



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXII

ALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930

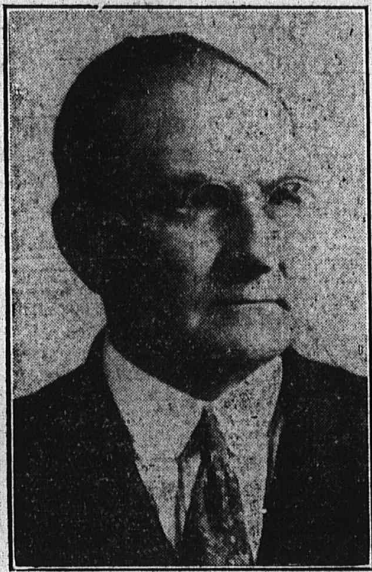
NUMBER 46

## FARM BOARD CHAIRMAN IN SALINA

### WIBW PRESENTS KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.

G. E. Creitz, Manager, Delivers Main Address—Says Organization Exists Solely for Shareholders' Benefit

We know full well that at the mere mention of such terms as "royalty," "royalty company," "oil company," and other similar terms, some of you will recall some unpleasant experiences in which you were separated from some of your hard-earned money by persons having greater sales ability than conscience. Such experiences have led people to look with suspicion on almost any proposition made to them, especially if the proposition sounds like it might have something to do with the oil industry. So many schemes have been devised and perpetrated that people



G. E. CREITZ

are entirely justified in making a most thorough investigation of, not only the proposition made, but of the people making it as well.

In addition to the many instances of actual loss of money, the element of uncertainty is so great that very few people living in the untested area have any reason to hope they will ever receive any income from oil or gas. It is said by those best qualified to speak that 97 percent of the area of Kansas is potential oil and gas producing territory. This must not be taken to mean that this entire 97 percent will ever be brought into production, or

even be tested out. It is the history of oil development that producing areas are small as compared to the vast area that never produces. Where further discoveries will be made in Kansas cannot be known before actual tests are made. It is safe to assume, however, that history will continue the story it has thus far written, namely: that the small producing areas will yield vast sums of money; that a lucky few will become immensely wealthy while none of the others will receive anything from this source, even though they might have done as much to secure development as did the lucky few. These conditions will continue to exist as long as people deal singly in these matters.

The Kansas Farmers Union, ever on the alert to the welfare of the farmer, is fully cognizant of these facts and conditions; and after a thorough investigation of the plan and of the people connected with it, organized The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, for the purpose of protecting those who should become members or shareholders from financial loss as far as possible; of promoting their interests in this industry; and of securing to them a just share of the income to be derived from this source without robbing the lucky few. The interests of the shareholder was the first consideration in the preparation and drawing of all documents and contracts. The organization belongs to the shareholders, and exists solely for their benefit. It has been chartered by the state of Kansas, and has gladly complied with every requirement of the Kansas Blue Sky Law.

The most striking example of how the plan works is to be found with the Osage Indians, where it has been in operation less than thirty years. Time was when all of these Indians owned in common all the land comprising their nation. No individual Indian owned any specific part of it; any one of them could occupy any part of it he saw fit, and could move to any other part when he got ready. But the government decided that individual ownership would be preferable, and proceeded to allot to each of the 2229 Indians then composing the tribe a specific tract of land, and to confine his interests to that particular tract.

Knowing that the mineral beneath the surface was not co-extensive with the surface, John Palmer, a member of the tribe, foresaw that if the mineral rights were allotted with the surface rights, his fellow tribesmen would be the victims of all sorts of schemes, and that a few of them would become fabulously wealthy, while the vast majority of them would remain poor. He stoutly maintained that all of the mineral should belong to all of the Indians of the tribe, and that the proceeds of the sales of it should be divided equally among them. How he went to Washington and

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### ON LAST WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18TH, THOSE INTERESTED IN THE FARM BOARD AND ITS PROGRAM WITH REFERENCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT WERE PERMITTED TO HEAR FROM CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER LEGGE

C. A. WARD

The occasion of Mr. Legge coming to Salina was to speak before the annual meeting of the Trans Missouri-Kansas Shippers Association. Governor Clyde M. Reed, in a very fitting manner, introduced the speaker to an audience of perhaps 1000 Kansans who were especially interested in this program.

According to his statement, Mr. Legge's visit to Kansas was not one especially to make addresses but one of studying conditions. His presence from the platform impressed one because of his strong personality. He is very much at home discussing farm problems and the fact that his audience was a divided one with reference to opinions did not seem in any way to embarrass him. The impression made on all groups was very convincing and even though there are various and different opinions, all were impressed by the earnest, sincere and conscientious manner in which Alexander Legge is approaching these problems of national import.

On being asked whether or not the job on which he was engaged was an experimental one to test the power of co-operatives in competition with Corporations, Chairman Legge answered, "I do not think it is entirely experimental. It is the result of 10 years of discussion in Congress. This is on sound lines and is owned and controlled by the farmers who produce the commodities."

Another question, in substance, was whether or not the Farm Board had power to accomplish or prevent destruction of the present existing machinery. "We have no quarrel with anybody and in so far as that machinery is serving a useful purpose economically I see no reason for apprehension. If there are extravagances and losses in the system, it is our duty to try to see that they are corrected. There will be some changes. There are some bad points and we are going to try to get the bad things changed."

In connection with the above statement of Mr. Legge's it is interesting to note that the Bill itself provides "for the minimizing of speculation and the prevention of inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution." The Farmers Union has advocated for many years that the present marketing system was inadequate, especially so because of the elements of speculation and gambling.

Farmers National Grain Corporation and Stabilization Corporation have different functions. During recent months the Government operations were through the Stabilization Corporation operating on Government capital. Do not confuse this with the operations of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The Farmers National Grain Corporation is owned and operated by the Co-operatives who have bought stock and become private stockholders. It will take care of itself. The day will be welcomed when the Farmers National Grain Corporation can and will operate on its own accord without any Governmental assistance.

According to Mr. Legge the Stabilization Corporation is a different proposition. Congress tried to devise some method to relieve the pressure on the markets. In wheat that has been done to some extent. A considerable quantity of wheat is still held by the Farm Board and will probably not be released to the markets of the world as long as there is an excessive visible supply.

It might be interesting to note that a good many, including some of our farm leaders, have advocated that the Bill itself authorizes the Stabilization Corporation to step in and stabilize the market when it is such that it is failing to bring cost of production to the producer.

In a private interview Mr. Legge is quoted as vigorously denying that the farmers are being brow beaten in the curtailment through lowering of the price of wheat. He said emphatically "nobody is being forced into anything and anyone who thinks that is all wet. We are holding off the market large quantities of wheat. We are not offering it for sale except as some miller needs it. To do differently would mean only a heavier loss."

When asked how low the price of wheat will have to go on this crop before an emergency would be declared and the stabilization corporation get into the market to influence the price he remarked, "I hope it never goes that low and it will not unless it is rushed to the markets too fast."

