operations of Farm Board Are Approved

WASHINGTON April 7.—The American Farm Bureau Federation is not preparing to reopen the fight for the equalization fee or the export debenture plan, which representatives of the National Grange and the western progressives have been advocating.

The national farm organization desires to rebuke Chester H. Gray, formerly of Missouri, legislative representative here of the farm bureau, for suggesting these alternatives as a result of the farm board's announcement of its abandonment of stabilization operations in the 1931 wheat crop, and predicting a drop in wheat prices. This is attempted in the weekly letter to members of the farm bureau received here today.

The farm bureau letters asserted that "considerable humiliation and distress was caused President Sam H. Thompson, newly appointed member of the federal farm board" by Gray's purported statement.

"Any statement the American Farm Bureau Federation is lacking either the equalization fee or the export debenture plan is absolutely false," M. S. Winder, executive secretary, is quoted in the letter. "This organization has never advocated the debenture and since the special session of congress in April, 1929, the organization has made no effort to obtain legislation embodying the equalization fee."

Winder said the farm bureau does not believe "this is the time for proposing changes in the marketing act." Stabilization operations of the farm board are approved and the suggestion made it be extended to other crops.

"We expect the time will come," the statement concludes, "when amendments to it (the act) will be necessary to make the tariff more effective and to dispose of surpluses advantageously. When that time arrives all friends of agriculture should stand together so that the amendments will strengthen rather than weaken the law. The act when amended should be amended by its friends, never by its enemies."

FARMERS UNION AND FARM BUREAU HAVE MEETING

Andrew Olson, General Manager of Marketing Activities of Illinois F. U. at Kankakee, Praaises Farm Board Officials

All Farm Organizations Should Work in Unity for Mutual Advancement

One hundred members of the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union assembled in friendly conference in the circuit court room last night and heard Andrew Olson of Kankakee discuss the selling of farm products collectively. He is an advocate of the program of co-operation as a solution of the farm problem and his address was received with enthusiastic approval. Olson is the new general manager of the co-operative marketing activities of the State Farmers' Union at Kankakee, the successor of E. E. Kennedy. The speaker paid Alexander Legge and the officials of the Farm Board a tribute of praise for the aggressive effort they have made to encourage farmers to build a modern and efficient marketing institution of their own.

He expressed deep regret that the farmers who make up the basic industry were the only group in the nation who in selling their products, permitted the buyer to dictate prices. He said:

"Why, even the boot-black dictates the price he charges for a shine. He does not allow anyone to tell him what he should exact for his services. The humblest toiler in the land, if he belongs to a union, has a voice in fixing the price of the products of his own labor."

Where Harmony Exists

Farm Bureau men and Farmers Union men took part in discussing the questions under consideration, and seemed to be in harmony on one specific point and that was members of all farm organizations, in the future, should join hands and work in unity for the advancement of all creditable farm enterprises.

They insisted that they could preach co-operation less and practice it more.

Dr. P. J. Cline discussed the position of the Wallace Grain company, which has recently placed its grain department on a co-operative basis. He declared that the directors of the Wallace Grain company represented both the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union and desired to ship part of their grain through the Illinois Agricultural association regional and also part through the Farmers Union regional. The speaker declared that the time had come for dispensing with the law of red tape formalities and making it possible for the Union and the Bureau to cooperate on a basis of friendship and together boost the project of collective selling.

J. A. Andrews expressed the conviction that the warring personalities and fractional differences existing between farm organizations were encouraged and promoted to a large extent (continued on page 2)

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, (Farmers Union Jobbing Association) will be held at the office of the company in Salina, Kansas, on Friday, May the first, 1931, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(1) For the purpose of adopting or passing upon the question of the adoption of a new set of by-laws, substantially as adopted by the board of directors.

(2) For the purpose of passing upon the question of whether or not the name of said association be changed and if and in the event a change be agreed upon, to select, designate and adopt as the name of said association, the name so agreed upon.

(3) To amend the powers, object or purposes of said corporation, substantially along the lines set out in the proposed set of by-laws.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the by-laws as proposed to be adopted. Of course, suggestions, amendments or changes may be made by the stockholders. This is only a tentative form and as it takes a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to amend the charter and change by-laws, it is very necessary that you come to this meeting in person or fill out the enclosed proxy to someone you know will be there. All proxies should be sent to the Secretary's office at 1140 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri, not later than April 25th, 1931. Use the enclosed envelope which needs no postage.

W. J. SPENCER, President.
H. E. WITHAM, Secretary.

The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

STOCKHOLDER'S PROXY

The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

"Farmers Union Jobbing Association"

This is to certify that I hereby appoint..... as my proxy and through this certificate vest in him the power of attorney to vote in my stead in the special meeting of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, "Farmers Union Jobbing Association" to be held in Salina, Kansas, at 10:00 a. m., Friday, May 1, 1931.

..... Shareholder
..... Town

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and 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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931

The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

I spent several days last week in Chicago, where I attended the Shareholders' Meeting of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This meeting was attended by representatives of marketing concerns, all over the country.

The year's report, in brief, was that 111,000,000 bushels of wheat had been handled, with a net profit of \$600,000.

I am sure the wheat-growers of the country, who are aligned with co-operatives, will appreciate the accomplishments of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. To me, such progress is astounding and almost incomprehensible, considering the short time of its operation. It has become the greatest grain merchant in the country and within a few years, will, in all probability, handle a majority of our wheat production.

The National Grain Corporation, the great central sales agency, was made possible by the Marketing Act and the Farm Board. It sustains a definite connection and a working relationship with the provisions of the Marketing Act and the Farm Board program.

Even as low as wheat is, through this system of centralized national operation, the relative price of wheat has been maintained at higher prices. And the co-operatives, who are members of the Farmers National will receive substantial rebates in proportion to the amount of business done.

Among others who addressed the stockholders' meeting, were Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie, who will retire from the Farm Board sometime this spring and Sam H. Thompson, the new member of the Board, along with C. E. Huff, President of the Farmers National Grain Company, and George S. Milnor, Manager.

During my stay in Chicago, a goodly number of representatives from all sections of the country were called together in session on Wednesday morning, April 8th. I was one of a committee of nine, who were appointed to attempt, if possible, to work out a program and develop some organized plan for the handling of this year's surplus and working out an organized plan of acreage reduction, to domestic requirements.

The Farm Board has announced that stabilization operations would probably cease with the beginning of the new crop and in face of the apparent large carry-over of wheat in this country and excessive surplus stocks in many countries of the world, some are of the opinion that wheat may sell as low as 25 or 30 cents a bushel, especially in the northwest section of the country.

It was generally conceded, at this meeting that we cannot expect help from the Farm Board in taking care of the 1931 surplus. A large part of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund is already tied up in wheat and cotton. And prospects are that not much of these surpluses can be marketed this year. The prospects of 30 or 40 cent wheat presents a tragic situation. Several plans were offered as to how to take care of this year's surplus. Most who were in this conference agreed that the farmer would look with favor on some plan whereby he would get an American price, comparable to an American standard of living for that portion of the wheat to be consumed in the United States.

