



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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REVOLVING FUND APPROPRIATION PASSES CONGRESS

Remainder of Revolving Fund Voted
By Senate On February 9th After
Hot Debate

By A. W. RICKER
Editor Farmers Union Herald

The Federal Farm Board has now been placed in possession of the \$500,000,000 authorized by the Congress to be used as a revolving fund. This money was appropriated at the hands of the present session of Congress.

It will be recalled that in the session which adopted the Marketing Act an initial appropriation of \$25,000,000 was made at the beginning of the present session, an additional \$150,000,000 was appropriated and as stated above, on February 9th the Senate authorized the remainder of the entire appropriation, the house having passed the appropriation bill several days previous.

It is apparent that the administration desired to get the balance of the revolving fund appropriated before the new Congress elected in 1930 takes office. In this new Congress the Marketing Act than the one now in session, but over in the House the situation may be different. The Republicans will have a majority of two votes, which means that the president has lost control of the House, because, while the Republicans may organize the House they will not control it due to the fact that there are enough Progressive Republicans who will vote on most important questions contrary to the wishes of the president to render administration measures unlikely of passage in the House of Representatives. Doubtless it was thought expedient to arm the Farm Board with ample funds for its use while possible to do so.

The Marketing Act now has two groups of opponents instead of one. From the beginning, the Marketing Act and the Farm Board have met with stubborn opposition from the organized private agricultural trades, namely the grain exchanges, the cotton exchanges, the produce exchanges, and all of those groups of individuals engaged in the business of doing the farmers' marketing for him.

Added to this powerful opposition, it is now apparent that at least a section of the Democratic party, of course for political purposes, will seek to hamper Farm Board operations, belittle its efforts and thus seek to make political capital for the campaign of 1932.

The Democratic party is not a unit on this kind of procedure. It is apparent, however, that the southern representatives and senators whose principal commodity is cotton and which commodity is to a considerable extent removed from any possibility of substantial aid by the Farm Board under the provisions of the Marketing Act, will seek to replace the Marketing Act with some other kind of farm relief measure. We will discuss the cotton situation later on in this article.

The Black Amendment
When on February 9th the \$100,000,000 revolving fund appropriation came up on the floor of the Senate, Senator Black of Alabama offered the following amendment:

No part of the amount hereby appropriated shall be expended, and no loan shall be made out of such amount, for the purpose of dealing in futures or indulging in marginal transactions or any transaction whereby contracts are made for the purchase of agricultural commodities or food products thereof where no delivery of such commodity or food product is intended, nor shall any of this appropriation be located to any person, association, or corporation for the use by such person, association or corporation for the purposes hereinbefore set out.

A lengthy debate followed, a debate which covers seventeen pages of the Congressional records. In support of the above amendment, Senator Heflin of Alabama offered the following remarks:

"I desire to say a few words in regard to the amendment offered by my colleagues. I think it is (continued on page 4)

PRESIDENT WARD TO CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

SALINA, Kans., Feb. 18.—President C. A. Ward spent the first several days of this week in Chicago, in connection with the relation of various Kansas Farmers Union business activities, to the Farm Board and its set-up. He will return to Kansas City today where he plans to meet A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald, and St. Paul, Mr. Ricker and Mr. Ward will leave Kansas City at once, to begin the series of meetings which have been planned, with Mr. Ricker as guest speaker.

F. U. AUDITING ASSN. A MOST IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION

George Frank of Paola Resigns from
Board at Annual Meeting
Feb. 6th

P. H. Heidecker is Appointed to Fill
Vacancy

In the front-page story last week, about the successful stockholders' meetings held in Kansas City, through a regrettable oversight, no mention was made of that of the Farmers Union Auditing Association. This association held their regular annual meeting on February 6th, at the Aladdin Hotel.

At this meeting Mr. George Frank of Paola resigned from the Board, Mr. Frank has been a member of the Board of the Farmers Union Auditing Association since October, 1929. He will leave for Montana soon where he plans to make his home.

The Auditing Board appointed Mr. P. H. Heidecker of Paola to fill the vacancy.

The Farmers Union Auditing Association, measured by the efficiency and stability which it has brought into all of our cooperative associations in Kansas, is certainly one of the most successful organizations which we have in the state. Every local cooperative association should take advantage of the services afforded by the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

It has been my experience that the Farmers Union elevator or store or other cooperative institution, which have been identified with this Association, and had their books and accounts audited regularly, are in better financial condition than those who have guessed at their financial standing.

The Farmers Union Auditing Association is recognized as one of the most outstanding accounting companies in the West. They not only audit books for Cooperatives, but they have many county audits, city audits, and those of large business institutions over the state.

No manager, no Board of Directors are treating their stockholders right, if they do not avail themselves of the services of the Farmers Union Auditing Association. Do not guess at your financial standing. In these days, with the fierce competition with which all of our cooperative institutions have to contend, good business demands that every safeguard be thrown around our institutions.

A. M. KINNEY.

MAY WHEAT PRICE WILL NOT DECLINE

SPOKANE, Jan. 30.—George S. Milnor, general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., promised farmers today the present 68 cents minimum price for May wheat "may be increased, but will not be reduced."

Milnor and C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National, conferred with officials of the North Pacific Grain Corp., here.

F. U. LIVESTOCK HAS CHARGE OF WEEKLY FARMERS UNION HOUR

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company will have charge of the regular weekly Farmers Union Hour, which will be broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka Friday night, February 20, at eight o'clock.

AGRICULTURE'S PLIGHT CREATES KEEN INTEREST

Organization Must Be Given More Heed—A. W. Ricker, Editor
Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, To Be Principal Speaker in
Series of Important Meetings.

A careful analysis and close study of the present tragic agricultural situation reveals many astounding things.

The officials of the Kansas Farmers Union and the official organ of the organization, the Kansas Union Farmer, have endeavored in time past to keep pace with present trends, which affect and have to do with agriculture as we know it in this section of the country. We are making many and varied contacts with our membership and farmers from one end of the state to the other and it is convincingly brought out everywhere we go, that we must give more heed to organization. We are beginning to wake up to the fact that Agriculture is not closely organized as is Business and Industry. Our distressed condition has transformed our thinking and generally speaking, the farmer's mind today is receptive to the need of definite help and education and organization is the cry everywhere.

In times of prosperity, we do not feel the need of sticking together. In times of poverty and distress, we feel the need and it is imperative.

Our Challenge Is Here

The present situation and time challenges every member of our organization to do his best. A wonderful opportunity is afforded. The organization will progress and go forward in proportion as you, my brothers, lend a helping hand.

I am convinced that the locals out at the cross-roads, are near the heart of our organization. Experience has proven to me that where local interest lags, our membership fades away. On the other hand, where locals meet regularly and discuss with each other our problems and give consideration to the county and state work, that in such cases, you will find an interested, educated, forward going group.

Perhaps, in times past, many of us have been negligent. Let us resolve now to keep up our local organizations. The state organization will cooperate to help you to the fullest extent. Have open meetings occasionally. Ask your neighbors to attend. It's time to bring in a speaker from outside your own local. The challenge is here now, and if our hundreds of locals throughout the state will cooperate I am sure that the interest in our organization, as well as the membership itself, will be tremendously increased.

Your officials are flooded with calls to come and help. We want to do all that is humanly possible. Many groups from various parts of the state, where our program has never gone, are ready for the message of the Farmers Union, now. Our organization has a splendid reputation. Professional and business men are expressing a willingness to cooperate with us.

The time has come when petty differences should be laid aside and the farmers of this country should look at this whole program in its broadest sense, and declare for one thing, namely, getting together.

Many Special Meetings

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. A. W. Ricker, Editor of the Farmers Union Herald, of St. Paul. Mr. Ricker many years ago, lived in Kansas. He has always been interested and acquainted with the cooperative movement. He is one of the few men of the great Northwest, who has been instrumental in building up the Farmers Union in that section of the country. He and his associates have inaugurated and backed a program that is outstanding in the annals of farm organizations and the last few years have seen thousands and thousands of the farmers of the great Northwest, taken into our organization and becoming associated with the various business activities.

Mr. Ricker is a clear thinker and his judgment is well balanced. He has kindly consented to come to our state for a number of meetings and accompanied by either myself or Secretary Kinney, he will make a number of meetings, beginning with Wednesday, February 18th. The schedule of the meetings follows.

Wednesday afternoon, February 18.....	Franklin County Meeting—Ottawa
Wednesday night, February 18.....	Anderson County—Garnett
Thursday afternoon, February 19.....	Linn County—Blue Mound
Thursday night, February 19.....	Labette County—Parsons
Friday afternoon, February 20.....	Cowley County—Hackney
Friday night, February 20.....	Marion County—Burns
Saturday afternoon, February 21.....	McPherson County—McPherson
Saturday night, February 21.....	Riley County—Randolph
Monday afternoon, February 23.....	Mitchell County—Beloit
Monday night, February 23.....	Phillips County—Phillipsburg
Tuesday afternoon, February 24.....	Gove County—Quinter
Tuesday night, February 24.....	Ellis County—Hays
Wednesday afternoon, February 25.....	Rush County—Lacrosse
Wednesday night, February 25.....	Stafford County—Stafford

By the time you receive this copy of the paper, these meetings will have begun. We want every Farmers Union member, who is loyal to the institution and who wishes our organization and its various business activities to grow, to be a committee of one, to speak to his neighbor, and also to his friends in the towns and cities, and urge upon them the necessity of attending these meetings, that they may know more of our program, which is outstanding and fundamental. Use the telephone and every other avenue possible, that we may have a large attendance at all these meetings and be sure to be there yourself.

