

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXIII

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## COOPERATION IS FARMER'S HOPE, SAYS C. E. HUFF

Every Dollar Subscribed to Stock of Farmers National Grain Has Become Two In Value

The Company and Its Members Have Complete Confidence In Federal Farm Board

During this, the first full year of our operations, and in spite of the difficult marketing situation which has prevailed and the burden of the corporation, we have been able to show net gains in excess of the total invested capital on the part of our stockholders. At the close of this first year we, the stock of Farmers National Grain Corporation, either in the form of cash or by note, has become approximately two dollars in value.

There has been built up during this first fiscal year a working organization covering the entire United States, which, in the character and ability of its personnel, is probably not excelled by any corporation of similar magnitude, and this regardless of the time involved in developing such comparable organization.

All of our policies must stand in the public spotlight, and all of our transactions are subjected to the most searching review. With a turnover of business for the fiscal year of 270 millions of dollars we may today declare with pride that not so much as an indication or suspicion is to be found that a single penny has in any way been misapplied.

It has been found that in some areas and with some types of organization needless costs are incurred in the originating and forwarding of grain to Farmers National. This seems to be particularly true in regions where there had been little or no co-operative marketing of grain carried on prior to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and where facilities had to be acquired in relation to the total need.

Perhaps the most interesting and promising development in the relationship between Farmers National and its stockholder members has been that recently accepted by our stockholders in the Inter-Mountain, North Pacific, California and Colorado areas. These areas have been agreed that Farmers National, the stockholder member and the companies which make up the stockholder organization shall enter into a multi-party contract, such facilities, either by purchase or lease, and to operate them in the most efficient and helpful relationship to the local producer groups.

It is understood that if later local co-operative organizations wish to acquire and operate such properties, Farmers National will make a transfer to them, conditioned only upon their continued use as forwarding agents to Farmers National.

In lieu of the earnings which would accrue to the co-operative on the usual commission basis for grain handled, and which income would be used by our members for organization and extension of their membership, Farmers National proposes to pay a fixed amount per bushel on all grain originated from companies affiliated with the stockholder member or members of such locals.

In lieu of local warehouse earnings, it is proposed that a small amount per bushel shall be distributed back to the local community on the volume of grain which it delivers through a local facility. This plan will not be undertaken in any area except with the consent and full co-operation of the stockholder member or members in that area.

At the outset our members were largely unacquainted, dissimilar, competitive. It was the position of Farmers National that there was room and need for further experimentation in marketing method; need for closer acquaintance; need for the cementing together which comes from work in (continued on page 4)

### TO-DAY

Sure, this world is full of trouble I ain't said it ain't. Lord! I've had enough an' double Reason for complaint. Rain an' storm have come to fret me.

Skies are often gray; Thorns an' branches have beset me On the road—but, say, Ain't it fine to-day?

What's the use of always weepin' Makin' trouble last? What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past? Each must have his tribulation, Water with his wine. Life, it ain't no celebration. Trouble? I've had mine— But to-day is fine.

It's to-day that I am livin' Not a month ago. Havin' losin', takin', givin', As time wills it so. Yesterday a cloud of sorrow Fell across the way; It may rain again tomorrow, It may rain—but say, Ain't it fine to-day? —Douglas Malloch.



C. E. Huff, President Farmers National Grain Corporation

## M'Kelvie To London Wheat Conference

The Federal Farm Board has designated Mr. Sam R. M'Kelvie, member of the Board, to attend the conference of representatives from the principal wheat exporting countries which will be held at Canada House, London, beginning May 18, to consider the world wheat surplus situation. Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, will accompany Mr. M'Kelvie as technical adviser.

Regardless of tangible results, the Board feels that such a conference will develop facts relative to the world situation and problems confronting the different exporting countries that will lead to a better understanding of the natural difficulties of these countries and what must be done to meet them.

The Board wishes to emphasize that participation in the London conference does not change in any way its recommendation to wheat growers of this country that they gradually reduce production to a domestic market basis. That recommendation stands.

As stated repeatedly in the past year and a half, the Board is of the opinion that such action on the part of the producers is necessary if they are to get a more satisfactory price for their wheat than they have in recent years.

## FIRM ON GRAIN BUYING

Chamber of Commerce Has Not Changed Stand

After Stone Appeals for Support, Julius Barnes Reiterates Opposition to Competition With Private Business

ATLANTIC CITY, N. P., May 1.—Advice to American business men not to criticize the federal farm board too strenuously without full information was given to the United States Chamber of Commerce today by James C. Stone, chairman of the board. He gave this counsel in remarks interpolated into his set address.

