



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Radio Address of Our National President C. E. Huff, Dec. 18, from Chicago

24th Annual Convention Kansas Division Farmers Education and Co-Operative Union of America

(continued from last week)

Friday, November 1
8:30 p. m.—The convention was called to order and the delegates sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Rev. Father B. J. McKernan of St. Patrick's Catholic church lead in the morning invocation.

Mr. Huff, speaking further on the matter of the work of the Kansas Congressmen in Washington:

In order to keeping our records entirely straight there is a word I want to say this morning. We had last night from W. P. Lambertson the clearest word picture of the workings of the present house of representatives and so far as it typifies the situation, the House of Representatives in its workings in this or any other session. Following that I made some remarks and I quoted a good farmer friend in a criticism which he offered against the Corn Belt Congressmen as a whole. Thinking it over since I am wondering if the impression might not have been given out as a combination of circumstances and not intent, that Kansas Congressmen were properly to be subjected to wholesale criticism. If such impression was given it was without intent. It merely came to me that out of what was said an impression might prevail. No one has talked to me about it. I was disappointed in the attitude of regularity on the part of several of them in the face of what seemed to be a very critical agricultural situation by the middle west interests and industrial interests. It seemed to me to be a fine time for vigorous declaration. It don't mean our congressmen are failing us. If that was an error, it was an error in my judgment. Kansas Congressmen rank very well with everybody else's congressmen. I think more than that can be said. They are as a whole an outstanding Congressional delegation. I want to mention two things and two men. In doing that I do not mean that less can be said about the others, but I will mention these two.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Everyone claiming premiums for getting new members from September fifteenth to December first, send in your list certified by your local secretary.

—A. M. Kinney.

Homer Hoch made a wonder-fight in that reappointment and census arrangement and would have won it had that strategy not been used in threatening to take out the negro franchise. If the constitution does not permit the alien to vote we will not let the negro vote, they said, even if the constitution does say they can. Homer Hoch made a fight to save 50 western Congressmen we are going to lose. He was helped by all of the rest of Kansas representatives.

The other is of James G. Strong of the 5th district. It was the milling in bond amendment to the tariff bill. The millers are bringing wheat out of Canada into the United States and by a preferential duty arrangement with Cuba, letting anything manufactured in the United States going in at a less duty. Canadian wheat is coming into the United States and being milled and sending it to Cuba. Only a few amendments got into that bill and Congressman Strong put I think the only amendment that was introduced from the floor into the bill. It was taken out again but the foundation was laid and the Senate put it back under the leadership of Senator Cappee.

Mr. Strong has been doing some Farmers Union campaigning over in his own county, attending night meetings and inducing folks to join the Farmers Union.

I am saying this to get the records clear. I think they are to be criticized for lack of a vigorous expression when it seems to us a clear line of division. Everybody, except myself, has now and then made a mistake.

C. B. Thowe, chairman of the Constitution and By-laws committee, announced they had been in readiness to report as soon as the Credentials Committee reported and the program would permit.

George Peet made the motion that if the Credentials are not turned in within the next 5 minutes, an additional 5 minutes be given for putting the credentials in the hands of the Committee. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Huff: We are all here and I hope we are all going to be here and the thing we do afterwards are going to depend on how well we can work together. You have convictions and I have convictions and we are entitled to them. Let's keep our facts straight and be careful to remember that we

(Continued on page two)

To Those Who Have Not Yet Come to the Realization That the Farmers Union Is As Important As Tooth Paste Companies, Soft Drink Factories, Real Estate Promotion Companies Etc., We Volunteer This Information: The National Broadcasting Company, through Their Courtesy Has Allotted Us a Period of Time, Once Each Month at 12:00 Noon, When We Can Broad Cast Over the Chain Which Reaches Every Section of the U. S.

WATCH NATIONAL PROGRAMS IN DAILIES OR IN YOUR KANSAS UNION FARMER

Tune In On Your Nearest National Program and Get the Message As It Is Broadcast Direct From Chicago. This is For You. Take Advantage of It and Tell Your Neighbors Who Do Not Belong to the Farmers Union

Our National President Gives Us a Clear Outline of the Program as Laid Out by the Farm Board—He Urges Us to Keep in Mind That This Is Still Our Job—It Is Not a Question of Will We Go Into This? But the Vital Thing to Keep Foremost is, How Can We Afford to Stay Out?—If We Stay Out and Let the Other Fellow Do It, We Will Lose Our Individuality as Farmers and Become Wards of the Government

I assure you it is a very great pleasure to be permitted to greet this host of farm listeners. It has never been my good fortune to meet most of you, although there are doubtless very many among you whom I have met. This is but the second of the monthly programs which the Farmers Union is broadcasting through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company—a courtesy which we greatly appreciate. As time goes on we shall doubtless become more acquainted, through this and other contacts. If my little daughter, Hope, whom I have not seen for more than a month, were listening in I wish she would send me a telegram.