C. A. WARD.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT TO BROADCAST ON N. B. C. FARM AND HOME HOUR

John A. Simpson, National President of the Farmers Union will appear on the National Farm and Home Hour, from eleven thirty to twelve thirty, on Wednesday, February 18th. This feature is broadcast daily except Sunday, from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 a. m., Central Standard Time, over the stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

BREWSTER FARMERS COOP. ASSN. HAS A PROFITABLE YEAR

Secretary Clifford Miller Sees Farm
Marketing Act As Agriculture's
Opportunity

1930 Annual Report to Stockholders of
Brewster, Kans. Farmers Coop.
Ass'n Given Feb. 11, 1931

STORE

The store business has had one of the best year's business in its history, if not the best; both from the standpoint of volume and profit. We handled over \$97,000 worth of different merchandise and produce for a profit of \$4500. This includes the meat, which has proven to be a great profit item so far. I am not predicting any such results as this for next year; the general tendencies of the markets are down on both groceries and meats, which makes it difficult to buy and sell merchandise at a profit, beside with general conditions as they are I think it reasonable to suppose our volume will be less which will have a tendency to lower our per cent of profit as many of our overhead expenses are stationary; however, we are buying our merchandise at a right price paying cash and taking all discounts and with careful management I hope to see the store pay interest on the investment again in 1931, but not show a profit like 1930.

ELEVATOR

I feel the elevator business has done exceptionally well to show the profit it has with conditions as they were through almost the entire year. The fact that we had a fine crop and a large volume of grain to handle was the only favorable factor I think encountered in the entire year, and while Mr. Lausen was not able to show a large profit per bushel, yet I feel he did exceptionally well to show a profit at all under such circumstances.

The elevator built this year I feel will be a considerable help in the future. It is good in every respect, and will enable us to store and grade our grain better in the future during the rush season; besides it will give us almost unlimited capacity for handling grain. The office which we have maintained up town this season, so far, as I have been able to ascertain has been more than satisfactory with our customers, and not more expensive than the necessary book work would be handled in some other way. The grain business was federated with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n last spring as per the understanding at that time and over 90 per cent of all wheat handled was shipped to them together with a large per cent of other grain. Much of this grain was turned by the Jobbing Ass'n to the Farmers National Grain Corporation of which they are a Stockholder, and thus we have been instrumental in helping to build and maintain the Farmers National, which is the United States grain markets but far the most powerful ally the American farmer has ever had in helping him to market his grain.

PRODUCE

The produce business has shown a net profit of \$113.44, which was included in the store profit mentioned above. While this department has never been a large profit maker, yet the last two years it has been below normal, which is accounted for by the downward trend of the markets for these products, the direct shipping of cream and other factors. The Farmers Union Produce Ass'n of Kansas City has established a branch plant in Wakeney, which I feel will eventually better our markets for these products in comparison with others and enable us to increase both our volume and profit in this department.

GENERAL

The membership in our organization has increased by 23 new stockholders. Our per cent of membership business at the elevator has also increased very much, which is the only department where we have a check on the membership business. It was 80 per cent of all grain business this year and while I do not think the other departments would be that large a percent yet I feel they have increased very materially. I feel the good will held toward the organization by both our membership and non-members is possibly the best, right at this time that it has ever been and that the time is opportune to do a considerable amount of organization work. We have a business unit which is sound to offer the non-members of this community besides I cannot see how any intelligent farmer can longer refuse to affiliate himself with some nation-wide Farm Organization, which is active in helping to better farm conditions through the establishing (continued on page 4)

OUR FARM PROBLEM IS A REAL ONE, SAYS BULLARD

Successful Activities of Kansas Farmers Union Illustrate What Can Be Accomplished Through Cooperative Effort

Radio Address by E. L. Bullard, Over
Station WIBW, Topeka, February 13th

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I come to you tonight, my friends of the radio world, to talk to you for a few minutes regarding the conditions of today and the manner in which we of the farms of the Middle West are affected by present existing conditions. I want first of all to express our appreciation to Station WIBW for this opportunity to present the program of the Kansas Farmers Union in its relationship to the agricultural and economic situation that is demanding our most careful consideration at this time.

The public no longer ignores the fact that we have a farm problem. Authentic statistics that show we have only 13 farms out of every 100 in the 11 midwestern states free of incumbrance emphasizes the existence of a real farm problem more fully than most anything we can refer to. But that is not all. While 87 per cent of our farms carry a second mortgage, 39 per cent have a second mortgage and 28 per cent have a third mortgage.

The mortgaged indebtedness of our real estate by no means comprises all of the indebtedness of the farmers of the Middle West for in many instances the personal indebtedness of individual farmer is almost as much as the mortgaged indebtedness on their real estate.

Connect these facts with the figures of other reliable statisticians; viz., the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Bureau of Economic Research that show that in the last ten years the agricultural wealth of the nation has shown a decrease of 21 billions of dollars and during the same period of time the industrial wealth of the nation has increased approximately 22 billions of dollars. Or putting it another way, almost in direct proportion to the extent that agriculture in the Middle West has gone down, the industrial wealth of the nation has increased. We can readily see that agriculture has not been getting its just share. We have been contributing for the last sixty or more years to a system here in the Middle West that has only served to drain the dollars out of our banks and deplete our soil and in the end leave all the wealth piled up in eastern industrial centers. Just where will we be in another ten years if we take out of agriculture another 21 billion dollars and add it to industry? Just how many of you, my radio friends, tonight could say, "I would mean if we keep going in the same manner and at the same rate that we have been going in our agricultural and marketing program?"

The Farmers Union cooperative marketing program is not a new thing. Twenty odd years ago we commenced talking of the things we hoped to do. In many cases we did not have a very clear idea of what we wanted to do, but out of those twenty years of effort and experimenting have come a series of failures and successes that of today are outstanding examples of what a group of farmers who are co-operatively-minded can accomplish.

It is true that in the past we have had our ups and downs but in the transition from one state of conditions to another, we have gradually surmounted until the Farmers Union marketing program, state-wide and local, today are, taken as a whole, an outstanding success. The mere dollars that have been returned to the members of these organizations in the way of dividends on volume of business transacted by no means reflect the far-reaching effect of the cooperative program.

Speaking of dollars and cents, however, it is well to review in brief some of the things that have been accomplished along that line. The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company for instance starting about fifteen years ago as a small tri-county affair has grown until at the present time it is one of the outstanding successes in mutual insurance companies doing business in Kansas. During the period of time since its inception it has created for the members in total assets according to figures of December 31, 1930, \$373,785.29. During the fifteen years of its existence, it has returned to its members in that way of dividends to its members of \$220,940.16. Combining the total reserves of the company and the dividends paid during the existence of the company, we find that \$594,725.45 is the net gain to the policy holders of that institution.

When we stop to reflect on this for a moment and find that even though the company has at the present time in force in Kansas 70 million dollars of insurance, yet we realize that that 70 million dollars of insurance represents only a small part of the farm insurance of Kansas, and if we have made the saving of more than one-half million dollars to the policyholders in the last fifteen years on a comparatively small volume of business, just what would be the results, would we have, say, 25 per cent of the farm insurance business of the State? Likewise the Farmers Union Pro-

(continued on page 4)

THE KANSAS CITY MEMORIAL SHAFT

By A. M. Kinney

Memorial shaft, towering toward the clouds,
Your glorious, stern beauty proudly shrouds
The memory of our boys who bled and died
That Right and Justice should not be denied.

We stand before you with our eyes held fast,
And see our shadowy heroes marching past,
To answer, 'midst the battle's crashing roar,
The summons calling from the other shore.

They died that men and women should be free;
Their lives were offered on the altar, loyalty;
And we, although our hearts are filled with pain,
Must pledge ourselves, their deaths were not in vain.

Bold emblem of a people's gratitude;
We swear, no worldly motives shall intrude
Their sorrowful thoughts into our love for thee,
As long as our dear land continues free.

As long as our loved flag for which they died,
Floats over teeming town and countryside,
Thou, Memorial, shall stand, our pledge of debt;
A symbol, meaning, we shall not forget.

CAPABLE LEADERS NEEDED TO SUCCEED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Chris L. Christensen, secretary of the Federal Farm Board, said today that farmers alone would fail to solve the farmers' problem and that care was necessary in selecting the right men to serve as directors of farm cooperatives.

"It takes more than the Farm Board and a big revolving fund to build successful farm co-operatives," he said. "It takes men to direct and manage the affairs of the association if farmers are to realize fullest benefits from the Agricultural Marketing Act."

"Wisely planned and intelligently directed management," he said, "is by far the most important element in business success and lack of it is the most certain and frequent cause of failure. The marketing of agricultural products is a business and the farmers who undertake the job must adhere to the fundamental principles of good business."—F. U. Herald.

FARM BLOC COMPLETES LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Eight Farm Organizations Participate; Many Points Are Stressed

The farm bloc, composed of the farmer members of the legislature and the various farm organizations in the state, has completed its program for agricultural legislation for the 1931 session. The farm organizations participating are:

Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.
Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association.
Farmers' Union Jobbing Association.
Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company.
Equity Union Grain Company.
Farmers' Union.
Kansas Farm Bureau.
The State Grange.
The program the organizations have submitted follows:
Recognizing our state co-operative

laws as inadequate for proper co-operative expansions, we recommend our state co-operative laws be amended to conform with the provisions of the federal law, known as the Capper-Volstead act.

We recognize Kansas as having the best supervised state warehouses of any state in the union, but supervision is done by regulation rather than statutory amendments to our warehouse law that will properly protect the public and make our public storage more desirable.

We favor an oleomargarine or butter substitute license tax law which will adequately protect the dairy interests of the state. We urge the use of butter, in stead of oleomargarine or substitute in federal and state institutions.

We favor the repeal of laws exempting from taxation fraternities and sororities, property held by cemetery corporations, and others that unfairly escape taxation.

We favor the taxing of financial institutions on the same basis as other business institutions and general property.

We favor the present gasoline tax, and are opposed to any increase in the tax at this time of depressed agricultural conditions (continued on page 4)

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A. M. Kinney, Editor and Manager
Mary Riley, Assistant Editor
Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the local 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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

URGE YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMAN TO SUPPORT TOWNSEND-BRIGHAM OLEO BILL

Much encouragement is felt, in regard to the situation in Washington in so far as the Townsend-Brigham oleomargarine bill is concerned.