After Mr. Stone's address, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the chamber's board, pledged the support of the chamber to the farm board's activities "up to the point where those activities do not infringe" on the economic interests of private business. Mr. Barnes's statement was generally interpreted as meaning the chamber could not recognize the grain and cotton market activities of the farm

Mr. Stone said the farm board distinctly was "not bolshevist" and that much of the criticism thus far addressed to the board was not based on accurate information.

In his address Mr. Stone said the board's stabilization activities in the markets could be considered only as temporary expedients, but, he said, the board believes these measures "have been fully justified by the serious emergency that faced agriculture as a result of the stock market crash in 1929." Losses that may be incurred, he said, "will be inconsequential as compared to the benefits."

The discussion brought renewed interest to a resolution of the Minnesota Civic and Commerce Association, endorsing the chamber's stand against government competition, and urging the chamber to resolve to lead the business interests of the country "in an aggressive and continuous campaign, national in character," against such competition. The resolution probably will not be adopted without amendments.

## JOBGING ASSOCIATION HAS NEW TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Ernest Dean Starts Work May 1

The management of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is glad to announce that Mr. Ernest Dean, formerly operating the elevator at Beloit, Kansas, will enter the employ of the association on May 1. Mr. Dean will represent the firm on the road. He is a young man who has had a great deal of experience along the line of grain marketing, having operated the Beloit elevator for two years as manager, and having been associated with his father several years before that. He assumed the management of the Beloit elevator upon the death of his father. He is a young man of proven competence and will be an asset to the association. Mr. Dean's picture appears on page 4.

## WE MUST FACE THE CONDITIONS AS THEY ARE

Senator Couzens of Michigan Makes the Statement That Four Per Cent of the People in the United States Received Eighty Per Cent of the National Income Last Year.

By A. M. KINNEY

As an illustration suppose that one hundred people represent the population of the United States and the income of these hundred people was five dollars. Four of these people would receive one dollar each, and one dollar would be divided among the other ninety-six persons.

The editor of this paper was criticized quite severely by one of our Congressmen over an editorial which appeared in the issue of April 9th. The article in question was called "An Indictment of our Industrial and Economic Situation," in which the statement was made that sixty percent of the wealth of the country was owned by one percent of the people, and also, that there were six million men out of work in this country.

The figures on unemployment were taken from the report compiled by the United States Department of Labor.

The income of five hundred and four millionaires for the year 1929 was equal to the total value of the wheat and cotton crops raised in that year. In other words, they received as income as much as two million three hundred and thirty-two thousand farmers, engaged in the production of wheat and cotton.

Senator Capper in an editorial in the Kansas Farmer says:

"The kind of optimism that hides its head in the sand and ignores or will not face disagreeable facts, is not a constructive optimism. Gradual improvement of business will come with improved conditions. That is an unbroken law of economics and it never has been repealed. But the times, whatever they are, are going to call more and more for public-spirited leadership from our captains of business working in harmony with the Government as party of the first part. It is a responsibility that has to be shared and it may not be shirked."

In 1925, according to the government investigators, the average earnings of all classes of workers in the United States, was \$1,384.00, while the average farmer's net earnings for the same year were \$537.00. For the past ten years, the average income per farm family has been around seven hundred dollars. Added to this, the farmer has been taxed out of all proportion to other classes of citizens.

A report of G. S. Klemmedson, associate in taxation at the Colorado Agricultural College, has this to say:

"Colorado farmers are paying \$33 out of each \$100 of net income in taxes—four times as much as the average citizen of the state!

The average citizen pays \$8.40 out of every \$100 of net income in federal, state and local taxes!

Wealthy persons in the state, filing federal income tax reports, bear a smaller burden of taxation than either of the above groups. They pay only \$6.57 out of each \$100 of net income in taxes.

In other words, farmers and ranchmen pay 33 per cent of their net incomes in taxes; average citizens, 8.4 per cent, and wealthy persons, 6.6 per cent."

You may see by this report that wealth is paying the smallest proportion of tax to the income of any class in Colorado and this undoubtedly holds true generally, over the United States.

So Agriculture, in addition to receiving the lowest income, is also contributing a much larger portion to the burden of government, than any other class of people.

We acknowledge that these are not pleasant things to talk about, especially to those who have been enjoying special privileges which have enabled them to amass great fortunes at the expense of the average citizen. In our opinion, if some change is not made in the near future the reckoning which will come will not be pleasant.

In the criticism which came to this office from the Congressman, we were accused of not offering any solution of these questions. We believe that the solution is organization of the farmers and a close affiliation with organized labor.