The Farmers Union has for 27 years vigorously attacked the problems of marketing. During that period it has explored practically the whole field of cooperative endeavor. We have made mistakes, and we have overcome and corrected mistakes. There have been times when the organization enrolled a larger membership than it now has, but there has never been a time when it carried on larger operations than it now carries. It has equalled in efficiency its present standing. A word of tribute should be paid to the membership, and to the leaders in the various states and areas, who have made this present effectiveness a reality. I warmly

appreciate the ready support which is being given to the whole national program.

Since the previous broadcast our National Convention has been held, this time at Omaha, Neb. This Convention was marked for the harmony which prevailed and for the vigorous program which was adopted for the future. The greatest present strength of the Farmers Union is in that area of somewhat vague boundaries known as the corn belt—that great surplus-producing region the major portion of whose production goes into the channels of commercial trade. The present marketing program is a very naturally shaped to meet the major needs of that area. The Union is operating ten livestock houses on the principal markets, where it handles nearly 40 per cent of all the livestock cooperatively marketed in terminals in the United States. It handles approximately 40 per cent of the total cooperative sales terminally made. It is a substantial handler and processor of dairy and poultry products. This marketing program is especially adapted to the surplus-producing areas. Other business enterprises, such as large-scale consumers cooperatives, bulk oil stations, or insurance—in which the Farmers Union handles crop, property, automobile and life insurance—are equally adaptable to all areas. Cooperative cotton gins, in which we have over 3 million dollars invested in Oklahoma alone, are of course only serviceable in the South. The Omaha convention made definite arrangements for a wide expansion of this program as to area. Work is now definitely under way in the Pacific Northwest, with fine response. Organization is going forward in several southern states. Minnesota came into the National Union as a new state organization at this convention, and Wisconsin is developing a substantial membership. This state claims now the banner for the largest membership in a single country, within the whole Union. Older states will need to look to their laurels. The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union is a fraternal, as well as a marketing organization, believing that business units require for their success the substantial background provided by a fraternal and educational organization, and that fraternal organizations need cooperative agencies to give concrete expression to plans for farm betterment. The Union has today a more uniform program than ever before, with a more generous attitude toward such differences as exist. There is also an attitude toward friendliness among and between the farm organizations, a thing which unhappily has not always obtained, and in this the Farmers Union is attempting to play its full part. Looking back over 1929 we see a year of sound growth and development. Looking forward to 1930 there appears every prospect for an even greater achievement.

Inasmuch as the Farmers Union had quite a substantial part in the campaign for farm equality over the last 8 years, and since the organization has shared in the shaping of the present Agricultural Marketing Act and

in the developments of organization machinery through which to apply it, I have been asked by several of our people to discuss the new grain corporation, the first of the new National Commodity Corporations to be set up in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board. Other corporations, for other commodities, it is thought will follow largely the pattern developed in this. First let me say that the Farmers National Grain Corporation is actually functioning. It is marketing grain for its cooperative members, on a modest scale, of course, but performing its machinery for effectively handling the vast volumes which it is destined to handle in future.

The forms and records necessary for the handling of loans are being rapidly perfected and a fund of several million dollars has been made immediately available by the Farm Board for its use. Loans for facilities and for marketing will be offered as early as it is at all possible, as well as emergency stabilization loans on wheat at the price basis established by the Farm Board.

Perhaps the work of organization has seemed slow, but it is hoped that it may stand for a long time and function effectively as one of the largest cooperative agencies on this continent.

The Farm Board's view of it is clearly expressed in this recent declaration of theirs:

The Federal Farm Board says: The Farmers National Grain Corporation provides a plan whereby farmers may extend their cooperative grain marketing activities on extensive scale into the domestic terminal and export markets. The plan... is the result of conscientious effort on the part of a committee representing all types of existing farm-

Concerning Co-operation and the Federal Aid

The Farmers Co-Operatives of the United States get a blue ribbon inasmuch as the Federal Farm Board will extend aid to the farmers only through their co-operative associations. Their answer to all inquiries and applications from farmers is that if there is a farmers co-operative organization in your community, join it. If there is none, get busy and organize one.

Question: A person who does not belong to a co-operative association is probably counted as independent, selfish or unwilling to aid his fellow man. Therefore not entitled to any aid from the Government.

We have no quarrel with the Federal Farm Board over their ruling. We are glad they have chosen to place the power of the Government back of the farmers' own organizations.

Heretofore one live stock commission firm was about as good as another and farmer owned co-operatives had an equal opportunity with any of

them, but now they have the advantage over them all because they will get the right of way wherever there is a dispute or contest. This is true of every farmers co-operative marketing association.

The Government report shows 45 per cent more poultry in cold storage than one year ago.

For Friday and Saturday this is our best bid on poultry for the Christmas trade:

Heavy hens 12c, light hens 12c, springs 15c, stags and old cox 12c, Geese, over 12 lbs., 12c, under 12 lbs., 9c; ducks, 5 lbs, 12c; capons, 9 lbs, and over 25c.

There will be a County Farmers Union meeting at the court house Dec. 14th. Poultry, eggs and cream, and the Farmers Union Creamery will be a special on the program.