The bill contains the essential feature of establishing the color line, below which the product is practically white and pays a quarter-cent per pound tax, and above which the product is colored and subject to a tax of 10 cents per pound.

There is not much time left, and if you have not already done so, a night letter from you to your senators and congressman, requesting their earnest support of this bill, may assure its passage.

Several state legislatures have passed resolutions memorializing Congress in behalf of this bill.

The oleomargarine legislation in Congress must be enacted into law before Congress adjourns. If this is not done, colored substitutes for butter will flood the country and may absorb part of the butter distribution and cause a collapse in values equal to that which has taken place in wheat, corn, eggs and other commodities.

The so-called penny deduction plan must be carried out and funds for advertising raised. There can be no argument in regard to the results which will come from the advertising of butter. No other food commodity can present the argument that butter can from the standpoint of health and from the standpoint of economics—a healthful product, produced on American farms.

Progress has been made in 1930. Oleo sales shrank 31 million pounds. The oleomargarine legislation in Congress, now under consideration, is known in the United States Senate as Townsend-Oleomargarine Bill, S-5745, and in the House as Brigham-Oleomargarine Bill, H.R.-16836.

JUDGING TAX SYSTEMS

Most of us judge tax systems and taxes by our own selfish interests. If we think any new tax plan will increase our taxes, we are indignantly against it. If we think the new tax plan will lessen our taxes, we purr our approval. This is a hopeless way to judge tax systems. With conflicting selfish interests, and bent only on securing an advantage for ourselves, without any thought of what is right, or what is equitable for all, we will always wrangle, and can never come to a general acceptance of a solution of our tax muddle.

Suppose the same contentious plan was followed in judging at our great fairs. As the stock is put in judgment the contestants shriek their selfish demands that the Judge award them the prize because the stock is theirs. No, the Judge shoos the contestants away, and judges the stock by the accepted Standard of Perfection.

Just so it should be with taxes. There is an accepted Standard of Perfection for tax systems, agreed to by practically all political economists. More than 150 years ago Adam Smith in his great work on political economy, "The Wealth of Nations," announced this principle: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities." Prof. Seligman, the great economist of Columbia University, and formerly President of the National Tax Association, says, "Ability to pay is deemed to be the fundamental canon of taxation." So all authorities say.

Every tax system should be judged by this generally accepted principle. Which is the best tax system—the property tax, the sales tax, the luxury tax, the classified system, the income tax, the selective taxes, the single tax, or what tax system? The answer is, that tax system is best that comes nearest raising taxes in proportion to ability to pay. Don't be misled into favoring any particular tax system because of some special or peculiar advantage claimed for it. The fundamental test is, does it collect taxes in proportion to ability to pay. Judged by that paramount test, practically all political economists agree that the income tax is far the best tax.

SHALL WE HAVE CORPORATE FARMING?

Corporation farming means that the individual farmer is to be driven from the farm lands of America. It means the end of our great agricultural civilization of which we have boasted for many years. It means the destruction of our rural social centers, our schools and our churches, and it would finally destroy our small urban centers.

It would drive hundreds of thousands of farm families out of the rural sections to go we know not where.

Corporation farm promoters boast that with their program of economic

production they can produce wheat at 27c a bushel and cotton proportionately low. If this can be done no individual producer with his average farm could compete.

In western Kansas in the year 1927 a farm corporation started with 5,000 acres. In January, 1930, it had under its control 50,000 acres. They boast that 200 such corporations could raise all the wheat in Kansas.

Such a program would drive out of Kansas more than 95 per cent of the farm families, and would leave in their stead a few men who would operate powerful machinery only about three months in the year.

As we see it, there is only one thing which is going to prevent corporation farming taking the place of our present agricultural program in the United States and that is for enough farmers to awaken before it is too late, to a realization of the necessity of making our own farm organizations big and strong enough to render service which they can and should give.

If the American Farmers will just stop long enough to look into the future sufficiently to draw a picture of what corporation farming would mean to their children and grandchildren, they certainly would be roused to action.—Oklahoma Cotton Grower.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

By W. P. LAMBERTSON

Sen. Tydings of Maryland approaches most every subject with levity and smiles; Sen. George of Georgia is sedate and over-serious.

We had just driven through Laurel, the home of one of Maryland's great race tracks, about two thirds of the way to Baltimore. I was talking to a companion about Bull Run. Our seven year old son said, "Daddy, was that a race track too?"

The Congressional Library covers three and one half acres of ground, has four large inner courts and 2000 windows. This dome over the large reading room is covered with a sheet of 12 carat gold. The marble, mosaics, and paintings are most attractive under the electric light; tourists usually end their day there.

Mrs. Hoover was the principal guest at a breakfast of 250 Congressional Club women. The Mrs. said that few were as plainly dressed as the President's wife; also that no woman there had nerve enough to smoke in her presence.

The Soldiers' Home here is for the benefit of retired or disabled men from the regular army. It is on a beautiful ridge about three miles straight north from the Capitol, in the heart of the District, and contains 512 acres.

The most important thing before Congress today which affects the First District is the bill to tax yellow oleo ten cents a pound. A new ruling from the Agriculture Department has made this imperative if the dairyman is to continue. We have to have a special rule to get consideration. An oil embargo, paying the soldiers their certificates or \$20,000,000 to feed the hungry, pale before the importance of this measure.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

Secretary Kinney and I just returned from northwest Kansas, Thomas County, where we held five successful meetings. We were there three nights. We each spoke in different communities on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, February 10 and 11, and on Thursday evening the 12th, we came together for one big mass meeting in Brewster. All were very splendid meetings.

I spoke at the Prairie Gem Church on the evening of February 10. This is some fifteen miles north of Brewster, in the heart of a mighty beautiful section of the country. Among others, E. K. Sanders, Lou Miller and my good friend, H. H. Goetsch, were in attendance. The crowd was not so very large but the interest was good. We, who have always lived in eastern Kansas can scarcely appreciate how far some of our western Kansas people drive to attend these meetings, brought about because the country is quite sparsely settled.

On the evening of the 11th, I spoke at the Muldrow schoolhouse, northwest of Brewster. A very splendid meeting was held here and I especially remember O. M. Hull, Harry Raines, John McDaniel and Oscar Berry. I enjoyed a dandy country dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raines, who are loyal Farmers Union members.

Mr. Kinney spoke the evening of February 10, at the Brownville schoolhouse and on February 11th, at the Edson schoolhouse.

Special plans had been made that we come together in a large community-wide meeting in Brewster, on the evening of February 12th. The theatre was well filled with enthusiastic listeners and it was a real inspiration to me to meet and speak to a group that were so definitely interested in our program.

Brewster has the largest membership in the state. Our good friend, Clifford Miller has been manager of the local business for some seven years. I was privileged to be at their stockholders' meeting and the net earnings for the year were more than sixteen thousand dollars. The Brewster organization is an outstanding example of what many communities may do if properly managed. Throughout the stockholders' meeting there was no spirit of discord and as I met the membership of the organization and business association, one by one, only the highest words of praise were heard in behalf of Mr. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller entertained Secretary Kinney and myself royally, while in their midst and nothing was left undone to make the meetings a success.

I leave tonight for Chicago and beginning next Wednesday, will make several meetings in the southeastern and south central parts of the state.

Attention Local Groups, Please

Last week we reported that eight hundred more had paid dues this January, than last. I am sure we are all going to do our best this year. Some states are leading us in collecting their membership dues early. Kansas has a reputation of being on time. Let's not fail now. Call your locals together and wait on your members, one by one and collect 1931 dues. It will be worth the effort.

I wish that it were possible for me to visit each and every local in the state and sit down and discuss our program together. This can't be done but let me say, members of our organization, that we are facing a crisis as farmers in this country. Organization can't do it all but it is one of the fundamentals in looking toward relief.

F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

FAT CATTLE MARKET

With the gradual decline in fat cattle prices since January 1st, at the close of the market this week (February 12) choice quality well finished steers are selling up to \$10.50, while the bulk of the good to choice kinds are selling from \$7.75 to \$9.25, with the plain and common kinds showing considerable fat selling as low as 6c a pound. This continual decline in the fat cattle prices is not caused by an over supply of cattle but by an under demand for beef.

The big labor employment centers in the East report very little improvement in the general business conditions. This condition has greatly curtailed the beef consumption and while there are less cattle in the feed lots now than this time a year ago the demand for beef is much lighter due to the great number of unemployed.

The outlook for the next sixty days is very uncertain. While all reports indicate a shortage of fed cattle to be marketed in the near future, the general business conditions and greatly decreased demand for beef preclude an optimistic outlook.

ART H. LITTLE,

Steer Salesman for Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co.

Herewith are given a few of the sales made this week in the Farmers Union cattle pens at Salina City. This is nothing like a complete list of sales, but these sales are given in order to show about what fairly good cattle are bringing on the market now.