Mr. Legge's ideas with reference to control of production are well known throughout Kansas and it is believed that the farmers in general, especially in central and western Kansas disapprove of the idea of restricting production strictly to a domestic consumption basis. Wheat is KING in most of Kansas and is the only crop that is especially adapted for this section. Therefore the farmers feel they are unable to diversify by growing other crops on a profitable basis.

On the storage question, Mr. Legge advocated that "the grain should be kept nearer the source of production to prevent back hauling, which has been necessary at times when the grain was sent to large terminals. The theory that wheat should be going to the big terminals has many objections. On some basis it should find a home near where it is used. There is waste in every handling."

The Farmers Union is following the progress and development of this whole program with much interest. While it may be more or less an experiment, yet we feel that the present Bill is a splendid start and that in all probability from time to time it will be amended so as to meet the many and diversified problems relative to agriculture, especially in so far as it effects better and more profitable marketing conditions.

#### LETTER FROM ST. JOE OFFICE, FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

St. Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1930.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Editor of Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

We want to make a report to you from St. Joseph, Mo. We want to let you know that we are located in our new quarters and are taking care of our business just the same as our Kansas City and Salina offices are. We like our new business and like the members of the St. Joseph Exchange just fine. They sure are a bunch of fine fellows and it seems as though they want us to feel just like we are one of them, of which we are mighty proud to receive that kind of reception.

The St. Joseph Grain Exchange held a convention of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Missouri June 17, at which there were a number of grain men attended. We met some of our members from northeast Kansas. This convention was an advertising program and was a grand success, of showing the storage facilities existing in this city, which is no doubt the reason that St. Joseph has afforded the market in which a number of shippers have taken part in the last few years. After looking over the terminal storage capacity of the elevators, the visitors attended the double-header ball game, which was played between Des Moines and St. Joe. After the ball game a dinner was served at the Molla Golf Club, which was enjoyed by all.

We have met a few of our good friends here in St. Joseph from Kansas, some of the elevator managers who come to St. Joseph quite regularly. Mr. J. P. Brant, manager of the Robinson Farmers' Union Coop. Ass'n, Mr. Nels Monson at Everest, Mr. E.

B. Hedge at Whiting, Mr. Roy Schmot at Fairview was in to make us a visit.

We are located in our new home and are all straightened up ready to receive our friends any time they are in St. Joseph. Our home address is 2510 Messanie St. Our office number is 1004 Cordy Building, office telephone is LD 45. Looking for you to make us a visit the first time you are in St. Joseph.

Yours respectfully,  
Farmers' Union Jobbing Ass'n.  
By C. S. Neely,  
Branch Manager.

#### MAKING GOOD TIME ON THE CREAMERY

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Farmers Union Centralizing Plant at WaKeeney. The work of placing the structural steel and the steel joisting has been completed. The re-enforcing steel and steel plate are being laid for the flooring and steps. The terra-cotta lettering used in the front of the building has been placed and gives the building more of a finished appearance. The work on the building has progressed to the place where the people can see what the plant is going to be. It is being built for years to come, only the best of material is being used and the good substantial building being erected would be a credit to any city.

The large 100 horse power boiler weighing nine tons is being installed this week. The boiler will be used for water heating for the creamery department and the building will also be equipped with steam heat. Electricity will be used for all power and will require motors of one-third to forty horse power.—Western Kansas World.

#### CHAS. S. BARRETT WRITES FOR NATIONAL SERVICE SYNDICATE

Charles S. Barrett, formerly President of the National Farmers Union for 25 years and a man loved and revered by all who knew him, has formed a connection with the National Service Syndicate, to contribute weekly articles by reference to matters of interest to all classes of society.

His long years in the co-operative movement and connection with farm organizations places him in an unique position to discuss these problems in a most intelligent way. He is a man who has traveled much and his contact with all groups of society gives him a wide experience and familiarity with all kinds of conditions.

Being a National figure for so many years and his close contact with legislative affairs demanded that much of his time be spent in Washington. This gave him the opportunity of meeting constantly with the most eminent of our statesmen and public officials in all walks of life.

Not only throughout the country, but also in Washington, Charles Barrett has a host of admirable friends who respect his opinion. Many are the kindly words that have been spoken in his behalf. He demands the highest respect and admiration of his friends everywhere.

Quoting from the National Service Syndicate:

"He is considered in business and trade circles as one of the ablest analysts of conditions throughout the country and a most accurate interpreter of the value of policies and practices."

He is held among the wisest political oracles who have ever frequented the national capital. "He is without strings or alliances"



ALEXANDER LEGGE

and both noted and respected for his freedom from partisan or other bias.

"He is the lone exception among men prominent in farm organization circle who has never sought and constantly refused the call or urge to public office."

"He has been offered appointment to high official positions by President Taft as far back as Theodore Roosevelt."

"Holds steadfast to his rule of keeping free of political entanglements and out of public office but right in the middle of things political and is conceded to have a most astute and adroit political mind."

"His philosophy of life, his sense of humor, his experience and unique way of expressing things are the delight, the entertainment and the enlightenment of every one who knows him."

"Such experience as his is extraordinary. Ability to get down to the delight, interest and instruction of others is equally rare."

The Kansas Farmers Union wishes to reaffirm its confidence in Charles S. Barrett and express our sincere appreciation for his untiring work that he has given in behalf of the farm organizations and agricultural interests of this country.

We hope we shall be able to publish his contributions from time to time.

C. A. Ward.

#### HARD TIMES FOR THE FARMERS

W. H. Sikes Discusses Agricultural Depression

A discussion of America's most pressing domestic problem "the continued depression in agriculture" is being presented by the New Republic in a series of six articles by different authors. The first of the series is by E. J. Nourse who is the director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institute at Washington. We will attempt to give the readers of the Farmers Union some of the important statements made by Mr. Nourse in relation to "The Farm Board and The Farmer." Mr. Nourse first states Farm Relief from unsatisfactory prices is likely to emphasize the existence of acute economic surplus which involves the preventing and controlling surplus in any agricultural commodity.

Agriculture is to be aided in saving itself through the agency of large scale joint action similar to that found in other industries. This is openly to throw down the gauntlet to the farmer on the ground of his cherished idea of himself as the "Independent Farmer."

He states the Independent Farmer of today is the descendant of the pioneer of yesterday. The pioneer farmer was selected, bred and trained for qualities of individualism and stubborn insistence upon living his own life in his own way. He refers to the pioneering of submarginal lands still going on today as aggravating the surplus problem which is generally conceded to be the core of present agrarian distress.

We might here call attention of the readers that Alexander Legge insists that he must have cooperation on the part of the wheat growers in restricting their acreage if he is to succeed in controlling the price of wheat at a fair margin of profit. President Farrell of K. S. A. C. speaking at a farm meeting at Hays, Kansas, recently said a 10 per cent reduction of wheat acreage and possibly a 20 per cent was all right but not for Western Kansas. We agree with President Farrell as we recently purchased a block of wheat corporation stock and certainly do not wish OUR ex-gored.

Mr. Nourse states that there are many fine aggressive socialized cooperative farm proprietors, who keep themselves affectively in touch with the educational forces which constitute the experimental department of their industry. That these men either individually or in groups work with little friction and much understanding at the points of contact where their industry touches the field of finance, transportation and marketing.