We expect to ship a car of hogs Monday, Dec. 16th. Can take a few more. Call us if you have some. The Alma F. U. Co-op. Ass'n.

er-owned grain marketing agencies. Great pains have been taken to insure that the provisions are essentially fair to all types of grain marketing associations. Best of all, it provides a means whereby the grain producers may help themselves through their own efforts rather than by receiving what might be termed a direct "dole" out of public funds. With these provisions the new corporation has a splendid opportunity for accomplishing worthwhile results for grain producers and should receive the full support of all existing farmer-owned and farmer-controlled grain marketing associations.

The attitude of the cooperatives is evidenced by the fact that already most of them are stockholders or have applied for stock, or are making preliminary adjustments and consolidations in order to establish a more effective relationship. A new regional cooperative on the Pacific Coast is being organized with the full intent of becoming a stockholder.

In the brief time I have I shall discuss but three questions relative to the grain corporation.

First, who may become stockholders, and upon what basis? Since it is impractical, if not impossible, to deal with all of the individuals or small units; and since a cooperative organization of real strength can only be built by successive steps from the bottom upward, it is provided that stock may only be held by central organizations representing such groups of units and individuals. These may be Farmers Elevator Associations, Terminal sales agencies or grain pools. No matter what the type, so they are genuinely cooperative, they may purchase stock. Such purchase makes available to all of their members, through them, every advantage which the corporation offers. The rate at which the stock is to be subscribed is one cent per bushel for the average amount handled each year for the past three years. Thus if the average has been 5 million bushels the subscription will be for \$50,000. In the case

of a new cooperative or one less than three years old, the Directors of the Corporation may determine a fair basis. Ten per cent of such stock subscription must be paid in cash and the rest in five equal amounts over the next five years. Notes are required for the deferred amounts, at 4 per cent interest, and these may be collateralized by the certificate of stock.

Second, how will marketing be done? The cooperatives will bring the grain to the National Grain Corporation at the usual or natural market centers, dealing with their members in their own chosen way. Branch offices of the Corporation will be maintained at all principal markets for receiving the grain from the cooperatives but the central organization with an accurate knowledge of crop and market conditions throughout the world, will hereafter direct the marketing. So that the humblest farmer in the remotest area, if he be a member of a cooperative connecting through, has for his own use in relation to his bushels, few or many, as effective a means for securing the final possible cent of price as though he were a skilled operator in the markets, having a vast volume of grain, owning adequate facilities for cleaning, grading, mixing or storing, and with adequate finance for carrying the grain when it would seem advisable to do so in order to secure best results. These are advantages of which we have dreamed and toward which we have striven. They are now ours for the taking. For the Farmers National Grain Corporation will command every marketing advantage named, and through his own organization will return to the grower the re-

(Continued on page two)

I wish every elevator manager who receives letters or papers attacking the Federal Farm Board, or the National Grain Corporation would mail them in to me.
A. M. Kinney.

Two Leaders Named Moses

When the children of Israel broke Pharaoh's chains,
And started their march for Judea's far plains,
Their leader was chosen by God, and his choice
Was one which caused Israel's host to rejoice.

The one who was chosen to lead this vast host,
Was Moses; the man who called Pharaoh's boast
That he never would let Israel's children go free;
But his army was drowned in the depths of the sea.

Israel marched in the wilderness year after year;
Yet they followed their leader with never a fear;
For Jehovah himself showed to Moses the way,
By a flame in the night and a cloud in the day.

In our time, a new Moses was chosen to lead
The plundering plutocrats' cohorts of greed;
In a brazen attempt to weld tighter the chains
Which has held Agriculture a slave to their gains.

Now asses for ages have carried the load,
When political bandits have taken the road;
And have always answered the sting of the lash
By helping their masters to garner more cash.

But at last, by their leader denounced and reviled,
The asses rebelled and are now running wild;
They are roaming the plains of the South and the West;
And no longer respond to their masters' behest.

Now, Moses is lost in a fog, cold and gray;
No flame of Jehovah is pointing the way;
For farmers have junked their political creed,
And hereafter will vote as "wild asses" indeed.

When Moses the first died, he was buried by God;
And bright shining angels turned over the sod;
But at Moses the second's political bier,
No one but his plutocrat kinsmen were near.

—A. M. Kinney.

Annual Insurance Meeting

The regular annual meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas and of the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Kansas will be held in the office of the Companies at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, Jan. 17, 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing five directors and the transaction of any other business that should come before this meeting.

Every policyholder of these companies is entitled to one or more votes according to the amount of insurance carried and may be cast either in person or by proxy. Proxies should be filed as soon as possible in order to avoid confusion in checking on the day of the meeting.

We would suggest that as many policyholders as possible attend this meeting but where this cannot be done then each community or county select someone to represent them and vote their proxies. However the State law does not permit any person to vote more than twenty five proxies.

C. E. Brasted, President.
Chas. A. Broom, Secretary.

PROXY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold policy No. in the FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF

KANSAS, and I do hereby appoint..... as my representative and authorize him to vote for me in the annual meeting of the policy holders of the above named insurance company of Salina, Kansas, January 17, 1930.