	Weight	Per
Chas. Venedi, Lyon Co., Kan., bunch of heifers weighing.....	lb	Cwt.
Max Stern, Butler Co., Kans., load of steers.....	678	\$7.00
T. H. V. McComb, Shawnee Co., Kans., load of steers.....	1214	7.40
L. Landin, Clay Co., Kans., part load of steers.....	1280	7.40
John Eisenach, Morgan Co., Colo., load of steers.....	1304	9.00
John Eisenach, Morgan Co., Colo., load of steers.....	1241	8.25
D. A. Ward, Chase Co., Kans., part load steers.....	1025	8.25
D. A. Ward, Chase Co., Kans., load steers.....	731	8.00
R. H. & G. A. McCallum, Chase Co., Kans., load yearlings.....	2155	8.25
Geo. Hammerlund, Pottawatomie, Kans., part load steers.....	667	8.25
R. D. Machamer, Osage Co., Kans., load steers.....	1222	7.50
W. W. Parks & Son, Henry Co., Mo., load steers.....	1075	8.75
W. N. Harris, Riley Co., Kans., load steers.....	1176	7.00
Blake Ziegler, Geary Co., Kans., 2 loads steers.....	1210	7.00
Ralph Perkins, Elk Co., Kans., load steers.....	1050	7.35
F. A. Hardin, Furnas Co., Neb., load steers.....	1383	7.25
E. B. Benne, Washington Co., Kans., load yearlings.....	1060	7.60
Emmett Abbott, Phillips Co., Kans., 2 loads steers.....	865	7.75
A. C. Scheve, Wabunsee Co., Kans., load steers.....	1067	7.80
C. H. Strickland, Furnas Co., Neb., part load steers.....	1187	7.65
E. M. Graham, Jewell Co., Kans., load steers.....	1134	8.00
L. C. Wheeler, Jefferson Co., Neb., steers.....	1000	7.35
Chas. W. Schlobohm, Lyon Co., Kans., 2 loads steers.....	960	7.75
Allen Cornwell, Osborne Co., Kans., load steers.....	1145	8.75
Fred Schmidt, Jefferson Co., Neb., steers.....	1442	8.00
Louis Temple, Lafayette Co., Mo., steers.....	1000	8.00
Osgood, Mo., Shipping Association, steers.....	940	7.25
J. W. Oman, Riley Co., Kans., load steers.....	712	8.85
Settergran Bros., Marion Co., Kans., load steers.....	1042	8.00
Kregar & Sherbert, Geary Co., Kans., 2 loads steers.....	960	8.35
L. J. Lewis, Osage Co., Kans., load steers.....	1200	9.00
Roy N. Anderson, Osage Co., Kans., 1 load steers.....	984	8.35
Roy N. Anderson, Osage Co., Kans., 1 load steers.....	1155	7.50
C. C. Iddings, Sumner Co., Kans., 1 load cows.....	1023	7.75
W. P. Worthington, Shawnee Co., Kans., load steers.....	1142	8.15
Walter Thompson, Osage Co., Kans., 36 steers.....	1060	7.75
Walter Thompson, Osage Co., Kans., 18 steers.....	1262	9.60
E. A. Latzke, Geary Co., Kans., part load yearlings.....	1151	9.60
E. A. Latzke, Geary Co., Kans., part load yearlings.....	1119	8.50
Fred Doberer, Clay Co., Kans., part load steers.....	750	10.50
A. E. Munson, Riley Co., Kans., steers.....	680	8.50
F. L. Griffiths, Clay Co., Kans., steers.....	906	7.60
O. Brown, Phillips Co., Kans., 2 loads steers.....	1220	8.00
Robt. Volgareno, Furnas Co., Neb., heifers.....	1132	8.25
A. C. Scheve, Wabunsee Co., Kans., steers.....	1090	7.35
J. R. Kregar, Geary Co., Kans., steers.....	893	6.25
E. J. Fitzgerald, Seward Co., Kans., 100 steers.....	1280	8.35
W. M. Robidoux, Dickinson Co., Kans., 1 load steers.....	1167	8.90
Frank Wilkins, Osage Co., Kans., load steers.....	747	8.10
Glenn Bell, Chase Co., Kans., part load steers.....	863	7.50
	980	8.10
	1210	8.25

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

In order to protect us and the agents, it is necessary to always send in the endorsement or credit slips which all agents have among their supplies, when asking for a reduction for either lightning rods or electric lights. If no credit slip comes in, the credit cannot be granted.

There are many changes in the hail rates as filed by the stock companies. Our executive committee will hold a meeting shortly to set our rates. Our usual custom has been to adopt a rate 5% under the stock company rate since we ask for the cash. We presume the same procedure will be followed this year. Stafford County has been divided in two parts for the first time any county has been split in our rate making. Rate cards will be out about March 10th.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FIELD NOTES

By E. L. Bullard

After attending the meetings held in Kansas City last week we arrived home Saturday evening and spent most of Sunday getting acquainted with Mrs. Bullard and the boys.

Monday was spent in local Farmers Union affairs with another splendid meeting that night at Barclay, southwest of Osage City.

Tuesday night another meeting was held at Burt, in northwest Woodson County and an interested crowd there seemed determined to revive the old Burt Local. It will be done, too.

Wednesday evening at Burt we had a good meeting with the Silverleaf Local northwest of LaHarpe in Allen County. The school house was full and as Amos and Andy would say I mean full. A splendid program provided by Local talent was rendered then yours truly occupied for a time, then pies and pie.

Thursday in company with Brother Cowles of Woodson County we renewed acquaintance with old members in Woodson County and arranged for another meeting at Burt Wednesday evening, the 18th, and one at Cope school house Thursday evening, the 19th.

Also talked to many farmers regarding the Farmers Union activities and program.

Friday evening we made our appearance on the program of Station WJBW, Topeka, and thus we draw near the close of another week in Farmers Union work and we have enjoyed it, too.

In the Cooperative program lies the most potent factor of overcoming many of the things that are troublesome. Think it over. Let's all boost.

E. L. B.

NEOSHO COUNTY REPORT ON INTERESTING MEETING

The following is a short report of our meeting at South Mound on Feb. 10. We had a very interesting meeting, and most of the time was taken up with legislative questions. On motion the Secretary was instructed to send our sentiments on different questions and a copy of the Resolution to Rep. Garvin and Sen. Bradford and our Legislative Representatives.

Mr. L. E. Webb, and to our State in the local newspaper. The date for our next regular meeting was set for the second Tuesday in March, which is March 10th, and will be held at Galesburg, Kansas, commencing at 1 p. m. It is to be an open meeting and all farmers are invited to attend. The Resolutions that were adopted are as follows:

Report of Resolutions Committee To the Neosho County Farmers Union, in Special Session at South Mound, Kansas, February 10, 1931. We, your committee on resolutions, respectfully report as follows:

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY

EXCHANGE If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Home Grown Alfalfa Seed \$8.00 bu. Free Sample. George Kead, Jr., Randall, Kans.

FOR SALE—Newfoundland Puppies. Write at once. Virgil Fulmer, Randolph, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Clover \$11.00; Alsike \$11.00; Alfalfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$4.00; Timothy \$4.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$5.00. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co. 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbages each 40c. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: \$20, 75c; \$40, 1.50; \$60, 2.25; \$100, 3.50; \$200, 6.50. Express Collect: \$200, \$5.00. Onions Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid, 50c; \$1.00, \$1.50. \$5.00, \$8.00. Express Collect: \$5.00, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, rate arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

CERTIFIED KANOTA SEED OATS re-cleaned and graded. Extra fine. Write for sample and price. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kans.

SEED CORN, Graded, \$1 to \$1.25. Clyde Abbott, Long Island, Kansas.

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

ALFALFA SEED

Hardy Type Common Variety Per bushel \$8.50, \$9.40, \$10.20, \$11.00. Grimm Variety Alfalfa Seed, \$14.00, \$16.50, \$18.00. Unhulled White Clover Seed, \$1.00; Hulled, Scarified, \$2.00, \$4.50, \$5.40; Medium Red Clover, \$1.40; Alsike Clover, \$10.50. Bags free. Write today for Samples, 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, \$8.00, \$11.00. Grimm variety alfalfa, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00. Sweet clover \$4.20, \$5.00; Alsike clover \$10.50; Red Clover, \$12.50 per bushel of 40 pounds, bags free. Write for samples and prices on other farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kans.

We Pay Up to \$10 a pound for roots, herbs, barks and seeds. Dandelion, burdock, parsley, lettuce leaves, cherry bark, clover tops, rose buds and Over 100 varieties. Illustrated instruction book and price list 10c.

LUFF HERB CO., Box 72, Hermansville, Mich.

General Program Committee—Mr. Earl Hartnett.

Board of Trustees—Mart Hartnett, Lewis Wehring, Jim Heggy.

Executive Committee—Earl Hartnett and Etta Heggy.

Pianist—Mrs. Clifford Hayes.

Reporter—Mrs. Robt. Richardson, Jr.

The regular routine of business was then transacted. Then followed reports from the county meeting with Union Local. Had a general discussion of the resolutions passed at county meeting.

Everyone was requested to attend the next county meeting at North Star Local February 13.

The meeting was then turned over to the entertainment committee and the evening was pleasantly spent playing Progressive Rook.

Our next regular meeting will be February 20.

BREWSTER REPORTS GOOD MEETINGS

Feb. 13, 1931.

A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, have been in our community for a series of five meetings, each of them holding a meeting in the country on Tuesday and Wednesday night of this week which were well attended.

Then on Thursday night both appearing on the platform at Brewster in the interest of the Farmers Union and the Farm Marketing Act.

This meeting was the largest Farmers Union meeting we have ever held

Junior Co-operators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Junior Co-operators:

We have our lesson next week, and the week after that, we're going to print our Membership Roll. So all of you who wish your names to appear on it this time, hurry and get your letters in.

We have a good many new members this week—how many of you who are already members, are writing and welcoming our new-comers into our Club? Those of you who haven't found your "twins" should do this, if you can.

Perhaps some of you have forgotten what I told you about your pins—if you should lose yours, we can replace it but you must send us twenty-five cents, which will almost cover the cost of mailing and replacing the pin. And have you noticed that we have a new little member from Fairfield, Iowa? She is one of our few out-of-the-state members and her name is Ruth Meyer. I think it would be awfully nice if some of you would write to her.

Also, I have an unsigned letter from Lamar, Kansas, in which the writer says she is sending a song for our members to learn. The letter did not contain the song, either. If the writer will please address the song, we should be very glad to have it.

Here it is—almost George Washington's birthday. You'll all have a holiday that day, I know. Do write and tell me how you're spending it—and whether you had a good time!

Marysville, Kans., Jan. 31, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in the November and December lessons. I am a little late, but you will forgive me this time. I have not found my twin yet. I saw one which had a birthday the 26th of February. Mine is the 27th of February. I will be 13 years old. Will ring off and go to work.
Your niece,
Irene Scheller.

Rydal, Kans., Jan. 31, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? We are all right, and hope you are the same. I am in the 5th grade and ten years old. My birthday is Dec. 24. Have I a twin?
My sister is in the 3rd grade and is 8 years old. Her name is Norma. Her birthday is Sept. 13. Has she a twin?
Our father is a member of the Farmers Union.
We each would like to have a pin, but we can use a book together. We will try to get our lessons.
Your friend,
Mabel Woodka.