He says, however, they are a minority in the whole picture of American agriculture, there have not been enough of them to effect a prosperous adjustment of the industry to the conditions by which it has been confronted over a period of years. Mr. Nourse evidently finds too many attempts to retain their "old individualism," as John Dewey expresses it. There are

### THE WILD SWEDE A CONTRIBUTOR TO CO-OP MOVEMENT

In Cooperative Work Seventeen Years Has Faith in Government and Farm Board

William G. Swanson's work needs little or no introduction to our readers. Something about the man himself might be interesting however, or so the management of the Kansas Union Farmer thought.

William G. Swanson, affectionately known to thousands as "The Wild Swede," was born in Sweden on January 25, 1866. Twelve years later he came to America with a party of his countrymen. He reached Attell, Kansas on May 6, 1878 and has since made his home in and around the vicinity of this town. In 1889 he returned to Sweden for the rest of his family and brought them back with him to Attell. On this trip, he stopped in Denmark to study the Cooperative movement there. This country, which was very well and strongly organized along this line, was very successfully following the Cooperative plan in regard to all of their commodities, such as wheat, wool, milk and so on.

Upon his return, Mr. Swanson left the store which he had been running, and returned to the farm. At this time he organized two locals in Marshall County and at a meeting at Marysville, he was appointed delegate to the State Convention at Hays in 1913. At this meeting Mr. Swanson was elected State Lecturer and organizer. He very successfully maintained this position for a period of nine years after his election.

Mr. Swanson's activities have been varied. He spent two years in Kentucky, where he aided the Farmers Union of that state in signing up tobacco growers. He worked for the Tenth District in the Wheat Pool, and later helped in the organization of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. He returned to the organization work in Kansas the latter part of last September, after five years spent on his farm. In January he became seriously ill for several months and his condition was very grave. However, he made a complete recovery and six weeks ago returned to work, for, as he said, "I have a great deal of work to do and I have a great time to die." His most recent achievement has been the organization of Mitchell County. Between fifty and seventy-five new members are signed up in that county and he believes that it will become one of the strongest organizations in the state.

"I have complete faith in the future of the cooperative movement, or I wouldn't be in it ten minutes," Mr. Swanson said when questioned. "I have faith in the Government and that the Farm Board will be successful, if the farmer will get behind it. And the farmer will get behind it. He is already doing so."

In his seventeen years work in connection with the Cooperative movement, Mr. Swanson has always been headed to his hearers in an enthusiastic and convincing manner. His speeches are full of enthusiasm and he commands the interest of his hearers in a definite way because of his earnest delivery, as well as his unusual Swedish accent, which is a striking characteristic of all his addresses.

not enough of the new individuals to make up a strong membership of cooperative marketing organization capable of putting the farm products on a really sound and economic basis.

One cannot help realize the necessity for a more unanimous membership in our farm cooperative societies.

Mr. Nourse states that you cannot have cooperation without cooperators and the rank and file of American farmers still live by the creed of individualism in which they were reared. He says while the farm board may be called upon to aid some of the established and successful cooperatives the real purpose for which the board was brought into being was to do something about the low net prices of our great staple products, prices that have been disastrous for millions of farmers scattered from one end of the country to the other and that have produced decades of agricultural depression. Mr. Nourse then proceeds to give a thumbnail sketch which will illustrate by a single instance a case of farmer independence versus the farm board. He states that behind closed doors the farm board gave a kick-injection to the older groups of cooperative marketing to forget the past and get together in a single coordinated enterprise, a system of producer grain marketing, which would include both country shipping terminal selling and which would pool all the interests of their producer members. But if it is to accomplish its appointed purpose the farmer must turn over his grain to it and supply a reasonable part of the capital with which it is to do business. The farm boards stipulated that the fifty representatives of present cooperative grain marketing agencies must throw in their lot with the single co-ordinated system of cooperative grain marketing. Mr. Nourse expresses doubt whether the farmers who have clamored for relief in the grain growing industry are ready to give their allegiance toward building a grain marketing agency which would

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### FISHERMAN'S LUCK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A. M. Kinney, whose duties include those of Secretary of the Farmers Union of Kansas, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, and last but not least, official poet for the above mentioned paper, has sent back to the office the following lines, which we hope are not descriptive of his actual experiences. Mr. Kinney is bent on a long planned fishing trip. As yet, we have received no word of his angling skill but we live in daily expectancy.)

#### FISHERMAN'S LUCK

Each spring as the fever gets into my veins,  
I try to break loose from the dull business chains,  
Which hold me in slavery. (Now ain't it the truth?)  
And go fishing again as I did in my youth;  
But each spring I'd fail to get out of jail;  
And though I would rail until I was pale,  
And would swear that next spring my fetters I'd slip,  
It seemed that I never could loosen their grip.

One day this spring with the sun shining bright,  
My fever fast rising, I determined on flight;  
So I cranked up my car and was off with a shout,  
For the shore of a lake where the crappies hang out;  
I'd been on the rack but this took me back  
O'er time's hoary track, forty years at a crack,  
To my boyhood, when playing hooky from school,  
I sat fishing beside the old swimming pool.

I greeted the lake with a loud, cheerful shout,  
Nor heeded the slight gentle hint of my gout;  
And cutting a pole from the willows close by,  
I sat myself down with a long, happy sigh;  
In a shady nook with rapture I shook,  
As with a glad look, I baited my hook,  
And then with the thrill of a man who was free,  
I threw it far out for the sunfish to see.

The day was like summer; the ground was quite damp;  
And soon I could feel a detestable cramp;  
While a pain hit my rheumatic legs with a bang,  
Reducing the joy of my holiday fling;  
Gnats dulled my delight; snakes gave me a fright;  
The fish did not bite as I hoped that they might;  
But I wanted to catch more than fisherman's luck,  
So in spite of discomforts I doggedly stuck.

As I lay there half sleeping under the trees,  
My fish pole went sliding over my knees;  
I awoke from my dreams and grabbed like a fool  
For the pole as it slid into a deep pool;  
Then, like a chunk, my mind in a funk,  
I fell in kerplunk; Huh! Fishing is punk;  
All right when you're young, not so good when you're old.  
All I caught that glad day was a terrible cold.

A. M. Kinney.



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Mary Riley ..... Assistant Editor

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930

## NO GRAIN; NO GRAIN TRADE

The Chicago board of trade observed its eighty-second birthday June 9. On that day its members moved into their new 44-story home, built at a cost of more than \$20,000,000. It stands as a monument to the indifference and apathy of grain growers in looking after their own business. The grain trade had its inception years ago when farmers, unorganized then as they are unorganized today, preferred to turn over to others the marketing end of their business rather than organize. Until they do organize nationally to handle the various products of the farm, the boards of trade and grain exchanges will continue in the hands of those who are more interested in profits than they are in the welfare of grain growers. The system represented by the Chicago board of trade has grown wealthy and powerful by the toll it has taken all these years from the grain that has passed through its channels. Its influence reaches to far away places, to the highest council tables of the nation, and it is interwoven with many, many business interests of the nation. It is able and will continue to be able for many years to come to wage a bitter and persistent fight on the belated attempts of growers to get together for the common good of all. But remember this: The grain trade cannot exist without grain. Title to that grain in the first place is vested in the man who grew it. If he turns it over to the old-line trade he is admitting by that act where his interests lie. He is furnishing ammunition with which the trade can keep up the sniping against farmer-organizations; he is contributing his bit toward the erection of a 44-story structure that costs \$20,000,000, not one brick of which belongs to him. Grain farmers have been cussing the Chicago board of trade for 82 years. But they are responsible for its existence today. When they begin to see the fallacy of the theory that others will look after their business better than they will themselves, then the old-line trade will begin to crumble; but not till then.