Signed.....

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE

All shippers of livestock to the Farmers Union Livestock Company, at St. Joseph, Missouri, must have their order filed in some farm organization before the first of January, 1930, or they will not receive any refunds from that company for 1929 shipments.

Local secretaries please take notice and see if you have made the proper remittance for your Farmer Union members.
A. M. Kinney, Secretary.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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A. M. Kinney Editor and Manager

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

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

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.

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will either be published or mailed.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1930

FARM BOARD HEAD EVIDENCES SURLY DISPOSITION TOWARD THE GRAIN TRADE

(From National Grain Journal for December)

The following wire was recently sent to Chairman Legge. His reply not only avoids a direct answer but is abounding in an atmosphere of surliness. Surely the grain trade may not find co-operation at that source.

There is just one of two ways to look at Mr. Legge's reply. He either imagines the grain men are so needful of chastisement a civil reply is out of order, or possibly he knows his activities are based upon illegal structure, and he is anxious to have the grain trade become mad enough to kick the whole thing over, and thus release him from something he may not like.

(COPY OF WIRE)

Alexander H. Legge, Chairman,
Federal Farm Board,
Washington, D. C.

As we previously wired you this association is composed of commission merchants who through their liberal furnishing of funds not only for improvement of grain, but for the purchase or construction of elevators, have made possible the farmers elevator movement in the Northwest.

That you may understand more about the character of this association we want you to know that commission merchants in Minneapolis and Duluth this fall loaned country elevators other than line elevators over thirty-two million dollars. Many of our members actively supported the passage of the farm relief legislation.

When giving our support to this measure we assumed that the Farm Board would follow the policy put into practice by President Hoover when Secretary of Commerce and would invite experienced grain men into conference before policies were adopted which might materially affect the existing marketing machinery. We now ask that representative commission men be given an opportunity to discuss with your board the Farm Board plans as they affect the grain trade and particularly our branch of the grain trade.

Policies which the Farm Board have announced apparently leaves no place in the picture for the very men who for the past twenty-five years have been the real supporters and advisers of the Co-operative movement in the Northwest.

We believe that any price basis established through the use of Government funds should be made free to all farmers whether or not in the exercise of their individual judgment they decide their interests were best served by membership in a co-operative organization. Otherwise at times when the terminal prices are not considerably above the established loan value price farmers elevators and all independent elevators together with line elevators cannot operate as grain merchants and no country elevator can continue in business simply as a warehouse because of the low storage and handling charges established by law.

THE MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

(LETTER RECEIVED IN REPLY)

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n,
1021 Chamber of Commerce,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: Replying to your night letter of the 25th. I would say that inasmuch as you state that you gave your support to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, therefore it is fair to assume that you know what the Act contained. However, your telegram might lead to another conclusion. I am, therefore, sending you a copy of the Act from which you will note that the building up and encouraging of co-operatives is especially enjoined on us, and that, to the best of our judgment, is what we are trying to do.

very truly yours,

(Signed) ALEX. LEGGE,
Chairman, Federal Farm Board.

The Federal Farm Board is requiring all the farm product marketing parasites to get together under one organization. Of course this is hard on them, as each exists by virtue of his own particular brand of prejudice and misrepresentation. But that being as it may the example to the legitimate grain trade is to get together also under one head. There is a fight to the finish brewing now between the legitimate grain trade and this illegitimate child of politics. Milling around as a mass of stampeding cattle the grain trade will get nowhere. It is time to act. The enemy is getting in mass formation for its attack. Without concerted action on our part we are defeated, assassinated, as it were, upon our own thresholds, our own ammunition being used to annihilate us!

Editorial in National Grain Journal for October.

"It is to laugh." The poor old grain trade journals, the exponents of the "divine" system of gouging the farmers out of a large part of their profits, are running around in circles like a poisoned pup; first one will write an editorial making it plain to everyone who wants to believe their dope, that this Farm Board plan is sure to be a failure, and then he will let out a yelp which makes you think of a yellow dog with a can to his tail

running down the alley pursued by a crowd of devilish boys. The fact is, the grain trade double crossed themselves in this matter of farm legislation; they fought the McNary Haugen Bill with all the power of their organization, and claimed credit for defeating it; but when this Agricultural Marketing Act was before Congress, they went to sleep at the switch. They figured that this Federal Farm Board would only mean another Federal Commission whose only duties would be to advise the farmers and cooperative companies on how to run their business; they were sadly disappointed when Mr. Hoover appointed a board composed of men who really intended to do something. They were especially disappointed in Mr. Legge, the chairman of the Board, who has shown a wide grasp of the farm problem, and a steady purpose to try and solve it.

A NEW DEPARTMENT

With this issue of the paper, we are starting a new department—Official news of the Federal Farm Board, and the National Grain Corporation. I hope everyone will read this department; it will give you authentic information of the activities of the Farm Board. The newspapers are full of misinformation, and statements regarding the plans of the Board originating mostly in the brains of sensational reporters or with enemies of the cooperative movement. Nothing will be printed in this department but the official statements and letters sent out by the members of the board and officers of the National Grain Corporation.