Cawker City, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: We just received our paper and I discovered the column. I was very much interested and wished to become a member at once. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am 13 years old, and my birthday is October 11. My hobby is stamps, has anyone else the hobby, please write to me. I have a dog. He is a fox-terrier. We call him "Bo". My Persian cat is very cute. His name is "Gatsinta". I coined word—from gets into everything. I will study my gets and send in my lessons. I am in the eighth grade. I will be looking for my pin and book soon. Will you send them, please?
Your true friend,
Rose Marie Schen,
Route 2, Box 56.

Agra, Kans., Jan. 10, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I sure have been busy this week getting ready for bi-monthly exams. I suppose you have been busy too. Aunt Patience, I have been wearing my pin to school and the other day I lost it. I felt so bad about it. I just wondered if you would send another please.
Virginia Rose.

P. S.: I am sending in my lesson.

Lebanon, Kans., Jan. 14, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have been a reader of this paper and have had time so am writing now. I wish to join your club. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade.
Will you please send me a book and pencil? Will study the lesson.
I guess I am the only member around here as I know of, I may be mistaken.
I guess this is enough so will close.
Leroy Kilday.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you?

I am O. K. Mrs. Mary Campbell is a lovely looking woman. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade. My birthday is Dec. 8. Tell me about the lessons. I want a pen and book. I will do all I can do for the club. Do you have to send the book back when you quit? I see where one girl resigned from the club. Yours as ever,
Barbara Lambotte,
Auburn, Kans., Rt. 2.

P. S.: My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

Fairfield, Iowa, Dec. 6, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like very much to be a member of your club. I am a little girl, nine years old. I will be ten the twelfth of this month.
My father is the president of the Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Association of Iowa. I have a sister, six, and a brother, twelve. We have three cats. We have a Great Dane dog

whose name is Betty Lu. We also have a pony whose name is Bonnie Bird.

I will try very hard to work my lessons. Please send me my lessons soon.
Your friend,
Ruth Meyer, Rt. 1.
P. S.: My local is 415.

Victoria, Kans., Jan. 13, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am fine. How are you? I am sending in my January lessons. I am going to school. I am in the third grade. There are eight in my class. They are Gilbert Rohleder, Leona Dinkel, Leatha Miller, Edna Meis, Joe Hoffman, Victor Hoffman, Edward Miller and I. I am sorry because I didn't send in my lessons sooner. I guess I will quit for it is bedtime. Goodbye. Your friend,
Cyrilla Miller.

Enterprise, Kansas, Jan. 20, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I thought I would get my lessons in. I didn't have time before so I will send them in now. I have not found a twin yet. My birthday is June 22. I must close hoping to find a twin.
Yours truly,
Bertha Forslund.

Victoria, Kans., Jan. 13, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am fine. I hope you are the same. I am sending in my January lessons. I am going to school. I am in the fifth grade. There are three in my class. They are Alfred Rohleder, Alexia Herman and I. We study seven books. They are reading, arithmetic, English, health habits, spelling and geography. I could not send in my lesson because I was busy with my school work. I am sorry because I couldn't send in my lesson sooner. Well, I guess I have to close for it is bedtime.
Your friend,
Rita Miller.

Victoria, Kans., Jan. 13, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine now. I was a little sick last week. Thursday and Friday we had examinations. They weren't very hard. I am in the fourth grade. I have two boys and two girls in my class. Did you like the weather? I liked it. Did you get my last letter? I have to get two stars. I guess I will have to close.
Your friend,
Leona Miller.

Wells, Kans., Feb. 3, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I thought I would like to join your club. I sure think the pins are pretty. My school friend, Theresa White, has a pin. She likes your club just fine. I sure think I will like your club, too. I want a pin and a book. I will write soon.
Very sincerely,
Virginia Comfort.

Pleasanton, Kans., Feb. 7, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am all right. I just had the best time today at school.

We made some little baskets and hung them in the windows. There are six windows in our school house. And we made some cherries too and some Washingtons and put them on the blackboard. There were six of us who made the baskets. Two of them were Katherine Tarnk Dunivan, Thelma Maurine McGinnis and Olive Shaffer. Will you please send me some notebook paper?
We have some nice days. The sun is shining today. It was sprinkling a while ago. I have been going to school every day.
My letter is getting long so goodbye.
Miss Susie Olive Shaffer.

Oswego, Kans., Jan. 9, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I will be nine years old Feb. 18, 1931. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and my sister is a member of your club and so I want you to give Mable a star.

Please send me a pin. But as I am going to school do not have time to get the lesson right now, but maybe I will in the summer. Yours truly,
Grace Brooks.

P. S.: Am sending this with Mabel's lesson.

Morland, Kansas, February 11, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the fifth grade and am eleven years old. For pets I have four dogs. Their names are Brownie, Sport, Bill and Queen.
My other pets are three cows, their names are Dick, Horn and Red.
My birthday is on August 15. In school we play many games. The best game I like is basketball. I have a ball and we are playing basketball.
My teacher's name is George J. Richter. I live one mile from school. I go to Morland school Dist. 68.

Please send me a pin and book and I will try to send in my lessons. I like it in school yet. Yours truly,
Helen Rohleder.

Morland, Kansas, February 11, 1931.

I am in the fifth grade and am ten years of age. My birthday is on October 15. For pets I have one dog, one cat and one cow. The dog's name is Lindy, the cat's name is Kity, and the cow's is Tabby.
My teacher's name is Mr. George Richmeier. I like him very much. I like it yet in school. I would like to hear from my twin if there is any.
Please send me a pin and book for I will try to send in my lesson.
Your friend,
Helen Boxler.



COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

BY
HOWARD A. COWDEN,
PRESIDENT

SOUTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE SHOWS NET PROFIT

The 1930 financial statement of the Cooperative Oil Company at Viborg, South Dakota, shows that the company made a net profit of \$14,040.55 for the year. They paid patronage dividends amounting to \$11,765.55, and placed \$2,433.00 in reserve. This company has handled a nice volume of business, and the splendid saving they have made would indicate that it has been efficiently managed. Ed. G. Hansen is manager of the company, and the following are members of the board of directors: N. P. Fredrickson, President; Dan Danielson, President; H. E. Monk, Secretary and Treasurer; Paul C. Paulsen, director, and M. A. Gors, director.

OLD LINE COMPANIES CONTINUE TO MERGE

A recent press report states that the facilities and business of 72 marketing concerns and of numerous individual marketers were taken over during 1930 by the Sinclair Refining Company. These conditions represented 8,633 bulk distributing plants, service stations, and dealer outlets.

1930 GASOLINE DEMAND SHOWS INCREASE

According to official reports the consumption of gasoline for the year 1930 exceeded that of 1929 by nearly 6 per cent. The total domestic demand is estimated by the Bureau of Mines to be 395,000,000 barrels for the year. It is interesting to note that the petroleum industry enjoyed this gain of 6 per cent in the domestic demand for 1930 in the face of decreased demand for almost all other widely used and basic commodities.

DO THEIR BIT

When the Garden City Cooperative Oil Company, at Garden City, Kansas, passed the million gallon mark on Union Certified, not only did it mean that they were handling a tremendous volume, and making it possible for their company to return to their members a splendid dividend, but it also meant that they have paid to their state government in gasoline tax \$29,787.00.

"We are sure pleased with the quick service on the last carload of oil," writes J. H. Liston, Yuma, Colorado. "Seven days after I placed the order the carload of oil and grease was on our track ready to unload. With this kind of service distance is no hindrance at all."

TWO NEW BULK STATIONS

Orders for two new Union Certified bulk stations were received by the Union Oil Company the first week in February. Both stations are under orders for the farmers in these two communities are very anxious to have their Cooperative Oil Companies in operation at the earliest possible date, with the view of saving for themselves the profits on their petroleum products. One of these, a complete three-tank station, is going to the Farmers Cooperative Association at Brewster, Kansas, where Clifford Miller has very ably managed one of the outstandingly successful Farmers Union stores in that state. The Cooperative Oil Company will be operated as a department of the elevator, and with the record of service already established by this splendid Cooperative organization.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the son of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Murphy, we, the members of Big Springs Local No. 2166, wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our sister, Mrs. Minnie Critch, we, in Oark Local No. 1837, extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Mr. C. E. Morgan of Moss Springs Local No. 1967 who will be sadly missed in our community.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst the son of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Murphy, we, the members of Big Springs Local No. 2166, wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Being in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our brother and neighbor, Mr. W. V. Woodcock, Sr., we, the members of the passing of our brother and neighbor, we have lost a true Co-operator and fellowman whose thoughts were always for the welfare of his fellowmen.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Being in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our brother and neighbor, Mr. W. V. Woodcock, Sr., we, the members of the passing of our brother and neighbor, we have lost a true Co-operator and fellowman whose thoughts were always for the welfare of his fellowmen.

zation, there is no doubt about the service the consumers in that territory will get through their new department. This new Cooperative Station will be exclusive distributors of Union Certified products.

The second station is being shipped to Hotchkiss, Colorado, where a Cooperative Oil Company has been recently organized.

NEW EQUIPMENT TO BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

About eleven months ago the Farmers Union Elevator at Blue Rapids, Kansas, began operating their bulk oil station. Their business has shown a gratifying increase from the very beginning, and has grown to such an extent that Mr. Wanamaker when in Kansas City the early part of the month, purchased an additional storage tank and pumps.

UNION OIL ADDS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

February started off with a bang for the Union Oil Company, and this on top of a volume for January which showed an increase of 300 per cent over January of last year. About a year ago the company doubled their compounding capacity, and they have just purchased six new tanks, which will be installed in the plant to take care of the heavy spring volume.

One of the most up-to-date and efficient types of barrel-cleaning equipment has also been added to their plant equipment.