## NATIONAL MAKING REAL PROGRESS

While critics have been railing at the government's farm aid program, the Farmers National Grain Corporation has been going ahead quietly and acquiring facilities in many terminal markets. The Hall-Baker purchase probably is the outstanding deal to date, giving the National a southwestern exporting firm and domestic connections which no doubt will prove valuable. Paul Bartlett just now is setting up an exporting department at Chicago which expects to offer grain to every importing country in the world. Mr. Bartlett formerly was export manager for Hall-Baker. Two terminals have been acquired at Duluth also, which marks the entrance of the Farmers National into the northwest. Then there is the 2,400,000-bushel house at St. Louis, which recently came under the wing of the National, and offers access to the large lines that ply the Mississippi. Negotiations also have been under way with the Updike Grain Company of Omaha, one of the largest grain firms in this section of the country, the acquisition of which would greatly facilitate the handling of the 1930 crop. Other deals likely will be closed soon, it is said, which, with the support that millers are giving the National, will assure a vast amount of storage at key marketing centers. Coupled with the rapid strides being made by the National in acquiring terminal facilities, is the fact that farmers in every wheat-producing region are lining up in support of the movement. Not only that, but the grain-handling cooperatives in these various states, different as they do in set-up and operation, are in working agreement for the first time in their histories. All in all it looks like the cooperative movement is facing the 1930 crop fairly well equipped with physical facilities and fortified with members of the substantial kind; members who are determined to stay for the duration of this economic war, the outcome of which means so much to the future of agriculture—Wheat Growers Journal.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

W. F. LAMBERTSON

Percy Quin of Mississippi is the Jerry Simpson of the House. When he gets warmed up in speech he takes off his coat, collar, and necktie, and unbuttons his shirt.

Doctor Sirovich, Tammany Democrat and prominent Shriner, loves to make flowery speeches about most anything. He is politically wet, yet claims he never drank a drop of liquor.

As a dresser, Dr. Sirovich is a dude. Among other frills he always

wears a red carnation in his right lapel. I suppose he does this because Senator Dr. Copeland always wears a red carnation in his left lapel.

The Men's Organized Bible Classes had a National Convention in Washington last week. The parade on Pennsylvania Avenue was a mile long. Banners from Miami, Baltimore, Newark and Hartford bespoke the fact that there are others there beside bootleggers and their patrons.

Mr. Curtis met three of our Kansas girls from the Deaf and Dumb College. They were thrilled to have him talk to them in the sign language. This is further proof of the versatility of our Vice-President.

I am going to Kearny, New Jersey, today, June 14, at noon, to review a parade at eight o'clock tonight and make a Flag Day speech. This town is in Hudson County, just across from New York City. It is a town of eighty thousand people and I never heard of it before this week. Up to now I have never been north of Baltimore. I go as the guest of my young friend, Rep. Fred Hartley. We leave a pair for the tariff vote this afternoon. This is the first Saturday this session the House has met. He never saw a western farm and I never saw a solid industrial county.

Sen. Watson closed the tariff debate yesterday. He is an entertaining speaker. He often slaps his two hips vigorously at the same time. He denounced Canadian reciprocity of twenty years ago, and then Sen. Pat Harrison was so unkind as to interrupt him and show the record where he had voted for it. The majority leader replied, "Well, that was in the days of my infancy, when I did not know any better."

The desire was frequently expressed in the cloak rooms that Senator Grundy should be permitted to vote "no" on the tariff to disarm the Democrats in the coming campaign. The vote was so close that the junior Senator from Pennsylvania didn't dare vote "no."



Manhattan, June 26.—Summer fallow correctly done is profitable and good crop insurance. Summer fallow poorly done is a loss.

To lay stress on doing the job right will be the purpose of the summer fallow exhibit to be carried abroad the Santa Fe and Rock Island Festival Trains when they tour the Wheat Belt of the state, July 21 to August 13. Samples of wheat grown on plots adjoining, but prepared differently, will form part of the exhibit.

"Freedom from weeds, a rough surface, and a well-packed sub-surface are three requirements of a good summer fallow," says A. L. Clapp, extension crops specialist, K. S. A. C., who will have charge of the summer fallow exhibit abroad the trains. "Weeds rob the fallow field of the stored moisture. It requires as much moisture to produce a ton of weeds as a 10 bushel crop of wheat."

Clapp further emphasized the need for summer fallow by pointing out that results at Colby and Garden City experiment stations show that it pays to summer fallow every alternate year. The use of fallow in the rotation will form a profitable method of reduction of wheat acreage.

The whole story of summer fallow will be told in exhibits and discussions abroad the trains. At this time he will show that many farmers are needlessly plowing, sowing, and harvesting an acre of wheat for 3.4 bushels.

Included in the itinerary of the trains there will be 56 stops at which crop improvement methods will be studied. These stops will include some 48 counties in western Kansas.

## THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

### GOOD WORK GOES ON

From my meetings held last week, I might mention the following:

On Tuesday evening, June 17th, I met with the group at Lebanon on the invitation of Mr. Dick Scholfield, who is the manager of the local elevator there.

Upon arrival I found a group of splendid and interested men and women waiting. In this connection I wish to say that Mr. Scholfield handed me the applications of 32 who had signed up a new members. The major part of this number received the obligation into the Farmers Union at this meeting and the whole ceremony was quite interesting and edifying.

It was my purpose to discuss the agricultural situation as we have it today and the part the farmers of this country should play in connection with it. This splendid group, along with thousands of others, realizes that our agricultural ills can best be solved through organization and co-operation. The keen recognition of this fact among agriculturists everywhere is lining up with this movement.

At a late hour refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and I drove back to Salina to spend the remainder of the night. It was a good meeting and I enjoyed my visit there.

Wednesday, June 18th, was an enjoyable day to me. During the day it was my pleasure to attend some of the meetings held in connection with the Trans Missouri-Kansas Shippers Association of which Governor Clyde M. Reed is chairman. Also, I enjoyed a short personal interview with Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. Each of these men is well acquainted with agricultural problems and I think is facing the questions with the greatest degree of sincerity.

Thursday, June 19, I drove into Marshall county, one meeting being called at Winifred and the other at Frankfort. The evening on which the Winifred meeting was to be held was rainy and the roads were muddy and the meeting was called off.

On Friday it was my privilege to meet with a number of the leading Farmers Union members of eastern Marshall county. Also with many of the business men of Frankfort. I found upon my arrival there that not only had I been invited to the Friday meeting at Frankfort, but also members of the Creamery Board and manager were in attendance. Those attending were Mr. Schiefelbusch, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Seamans.