RADIO ADDRESS OF OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT

(continued from page 1)

sults of such marketing, less only the necessary costs. The cooperative will function as now in every market except that of bargaining for price, which will be consolidated in the hands of the central agency for effectiveness. This provides centralized, controlled, intelligent bargaining, using our present machinery so far as it reaches, and extending cooperative effort into the final market, and that powerfully.

How will loans be made? Through the same channels as grain moves to market loans will go back. The Farm Board makes the funds available to the Grain Corporation, which in turn lends to its stockholder (the farmers elevator association or terminal sales agency or grain pool) for the use of its members. At present the Farm Board is loaning through these co-operatives (but not through the Grain Corporation) fixed amounts per bushel on wheat. The intermediate Credit Banks sharing in carrying such loans. These loans are an emergency type, designed to stabilize the wheat market at a figure not less than that agreed upon. That it is almost universally conceded, and for this the Farm Board should be commended. To secure such loans the wheat must be in such position as to be a basis for credit through the intermediate Credit Bank. In some states warehouse receipts may be issued upon grain on the farm. In some it must be in elevators. In others in central or terminal warehouses. Your own central agency can inform you as to the law in your state. After the supplemental Credit loan has been secured the Farm Board will make a supplemental loan through your organization to bring the total up to the designated price for your market, less the necessary costs. The supplemental loan neither grower nor cooperative assumes risk, it being the purpose to secure to the grower the designated price as a minimum. If the market advances to a higher figure, the loan advances to his wheat, pay the loans and pocket the balance.

The more ordinary loans, for marketing and for facilities, must be made on a more secure basis, of course. Blanks are being prepared for these loans and effort will be made to extend the utmost help possible. Nevertheless it should be kept in mind that we should first help ourselves to the maximum of our abilities, in order that funds may be available for that which we cannot do ourselves. A sounder, more stable organization; and it will enable a larger part of the total need for facilities to be met. Consult your own central organization about your needs. Nearly all of the Farmers Union agencies are now stockholders in the Corporation and will be in position soon to extend aid where needed. Do not misunderstand me. Such help is equally available to all other groups through their own organizations. No one has a monopoly on this; it belongs to all and will equally serve all. Every Farmers Union elevator should own stock, if it does not, in its central marketing agency. It should market all of its grain through that agency. There is developing, after all, a more efficient cooperative grain marketing organization than we have ever had. Every unit must be sound and must function.

Some dangers and risks are involved in the whole program now being protective, and we need not ignore them. We need rather to face them. There is the danger that we may give the public and our own people the false impression that the farm problem is now settled, that the farm has come into this world or is about to do so. Such a result would be most unhappy. The problem is far from being solved. The recent report of the Secretary of Agriculture gives little ground for declaring that the farm's condition is even substantially improved, much less cured. A net loss of 600,000 persons in the farm population for 1928 is not reassuring. The net farm income for the crop

season 1928-29 increased over the previous year by about two dollars and a nickel per family, which hardly meets the farm problem. That amount would not even greatly encourage Sank. Claus, facing the wishes of one little child. While expressing a new note of hopefulness for the situation, we need to continue our insistence that there is a deep farm problem and that it will not be met by shallow thinking or shallow remedies. We need militant, aggressive, united farm action for a long time yet to insure success in our fight for farm equity.

There is danger too that the present program may be accepted as the final and final thing necessary. That is far from being proven. The fact of a surplus problem will not be met by ignoring it, nor overcome by a declaration that it ought not to exist. Our agricultural experts have declined to accept the U. S. Every other year being the lowest in our history except one war year when we could not ship. Insofar as this decline is the result of a national policy of stimulating exports of manufactures at the expense of agriculture, it is both hurtful and wrong. Our agriculture is aggressive and resourceful. It is entitled to its rightful share of the foreign trade market in it. I should reply that it has possibilities of great help to agriculture. It has evidence of being honestly offered and honestly administered. It would be nothing less than bad faith for us to stop short of giving the present plan a full and honest chance to demonstrate its own effectiveness, backed by the heartiest cooperation of which our organizations are capable. And if when we have done so it is shown that although some help has been secured, the fundamental source of our difficulty has not been reached. I have faith that the Congress and the American people will see that agriculture gets the remaining necessary thing to provide its security.

There is some danger that we may become enmeshed in the net of political intrigue. Agriculture needs the friendly help of government agencies, but the farmer has no desire to become a mere ward of the government. He may well be on his guard at this good hour to insure that a clear, clean line runs through all of this program of farm relief, dividing clearly between aid in his efforts to help himself and an appropriating of the functions rightly his. By any division, branch or bureau of government, whatsoever. But this danger can only be met constructively and from within the present movement. It is ours to possess and direct and use, apparently, if we prove ourselves capable and willing. Criticism by the farmer is not only necessary, it is our duty to move so heartily and so instantly as to give a lively consciousness that we are alert and capable of doing this job. Herein is our safety.