Union Certified has built a wide-spread reputation for quality, and those in charge of its manufacture are leaving no stone unturned to protect this reputation. The new barrel-cleaning equipment thoroughly cleans every barrel, and is also a time-saver. It was installed without a great deal of additional expense, and will increase the efficiency of the plant. After the barrels are thoroughly cleaned each one is personally inspected, and every preparation is taken to be sure it is in first-class condition before it is refilled.

COOPERATIVES HAVE ANOTHER ADVANTAGE

It is rather startling to know that the average filling station supplies on an average only about 67 customers. This is not so startling, however, when one considers the enormous number of filling stations. It has been said, "They are scattered over the face of the countryside, like dandelions in May"—which is quite true. It is estimated that there is 350,000 of them. The average Cooperative Oil Company has from two to five times this many members, which means, generally speaking that they have this many customers. Members of Cooperative Oil Companies will patronize their own business. They do not divide their purchases of petroleum products with every competitor. In other words, they do not become one of the 67 who patronize the average filling station.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the son of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Murphy, we, the members of Big Springs Local No. 2166, wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

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SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946 ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Science Valley Local No. 1946 elected the following officers for 1931: E. W. Brant, President, Winfield, Kansas. J. D. Keasling, Vice President, Winfield, Kansas, R. F. D. Mrs. E. A. Biddle, Secretary-Treasurer, Winfield, Kansas. H. A. Graham, Conductor, Winfield, Kansas, Route 10. Executive Committee, A. P. Tonkinson, A. L. Spangler, A. W. Graham.

A. W. GRAHAM, Sec'y.



7041. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material for the Blouse and 1 yard for the Skirt. With short sleeves in the blouse the quantity of material will be 3/4 yard less. To finish the Blouse with bias binding requires 2 1/2 yards 1 1/4 inch wide. Price 15c.

6746. Misses' Dress. Cut in 8 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size with collar and sleeves, requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. With collar and without sleeves the dress requires 3 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

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THE EASIEST AND SAFEST CHICK MASH TO FEED

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Cured Without the Knife WHY SUFFER LONGER?

My Ambulant Method is so mild that no time is lost from your duties, no hospital, merely come to my office for treatment. If your case is accepted I GUARANTEE A CURE. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. I have just installed the latest type equipment for Colon therapy or colonic drainage. Send for My New Booklet DR. J. M. GAUME Rectal Specialist 184 North Eighth Phone 3365

FAIGLEY'S KAMALA NICOTINE COMBINATION WORM TABLETS

For CHICKENS and TURKEYS Each Tablet contains Kamala and Nicotine that kill Tape and Round Worms in poultry. Millions used by large breeders of poultry. No waste or guess work. Does not make birds sick. 50 tablets \$1.00, 100 \$1.75, 200 \$3.00, 500 \$6.75, 1000 \$12.00. Postpaid and guaranteed. Dealers and agents wanted. FAIGLEY MINERAL CO. 90 Miller Ave, LANCASTER, O.

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



Simple school boy Arithmetic

Thousands of poultrymen have increased their egg production as much as 25 extra eggs per hen per year on Gold Medal Egg Mash. This means an increased income of \$41.60 per ton fed.

Figure it out—a ton of Gold Medal feeds 50 hens for a year. 25 extra eggs per hen means 1250 extra eggs which at 40c per dozen are worth \$41.60.

Gold Medal Egg Mash has been developed by feed specialists and is "Farm-tested" for profit. It makes a hen lay eggs to the limit of her ability—yet it is not a forcing ration.

A Record of 311 Eggs On Gold Medal Egg Mash

"No doubt you will be interested to know that at the recent Illinois Egg Laying Contests we scored the record Illinois bird (over all breeds for any of the three state contests). The record she hung up was 311 eggs. . . . The bird making this record was one of our stock birds."

We have tried several home mixtures of egg mashes but we have found Gold Medal to be the ideal for mash feed. It is uniform, every sack is the same. It keeps the flock up in the best of condition and is a real egg producer." Mrs. Chas. R. Coultas, Auburn, Ill.

Wheat Germ Promotes Vigor and Hatchability

Gold Medal Egg Mash contains WHEAT GERM which is very rich in vitamins A and B and contains more of the important vitamin E than any other ingredient known. This palatable vitamin ingredient is remarkable for maintaining the vitality of heavy layers. It improves the hatchability of the eggs too.

All Gold Medal "Farm-tested" Feeds for poultry, hogs and cows are made to the same high standard of quality as the famous Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour. Order from your Gold Medal Dealer now.

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY Minneapolis Kansas City Buffalo

Eventually GOLD MEDAL FEEDS "FARM-TESTED"

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY, Dept. K-23 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Please send me free copy of booklet "Farm Poultry Profit."

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

Another Economy

Made possible thru Cooperation—Powdered Buttermilk—Manufactured by the Wakeeney Plant and available for your use practically at cost. An excellent ingredient for a mash feed. If your local store does not handle Farmers Union Powdered Buttermilk, write direct to the Wakeeney Plant for prices and full particulars.

Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Association

Kansas City, Mo. Wakeeney, 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.

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

REVOLVING FUND APPROPRIATION PASSES CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

sound; it sets out the principle involved in the Caraway Cotton Futures Act. I do not think that any exchange should be permitted to deal in cotton or in grain unless they have the cotton and grain and expect to deliver it on the contracts. If a person is permitted to deal in fictitious stuff, it is counterfeiting; it is the same as permitting a citizen to issue counterfeit money and use it against the Government's money, because it is not cotton and it is not wheat. He is selling the name of both, and he may do so in unlimited quantities; and when the farmer is undertaking to hold his crop for a good price or his wheat for a good price, the speculators go upon the exchange and sell this stuff and beat down the price of actual cotton or grain. Such practices ought to be stopped.

"Senators, we are not going to have any prosperity until we have the farmer who produces cotton or wheat until we regulate the exchanges and take away from them the power of short selling; and we are not going to have any general prosperity until we tax the profits of short selling on the exchanges, prevent speculation on margin, and cut the interest rates on call money as a bill introduced by me provides. I hope that my colleague's amendment will be adopted."

Mr. Trammell, Democratic senator from Florida, replied to Senator Heflin as follows:

"Mr. President, ordinarily I should be inclined to favor a provision of this character; but when we consider the circumstances under which the funds may be used, if they are used at all, and in this direction, quite a different situation is presented from that of an ordinary stock speculator or stock gambler, as some one states the case, in dealing in margins or in dealing in futures."

"The average, ordinary, everyday speculator, of course uses his funds in this way for the purpose of sliding the market up or down, just as the occasion may arise; but in this particular instance if money is used, it is used solely for the purpose of trying to prevent a crash and a terrible depreciation of these commodities on the market."

"I do not think there has been any instance pointed out here where the money was used for the purpose of trying to beat down the market. In every instance it has been used in an effort to hold up the market, to sustain the market. Under those circumstances, I think the money if it is used in that way, will be used for a very worthy and beneficial purpose."

"We are dealing with a system. If we did not have this system, the situation would be altogether different. Furthermore, I do not believe in trying to change the board. This board has been created and authorized; and I think the board probably is a little more capable of dealing with this particular question and this particular situation than many of the Senators, myself especially, who have not studied the problems involved."

"I rather believe, therefore, that it is unwise to adopt the amendment."

The remarks of the two foregoing senators are typical of what followed by many other senators. For example, Senator Norris, supporting the remarks of Senator Trammell, made the following statement:

"As the Senator knows, I am sympathetic with what he is trying to accomplish; and I do not want to be misunderstood when I am recorded as voting against this amendment. I expect to do it. I should like to go as far as anyone in preventing the gambling that has been going on and that is now going on upon the board of trade, especially in the necessities of life; but as the Senator from Florida (Mr. Trammell) has well said, we are dealing with a system. This amendment will not abolish it. It will prevent the Farm Board from acting freely in dealing with this system. It will not prevent them from hedging, something that most—not all but most—legitimate millers and others dealing in cotton particularly wheat and other food products invariably indulge in as a protection against loss; a sort of insurance, as they put it. They do not defend the system that we have; but as long as we are in it, it seems to me this safeguard is a necessity with the honest dealer."

The question debated was whether or not the Farm Board should be permitted to use any part of the revolving fund with which to deal in futures on the grain and cotton exchanges.

Had the amendment of Mr. Black been adopted, the Farm Board would have been restrained from using any part of the funds appropriated for either buying or selling futures on the grain and cotton exchanges. The Board would have been constrained only to the last \$100,000,000 appropriated, but the moral effect of the amendment, had it been adopted, would have been to discourage any further dealing in futures by the Farm Board, stabilization corporations and national cooperative sales agencies.

After a long debate, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 55 yeas and 29 nays. Three Republicans voted for the amendment, Blaine and LaFollette of Wisconsin, and Couzens of Michigan. All other Republicans voted against the amendment. A total of 23 Democrats, with the exception of one, voted for the amendment, while 12 Democrats voted against it. Included in the 12 Democrats voting against the amendment were Walsh and Wheeler of Montana, and Shipp and Trammell of Minnesota, also voted against the amendment.

Cotton—Difficult Problem

We do not know very much about the Farm Board's operations in cotton. It was brought out in the debate that the cotton stabilization corporation is holding 1,800,000 bales of cotton bought at a price of 16c per pound. Cotton now selling for ten cents per pound, which means that the cotton stabilization corporation has a paper loss in its holdings of cotton of around \$40,000,000. We say paper loss, because an actual loss is not taken until the cotton is sold. The stabilization corporation can hold the cotton for several years if necessary. In the meantime, the money invested in this cotton is tied up or frozen.

Due to the fact that 60 per cent of the normal American cotton crop has to be sold abroad, and that the price of cotton in the United States is necessarily fixed by its export value, it was never clear to us how the Farm Board could expect to be successful in cotton in the United States. The price of cotton is entirely different from that of wheat. Our wheat surplus normally is only about 20 per cent of the crop. It is entirely possible to reduce our wheat acreage to a point where we can go on a domestic basis for wheat, in which case we will have the benefit of a 42c tariff.