Agricultural and labor organizations have the power, both economic and political, if they will use it, to remedy these conditions. And if they do not use this power to bring about a peaceful solution, then sometime in the future, we may look for history to repeat itself in a Revolution, which may not be so peaceful.

"Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne, Yet that scaffold rules the future, and behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadows, keeping watch above His own." James Russell Lowell.

## FARM PRICE SITUATION IS SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

The purchasing power of farm products in terms of commodities that farmers buy improved slightly from March 15 to April 15 by reason of an estimated decrease in prices of commodities bought by farmers. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The bureau's index of prices received by farmers continued at 81 for the period March 15 to April 15, whereas the index of prices paid by farmers is estimated at 134 as compared with 136 the preceding month. The ratio of prices received to prices paid is placed at 68 per cent of previous, compared with 67 in March, and 66 in February this year. In April a year ago the purchasing power figure was 85.

Seasonal advance in the farm price of apples and potatoes from March 15 to April 15, and slight price increases for corn, oats, barley, wheat, cottonseed, lamb, and chickens were offset by declines in prices of cotton, rye, flax, hay, cattle, calves, wool and dairy and poultry products.

The index of farm prices of fruits and vegetables advanced 11 points in the course of the month, and the group indexes for dairy products, poultry and poultry products, and cotton and cottonseed declined 2 points. The farm price indexes for grains and meat animals were unchanged.

The average farm price of wheat advanced from 58.3 cents per bushel on March 15 to 59.2 cents on April 15. This was the highest price recorded to date during 1931, but it was about 37 per cent less than the farm price that year ago. The price advance was accompanied by reports of moisture deficiencies in North American spring wheat areas and by indications that farm stocks had been reduced to more normal proportions.

## LARGE QUANTITY WHEAT DELIVERED TO FARM BOARD

Grain Corporation Calls in May Wheat Futures

Today's Deliveries Total 36,000,000 Bushels

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1 (AP)—Approximately 29,000,000 bushels of wheat were delivered to the Farmers National Grain Corporation today in what traders said was the largest single day's grain transaction in Minnesota.

The wheat, representing payment of approximately \$18,000,000, was delivered to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, federal farm board ally, as May futures contracts came due.

Little of the money goes to the farmers, grain men said. Owners of the grain for the most part were grain commission firms and terminal elevator companies which purchased it previously from northwest farmers. Most of the wheat was in elevators here and in Duluth.

The wheat was accepted by the Farmers National for the account of the Grain Stabilization corporation. Unofficial estimates here were the deliveries swelled wheat holdings of the Grain Stabilization corporation to more than 200,000,000 bushels.

Settlement of Contracts The deal represents settlement of contracts between the grain corporation and grain commission firms and terminal elevators made from June 30, 1930 to February, 1931, the corporation being bound to accept delivery and pay for wheat bought during that period.

Wheat sold yesterday at 78 1-4c a bushel on you."

bushel or 1 3-4c above the pegged minimum price of 76 1-4c a bushel which the grain corporation agreed to pay on all its purchases if the price fell below that level.

Without Disturbance CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization corporation, said at noon today that initial deliveries on May futures contracts in wheat totaled 36,000,000 bushels, handled and stored without market disturbance.

"The Grain Stabilization corporation has taken delivery today of approximately 36,000,000 bushels of wheat against May wheat futures owned in various markets. Transfer has been made without confusion or disturbance. Additional deliveries no doubt will be made from day to day during the month. All wheat delivered is in storage and there is ample room to take care of current wheat arrivals." —Salina Journal.

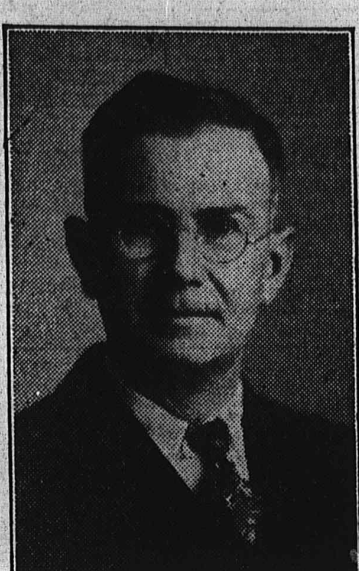
## THE WEEK WITH OUR STATE LEADERS

SALINA, Kans., May 4th.—President Cal A. Ward and Secretary A. M. Kinney left yesterday morning for Des Moines, Iowa, where they will attend the annual meeting of the Corn Belt Federation on Tuesday, May 5th. Sunday afternoon, May 10th, President Ward and Secretary Kinney will attend a community meeting at Big Springs.