There is some danger that opposition from without may hurt or even destroy this new machinery now being set up. But in view of the history and present success of the co-operatives, who have "enjoyed" the same opposition, that does not seem likely. The gravest danger lies in us. This new arrangement does not offer a dole. It extends no charity. It does offer opportunity. The value and possibility of that opportunity depends largely upon ourselves.

Build up your local Union. Get the neighbors in. Patronize your marketing agencies. See that they become links (and sound links) in the cooperative marketing chain in every commodity and a fine New Year's resolution, if kept, would be "I will pay my 1930 Farmers Union dues right now." I wish for you and for all of our great family a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

(continued next week)

THE CAUSE IS THE SAME. Stop that gully! The best way to stop gullies is not to let them start. Behold what a gully a little rill wrought? What do you expect of a gully?

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FARMERS UNION MEETING.

A goodly number attended the Farmers Union meeting held at the Royal Thursday evening of last week, in spite of the awful roads and the fact that the Standard mixer, the speaker did not fail to mention.

Wm. G. Swanson, state lecturer for the Farmers Union, on being introduced by the chairman, W. T. Gossin, delivered an excellent talk. After a brief history of the Union and its achievements he launched into the lecture proper and the reporter's only regret is that the hall was not filled to the last seat so that more could benefit by the speaker's enlightening remarks.

"Uncle Sam is now giving the farmer an opportunity," said Mr. Swanson, "to lift himself out of the rut, to unionize, co-operate, to establish prices commensurate with the efforts put forth to produce that product which only the farmer can produce—food for the nation."

"A convincing example of what co-operation can achieve," continued Mr. Swanson, "was furnished by the tobacco raisers of Kentucky, the largest tobacco producing state in the Union. The tobacco raisers of Kentucky received from 6 to 8 cents per pound for their product until they organized when they were enabled to ask and receive 25c per pound from the tobacco trusts."

The speaker went on to state that if such an advance of price is possible on what is termed a luxury, how much more feasible would be the establishing of an adequate price for the world's necessities—food.

Mr. Swanson stated that about 20 years ago the first farmers' union was formed to form an organization for the purpose of shipping their live stock to market they were arrested and fined for butting into a business out of their line, as it was considered a crime for a farmer to market his product through a commission firm which would of course rob them in every instance.

Mr. Swanson's statements, backed up by actual facts, should line up every farmer in the U. S. Every other business in the world is unionized and now since Uncle Sam is urging the farmer to follow suit in order to put his business on a paying basis no wide awake tiller of the soil should hesitate to join the organization and reap the benefits derived therefrom.

"If the movement from the farm to the city continues for the next ten years as it has in the past ten years," said Mr. Swanson, "the world might well be alarmed over the shortage of food that the farms will produce, and for that reason all other business is now willing that the farmer should receive what it costs to produce said food plus a reasonable profit." He then gave facts and figures showing that the farmer is and has been producing at a loss, a loss that would have put any other business on the blink long ago, for the farmer never figures his labor nor the labor of his wife and children.

Mr. Swanson would set another date and thoroughly advertise his coming, provided the roads are passable, we will guarantee a record crowd at such meeting—Axtell Standard.

ANOTHER'S VIEW

I was greatly impressed by Will Swanson's presentation of the workings of the Farm Board, the other evening at the Axtell Royal Theatre. In a very pleasing way Mr. Swanson made his listeners feel that the board is being built on a lasting foundation by well planned workmanship. The fact that other business men are as greatly interested as the farmers in putting farming on a paying basis was proven by the presence of so many Axtell business men. And one of Axtell's merchants said to me after the meeting "I am interested because 90 per cent of my business depends upon the farmer. Mr. Swanson said that the board has initiated the organization of central sales; this he stated will give the farmer a chance to say how much they will take and do away with the old system of saying, 'how much will you give?'"

Uncle Sammie has allotted the board one half billion dollars to help put in effect a permanent program that will give the farmer an influence in the open market. He went on to say that this was something new and it takes faith to get a new movement started where all will be benefited and he sincerely urged the farmers to be loyal to their marketing or selling agencies of farm products and in time these central sales agencies would take care of all of the farmers' products efficiently.

He stated that the grain corporation was already at work and the livestock central agency is still in its conference state, but would soon be working if the farmers would do their part. By control is meant the buying of enough of the surplus of farm products that the farmer has to sell when he needs the money and by so doing they will gain a better control of the market.

Mr. Swanson's message was pre-

sented in such a pleasant way that one could not help but feel that God helps those who help themselves, no matter what line of business is followed.

After the meeting I heard one fellow advise another to keep the doors to his wheat bin closed for a few months. That is what I call faith. In closing I want to say don't be selfish, fellows, but get all you can, save all you can, and give all you can, that is what makes the world go around. Competition may be the life of business, I don't know, but I believe that it is the death of religion.—Ernest Samuelson, Axtell Standard.