A plan was offered whereby the Stabilization Corporation would take the surplus portion and isolate it in warehouses and terminals, give the grower no money but a receipt for this portion. It was stated that the amount required for transportation, handling and storage charges, could be obtained from loans, through the intermediate credit banks. It was also reasoned that the Stabilization Corporation should keep this surplus out of competition with the portion required for domestic consumption, and that in event this surplus wheat could some time in the future be exported, the grower would receive whatever amount, if any, was coming to him.

It was also advocated that the President should exercise his authority in giving the wheat grower the benefit of the 1931 surplus. With foreign wheat being shut out by the tariff, the grower should be in a position to receive the world's price, plus most of the tariff for the amount consumed in this country.

The final result of the conference was that a representative was sent to Washington to confer with the Farm Board, relative to some such type of a plan. It is thought by those who were in attendance, that a definite program for surplus control and acreage reduction should be worked out and it is possible that in the near future a meeting will be called including wheat growers and their representatives, for the perfecting of such plans.

C. A. Ward.

To the Membership

By John A. Simpson, President, National Farmers Union

Two days in Rome attending a convention with representatives from forty-six nations, and between sessions visiting places of historical and Biblical interest for more than two thousand years, has not effaced impressions of the great ocean we crossed in a ten-day voyage to get here.

The first impression was the vastness, five thousand miles from New York to Italy, all water. It is the biggest thing I have ever seen—bigger than the Farmers' Union.

I am sure it is a good deal like a human being; it can be good natured, pleasant, kindly, altogether lovely, then it can be wild, angry, mad, and murderous. Four of the ten days it fought everything; it lashed the sides of the ship fifteen feet high and made her rock like a toy. In its fury it pitted wave against wave, they rolled in to each other in mortal combat. Such combats always resulting in the complete extermination of both.

You say, what does all this have to do with the Farmers' Union? Just this, I urge, I plead with you members to become just as energetic, just as ceaseless in your efforts to get members for our organization as the old Atlantic is in its efforts to purify and perpetuate its existence as planned by nature it should.

We are well into the second quarter of the year; make it your burden to see that your local has as many members July 1st as it had December 31st, 1930. If every local would do this, we would have the last half the year in which to grow.

THE GRANGE AND CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The Grange has a great service to perform to its members and to agriculture in its support of co-operative marketing of agricultural products.

The Grange at this time has no Grange owned national marketing set up. In Kansas it has no statewide or state-controlled marketing setup, but it does have many successful local shipping and marketing associations, and it has some that are worthy and capable of much greater results than they are attaining.

The Grange, both of the state and of the nation, has had a great part in the establishment of the setup under the federal marketing act, and its educational influence for good along this line can never be measured.

Some of the other organizations have marketing setups; there are many marketing setups without direct connection with any of the general farm organizations, strictly cooperative in their nature, and farmer-owned and controlled, with which the Grange can make direct connection with the national agencies set up under the federal marketing act.

There is no reason at the present time why we should even endeavor to put all our Grange marketing through any one of these agencies, but every reason why each local marketing organization should be connected with one of them, and why each Grange community not provided with a marketing agency should not at once form one.

My own opinion is that where possible our Grange should cooperate with other established marketing agencies, where they are already set up, and where they will allow participation by the Grange members without disturbing the Grange activities.

I am bringing this to your attention for specific reasons. The leaders of the other farm organizations have repeatedly told me that they would use their influence to see that local Granges were shown every consideration in the matter of marketing in communities where there were already established marketing agencies, or where they might be established.

I believe these leaders are sincere, and want this done, but occasionally a report comes to me of some over-enthusiastic organizer trying to organize some other organization right in the midst of a strong Grange community. This is not right and should be counteracted in some way. Experience has proven that one good live organization is worth two or more weaklings.

The Marketing act itself provides that no organization using the federal funds, that others do not have, and that any organization using the federal funds, through the national marketing agencies, shall be open to all producers alike. The Grange, local and state, should be interested in co-operative marketing of agricultural products, and should maintain its identity so far as possible in doing this, at least to the extent of maintaining intact the local organization, and any agent or organizer that tells you must join any other organization in order to get the benefits of cooperative marketing is misrepresenting the facts.

There are several ways of benefiting through several different avenues, any one of which has an equal chance of giving dividends and service with any of the others.

Every local Grange in the state should be discussing this subject, and preparing to market the products of its membership through cooperative channels that now exist, or which may be set up this season, and that without harm or injury to the local organization. If it will not stand the investigation of the Grange locally or in the State, the chances are it is a good thing to let alone; there are plenty that will. If you are not now connected with one, it is a good time to be investigating. Co-operative marketing must and will win, but it must have the support and influence of just such people as comprise the Grange membership; men and women who are constructive, who do not jump at conclusions, and who have the ability to think things through to their conclusion and then act accordingly. —Kansas Grange Monthly.

Collecting Dividends

Roger Babson, eminent economist, who predicted the big stock market crash of October, 1929, now has an encouraging word for agriculture. He is quoted as saying: "The farmer, in 1931, will have the benefits of better organization. He will collect one big dividend from the depression; he will come out of it with one great lesson learned. That is, that he can do nothing alone."

During the last year thousands of farmers have been collecting "big dividends." Mr. Babson speaks of, and many more are daily placing themselves in position to do so. This is proved by the steadily increasing membership in co-operative organizations and in the great general interest in the regional associations.

This steady growth of the co-operative movement is an expression of the conviction on the part of the farmer that organization is producing results for him that could not be obtained in any other way.

During the last year of general business depression, the farmers have been able, through the operations of Farmers National Grain Corporation, to market their grain under more favorable conditions than ever before.

In one crop season farmers have built the largest grain marketing agency in the United States. It is the only one doing a national business; that is, buying grain in all the grain producing states and selling it in all states, and, also, direct to importing countries. For

FARMERS' CREDIT

Through nation-wide organization, new channels of credit have been opened to the co-operative associations, making possible the orderly movement of grain and eliminating price-depressing terminal glut.

the first time, the grain growers of the United States now have a national merchandising organization that handles grain direct from producer to consumer, not only in this country but to all importing countries.

Regional and branch offices in all parts of the country, operated by the producer's own organization, put him in direct contact with buyers in every market. Bidding for grain in every market, operating not with the idea of amassing large profits for itself, but of reflecting the best possible price back to the grower, Farmers National Grain Corporation establishes for the grain producer a bargaining power he has never known before.

IN 1931

Farmers National Grain Corporation in 1931 is better equipped to handle the producers' grain than it was a year ago. Farmers National combines the services of grain commission houses, country and terminal elevator facilities, and the profits from all its vast operations go back to the producers.

The Insurance Corner

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

When renewing a policy, do not think that just because the expiring policy carried a certain amount of insurance the renewal policy should be written for the same amount. There have been decided depreciations in these buildings during the past five or ten years, and the present actual cash value must be taken into consideration in rewriting the insurance on them.

Neither does the fact that a \$5000.00 house has been insured for \$1000.00 mean that this should be renewed at that figure. Write at least 50% of value on any property, and livestock and grain should always be covered at full value.

Don't forget that the windstorm season is here and if not already protected, you should be covered at once.