No such possibility exists in the case of cotton. The cotton farmer is doomed to take the world price less freight to Liverpool for his entire cotton crop, unless cotton growers abandon 60 per cent of their production. No one is foolish enough to even dream that the cotton growers are going to go out of business to the extent of 60 per cent of their production. They could help by reducing volume of acreage because that would reduce the world supply, but they certainly will never reduce cotton production in the United States to a point where a tariff on cotton could be made effective.

Debiture Helpful

For the cotton grower, the debenture is the only measure which will afford any aid. The debenture is a direct subsidy from the treasury of the United States, but in the case of the cotton growers, it is fair and just. Cotton growers are forced to live under a protective tariff system which means that they pay a bounty to large manufacturers for every item of manufactured goods purchased.

If they are to be forced to pay this bounty to our manufacturing interests, the way to place them on a parity with industry, and for that matter with the balance of agriculture, is to give them a cotton bounty on exported cotton and this the debenture will do. A graduated debenture which would punish the cotton grower for excessive production and encourage him to grow less cotton by making the bounty larger per pound in proportion to reduction of volume, is in our judgment both practical and just.

We may not blame the southern congressmen and senators, whose constituents are cotton growers, for "lukewarmness" toward the Marketing Act, and especially its stabilization provisions. However, these same congressmen and senators should remember that the main purpose of the Marketing Act is to transfer ownership of marketing machinery from private to cooperative hands. That part of the Marketing Act which aids the growers to set up their own marketing machinery with the ownership and control in their own hands, is as good for cotton growers as it is for wheat or livestock growers. It is the stabilization provision of the Marketing Act which is of little value to the cotton growers.

The old McNary-Haugen bill with its equalization fee never appealed to the cotton growers because its benefits could not reach them. Our southern brothers in the cotton organization went along with us in our fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, not because they expected to get much from its provisions, but in order to show their good will and loyalty to the organized farmers movement.

So much for cotton, concerning which we have only a theoretical and no practical knowledge.

The Case of Wheat

Here in the North Mississippi Valley we are interested in wheat, livestock, dairy products, and wool. We are supporting the Marketing Act and the Farm Board because under its provisions we are getting not only immediate aid, but what we believe will ultimately prove to be an entire reorganization of our system of marketing.

It was unfortunate in the extreme that the Farm Board had to begin its work at a period when the entire world was slowly sinking into a period of industrial depression. The Farm Board entered upon its labors at a time when commodity prices were crashing all over the world. In an effort to stem the tide of falling prices, the Farm Board had to invoke the stabilization provisions of the Marketing Act and tie up much of its funds in commodities.

Here we have the unfortunate situation of \$40,000,000 of Farm Board funds frozen in cotton. To this \$40,000,000 in frozen capital tied up in cotton, we must add what the Board has tied up in wheat, which amounts to a good many million dollars more. The Board succeeded through stabilization operations, in stemming the tide of falling wheat prices, but at a cost of freezing its funds in millions of bushels of wheat.

The Board had to enter the contract market and buy futures because of lack of facilities in which to store cash grain purchased on the open market. Buying a future, so far as wheat is concerned, means buying a contract. The party selling a future contract to deliver, we will say in the month of May, the amount of wheat to be delivered by the option purchased. Generally speaking, this wheat finds lodgment in terminal elevators owned by the private grain trade.

The grain trade can not force the stabilization corporation to move the grain out of the elevator where it is. All the owners of public elevators can do is to collect storage. They could not force the buyer to move the grain. Because of lack of storage facilities, the Farm Board was compelled to stabilize the market by means of purchasing futures and it would of course paralyze the effective efforts of the Board were Congress to prohibit the Board from using the contract market.

Economic conditions and political pressure have forced the Board to enter upon stabilization operations, but

the cooperatives in the meantime have been deprived of much of the benefits of the primary purposes of the Marketing Act. Wheat revolving fund tied up in frozen commodities, we could now be building or buying terminal elevators, building or buying local elevators and thus, so far as wheat is concerned, hastening the day when the cooperatives will own all the machinery of marketing.

When that day comes, there will no longer be any need for grain exchanges, because we will have the means in our possession of marketing wheat like shoes and other manufactured products are marketed. Shoes are not dealt in on grain exchanges, because they are manufactured and sold on a basis of cost of production and at a fixed price, which price does not fluctuate much.

With the machinery of marketing in the hands of the cooperatives, the Farm Board under the provisions of the Marketing Act will have no stabilization operations in years when we produce a seasonal surplus. We could then store the grain in our own warehouses at a cost only of insurance and upkeep of the warehouses. We would not be paying storage costs on the grain thus stored, as we are now paying such storage costs and at high rates to the private owners of terminal elevators.

The points we want to make is that industrial depression forced the Farm Board into stabilization operations and the freeing of its funds in wheat. The revolving fund should have been available for the purchase or building of cooperatively owned and managed facilities. Private grain dealers, cotton dealers, produce dealers, and other individuals engaged in doing business as farmers market agents, are taking the profits of the business of agriculture are violently opposed to the entire program involved in carrying out the purposes of the Marketing Act.

It is regrettable that any senator or representative who in the least degree represents agriculture will by the slightest gesture seek to lend aid or encouragement to that group of private exploiters who have waxed fat years while the farmer has grown lean and become a bankrupt. No set of effective workings of the Marketing Act without lending aid or encouragement to the cotton, grain and produce gamblers, and other exploiters of the farmers.

Keep the Marketing Act

If we can get a profit out of a debenture measure or any other which Congress may adopt, we would be the last in the world to oppose such measures. Further remedial agricultural legislation, however, should be proposed for the purpose of strengthening the Marketing Act, and in no event of having such legislation take the place of the Marketing Act.

No measure adopted by Congress and calculated to benefit agriculture may have permanent value unless it includes the transfer of the ownership of the machinery of marketing from private to cooperative hands. The Marketing Act specifically provides for assistance in organizing agriculture on a basis where the growers of farm commodities may become the owners of their marketing machinery. The primary task is accomplished, agriculture will remain a helpless victim of exploitation.

The big job to be done is that of organizing the farmer to the end that he may acquire ownership of his marketing machinery. Legislation designed merely to raise the price of commodities is ineffective because legislation of this kind even though adopted may be repealed. Legislation, however, which will render aid in organizing the farmer permanently and which will assist them in gaining ownership of their marketing machinery, will be permanent.

What we mean is, that if the farmer could be placed, by means of organization, in the ownership and control of the marketing machinery, it would be a permanent benefit to him which would help him to get about right and still do no injury. The actual ownership of the machinery of marketing having once been acquired by the farmers, they would remain in permanent possession of it. Once this task is accomplished, grain exchanges, cotton exchanges, produce exchanges, and all gambling and speculation in farm commodities will absolutely cease to be.

BREWSTER FARMERS COOP. ASS'N HAS PROFITABLE YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

of the National Marketing System sponsored by the Federal Farm Board.

I have studied this National Program very carefully the last year and while it is not perfect yet I feel it has wonderful possibilities. It is responsible just at this time for about 25c per bushel on the market price of wheat. Which is the amount our American market is above the Liverpool basis, which has always governed heretofore, and I desire to go on record right here and now as believing that the American Farmer can, by taking advantage of this program, better his economic condition very materially. This program is set up on a democratic basis and it is simply a question as to how many American farmers will take advantage of its provisions, make the necessary sacrifices to build the machinery to make it function and then reap the benefit. If this is done soon by large groups I feel by the time the 1932 crop of wheat is harvested the American farmer will receive the world's price plus our 42c tariff while if it is not done I cannot but feel we are throwing away our last chance to prevent this country from following the footsteps of many other first-class powers whose agriculture has gone down the drain not only the agricultural class of people to penance but a very large percentage of the rest of the people of those countries. I feel for the above reasons that while our store business is worth while yet our marketing operations are the most important taken this time and that we should make every effort possible to build our produce and grain marketing departments just as fast as is possible and align them with the National Program to the fullest extent possible.

The work that has been allotted to me has been rather strenuous at times

in many ways it has been very enjoyable and profitable to me. Your board of directors have cooperated with me in every way possible. The department heads and other employees have done their bit in a fine manner. These things are all important, however, I believe the loyal support and patronage of a great percent of you all is what we need most. I had more to do with the growth and success of our organization than any one factor, likewise I feel that the organization will grow in the future just about as fast as that group which understands the purpose and possibilities of the cooperative movement grows.

This is my seventh annual report to you men, I of course do not know if I will be privileged to make another or not, if I am, I hope it will show an increase of progress, increased membership and volume and a satisfactory net profit.

CLIFFORD MILLER, Sec'y.

OUR FARM PROBLEM IS A REAL ONE, SAYS BULLARD

(Continued from page 1)

duce Association and Creamery starting in 1925 with assets amounting to considerably less than \$10,000, in the early part of the year which was entering the field of operations with a comparatively small volume of business and never at any time during its history having handled more than three and three-fourths million pounds of butter in one year, yet has been able to return to its stockholders members \$26,858.81 more than the total amount paid in in capital stock. In other words we capitalized in this instance a Farmers Union activity. Then in the few years following, we take out of the institution all of the capital stock in dividends on volume of business done and in addition to that withdraw from the institution some \$27,000. Besides we have the satisfaction then of seeing what can be accomplished by a little cooperative effort along that line.

Every year of the Farmers Union Creamery operations since its beginning in 1925 has been a record year. Our stockholders and membership except 1930 and those of you, my friends, who are listening in tonight and have heard the reports relative to the Farmers Union Creamery operations in 1930 can congratulate yourself that the report shows no greater loss than our own. Comparing our statements of the Farmers Union Creamery and its operations for 1930 with operations of many other farms we find that we have fared well during the year of 1930.

The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Farmers Union has had during 1930 one of the most successful years in its history. Figures regarding its operations will perhaps be made public over this station by a representative of the Jobbing Association so we are leaving that decision to them. The Farmers Union Association and our Live Stock Commission Companies are both outstanding successes in their lines. Taken as a whole the activities of the Farmers Union only serve to illustrate what can be accomplished through a little cooperative effort.