A splendid banquet had been arranged by the Chamber of Commerce and some 200 or 300 were in attendance at this banquet. Following the banquet, we went to the auditorium of the High School where County President A. J. Wempe presided as chairman. The Presidents of the various locals as well as the Creamery officials were invited to the platform, several of whom gave short talks.

Frankfort is calling for a creamery and this matter was discussed at some length. It was evident that should the Creamery decide to establish a branch plant at this point that the business men, including the entire country side would get squarely behind this proposition.

Talking to a mixed audience of farmers and business men I endeavored to show that Kansas problems are of mutual interest. That the small merchant or business man cannot prosper until first the farmer prospers. Therefore, the necessity and advisability of working out these problems on common ground.

It was a happy meeting for me and I enjoyed it very much. Also, I enjoyed the hospitality of the Wempe home and altogether, I think it was a very profitable experience.

## CHEYENNE BOTTOMS FIGHT IS WON

The fight to have Cheyenne Bottoms, seven miles northeast of Great Bend, made into a federal game refuge ended June 12th with the signing of the Allen-Hope Bill which passed both houses of Congress this week. The bill carries an appropriation of \$250,000 for the creation of the refuge. It is not known whether or not this money will be immediately available.

Cheyenne Bottoms is a large body of water containing several thousand acres. One of the first acts of Congressman Clifford B. Hope, immediately following his election, was to introduce a bill providing for the government to take over the body of water for a game refuge. The Great Bend Chamber of Commerce, aided by the Isaac Walton League, the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, has waged a ceaseless fight for the adoption of the bill, which has been introduced the past few months by the fact that farmers in the vicinity of the bottoms have formed a drainage district and propose to drain the lake. Senator Allen took an interest in the measure and has sponsored the bill in the Senate. Senator Capper and the other members of the House of Representatives from Kansas, joined in the fight and have done valiant service.

This is another instance of what Kansas can do when it unites to do something. Kansas gets a game refuge and the United States gets one of the finest game breeding reserves at a place where it is most needed. Kansas and the entire country has gained by reason of the setting aside of this game refuge.

### ELEVATOR SERVICE AT COST

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool began elevator operations in 1925. Handling charges throughout the province not only were reduced, but in the years since 1925 the pool has returned to patrons an excess handling charges the sum of \$4,265,000. On the 1928-29 crop year alone, \$985,990.37 was returned to farmers over and above the expenses and deductions necessary in conducting the business efficiently. If that isn't better than paying for elevators year after year and never getting title to them, as our farmers have done for three quarters of a century, then we don't know a good business proposition when we see one. Canadian farmers, by owning and operating their own physical facilities, have succeeded in getting their grain handled at actual cost. That would never be possible under the grain trade system, despite its boasted efficiency. Because the grain dealer cannot continue in business without a profit. Excessive handling charges were levied by the trade at country points until the co-operatives came along and cut them down, but never in its history has the grain trade been known to refund to farmers a cent that came through excessive handling charges. That \$4,265,000 belongs in the pockets of Saskatchewan farmers, but do you suppose it ever would have found its way there if these farmers had continued to patronize the grain trade? Please bear in mind that this refund came, not from high handling charges assessed against the wheat of pool members, but accrued from charges below those which had prevailed in the province before the advent of the pool. All of which is additional evidence that it pays farmers to look after their own business just as well as it pays business men in other lines of endeavor.

### GRAIN STORAGE SPACE POINTERS

By Howard Matson, Extension Architect, K. S. A. C.

After deciding on the capacity needed for the grain storage building its size may be determined by allowing 1 1/4 cubic feet for each bushel of ear corn. To determine the capacity in bushels of a bin of given size its volume in cubic feet should be multiplied by .8 for grain or .4 for ear corn. Except for ear corn the most favorable width for a bin is determined largely by structural considerations and convenience in use. For ordinary farm storage widths vary from 8 to 12 feet. Ten feet represents a popular and practical width for grain storage bins in Kansas.

There are grain storage buildings; those with low bins into which the grain is scooped by hand and those with tall bins equipped with some kind of elevator for handling the grain.

For the farms producing only a small amount of grain the storage bins will usually be of the low type. The buildings arranged with bins in either side of a driveway are very popular. The driveway does not add greatly to the cost but does considerably increase the utility of the building. While the driveways are sometimes made as narrow as eight feet, 10 and 12 feet are much more convenient. Some prefer to make them 14 feet for two wagons to be driven into them. Wagons, trucks, and other equipment may be housed in a driveway of this kind. Where a floor is provided, the driveway is often used for shelling or grinding, made to serve as a feeding floor, or used for extra grain storage where needed. The taller type of storage building with elevating equipment is becoming more common. There is little question but that the farmer handling 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain per year will find it economical to use elevating equipment. It is possible that such would be true in handling only 2500 to 3000 bushels.

The Woodbine local held their meeting in the Walnut Grove school house May 13, 1930.

After the business meeting a musical program was given by the people of the district.

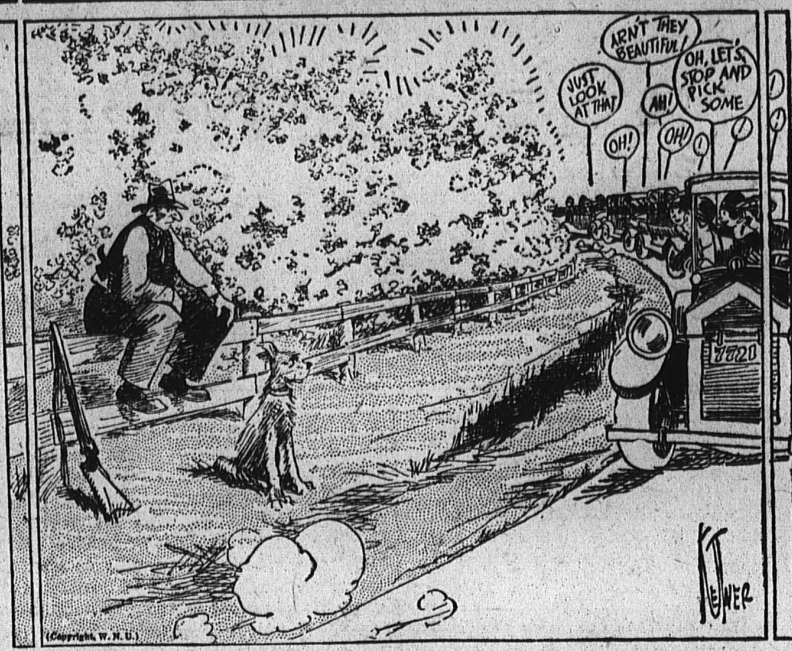
Mr. Herman Brehm gave a very interesting report of the Farmers Union convention at Parsons last fall. The ladies served refreshments of sandwiches and punch.

Several applications for membership were received.

The ladies quartette of the Woodbine Farmers Union sang several selections of Union songs when Mr. C. A. Ward, president of our Kansas Farmers Union spoke at Woodbine on April 26th.

—Mrs. Harvey Shipley.