The agents' meetings are being held again this week at Clay Center on Tuesday, Holton on Wednesday, and Strong City on Thursday. The other meetings are as follows:

Tuesday, April 21st, LaCrosse, Commodore Hotel.
Wednesday, April 22nd, Stafford, Farmers Bank.
Thursday, April 23rd, Wichita, Broadview Hotel.
Then on Wednesday, April 29th, there will be a meeting at Salina, in the insurance office. The Oakley and Norton meetings which were postponed on account of road conditions will perhaps be held the first week in May. Definite dates will be announced later.

FARMERS UNION AND FARM BUREAU IN JOINT MEET

(continued from page 1)

tent by unwise and narrow-minded leaders who were more interested in their own personal profit and success than they were in the welfare of the tillers of the soil.

World Force Harmony
Pete Schmidt of Layton township, a well known young farmer, advocated more harmony between the bureau and the union. He said that if the Union and Bureau officers and leaders refused to co-operate with each other the only thing to do would be to insist that they hand in their resignations and put new and better leaders in their places. Schmidt advocated harmony for both factions identified with the Wallace grain.

Representative Ole Benson said he was doing his best for the farmer in the legislature. He favored the income tax system and would support the tax on oleomargarine when the opportunity was afforded.

J. R. Callahan, president of the State Farmers Union, discussed the benefits to be derived from co-operative marketing and farmers getting together and forgetting their differences.

Dan Fitzgerald, county organizer, discussed organization building.

Andrew Olson appeared to be impressed with the determination of the assembled farmers to eliminate all differences between the bureau and the union units and expressed willingness to carry out to the best of his ability the wishes of the farmers of this vicinity. When he stated that the Farm Bureau, cream station and the Farmers Union produce station in Ottawa should combine and operate on a cooperative basis he was loudly applauded by everyone present.

Tom Bragg, prominent farmer who is a member of both the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, and is president of the Wallace Farmers' Union unit, presided—Illinois Union Farmer.

OUR FARMING OPERATIONS MUST BE READJUSTED

(continued from page 1)

gather. The inequality as between agriculture and big business in the past ten years has brought upon us the ills of today. Politicians, statesmen, business men and bankers must learn that Agriculture is the stabilizing influence to business and prosperity everywhere.

Especially is this true in the agricultural section of the country. You business men and bankers of Kansas must realize that our agricultural industry is at stake. If our business is to prosper, and if Kansas is to go ahead, I am happy to know that in many sections of the State bankers, business and professional men see this situation as it is and are co-operating with the farmers and their representatives to work this thing out, but I am amazed and disgusted that even in Kansas we have some narrow two-by-four business men, and even individual farmers who are pointing a finger of scorn at the program of organized farmers and agriculture. The man, or group of men, who takes this attitude, in my judgment, are standing in their own light. This whole section of the country is an agricultural section and there should be the closest relationship and affiliation existing between all groups and classes, and business men will do well to back up farm organization.

I want to say a little about the wheat situation and the national law, the Agricultural Marketing Act. First may I say, the Marketing Act is the result of many years of concerted effort on the part of the organized farm organizations. Back five or six years ago, we were for the McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization fee, some were for the export debenture. We were unable to get those. President Coolidge at that time did not think they would work. The farmers never gave up the fight and when Mr. Hoover was made president, he immediately called congress together in an extraordinary session to deal with the farm problem. The Administration offered the farm Marketing Act, which became a law. Two fundamental principals are incorporated in this national law. One is, provisions are made and financial assistance given in the setting up of co-operative marketing machinery. Another provision of the law is its stabilization feature, that in times of emergency personal surpluses, the stabilization corporation shall step in and stabilize the market to the point that the producer receives a price for his commodity comparable with the American Standard of Living.

Now, friends, I want to declare myself again as being in favor of the Marketing Act and our organization in Kansas will go the limit in assisting that the act shall not be repealed or modified to the extent that it is unworkable. The enemies of agriculture and of the co-operative movement, and by the way I am sorry to say we have some of them in Kansas, are putting out all types and sorts of propaganda to turn the masses against the Farm Board and Marketing Act. The most of this agitation is put out by individuals and groups

who really don't know the text of the Marketing Act and what its possibilities are. For instance, I talked to a banker the other day who was discrediting the Farm Board and the Marketing Act and who took enough latitude to say that the \$500,000,000.00 was just waste than thrown away.

After listening to him for an hour or more, he confessed to me he had never read the Marketing Act, and that a lot of his conclusions were based on hearsay. I want to tell the farmers of this country that all over the U. S. we have a world of this type of individuals. And by the way, some of them are political representatives who are opposed to this whole program but have never gone to the heart of it and studied it. It is the heart of the country in the history of the country in the history of American agriculture. And do you men in Kansas who are opposed to this program wish to join hands with the Industrial East to defeat the first agricultural legislation that has ever been given by our Government?

If you fellows, who are opposed to the Farm Board and the Marketing Act and are lukewarm or indifferent to farm organizations, want to help save your own business, and to help hands with organized agriculture, and bring the business of farming up to a level with industry, instead of doing nothing about it. To the farmers of Kansas I want to say that many of us are only entering into this program half-heartedly. I, with other leaders of agriculture, was in session two days in Chicago behind closed doors trying to work out a solution from a national standpoint to some of these ills. And farmers of Kansas, I say again that if our problems are ever solved, we have got to do the job ourselves. Business and professional men, statisticians, and economists may help some, but in altogether too many instances they begin building from the top down instead of the ground up.

Theory and a mass of figures will not do the job. Good common horse sense must be used. In Kansas I am happy of one thing—that all the farm leaders join hands and pull together. This is fundamental and absolutely necessary if we expect to get anywhere with the program of organization.

Now just a little about the Farm Board again. They announced that stabilization operations in wheat would cease at the on-com of the new crop. I regret very much that this is necessary and my sympathy of course goes out to the wheat producer. It makes my blood boil when those who should be our friends are making capital out of the fact that the farm board will cease stabilization operations and are saying that the farm board has acknowledged defeat. This is absolutely not the truth. The government allocated \$500,000,000.00 for the revolving fund. Wheat in dollars and cents only represents a little more than 1-8 of the total represented in all farm commodities and in face of a world surplus of wheat with no export market, the farm board finds itself unable to go into this year's wheat market.

Farmers friends, I have been slow in advocating a reduction of acreage in wheat. I had hoped that together we might work out some plan similar to the equalization fee or the export debenture that would solve our surplus problem. In my judgment these methods at the present time under present worldwide conditions would be little or of no avail. Big gauge machinery going to the ends of the earth have increased wheat production far above consumption requirements. Russia, for instance, has a five-year program and at the recent wheat conference in Rome they gave us to understand that rather than a curtailment of acreage, they were going to expand in their wheat operations. I just recently learned that they expect to increase their acreage over last year to the extent of 45,000,000 acres.

Austria, Argentina, Canada are also raising entirely too much wheat. The Farm Board will carry over some 250,000,000 or more into this year's crop. Farmers of Kansas, we must readjust our farming operations. At present it looks like we may have to let a portion of our land lie idle. I am willing and will take the lead in a program whereby we will get an American price comparable to American living and requirements for that portion of our commodities required for domestic consumption.