WHEAT FORCED UP

Farm Board Finds It Easy Matter To Cause a Temporary Upturn.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Several million dollars have been added to the market value of the American wheat crop in the last week through the operations of the Farmers National Grain Corporation without the government financed organization spending a dollar in the open market or buying an appreciable amount of wheat.

Information received by the Federal Farm Board is that the posting of the bid of the loan value previously fixed by the board brought the desired effect without the farmers co-operative marketing agency being compelled to handle any considerable amount of cash wheat.—Kansas City Times.

Parker, Kans., Dec. 23, 1929.

Mr. A. M. Kinney
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Kinney:

We want a meeting whenever it will be most convenient for Mr. O'Shea and Mr. Huff. I talked with our county president, F. C. Gerstenberger yesterday and he says, send them on by all means. We will hold meeting at Parker at the high school auditorium which will seat about 250 people. The bank a.d all business men in town are cooperating fine, so we have to hear when we can get the boys to talk down here at an early date. I mentioned the meeting to our county meeting and I never saw people more interested or anxious for a get-together meeting of this kind. So if we can get good roads and a fair day, all is set for a chance to do some good work. In regard to the Locals mentioned, I only ask "just to get a line-up so as not to miss any one when we are notifying about our county meetings. Jingo, I think, coming to our last meeting at Cygne, that neither Linn nor Miami notified them when we were going to hold meeting. I have attended nearly every meeting and I do not believe Jingo ever joined County No. 68. Will send you a list of the names I have to my credit at later date.—V. F. Carrio.

FARMERS UNION SHOWS NEW LIFE

The breath of new life was injected into the Nemaha County Farmers Union in Seneca Saturday, when 100 or more of the faithful old wheel-horses of the organization met at the City Hall and determined to fill in the ranks, depleted in recent years.

"Now is our time," declare substantial Nemaha county farmers. "Uncle Sam is holding out an opportunity to co-operatives and if we are going to get any benefit at all from legislation by congress we must pool our resources."

That such an effort will be made was apparent when State Organizer Swanson addressed the meeting and made an appeal for what he declared to be the greatest organization in America.

"I have faith in Uncle Sam," Swanson told his brother farmers, "and I am sure you will have. Uncle Sam thinks we are not organizing fast enough. Right now he is getting ready to spend millions with our co-operatives so that we can market our produce in an orderly way. We do not

want exorbitant prices for what we produce—all we want is cost of production and a fair profit.

"Do you know what big business of America would do if the government were to offer it the chance it is now holding out to farmers? Swanson brought his fist down on the table and declared that big business would organize between suns. Quoting a recent article in the Kansas City Post Swanson said the legislation now being made available to the farmer goes farther to involve the government than the socialists or the non-partisan league had ever dreamed.

The speaker quoted a great many figures to show that regularly audited jobbing, shipping and retailing branches of the Union are now making a success. He believes the Union should have at least one elevator and live stock shipping association in every town. At one stage in his discussion he mentioned a number of successful bulk and retail branches for the sale of gasoline and lubricating oils.

County union the following officers were elected: C. H. Wempe, president; Fred Lehman, secretary-treasurer; Tom Roots, vice-president; Ed Becker, doorkeeper; August Boeding, conductor; Mrs. Alice Williams, organizer. The executive board is composed of the officers and Fred Sanford, Onelda; Frank Anderson, Bern and Louis Spencer, Price.

A drive for members will be organized soon with Fred Lehman, captain for east Nemaha county in competition with C. H. Wempe in west Nemaha.

Mrs. George W. Williams, head of the committee of Resolutions secured the adoption of the following report.

Resolved that we thank the City of Seneca for the use of the fine City Hall and for all courtesies extended to us while in their city.

In order to promote a more harmonious feeling and become better acquainted we favor dividing the county into districts and in order to encourage membership, to have get-together meetings, having contests and friendly debates to create enthusiasm and send for speakers for this big membership drive now on.

We favor the continuance of the development of inland waterways by the government since by this means lower freight rates will be placed on grain.

We favor a change in the distribution of the road funds derived from the gasoline tax; to give the county and townships more funds for use in road construction and maintenance.

We congratulate ourselves on the organizations in our county, state and nation and for the bright future that has been planned for agriculture, feeling that we should not be able to place our business on a parity with all other business of this country.—The Seneca Courier Tribune.

Burlington, Kan., Dec. 16, 1929.

A. M. Kinney, Sec.-Treas.,
Salina, Kans.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

Just a line to thank you for sending Mr. Swanson to Coffey county.

He sure had a fine series of meetings. Largest crowds of any county Mr. Swanson to Coffey county.

The exception of one night, and I am sure they would have been larger had the weather been better. Interest in the Farmers Union is greater now than it ever was before in this county, and we will soon be able to say the same for membership.

I hope we may have Mr. Swanson with us again some time.

J. M. Engle.

ATTEND THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

The Kansas Agricultural Convention will be held in Topeka, January eighth and ninth and tenth. Mr. Stone, Vice President of the Federal Farm Board, will be there on the ninth and address the meeting. I hope every Farmers Union member who can possibly do so, will attend.