## Along the Concrete



## ELLSWORTH COUNTY FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Ellsworth, Kansas  
BALANCE SHEET, AT MAY 31, 1930  
ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 6,808.01	
Cash on time deposit .....	2,283.90	
Accounts Receivable .....	12,949.20	
Notes Receivable .....	1,120.67	
Oil Department Account .....	8,668.24	
Inventory .....	12,848.47	
		\$43,948.49
Investments .....		500.00

FIXED ASSETS:		
Buildings and Equipment .....	30,214.89	
Furniture and Fixtures .....	4,176.91	
Depreciation and Reserves .....	17,388.59	17,023.21
		\$61,472.70

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable .....	\$ 193.58	
Notes Payable .....	400.00	
Interest and Dividend Pro-rate Payable .....	1,147.63	
Accrued Tax .....	752.22	
		2,493.43

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:		
Capital Stock .....	31,375.00	
Surplus .....	\$17,528.14	
Undivided Profits 1929-30 .....	10,076.07	27,604.21
		\$61,472.70

KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N  
Thos. B. Dunn, Secy.-Manager.

## THE INSURANCE CORNER

The classification of certain items of property that are so often insured, many times causes a lot of confusion, so we will endeavor to set out some of the most common items.

Is a radio household furniture, a musical instrument, or an electrical device? The courts have decided that it comes under the latter class, and is an electrical device. Consequently, in our last printing of applications, we have set out a line for the radio to be insured specifically. The electrical exemption clause covers this, as well as light plants and other things of that nature, which does not permit the lightning insurance to cover on radio tubes, lamps, batteries, and such electrical appliances.

The cream separator has been classified as household furniture at times, and other times as farm machinery. In order to avoid this confusion, insurance companies have agreed to classify it as farm machinery, unless written in specifically on the application to be included with the household furniture, and this is not to be done unless the separator is kept in the house. It is quite obvious that this article should not be covered both as furniture and farm machinery, so the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company will follow the rule as laid down and classify separators as farm machinery unless specifically written in the application as household furniture.

Another item that causes some confusion, is the insurance on hay. Our rule on hay is to insure it at the regular rates with other property, up to \$300.00, or on small policies up to 10% of the policy, so long as it does not exceed the \$300.00. All above the \$300.00 must be insured at the short rate of \$3.00 per hundred per year, or three times the regular short rate for any given length of time, but for not more than one year. Insurance on hay covers against fire, lightning and wind in barns and against fire on cultivated land, but we do not insure hay in meadow at all. On the regular rate, and also the special short rate, stacked hay will cover against lightning; also if the lightning strikes the stack, but not against lightning striking some other object and then spreading to the hay stack.

Tractors and power machinery are other items that are often confused by the agents. We insure these, but not with other farm machinery. The combine can be insured at a rate of \$1.00 per hundred per year in shed, and \$1.50 per hundred per year to cover wherever the machine may be, but we don't write them for more than a year at a time on account of the excessive depreciation. Tractors, plows, drills, and other such pieces of machinery should be insured apart from the other farm machines and not to exceed a three year term, at the regular rate. The item of depreciation comes in again on these pieces of farm machinery. Power washing machines should not be insured with household furniture, but should be insured specifically, the same as other power machinery. If agents and policy holders will follow these instructions, it will greatly facilitate matters here in the office.

## Celebrate the FOURTH OF JULY

At

## ELMDALE

Look at these Headliners

JIMMY O'SHEA  
ELMDALE BAND  
STRONG vs. FLORENCE

Ball Game

Foot Racing, Ball Game, Airplane, Music, Speaking, Refreshments. General Good Time.

T. R. WELLS, Elmdale Chairman  
WILLARD GREENE, Bazaar Secretary









## COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

BY  
**HOWARD A. COWDEN,**  
President Union Oil Company

### OVER 100,000 GALLONS OF UNION CERTIFIED IN ONE DAY

The Union Oil Company announced recently that its sales of Union Certified gasoline for one day amounted to 112,000 gallons. This is enough gasoline to drive almost two million miles, or enough to go around the earth approximately eighty times. This is a good sized volume for a Cooperative that is only about two years old and shows a great possibility in the development of the Cooperative Oil movement.

### UNION CERTIFIED PRICES REDUCED

The Union Oil Company announced a few days ago that they had reduced the prices on Penn Certified Oil and on all kinds of greases. All of the Cooperatives doing business with the Union Oil Company will be given the benefit of the reduced prices.

### UNION CERTIFIED TRANSPARENT GREASES

We are offering a new transparent grease, which is 100% Petroleum Product. The old calcium greases contain considerable lime and soap. The new transparent grease is made out of petroleum products exclusively, and will last about twice as long as the other type of grease. There is absolutely no better grease made than Union Certified Transparent. With the high quality products, the local oil companies will, no doubt, increase their volume of sales very materially.

### SIGNS

At the recent meeting of Managers and Directors of Cooperative Oil Companies the question of signs and road maps was thoroughly discussed. As a result all Union Certified companies are soon to be supplied with Union Certified Road Maps, which will show the location of Union Certified distributors.

### MEMBERSHIP INTERCHANGE

The Membership Interchange Plan of the Union Oil Company enables a member of the Company handling Union Certified products to receive dividends on Union Certified products he buys from other stations.

### W. I. B. W. PRESENTS THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.

(continued from page 1)

work of long and hard in the interests of his people is a long and interesting story that I do not have the time now to relate. But he finally succeeded in getting congress to make a treaty with the Osages, providing in the picturesque language of the red man that:

As long as the sun shall shine;  
As long as the grass shall grow;  
As long as the rain shall fall;  
And as long as the streams shall flow,  
All of the mineral beneath the surface should be owned in common by the members of the tribe, and that the money received from the sale of it should be placed in the hands of a government trustee who should divide it equally among the members of the tribe, according to John Palmer's plan.

How well the plan has worked has become quite generally known. During the time the plan has been in operation, each and every one of the 2229 Indians in the allotment has received over \$108,000.00. They are the richest people per capita in the world. And less than 2 percent of their land has been developed. What the future holds in store for them cannot at this time be even conjectured. It is needless to ask if co-operation, pooling and collective bargaining has paid them. It has been their economic salvation.

The white farmers have been slow to recognize the advantages of such co-operation. They have preferred to stick to a lone remote chances of success rather than to pool their interests and insure success. The plan of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company proposes to do for the white farmer what the Osage plan has done for the red man. It is patterned after the Osage plan as nearly as is practically possible, even to the number of shares or headrights authorized by the landowner who pays no money when he pools his land nor at any time thereafter. The shares are issued fully paid and non-assessable. One share is exchanged for an undivided one-half interest in the mineral rights in 160 acres of land, or the equivalent thereof. When complete, there will be in the pool, owned by the members, the equivalent of an undivided one-half interest in the mineral rights in 2229 tracts of land. These 2229 tracts will be spread in something of checkerboard fashion over what is considered the best potential oil-producing area of Kansas, and each shareholder will participate in the income of the entire pool in the proportion that his share bears to the number of shares issued. This income will be derived from bonuses, leases, and royalties.