On the other hand, I want the Farm Board and every governmental agency to give us farmers some assurance that we will at least get the world price plus most of the tariff for our commodity, and I believe the time has arrived when the president should exercise his authority in accordance with the tariff law and put on the additional 15% of the present tariff on

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate is 5 words per line for 4 times 10¢ per word for the four issues. Count words in 5 words. 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 ADVERTISEMENTS

PLANTS

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

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.

CAN SUPPLY ANYTHING IN THE Nursery Line at Prices to Meet Present Conditions. Twelve different kinds of Evergreens, Kansas grown. We do not less than \$30.00 will call at your Request and Give Plans. Free of Charge. Lindbergh Nurseries, David Lindquist, Prop. (Member of Farmers Union).

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, open field grown, well rooted, one bushel bunch, Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75¢; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bell, postpaid: 500, 75¢; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.00.

Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, postpaid: 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 2,000, \$2.50. Lima Beans, postpaid: 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 2,000, \$2.50. Giant Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cover, postpaid: 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 2,000, \$2.50.

Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato, postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 2,000, \$5.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

LUMBER

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—O. I. C. Bred Glts. Pedigreed, Immured—Peterson and Sons, Osgood City, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED

Ready Type Common Variety
Per bushel \$5.50, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$2.50. Grimm Variety Alfalfa Seed, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50. Seed, \$1.50; Hulled or Scarified, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.00; Medium Red Clover, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50; Alfalfa Clover, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50. Write for sample, 40 Page Catalogue, Lowest Prices. All Kinds Farm and Garden Seeds.

KANSAS SEED CO., SALINA, KANS.

ALFALFA SEED Kansas or Utah grown, hardy types \$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00; Grimm variety alfalfa, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50; Sweet clover, \$4.50, \$3.50; Alfalfa clover, \$10.50; Red Clover, \$10.50 all per bushel of 40 pounds, bags free. Write for sample. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

Tobacco

TOBACCO—POSTPAID. Sweetened in bulk leaf chewing 10 lbs. \$2.25; Smoke 1 lb. \$1.00. BENNETT WATSON, DRESDEN, TENN.

wheat which is 42s, making a total of 61c per bushel tariff on wheat.

I further believe that the farmers of Kansas, if they had such assurance, would bring their production in line with domestic requirements. I plead with the good farmers of Kansas to join hands with us in the working out of some such type of program. If American agriculture is to be saved and if American farm homes are to be preserved, agriculture must be lifted up and we must receive an American price for our commodities. We are entitled to Governmental assistance, the same as big business and industry has received in times past. I know that we are in a crisis now. You farmers know it. A lot of so called big men do not know it and I have about arrived at the point where I am going to speak my honest convictions square from the shoulder. I may be called a radical, but I would rather be a radical and martyr in behalf of a constructive righteous cause than to be rated as a do-nothing straddling pussy-footer.

Farmers of Kansas, join the Farmers Union or at least some organization that our business may become organized. When once we organize in sufficient numbers and I am sure we are going to do it, then we will be in a position to step into the Hall of Government and demand a program and legislation that will bring us up to the level of industry. We then will be in a position to call a halt and curb some of the State and National extravagance that is found in all lines of our government. We then will be in a position to speak to big business, trusts, monopolies, and gigantic, corrupt corporations and demand that their services and products shall be given to the American farmer on an equitable basis in exchange for our farm commodities.

May I say to the Farmers Union membership, pay your dues, lay aside your prejudices, and go out to your local meetings and ask your neighbor farmer to join hands with you. Your State officials can't put this program over by themselves. We must have your support and co-operation. You have done nobly in the past and let me bear upon your minds again the fact that we are in a crisis. We are in the middle of the stream. It is no time to lay down our oars, but let us enthusiastically, courageously, and with a militant spirit so strengthen our Farmers Union membership and our program that we may save ourselves and our posterity from national ruin.—Cal. A. Ward.

MEN OR WOMEN WANTED

We want one Farmers Union member in each town to represent us. If interested in agency contract write today to Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

Junior Cooperators

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 sign 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.

Enterprise, Kans., April 9, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my essay.
Today is Frances's birthday. She is six years old.
Our school is out April 22.
It rained last night so we got a ride to school in the buggy.
Yours truly,
Albert Forslund.

Dear Albert: Your school is dismissed early, isn't it? Frances is eligible to join our club now. Why don't you ask her to write a letter?
Aunt Patience.

Enterprise, Kans., April 9, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending my essay. I sure took me a long time to get it. It rained last night. Alice took Elsie Lucile, Albert and I to school this morning because it was muddy. How are you? I am all right.
What did you do Easter? I spent my Easter at home. I don't know anything else to say so I will close.
Truly yours,
Mabel Forslund.

Dear Mabel: I was glad to receive your and Albert's essays. Have fun at home Easter, too.
Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., March 31, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
This is what I have to say about essay contest. I am twelve and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Higley. I like her very much. For pets I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Rover and the cat's name is Snow. I would like to join the Farmers Union club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin.
Sincerely yours,
Seraphine Engel.

Care of John Engel.
Dear Seraphine: I'll send you your book and pin right away. My little girl has a little white rabbit named "Peter". He has pink eyes and long, white hair. I'd like to see your pets.
Aunt Patience.

Marland, Kans., March 24, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
As I have a few minutes left to let you know that I would like to have a pin and a book. I have four sisters and two brothers. I am in the fourth grade. We have 40 children in school. We still like to go to school and I would like to have a pin and a book. Please send it as soon as you can so that I will receive it before Easter. I have to close. With lots of love and kisses,
From your friend,
Agnes Graff.

Care George Graff.
Dear Agnes: We're so glad to have you as a member of the Club. I'm sorry you didn't send it in time for Easter. I'll send it this week.
Aunt Patience.

Perry, Kansas, March, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you feeling? I am just fine and hope you are the same. I am 15 years of age and would like to be a member of your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am out of grade school. I have a pet calf named Spot and a pig named Whittie. My birthday is August 12. It is snowing here today. I sure is cold. Please send me a pin and a book. I will study hard.
Your friend,
Marie Patterson.

Dear Marie: I'm fine, too, thanks. Welcome to the Club—write again.
Aunt Patience.

Pfeifer, Kansas, March 27, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Are you still well? I hope you are. I am sending in my essay this week. I read in the letter that Mable Forslund wrote. She said that Elsie's birthday was March 11. My birthday is the same day her's is. It is March 11. I would be very pleased if she would write to me. My name and address is Adelaide Roth, Pfeifer, Kansas.
I hope I will have good luck with my essay I wrote. Well I must close.
Your niece,
Adelaide Roth.

P. S.: I sent in a lesson before and I forgot to sign my name.

Dear Adelaide: You should write Elsie right away, too. I'm glad you've found your twin. What lesson did you send in, and not sign?