I referred a moment ago to the possibilities of the insurance company if we controlled only one-fourth of the farm insurance business in the State. In the same connection we can see at a glance what the possibilities of the Farmers Union Creamery might be. If we could control one-fourth of the volume of the butterfat in Kansas, and through the Jobbing Association one-fourth or one-half the grain business in Kansas; and through the Live Stock Commission Company one-half the live stock business.

We are in a position where we are in store for those who grasp the full significance of our program and having the courage of their conviction are determined to go ahead with a cooperative marketing program. I feel that it is vital to agriculture at this time to engage in such a program. I might say that I feel that the marketing of the products of the farm is the most important thing that you are listening in tonight feel that the system that you have been following in the marketing of your products in the past, speaking in general terms, has been a success from your standpoint. If it is marketing of your products during the past twenty-five years has been a success then I would like to ask you, my friends, why are you in debt tonight? If the program that has been established for the handling of farm products has been as some would have us believe such an efficient system and such an outstanding success in the way of marketing farm products, then why have we not, as individuals farmers, profited by patronizing that system?

It is a well-known fact that, during the last ten years, speaking in general terms, we have all been slipping. There are exceptions I know—here and there a few and I am glad that there are a few exceptions. But we realize only too well that instead of being a success in a general way from the farmers' viewpoint the present day marketing system through which by far the largest percentage of farm products is marketed is one that has been detrimental to the best interests of the farm from a financial standpoint.

It works in more ways than one. It is not altogether the price we receive for our product on the day of delivery that determines whether or not we are following the right kind of a marketing system but taking into consideration all of the factors that enter in and have a bearing upon the general situation today we find that by patronizing others whose headquarters are somewhere in the East that as a net result of our operations during the last half century or more the net profit on the handling of farm products and a lot of the other business we have done as Kansas has resulted in leaving in the eastern industrial centers a vast sum of money that is not and cannot be available for use in Kansas at times like the present when we need it the most.

I think it is time that we, as Kansas farmers, should become alive to the situation, recognizing that only by patronizing cooperative marketing institutions that will bring back to Kansas whatever earning there may be on the handling of our product and by patronizing home state institutions in other respects in other lines of endeavor besides that of marketing can we hope to keep in Kansas and the Middle West the results of our labor, our effort and our investment in a way that will be reflected by deposits in our Kansas banks.

I believe we can all agree that if our financial and banking institutions all had plenty of money at their disposal we would not be facing a problem quite so serious as we are at the present time but by our own act and the patronizing of institutions whose headquarters are in Chicago or further East we ourselves have been contributing to something that has in the end reacted and has found ourselves today facing problems that are hard for us to solve.

The question now arises, "What can we do about it?" I want to come back as it were with this statement: What have we done about it? We have been trying the other way. We have been speaking in general terms, and it has brought us to the present state of affairs. Can we lose anything? Can we make matters any worse by trying something else? Or can we hope to ever as Kansas farmers get free of debt by following the same system that has involved us in debt? Why not for once in our lives try contributing to something entirely different? Why not through our cooperative marketing institutions let our products from the farms of Kansas find their way to the eastern market and the net results accruing from the handling of those products come back to Kansas? Why not in other lines such for instance as insurance and many others that I might mention, patronize institutions whose headquarters are in Kansas and who have their entire assets in Kansas?

I want to ask again can we hope to better ourselves by continuing to follow along the same lines that have resulted in our being where we are today? We hear a great deal today about affairs from a political and economic standpoint but as Kansas farmers let's do some sensible thinking beginning at home—thinking of home, of Kansas and the Middle West; thinking along lines that are not theoretical but that have been demonstrated as built by the effort we have made in the past of cooperative marketing. Instead of becoming so concerned as to what may or may not happen to our country in a political way or in some other way, let's be determined that from the standpoint of marketing farm products and the manner in which we do our business we at least will contribute to something that will add materially to the success not only of the cooperative movement but that in turn because it is cooperative will be reflected in a living and home conditions of our Kansas farmers.

I see in the future great encouragement along this line. I feel that we only have to take advantage of present opportunities that are made possible through various legislative acts to bring to ourselves something very much worth while. Sometimes we hear the statement when we are discussing the marketing of farm products, "Just what are you going to do if you quit? Just how do you hope to benefit yourself if you quit?" Well, one who has contributed something in the past to the cooperative endeavor and it hasn't succeeded according to your ideas of what it should accomplish? Suppose you would and quit; just what are you going to do if you quit? Just how do you hope to benefit yourself by quitting?"

Friends, I feel that with a proper understanding of the cooperative marketing program of the Kansas Farmers Union, with a better understanding of present day economic conditions and the results that are being brought about by the existence of those conditions and a closer co-relation of town and country in Kansas toward the end that we may all be benefited will bring to us success as an agricultural state and that success cannot be attained in any other way and be a permanent success.

In closing I want to again thank the WIBW Station for the courtesies extended and to express to one and all my wish that whether you be a farmer of Kansas, whether you be a merchant or a town dweller in some of the smaller towns or cities of Kansas or whether you be engaged in some line of business in the larger cities of Kansas, I want to invite all of you to investigate the program of the Farmers Union and its relationship not only to the farmers of Kansas but to you and your business as well.

I thank you. E. L. Bullard.

FARM BLOC COMPLETES LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)

tural conditions. In the event of any increase we insist that the increase be returned to the counties and townships for road building and in lieu of the property tax. We are opposed to the repeal of the refund provision of the Kansas gasoline tax but favor adequate regulation to prevent abuse of it.

We believe that a graduated income tax offers an effective and equitable method of relieving property of some of the unjust tax burden it now bears. We further believe that if properly understood it would meet with the approval of a large majority of our taxpayers.

We urge adequate appropriation for a building at Hutchinson state fair ground suitable to properly house and care for our 4-H Club boys and girls whenever the financial and agricultural condition will be found to justify such appropriation.

We favor the present 18-month redemption law.

We believe that corporation farming retards and destroys community life and is not for the best interests of agriculture.

We favor legislation that will prohibit the granting of charters to farming corporations. If present farming corporations are operating under illegal charters, we recommend the attorney general be directed to bring suit to cancel charters or restrain such corporations from engaging in the business of farming.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 3)

Less Inventory at close	9,063.70
Cost of Goods Sold	535,242.09
Gross Gain on Sales	31,716.20
OTHER INCOME ITEMS:	
Handling Pooled Wheat	1,297.02
Discounts taken	588.25
Commissions Received	284.44
Interest Receivable	911.12
Truck Income	59.25
Net	1.92
Cash Long	3,142.01
Total Gross Income	\$ 34,858.21
Operating Expenses and Depreciation	18,421.14
NET GAIN FOR THE YEAR	\$ 16,437.07

Clifford Miller, Sec'y.

Belleville, Kans.

Dear Mr. Ward:

I am helping the locals in Cloud, Washington and Republic counties get off to a real start in many of our activities.

I mailed a letter to Mr. Seams asking him to have a representative here with me at a couple of meetings. I am driving to Linn today as they asked me to come over and speak to them soon. If all goes well, will be there next Saturday afternoon.

Had some good meetings in Ottawa county the past week. Wonderful response. Women took much interest in most of the meetings and Friday night, it is said, was an outstanding one, in every respect. It was well attended. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Lewis of the Union Oil Company were there and spoke. Likewise their County Farm Bureau Agent, Mr. Lewis and in that good co-operative spirit, in a short talk praised our Union and urged us to co-operate, in solving the farmers' problems.

Mr. Rice, County President and Mr. Sewell, County Secretary, both did their very best in making all meetings a success. Watch Ottawa county membership increase.

Attended a well attended Cloud county meeting Saturday, Feb. 7. The oil program now has nearly 2500 raised with more forthcoming and the baby is named "Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Company." Cloud county sure is going strong. Sometimes I wish I could devote all my time to a block of counties, develop districts, but I know we must cover other points.

I am booked as follows:

Island Local, Feb. 9.

Mr. Bates local at Delphos, Feb. 10.

Territory around Glasco, Feb. 11.

Portney local, Feb. 12.

Culver local, Feb. 13.

I believe we can do a most wonderful work by backing up a program to relieve our distressed farmers in the drought stricken areas.

Have spoken to a number of our members and they all have stated their willingness to contribute.

Co-operatively,
J. E. Shippy.

BIG WEEK AT FARMERS UNION

State organization sends T. R. Wells to Johnson Co. where a week of meetings had been arranged.

And Mr. Wells with his pleasing personality and his knowledge of the state-wide activities was able to hold his hearers and impart real education where he went. Open meetings were held at Harmony Local Monday evening, Sharon Local Tuesday evening, Moonlight Local Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening it rained and the meeting at Stanley was called off and Friday evening at Summerfield Local. Interests in state-wide activities certainly have been revived and we are very grateful for help from the state organization.

Attendance at these meetings was very good. To come in touch with Mr. Wells and see his earnestness in the Union cause was certainly great inspiration. We wish him success.

J. C. DUGUID, Co. Lecturer.

RILEY CO. FARMERS UNION TO MEET

The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45, will be held at Grandview school house Saturday, March 7, 1931, at 10 A. M.

Dinner will be served at noon.

All Union members are invited to attend this meeting.

GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

PRESIDENT WARD TO SPEAK AT MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

President Cal Ward will speak at the quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union which will be held at Waterville, Tuesday, March 8, commencing at 11 o'clock. Send a full delegation, and bring some Union man along as our State President has a message for all. Basket dinner and program also.

RICHARD H. MACKEY, Sec'y.

CRAWFORD CO. F. U. HAS FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING

Girard, Kans., Feb. 13, 1931.

The Crawford County Farmers Union will hold its first quarterly meeting Tuesday, Feb. 24, in the Strickler Hall at 1 p. m. All locals should have representatives there as it is important. You missed a good meeting January 27th, so don't miss this one.

Geo. Hamm, President.
G. W. Thompson, Secretary.

Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

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