When a landowner becomes a member of this organization, he still retains half of his mineral rights. The other half he exchanges for a far more certain income from oil or gas. Standing alone he has one remote chance in one spot. When he pools half of that chance, he gets 2228 additional chances of income. He exchanges uncertainty for insurance. His interests are so spread that it is possible for him to be benefited by any production that might take place in the area covered by the spread.

Following the Osage plan, the income of this Royalty Company will be placed in a bank of known standing, acting under a trust agreement, and will be paid out by that bank on or-

Since vacation time is here we suggest if you take a trip that you obtain a Membership Certificate card from our local Managers and get the dividends on Union Certified purchased while away from home.

### MUTUAL INSURANCE

Arrangements have been made by the Union Oil Company for a group insurance policy, which enables all of the member companies to secure insurance on bulk stations and service stations at reduced rates. The new rates average only about 25% of the Old Line rates which most of the local companies have been buying in the past. This arrangement will save a tremendous amount of money and shows what a Cooperative can do.

"I was never satisfied with using distillate in my two tractors until I purchased Union Certified. I believe it is as good as a lot of kerosene. It was Albert Carpenter, President of the Farmers Union Oil Company, Ottawa, Kansas, at the recent meeting of Managers and Directors."

W. A. Kearns, an "Old Wheel Horse" in the Cooperative movement and a Director in the Union Oil Company, in a splendid talk before the Managers and Directors meeting said "Cooperative Purchasing Associations are rendering as great a service as Cooperative Marketing Associations and they are as successful. I have visited many successful Cooperative Associations but I have never visited Associations which were more uniform and successful than the Cooperative Oil Companies."

Mr. Cleve Polly, manager of the Farmers Oil Station at Ridgeway, says that their business during the first 6 months of 1930 shows an increase of 50% over the same period of 1929. They are handling Union Certified one hundred per cent.

Mr. Oliver Nolan, Manager of the Consumers Oil Co., Warrensburg, Mo., and former County Secretary of Johnson County Farm Bureau has just finished installing their equipment. Mr. Nolan says, "Let's organize in every community, to the end that the Union Certified banner will wave from coast to coast."

der of the board of directors of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company. This trust agreement has been entered into with the Planters State Bank of Salina.

Now, it costs a lot of money to organize, promote and maintain an enterprise of this magnitude. A large part of this money must be raised and spent long before the enterprise enjoys any income at all. To provide this money without creating any indebtedness or burdening the shareholders a contract was entered into with the Flag Oil Company of Oklahoma City, whereby the said Flag Oil Company agrees to furnish all the money required to organize, promote and maintain during its lifetime The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company. In return, the Flag Oil Company will receive a one-fourth undivided interest in this Royalty Company. The Flag Oil Company has already spent a large amount of money on this enterprise, and will spend a lot more before it is completed. The only way the Flag Oil Company can get its money back and make a profit is through the income of its one-fourth interest in the pool, or Royalty Company; and for each dollar they thus get, the shareholders will get three dollars.

This connection is a very valuable one. It gives the shareholders of the Royalty Company many advantages they could not otherwise possibly enjoy. The geologists of the Flag Oil Company are the equal of any in the mid-continent, or any other field. Its organization is in constant touch with every phase of the petroleum industry. The shareholders of the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company have by this connection expert representation where representation will mean the most to them. Their interests are allied with that of the Flag Oil Company.

The leasing department alone is of incalculable value to the shareholders of this Royalty Company. This department makes a constant study of lease values over the field. If our shareholders avail themselves of the services of this department they need not be left to the mercy of the leaseholder, as is often the case. In many instances this leasing department has been able to get \$5.00 an acre; in some cases \$20.00 an acre; and in one case \$60.00 an acre, where \$1.00 an acre was the highest offer the landowner himself could get. This leasing department knows lease values, while the landowner does not. In addition to this, the splendid spread of the Royalty Company makes a far more attractive proposition to those desiring to lease for development purposes. The power of collective bargaining is strongly felt. Co-operative ownership greatly enhances values.

This connection also gives the shareholders the untold advantage of systematic development programs in the way of organizing drilling blocks and securing proper contracts with responsible drilling companies and major oil companies. Their interests are ably taken care of in all such matters. All of these advantages and many others are the more strongly emphasized by the fact that the Flag Oil Company wants to make its contract as profitable as possible, and that it cannot make anything for itself without making three times as much for the shareholders.

Now, in the brief time I have been talking, it has been impossible for me to mention more than a few of the advantages of membership in this or-

ganization, or to answer the questions that have arisen in your minds. We shall be glad to send literature, and to answer all questions. Simply write to The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, Salina, Kansas, and your letters will receive our prompt attention. Remember, The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, Salina, Kansas.

### HARD TIMES FOR THE FARMERS

(continued from page 1)  
give efficient merchandising of even that part of the total grain supply which the cooperative fraction of the grain industry controls. In summing up Mr. Nourse claims three alternatives—first, our farmers remain "independent" disorganized, discouraged, accepting such economic adjustment as the blind relentless working of economic laws may eventually bring; second, there is the noble experiment upon which the agricultural marketing act of 1929 has embarked us, the purpose of this act can be accomplished only if the farmer puts off his ancient garment of ragged individualism and accepts the modern mode of expertly designed group action; the third alternative is some form of compulsory co-operation.

Mr. Nourse says public opinion is against the third alternative for the present at least. Mr. Nourse says public opinion in these safe and sane United States has arrayed itself so stoutly against McNary-Haugen that we may safely dismiss the third alternative for the present at least. He continues by asserting that no previous time in our history has it been so explicitly declared to be the public policy of this country to solve the agricultural problem. At least to ameliorate the condition of those who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, by economic engineering of an ambitious sort. We must all of us stand by, interested and sympathetic in contemplation of their efforts. We have set out to solve agrarian problems in terms of organized agriculture. But unless the nine gentlemen who form the Federal Farm Board can effect this shift from farmer independence to a reasonable measure of industrial solidarity and internal control, organized agriculture will not succeed.

The second article of the series by Mr. Roland R. Renne discusses the question of what the tariff can do for the American farmer. Mr. Renne is an assistant in the department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin, where he has been aiding in a study of the tariff program.

After examining the four agricultural commodities on which the tariff is said to be most effective Mr. Renne presents some interesting conclusions. The four commodities discussed are dairy products, eggs, wheat and flax. Together these four commodities provide 21 per cent of the farmer's cash income. In regard to dairy products he states that the present 12 cent tariff on butter is practically prohibitive as during 1929 three million pounds were imported and four million pounds exported and concludes that the proposed tariff increase will be of no benefit to dairymen so far as butter is concerned.

The increased duty on milk from .025 per gallon to 56 per gallon and 20 cents per gallon on cream to 48 cents per gallon will practically prohibit imports from Canada. New England dairymen will benefit directly by the increased price and midwest farmers will benefit indirectly by probably better butter prices. Thus the proposed tariff legislation increasing the duty on milk and cream will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the United States dairymen generally. As the bill now stands cheese producers receive practically no benefit from the tariff legislation proposed at the time of writing.