March 30, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
My, wasn't that a terrible blizzard? I guess it killed a lot of people, too. I want to tell you how proud I was to see that I won in the contest. I'm going to write to Fern Barrett soon as I find her address. Say, speaking of addresses, my address is still in St. Peter instead of Scott City on the Honor Roll. I may miss some of my mail if they send it to St. Peter instead of Scott City if this is not corrected. I haven't found my twin yet. My birthday is Feb. 26. Have I a twin? If I have a twin, please, write to me. I and another girl in Argonia are writing back and forth. I just feel like I have known her a long time and like her fine. I expect I had better close now.
Love,
Kathleen Rudolph.

Scott City, Kans.
Dear Kathleen: And I'd like to congratulate you on winning the contest. We'll send you your prize soon. I wish everyone could have won—but everybody has a chance next time, you know. I'll change your address on the Honor Roll. I hope you'll find your twin soon—the girl in Argonia a member of our Club?
Aunt Patience.

Lebonon, Kans., April 1, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I am going to school every day. We are going to have a test Friday.
I am sending in my essay this week.

Ladies' Auxiliary

THE LADIES AUXILIARY

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we see some of the suggestions made through this department used in local meetings and hear our young folk using the songs that from time to time appear here.

It sometimes takes a lot of work to make things go in our local meetings the way we would have them go, but little Carol Carlson, one of our young members from Spooner, Wis., comes to bat with some very good advice that some of us of more mature years would do well to heed. Here it is:

TRY
Try and keep trying.
You won't succeed by crying.
Work, and as you work you'll find.
After all it's not such a terrible thing.

If you can't win you can always try.
You never will win if you sit down and cry.
Remember the one who wins fame is the one that keeps right at the game.

Be fair, and honest, never cheat.
Better be honest and take defeat.
In your heart you'll know you're right, And remember right is right.

Try and though you try long.
Don't let greed tempt you to wrong.
Don't steal, and don't cheat, and don't lie.
The fellow that's right will always win.

Kindness, love, and honest heart
Are better far than riches, art.
If you never win, you'll never lose.
You'll always have love and an honest nose.

Don't sacrifice work for play and fun.
But do your playing when you're done.
And you'll get farther by and by.
If you will always work and try.

CAROL CARLSON.
Spooner, Wis.
Age 12 years.

The progress and development of any great movement depends largely

upon the ideals of the people and their determination to carry out those ideals. Sometimes in trying to do this it is necessary to give our best, for only the best will stand the test. Up in the Northland where long cold winters and the pioneer spirit brings out the best in us, we have a lot of determination born that we in Kansas might well apply. Listen to this from our sister in North Dakota:

Fight we must and fight forever
If we wish to win our own.
In this land of money's fever
Which is always to be known.

Girls and boys, Oh, then remember,
That we are some day to be
Farmers also, and a member
Of a Union, don't you see?

That alone we conquer never
That united we shall reign;
From our neighbor let's not sever.
Each must work that all may gain.

When we win our brother farmers
We'll all be into the throng
Of the Unions many members
We shall be a million strong.

Then non-members listen closely
Would you then not like to be
Members of the Union family,
Loyal, earnest, true and free?

Come, all ye, repeat this story
Around the globe to every clime:
In a Union for all time.
RUTH LINDBLOM.

Keller Local No. 329,
Larson, N. Dak.

The greatest hope for Agriculture lies in doing just that. Will we stand the test and come through victorious? Yes, we will win. But not without effort on our part. We will fight and the work is going fine and can be made to go a lot faster if we all boost.

E. L. BULLARD.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FIELD NOTES

By E. L. Bullard

The four county meeting of South-eastern Kansas on March 31st resulted in an organization of local people to help in a campaign to carry the gospel of cooperation throughout not four but six counties in southeast Kansas.

On Monday night of this week, April 6, we started off with a meeting at South Mound. The Union members were all there and an equal number of their neighbors. The next afternoon eight of these became members with more to follow.

Tuesday night a meeting was held at Brogan Local east of St. Paul. Wednesday afternoon we attended the Neosho County meeting at Kimball and that night the regular local meeting of Parsons Local. At this meeting a desire was expressed to in some manner show the appreciation of the male members for the splendid banquet served by the Ladies' Auxiliary the day of the four county meeting.

After some discussion it was decided that the men of the Local would attempt to express their appreciation by serving the Ladies at the next regular meeting of the Local on April 22nd. Accordingly the plans were laid, committees were appointed and the ladies of Parsons Local were notified.

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RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY ELLIS COUNTY F. U.

Hays, Kans., April 11, 1931.

Farmers Union Paper, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Inclosed find a notice of the Ellis County Farmers Union meeting of March 14, 1931 with Mr. Norcraft, vice-president in the chair. There was more interest taken than usual. A committee of five were appointed to investigate our taxes and sit with our county commissioners and take items of expenditures and the following resolutions were adopted:

I like to stir things up once in a while and get everybody to express their thought rather than sit and listen to some office-seekers windjamming.

Yours for a better U. S. A.
Frank Stolz.

Resolutions
Believing our taxation of honest effort the most serious question before the American people, we present the following facts for our consideration according to the Industrial Conference Board for the year 1928. The

ence Board for the year 1928. The Federal, state and local governments. This along with those expenses that are paid by the issuing of more non-taxable interest-bearing bonds brings the expenses to nearly 12 billions of dollars per year. We have one to every eleven of our inhabitants on the public pay roll and about 11% of our income goes for tax.

By way of comparison, we boys used to say, "Come across boys with 11% of your income so we can raise our standard of living." Our Federal Government spends about 72% of its income (about \$2,500,000,000) for wars or in other words buying the surplus from big business at exorbitant prices and keeping up a mass of pompous snobbery that are pussy-footing around Uncle Sam and our legislators, scattering false propaganda to fool the American people; instead of being on duty and guarding our border lines and stopping the rum-runners from smuggling in Johnnie Bull's high powered juice. They prefer pushing the American tax-payer who holds his pig feed and saves some of the juice for his own supper.

Kansas has a population of 1,840,000. Our state and local taxes are \$113,000,000.00, about \$60.00 for each person (man, woman and child). Fifteen years ago we had 995,000 population and \$5,500,000.00 tax, or \$5.72 per capita. The most striking thing is that while the land and tangible property of Kansas produces not more than one-half of the income of the people of Kansas it pays this year 84.1% of the total tax burden or \$95,033,000 of the \$113,000,000.00. Intangible property which produces nearly one-half of the income, even in the farming state of Kansas, pays a very small fraction of the remaining 15.9% of the \$113,000,000.00 or only \$17,967,000.00.

Considering the above and vicious waste of our public funds, we, the Ellis County Farmers' Union do pass the following resolutions:

First—The boy who has saved \$1000.00 and wants to marry and own his own home, business or farm, worth \$10,000.00, is now taxed 3 to 4% on his \$1,000.00 and 3 to 4% on the \$9,000.00 he owes and is paying 7% interest on, which puts a penalty for having American manhood enough to try to marry, raise a few children and own his own home, business or farm, whereby he can feed his own family and have some to spare for Uncle Sam's parasites. This penalty amounts to about \$300.00 tax and \$680.00 interest, making a total of \$980.00. Seeing that this system of over-taxing of American manhood, is causing a surplus of wage earners and spend-thrifts that are becoming as hard to handle as Pharaoh's Toads, we therefore recommend a system that does not collect taxes on what we owe.