ANOTHER WAY TO INCREASE OUR MEMBERSHIP

Here is a plan to build up your membership in your community. Every local elevator or local business send in a selected list of names of men who are eligible to join the Farmers Union, and pay for their subscriptions to the Kansas Union Farmer for six months. This will cost you fifty cents for each subscription, and will be worth the money.

The paper will go out to every one every week, with the latest official news about the Federal Farm Board and the National Grain Corporation, and will be read by the most of them. Nearly every farmer has heard something about the Farm Board, and is interested in finding out what they are doing. At the same time some of them will be interested in the Farmers Union.

Each business institution can afford to spend at least twenty five dollars in this advertising. Send in your lists and your check.

24th ANNUAL CONVENTION

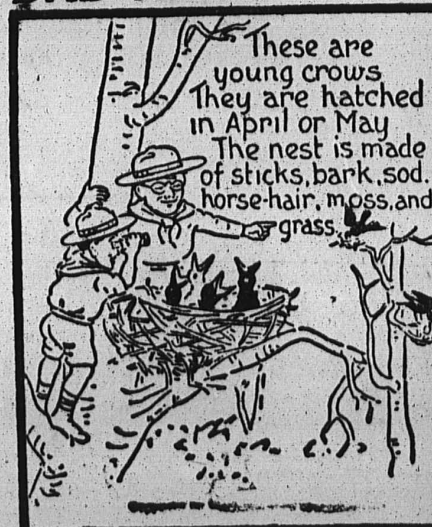
(continued from page 1)

have to go along with each other if we are going to get anywhere, if we get through. The last National election did not go like I wanted it to but I decided to stay an American citizen and go along and do the best I could. I have been able to get along pretty well with most of those folks. Herbert Hoover was not my choice. He has never invited me to go over and eat breakfast with him yet.

T. R. Wells: What a fine thing it would be if all of we delegates would go back home and impress on all dues paying members to pay their dues when they should be paid. You ought to pay your dues into this great Farmers Union movement on time. Make those things from time to time. Pay our dues the first of the year. \$2.75 won't mean much to an individual.

(continued next week)

DAD AND I



By Stafford

Smash Goes the Market!



—Rolla Kirby in The New York World.

Billions were lost by small investors and big investors in the recent tumble of Wall Street quotations. The little fellows were squeezed out. Ruined!

Billions were lost by non-speculators who are affected by the market crash without knowing it.

You can't run Wall Street. You can't altogether dodge Wall Street's catastrophies, but you can do a lot of things if you're willing to think seriously about your own problems. You may not like to be told it, but

You Are a Gambler

if you don't combine with other farmers to better your condition. You gamble against Wall Street at terrific odds if you don't pool your wheat and other products and exert collective bargaining power upon the market for these commodities. You gamble against pests and disease if you don't co-operate with your neighbor against the cattle tick, the cinch bug, soil erosion. You gamble against terrific odds when you refuse to pool your oil royalty on the Osage co-operative plan offered by the Kansas Farmers' Union Company.

Oil operators have a proverb that the man who drills one well or invests in one tract of royalty is "gambling"; while the man who drills 100 wells or owns 100 tracts is "in business."

Outside of the co-operative royalty pools you are gambling with one chance in ten thousand to get oil. Inside the pool you have your same chance to get big oil if it is found on your land while the part which you pool gives you thousands of additional chances to share in oil found on any tract in the pool.

No matter how much your royalty is worth BEFORE a well is drilled; you, as a cautious farmer, should POOL a part of your mineral rights for your own protection. A royalty deed worth \$50,000 on its prospects, even in so-called PROVEN TERRITORY may be worthless unless a part of it is POOLED. The greater the POOL the greater your protection. The wider the SPREAD of the pooled acreage the greater your security.

It Doesn't Cost You a Cent

Strictly co-operative in by-laws and working principles, converts a gambling chance to strike oil into Prosperity Insurance.

2,229 Chances to Strike Oil Instead of One

Expert Advice

"Royalty holdings now considered of little value because of their present remote situation from production will become of greater value as development work nears them. This worth, in the royalty market, will be on the increase until production is actually brought in on the royalty holdings, or it is found to be dry."

EDWIN I. REESER, Executive of the Barnsdall Oil Company, in his recent book "Oil Royalties," page 145.

"... when a large spread of scattered undeveloped royalty is acquired the opportunity for profit is greater."

—Edwin I. Reeser in "Oil Royalties," page 145.

"The ideal situation for land owners is to pool their royalty interests. If this could be done the operators, through lease pooling and the farmers alike would benefit in the long run." —IRVING FERRINE, leading Mid-continent geologist and chairman of the Oil and Gas Committee of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, in a speech before the Chamber, printed in the Oklahoma News of March 5, 1929.

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company

Farmers' Union Insurance Building

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Are You Letting Opportunity Pass You By?

Full information regarding co-operative royalty pools now forming will be sent free on receipt of the coupon below properly filled out and mailed to the address given.

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The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Co.,
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Please send me full details of your co-operative royalty pooling plan.

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