In regard to eggs which provide about 3 1/4% of the farmers' cash income the bill does not change the duty on dried egg products, the principal competing group. If the imports of dried, frozen and other eggs are prohibited the domestic market for breaking may be increased by about 20 per cent. This might possibly cause an increase of as much as 1 cent to 2 cents per dozen of our better grade of eggs. While the annual benefit on the total production would be an appreciable amount—\$38,000,000 the average benefit to the producers would be small.

At Your Dealer's—Go to your local feed dealer for Success Growing Mash with Hi-Lactik Yeast (Glucanated) and SUCCESS MINREL-DIETT. Get several sacks today!

### WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association  
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment  
Printing



### PILES

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. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. If your case is accepted I GUARANTEE A CURE. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. Send for my new Booklet.  
**DR. J. M. GAUME**  
134 North Eighth Phone 3905  
Rectal Specialist

be very small since poultry is kept by most farmers as a side line for getting pocket money with which to buy groceries. Assuming that the shutting out of imports would raise the price of all grades of eggs a full 2 cent per dozen, equally distributed among the five million five hundred and five thousand six hundred and seventeen farmers keeping chickens the benefit per producing farmers would be approximately 70 cents annually. This item may be a factor in farm relief but it is certainly a small factor, indeed.

Taking up the wool tariff next. Wool provides about 3 per cent of the farmers cash income. The increase from 31 cents to 34 cents per pound would be received by only 7 per cent of our farmers keeping sheep and the benefits go principally to a few large ranches.

The flax crop of the United States is next discussed and Mr. Renne concludes his remarks on this farm product by stating a tariff on flax is very beneficial to the hundred and four thousand flax growers and to a very limited extent indirectly beneficial to wheat growers.

In concluding the article he states the facts here presented indicate that even in those cases where the tariff is considered to be most effective on agricultural products increases now proposed by Congress will not materially influence the farm situation. To any student of the tariff it is obvious that so far as solving the farm problem is concerned the tariff bill is a very minor factor.

Without doubt agriculture as a whole would have been better off had the tariff not been changed at all because the increase in rates on manufacture and other agricultural products, provided in the present bill will burden farmers as a whole more than the increases on agricultural products will benefit farmers as a whole. Agricultural groups should therefore exert their influence in securing legislation to aid in establishing and developing better marketing machinery, better tax policies and better credit facilities which will in the long run produce a greater benefit and help a larger proportion of our farmers than any possible tariff legislation.

We wish to remind Farmers Union members who have followed our previous articles in regard to "taxing monopoly profits according to the benefits corporations and individuals receive" that farm relief can be most surely and effectively secured in this

Bring broilers through the growth period quicker! Get eggs weeks sooner! Do it by feeding Success Growing Mash with Hi-Lactik Yeast (Glucanated) and SUCCESS MINREL-DIETT. It is the first complete growing mash containing these wonderful feed discoveries. Made up of 25 ingredients, it supplies every known vitamin, all essential nutrients.

Hi-Lactik Yeast (Glucanated) supplies an abundance of Vitamins "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E". Stimulates the appetite. Aids digestion.

SUCCESS MINREL-DIETT is composed of 10 properly proportioned minerals. It grows bone, beak, feathers and claws. Aids digestion. Helps the fowl resist disease.

At Your Dealer's—Go to your local feed dealer for Success Growing Mash with Hi-Lactik Yeast (Glucanated) and SUCCESS MINREL-DIETT. Get several sacks today!

### UNITED BI-PRODUCTS COMPANY

755 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Factories: Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis  
Also manufacturers of high quality pig, hog, cattle and dairy feeds.

### FREE POULTRY LITERATURE!

Send for FREE Poultry Literature which tells in detail why the Hi-Lactik Yeast (Glucanated) and SUCCESS MINREL-DIETT of Success Feeds make birds grow into money-making hens weeks sooner. Mail Coupon today!

**MAIL COUPON TODAY!**

United Bi-Products Co.,  
755 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
If you are interested in detail why the Hi-Lactik Yeast (Glucanated) and SUCCESS MINREL-DIETT of Success Feeds insure egg-laying hens weeks sooner.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
R. R. \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

meet our needs at acceptable terms," said C. E. Huff, president of the corporation.

The corporation's announcement follows close on the heels of the announcement by Julius Barnes, nationally known grain dealer, that the Barnes-Ames Company, Duluth and New York exporting firm of which he is president, plans to retire from business next July 1.

Commenting on the corporation's latest acquisition, George S. Milnor, general manager, said:

"Through this agreement we not only have obtained the exclusive use of elevators H and I, of the Consolidated company, but in making this deal we have access to several million bushels of additional storage if our needs require it. This transaction, immediately following the acquisition

of the Hall-Baker Grain Company of Kansas City, indicates the rapid progress which the corporation is making toward obtaining needed facilities in all markets."—The Weekly Kansas City Star.

### SCALE BOOKS

RECEIPT BOOKS, CHECK BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, REMITTANCE BOOKS, ETC.

GLOBE IMPRINT, Salina, Kas.

### NOTICE

If we do not have a representative at your town, please notify us. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
REX LEAR, State Mgr., Salina, Kan.

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ..... 10c
Credential blanks ..... 10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books 25c
Constitutions ..... 5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins ..... 50c
Secretary's Minute Books ..... 50c	
Farmers Union Buttons ..... 25c	
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.	
W. R. E. A. M. Kinney, Box 61, Salina, Kansas.	

## WANTED—

Cream from producers who want more for their butterfat. Now while cream is the lowest it has been in years and margins between butter and butterfat the widest they have been in months is a good opportunity to profit thru cooperative service.

For information concerning cooperative service on cream and eggs, see your station manager or write to the

### Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Kansas City, Mo.

## Service Above All!

We want our SERVICE to be the deciding factor in influencing farmers and live stock men to ship their live stock to us. This is the farmers' own cooperative live stock marketing firm, and it is therefore the logical firm to ship to. We are paying back substantial dividends to stockholder patrons.

Aside from the fact, however, the service we are able to render, the fact that we get the highest prices possible for your stock and get your returns to you promptly, is reason enough for us to merit your patronage.

Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM

### Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

Stock Yard Kansas City, Mo.

## Grain Insurance

The season for Grain Insurance is here and we ask you to study these rates.

1 month 20c per hundred
2 months 30c per hundred
3 months 40c per hundred
4 months 50c per hundred
5 months 60c per hundred
6 months 70c per hundred

Covers against fire and lightning on standing grain in shock or stack and on wind also when in the bin.

### Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

Fire SALINA, KANSAS Wind  
Lightning Automobile Mercantile Mail

## Columbian Red-Top Grain Bins

We offer you immediate storage facilities NOW. COLUMBIAN STEEL GRAIN BINS are Weather-RAT- and Fire Proof. These bins are easy to erect and you will find them the most popular and economical granary on the market. All bolts, tools, instructions, etc., are furnished complete with every bin. We can also furnish you with the ECKARDT ELEVATOR for use with these bins. The Portable Style Elevator will unload from truck or wagon, transfer from bin to bin and reload from bin to truck or wagon.

Write us for delivered prices on COLUMBIAN GRAIN BINS and ECKARDT ELEVATORS.

### The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

1147 Board of Trade K. C., Mo.