Second—There being a great many acres of land and vacant lots, that bring in no income (and with our over production it would be unwise to build on every town lot, or farm or graze every acre of land) yet they are taxed until the investor has lost his investment and received no income on it, while our great throng of non-taxable salary-earning people enjoy the street paving and other luxuries and protection that our taxes buy and by which means the money invested in these non-producing public improvements and properties has been gradually stolen; we therefore recommend that one-third to one-half of our taxes be raised by a tax on clear income or earning capacity.

Third—There being a large number of people that pay little or no taxes yet they have been used by a bunch of schemers to vote upon the tax payers any tax levy or bond issue that these schemers may find profitable to the public. We therefore recommend a system of taxation whereby only those may vote on bond issues, who own property and pay the regular per cent of the tax levy in the community where they vote and the tax levy they are voting for.

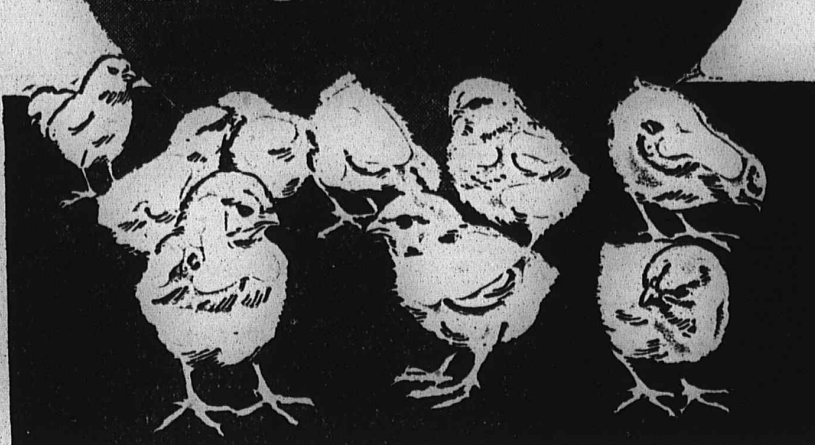
Fourth—There is a constant increase of Government employees and others who live in luxury during good times and during depressions become dependents on our Government which in turn issues more non-taxable interest-bearing bonds to put on a big building program which again makes more jobs and more expense for upkeep which continually increases both our tax burden and the luxury-loving migration of people. England with her Dole Fund is a good example of favoring the manufacturers and big business men at the expense of the producer. We therefore recommend the hoe and Arthur Capper's garden seeds rather than big farm corporations, war vessels and other big enterprises that are allowed to issue and sell any amount of stock regardless of the value or stability of the enterprise and which soon goes into the hands of the receiver and thus undermines the small investor.

Fifth—We recommend every county Farmers Union to obligate their representative to help formulate and pass a law prohibiting Farm Corporations and the Chain Banking System.

Sixth—We recommend a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State Farmers Union Paper, the Farmers

(continued on page 4)

Nourish their small BODIES



THEY are delicate little things and the early stage of their growth is a very critical time. It's a time when the right feed will mean extra profits—the wrong feed extra losses.

It's no time to take chances with an unproved feed—That's why more farmers and poultrymen each year turn to Gold Medal Chick Ration (All Mash). Its ingredients have been carefully balanced to bring your chicks through safely from the time they are hatched until they are ready to lay.

Wheat Germ

Palatable and Rich in Vitamins

Chicks like Gold Medal Chick Ration (All Mash)—they digest it easily. It contains one ingredient not commonly found in feeds. That ingredient—WHEAT GERM contains an abundance of vitamins A and B and more of the important vitamin E than any other ingredient. It promotes growth and builds vigor and vitality. WHEAT GERM is extracted from the wheat berry in milling flour—that's why Gold Medal Feeds made by the largest milling organization in the world, contain this rich vitamin ingredient even though it is not commonly found in other feeds.

A Complete Feed

Gold Medal Chick Ration (All Mash) is a complete ration—it requires no extras, no additional grains or other supplements. Fill your hoppers with Gold Medal Chick Ration (All Mash) and your chores are done.

Gold Medal Feeds are constantly tested under actual farm tests in order that you may have the last word in feeds—Feeds that are "Farm-tested" for Profit—Feeds that are made to the same high standard of quality as Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour.

Get a sack of Gold Medal Chick Ration (All Mash) from your Gold Medal Dealer and you'll be amazed at the way chicks live and grow on it.

Eventually **WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY**
Minneapolis Kansas City Buffalo

GOLD MEDAL FEEDS

© G. M. Inc. 1930 why not now?

"FARM TESTED"

WASHBURN CROSBY CO.—Dept. K.P. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Please send me free copy of "Farm Poultry Profits"

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____
My Feed Dealer is _____

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers Union Song Leaf	
Credentia blank	10 for 5c	lets, per dozen	10c
Dimit blank	15 for 10c	Business Manuals, now used	
Constitutions	5c	instead of Ritual, each	5c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books	50c	Farmers Union Watch	
Secretary's Minute Books	50c	Fobs	50c
Farmers Union Buttons	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRITE A. M. KINNEY Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

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.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.



6425 Boys' Suit.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size of one material, requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The trousers of contrasting material require 1 yard 40 inches wide. The

Waist 1 1/4 yard. Price 1.80.

6994 Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. To make Dress with tunic in a 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of material 39 inches wide. Without the tunic 5 1/2 yards are required. Price 1.50.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS, SPRING 1931.

Dear Wayne: That was a dreadful blizzard, wasn't it? It didn't snow a great deal here. I can't imagine such high drifts—I'd like to have seen them. I was glad to hear from you again—don't wait so long next time.
Aunt Patience.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 3)
Union Herald and to our State and National law-makers at once.
Resolution Committee:
Mr. Norcraft,
Rolo Jay,
Frank Stolz.

FRANKLIN LOCAL MEETS

On Tuesday evening, April 7th, 1931 Franklin Local No. 1301, Ellisworth county, held a delightful and thoroughly enjoyable evening. The meeting was in the nature of an Easter party, and the decorations and refreshments were suggestive of that season.

The school room was beautifully decorated, the work of our teacher, Miss Grace Remick, assisted by Vella Janzen, Lois Drogemeier and Norman Splitter, who gave a school party on Friday evening. The celebration was a costume affair, in which the old as well as the young participated. Many fantastic costumes in costumes, representative of various characters, more or less well known.

Walter Williams and Mrs. Frank Kratzer were awarded prizes, Mrs. J. W. Johnson was also cleverly garbed. Following the march, stunts were staged, demonstrating many talents.

We are all equal, and all intent—should be—upon contributing by our good will and helpful efforts toward others pleasure and protection. We hope to have a big attendance April 21 at our local meeting. Matters of importance will be given consideration.

An interesting reading by Mrs. Pearl Caldwell on "Farmers' Privileges" brought to mind the following lines:

"Let a man learn to look for the permanent in the mutable and fleeting; let him learn to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence; let him learn that he is here, not to work, but to be worked upon; and that, though abyss open under his feet, and opinion displace opinion, all are at least contained in the Eternal Cause."

MRS. O. W. HOLMES,
Reporter.

PRESIDENT WARD TO SPEAK AT CLYDE

Round School House local is sponsoring a meeting on Thursday night,

April 23rd, at the Clyde high school auditorium.

An interesting meeting has been planned. President Cal A. Ward will be present and will speak.

R. H. Yoder, Secy.
ANDERSON CO. F. U. TO MEET

The Farmers Union of Anderson County will have an all day meeting on April 25th, at Springfield schoolhouse, southeast of Garnett. State Secretary A. M. Kinney will attend this meeting and will speak.

Lee Smith, Co. Sec'y.

LINN CO. MEETING

The regular county Farmers Union meeting April 18th will be held at Blue Mound.

The attendance of every loyal Union member is desired at this meeting. Come early, plan to visit the Union store before noon, also a short business meeting in forenoon and President Ward will give us the address of the afternoon. This will finish our meeting with Brother Ward for the week from 15th to 18th.

Signed,
F. C. GERSTENBERGER, Co. Pres.
V. F. CARRICO, Co. Sec'y-Treas.

ALLEN COUNTY

The Allen County Farmers Union will have a meeting open to the public at Fairview schoolhouse 1 1/2 miles west of Moran Tuesday evening, April 21st.

The Howard Harmony Four will give an entertainment preceding the speaking. Mr. C. A. Ward will be the speaker. We are also expecting Mr. A. W. Seamans.

"Let's make this a good meeting. We have had some fine meetings the past few months."

C. A. Houk, Co. Secy.

SPRING HILL LOCAL MEETS

Minneapolis, Kans.

April 11, 1931.

The Spring Hill Local No. 1070 met in regular session Friday evening, April 10. The regular business was transacted and the three proposed amendments to the constitution were voted on and unanimously adopted. A splendid program was then given, which was appreciated by a large crowd. Mrs. John Hamilton had charge of the program.

Mrs. C. E. Blades, Reporter.

F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

(By ART LITTLE)

Due entirely to heavy receipts of fat cattle in Chicago and to a decline of 75c to \$1.00 per cwt. on that market, our market on fed steers was very slow, and at the close of the week, prices showed a decline of 25 to 50 cents per cwt. Choice cattle sold up to \$9.50, while the bulk of sales on the good to choice kinds ranged from \$8 to \$8.75. However, several loads showing enough quality and finish sold from \$9 to \$9.50. With the eastern beef market showing a little improvement this week, cattle sold readily at the decline; but the heavy receipts in Chicago reduced the number of orders from the eastern independent packers that have been the big factor in keeping our prices on a practical level with the Chicago market the past few months.

By JOHN R. HANNON

All classes of butcher cattle suffered in this week's slump. The better grades of killing cows probably show the most loss, from 50 to 75c per cwt. as compared with a week ago. Cows that were good enough to sell from \$6.00 to \$6.50 Monday morning early are now selling around \$5.50, while the kind that sold from \$5.50 to \$6.00 are closing at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$5.25. Cutter cows do not show as big a decline as the better ones, but they are from 25 to 50c lower for the week, while the plainer kinds of killing cows are around 25c lower, with canners bringing from \$2.75 to \$3.25 and cutters \$3.50 to \$4.25. Mixed yearlings and fed heifers are around 50c lower for the week with a big supply of mixed steers and heifers weighing from 600 to 750 pounds being among the offerings each day. The bulk of our fed heifers and mixed yearlings are bringing from \$7.50, although there was one prime load here this week at \$9.25. Stock cows and heifers are draggy and a little lower with an exceptionally good demand for stock cow springers.

By FRED SEAGER

Our general veal calf market is \$1.00 lower for the week. Practical veal top \$7.00, with a few fancy ones up to \$8.00. Bulk of veals selling from \$5.00 to \$6.50. Medium weight and heavy killing calves are fully 50c lower for the week, with bulk of sales ranging from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Canner calves sold from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Stock calf market 50c to \$1.00 lower, with good to choice white face steer calves selling around \$8.00, although those that are carrying a little flesh are hard to move and bringing from 50c to \$1.00 under the thin ones. Bulls steady for the week, with good heavy bolognas bringing from \$4.00 to \$4.50 and the plainer kinds from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

(Steer Alley)

O. D. Smith, Beaver City, Nebr., load steers	1015	\$9.25
P. C. Smith, Beaver City, Nebr., load steers	1000	9.00
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kansas, load steers	1338	8.50
Robert Hay, Geary Co., Kansas, load steers	1287	8.25
C. H. Jones, Geary Co., Kansas, 2 loads steers	900	8.00
L. M. Rundle, Osage Co., Kansas, load steers	652	8.00
E. C. Smith, Beaver City, Nebr., load steers	1007	8.00
O. P. Peterson, Ottawa Co., Kansas, load steers	904	8.00
Joe Coffman, Osage Co., Kansas, 2 loads steers	964	7.85
H. E. Doverspike, Chase Co., Kansas, 2 loads steers	1115	7.75
Paul Elms, Geary Co., Kansas, load steers	1178	7.75
W. A. Greshing, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas, load steers	1094	7.60
Gus Fiene, Falls City, Nebr., load steers	938	7.70
Albert Flentie, Nemaha Co., Kansas, 2 loads steers	1111	7.50
Wm. Jones, Geary Co., Kansas, load steers	979	7.50
R. E. Wilson, Geary Co., Kansas, 2 loads steers	944	7.30
C. E. Swicegood, Hickory Co., Missouri, load steers	1124	7.25
Wm. Coover, Lincoln Co., Kansas, load steers	1013	7.00
J. Albert Clausen, Crawford Co., Kansas, steers	922	6.75
Emil H. Oberhelman, Clay Co., Kansas, load steers	982	6.75
Lewis Benson, McPherson Co., Kansas, 2 loads steers	1058	6.75
R. G. Hawks, Norton Co., Kansas, load steers	715	6.50
Luther Johnson, Ottawa Co., Kansas, load steers	850	6.50
Asa Turner, Douglass Co., Kansas, load steers	1025	6.50

(Butcher Alley)

Neal Glaspey, Lafayette Co., Kansas, yearlings	801	9.00
Chas. W. Hanzlick, Republic Co., Kansas, yearlings	772	8.00
Chas. Fritz & Sons, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas, load yearlings	755	7.60
Chas. Musil, Marshall Co., Kansas, load yearlings	618	7.25
Frank E. Walker, Alma, Nebraska, yearlings	652	7.25
A. A. Hase, Osage Co., Kansas, yearlings	711	7.25
Arthur Oberg, Clay Co., Kansas, yearlings	721	7.00
Chas. W. Hanzlick, Republic Co., Kansas, heifers	1050	7.00
Pete Anderson, Osage Co., Kansas, heifers	950	7.10
J. Albert Clausen, Crawford Co., Kansas, yearlings	680	7.00
L. S. Cooper, Osage Co., Kansas, heifers	662	7.00
G. D. Hevelone, Blue Springs, Nebraska, yearlings	684	7.00
Richard Jeanickie, Phillips Co., Kansas, yearlings	651	7.00
R. G. Hawks, Norton Co., Kansas, yearlings	655	6.50
F. M. Hartman, Osage Co., Kansas, 45 stock cows	734	6.50
Pete Anderson, Osage Co., Kansas, cows	1350	6.00

MARKETING ACT IS A FIXTURE SAYS A. W. RICKER

(Continued from page 1)
marketing machinery may be speeded up, but in doing so let us be on our guard lest we have something of value destroyed, rather than improved.

Education Only Hope

And now we come to what we have chiefly in mind and this is how to educate the six millions of American Farmers to use the provisions of the marketing act.

The chief handicap of the Farm Board has been the fact that of the six millions of American farmers less than 2,000,000 are actually organized.

There are three national farm organizations, the Grange, the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau.

We give the three in the order of their age. To these may be added smaller organizations like the Equity Union, the Missouri Farm Association, and in Wisconsin the old Society of Equity.

The Equity Union approaches the status of a national organization and has been recognized by the Farm Board as such, but the other organizations are local in character.

The four organizations including the Equity Union have a press and hence a means of reaching the people.

When the Farm Board began its work and launched its program of national sales agencies with regional set-ups to gather the commodities for the national sales agencies, its main reliance in the end has proved to be as we said it would at the start, the general farm organizations.

The first big job of the Farm Board was to take what was already organized in the way of farmer-owned machinery and get these various groups to work together.

Setting Up Sales Agencies

The Farm Board set up a grain marketing organization that has succeeded in getting a number of organized groups of farmers owning any marketing machinery into the national set-up with the single exception of one, that one exception being the Nebraska Farmers Union.

Other and new groups have been and are being organized so that it may be said that there is practically speaking, unity in grain marketing.

The cotton marketing set-up has brought into unity practically every farmer-owned marketing organization in the cotton area.

The wool marketing set-up is also fairly launched with national unity.

The Livestock Set-Up

In the livestock set-up the Farm Board struck a snag. Here have developed the sharpest differences and the greatest bitterness. Two divisions in the realm of cooperative marketing of livestock existed when the Farm Board undertook to set up a national sales agency for the marketing of livestock.

One group of terminal sales agencies had been fostered and developed by the Farm Bureau, another had been developed by the Farmers Union, while two independent groups had been developed without the active support of either the Farm Bureau or the Union. We refer to the Livestock Sales Agency at East St. Louis, built by the Missouri Farmers Union, and Central at South St. Paul, where the Farm Board called the representatives of the terminal livestock sales agencies together to form a national association, the two groups could not or would not agree.

Whose fault it was is in dispute. One side lays the blame on the other side.

One side, namely the Missouri, Central, Farmers Union group, claims that the Farm Bureau group had been developed without the active support of either the Farm Bureau or the Union.

We refer to the Livestock Sales Agency at East St. Louis, built by the Missouri Farmers Union, and Central at South St. Paul, where the Farm Board called the representatives of the terminal livestock sales agencies together to form a national association, the two groups could not or would not agree.

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It was in this association that we met Bureau men like Bill Settle of Indiana, Ralph Snyder of Kansas, Charley Hearst of Iowa, and Stewart of Nebraska. Men like C. E. Huff and Sam Thompson, Taber of the Grange and Hirth of Missouri rubbed elbows with Reno, Kenney, Talbott, Thatcher, Murphy and many others. We worked together.

Who fought harder for national legislation than Sam Thompson, Ralph Snyder and Charley Hearst? Their work in the ranks and at Washington was no less self-sacrificing than that of Hirth, Murphy and scores of others. Some of us never did see in the old McNary-Haugen bill what some others saw or thought they saw, but we went along because we had decided to go along and have traction.

Many of us because we believed we had been betrayed at Kansas City worked and voted for Al Smith and the Democratic party, severing political ties of years of standing.

We lost the battle. Hoover was elected, and then we got the Marketing Act.

It has been said that no farm organization had anything to do with making the Marketing Act. That is true so far as the house bill was concerned. We were all there.

The Marketing Act went through the House of Representatives with no finger marks of any farm organization on it. We were all there.

When the bill was considered in the Senate, the leaders of these three farm organizations will not sanction attacks on each other.

The Grange having no marketing machinery is urging its members to support the Farmers Union activities.

It is possible to put on a state-wide organization campaign supported by all organizations. It is easy to say in Kansas join a farm organization.

In Kansas, why won't it work in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or any other state?—A. W. Ricker in F. U. Herald.

And isn't that what we have to do to if agriculture is to be saved?

If that is good for Kansas and will work in Kansas, why won't it work in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or any other state?—A. W. Ricker in F. U. Herald.

SEEK A MARKETING PLAN

(continued from page 1)

also believe it futile to ask congress to appropriate more funds for stabilization operations. One of the principal efforts of the farm leaders is to hold intact the 500-million-dollar revolving fund already appropriated.

Look to Next Year

A small minority of the farm leaders expressed the belief the wheat growers this year should market their new crop without restrictions, and take their losses in the hope of better prices next year.

The plans were considered at the Chicago conference for holding back the 1931 wheat surplus. One was suggested by State Senator Wilmer of Washington, providing an agreement should be entered by the growers to market three bushels of wheat and retain one. If necessary the one bushel would be destroyed.

Another plan, sponsored by representatives of the American Farm Bureau, was for the organization of a surplus control board, to obtain agreements among the wheat growers to withhold from the market 25 to 30 per cent of their crop.

The plan which appeared to receive the most support was offered by C. C. Talbot of the North Dakota Farmers Union. One of those favoring the plan was C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Under the Talbot proposal each grower would agree to market 75 per cent of his 1931 crop. The grain stabilization corporation would take the remainder and isolate it in warehouses, giving the grower a receipt but no money. The fund to pay the storage charges would be obtained through loans from the intermediate credit banks. Additional storage space might be obtained by facility loans through the farm board to build or buy grain elevators.

To Obtain More Elevators

The Farmers National Grain Corporation, which is headed by C. E. Huff of Kansas, is preparing plans for building and buying additional elevator space in Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and possibly St. Louis, it is said.

Additional loans also may be asked from the farm board to broaden the scope of the acreage reduction campaign, to which the southwestern wheat growers did not generally respond last year.

The farmer co-operative leaders in their Chicago meetings showed slight interest in the equalization fee and export debenture plans of farm relief, which northwestern progressive expect to force to the forefront in congress next winter. Fear was expressed by some of the opposition of the farm board might react against the Hoover administration in the presidential election next year. The representatives of the co-operatives generally agreed to defend the administration farm program and to cause reprisals to be taken against those who seek to amend or repeal the present law. In from three to five years the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the central marketing co-operative, may be able to operate on its own money and without farm board loans. When it does become self-supporting, the co-operative leaders estimated it would be marketing from 70 to 80 per cent of the American wheat crop.—K. C. Star.

"DE MESS WE IS IN"

NOW FULLY EXPLAINED

The story is told of a colored lawyer, who, when asked the meaning of "staus quo," replied, "staus quo" am Latin fo' de mess we is in." He might well have had reference to the "staus quo" of the poor taxpayer of this tax-paying age, if one is to judge from the sad picture painted by a poor hounded soul in a letter to an insistent creditor:

Dear Sir:

I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you a check in response to your request.