Two colored men were standing on the corner discussing family trees. "Yes, sub, man," said Ambrose. "I can trace my relations back to a family tree."

"Chase 'em back to a family tree," said Mose.

"Naw, man, trace 'em—get me?" "Well, they ain't but two kinds of things dat live in trees, birds and monkeys, and you sho' ain't got no



H. E. WITHAM Sec'y-Manager Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n

## Jobbing Association Amends By-Laws

Official Name of Organization Is Changed

SALINA, Kans., May 1.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Association held a special stockholders' meeting here with over four thousand shares of stock represented. H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Secretary-Manager of the organization, announced today.

The name of the organization was changed from "The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union" to the "Farmers Union Jobbing Association."

There were also several minor changes made in the by-laws, in order to comply fully with the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Capper-Volstead Act.

## NATION'S COOPERATIVE LEADERS TO HEAD CONFERENCE

American Institute of Cooperation Conference To Be Held Through Week of June 8 to 13 At Manhattan

J. C. Stone, Chairman Federal Farm Board, to Address Sessions Friday Night, June 12

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Names of a score of cooperative leaders who will head the annual conference of the American Institute of Cooperation this year were made public here today by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute. The conferences will be held throughout the week of June 8 to 13 at Manhattan, Kansas, on the campus of the Kansas state college of agriculture. More than 2,000 leaders of cooperative organizations will participate.

Recent developments in the movement will be discussed during the first morning by C. O. Moser, New Orleans, Louisiana, vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association; by B. H. Hibbard, Madison, Wisconsin, chairman of the department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, and by Robin Hood, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the National Cooperative Council. Nils A. Olsen, Washington, D. C., chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, will analyze the foreign agricultural competition faced by American cooperatives.

The possibilities of adjusting production to demand through cooperation will be dealt with June 9 by Edward A. O'Neal, Montgomery, Alabama, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. E. Denham, Washington, D. C., member of the federal farm board; E. J. Bell, Washington, D. C., grain specialist of the federal farm board, and C. O. Moser, New Orleans, Louisiana, vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association.

E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics together with Paul S. Armstrong, Los Angeles, California, assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and John Brandt, Litchfield, Minnesota, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., will report to the conference June 10 regarding the merchandising practices of the older cooperatives.

Finance and insurance problems are to be handled June 11 by O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kansas, president of the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies; V. N. Valgren, Washington, D. C., bureau of agricultural economics; Stanley Reed, Washington, D. C., general counsel of the federal farm board; and A. H. Stone, Dunleith, Mississippi, vice-president of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association.

Papers will be presented at the last two mornings of the conference evaluating the work of the federal farm board from an unbiased standpoint. L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, and C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn., general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association will preside over these two sessions. The farm board's grape control plan will be evaluated by S. W. Shear of the University of California, Berkeley, California. Its grain plan will be explained by O. B. Jensen, chief of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota. Its cotton marketing program will be evaluated (continued on page 4).

## M'KELVIE URGES REDUCED ACREAGE OF WHEAT IN U. S.

Points To The States That Have Already Cut Down

Explains Operation of Farm Marketing Act

SALINA, KANS., May 1.—Declaring that domestic consumption has failed to keep pace with production by some 15 percent through the last 20 years, and that conditions abroad, largely brought about by Russia's turning of immense amounts of wheat into cash with which to buy machinery in furthering her five-year plan, have played havoc with United States expectations of wheat which have always largely influenced prices at home, Samuel R. M'Kelvie, member of the federal farm board and former governor of Nebraska today made a plea for diversified farming and reduction of wheat acreage in a speech before an audience of 500 at the Masonic Temple. Mr. M'Kelvie was the featured speaker at a stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Would Reduce Acreage The farm board member, taking the agricultural marketing act as his subject, but jumping through a wide range of topics, declared that under present conditions far more wheat is being raised in the United States than can be marketed at a profit to the grower. He advocated reduction of acreage as one means of helping the situation and presented the agricultural marketing act as a law designed to give the farmer the right to control and own the machinery with which the marketing of his products is done.

Staunchly defending the stabilization board for its purchases of grain, the speaker declared that board had purchased wheat first (60,000,000 bushels) in October of 1929 and again in November 1930 and that by July 1, 1931, the organization will have purchased more than 200,000,000 bushels which will be stored throughout the country. He declared that by the purchase of wheat much of the \$500,000,000 farm board appropriation has been distributed back through the farmer and the communities in which he lives, thus averting further crisis.

No Buying After July 1 The board, realizing that continued buying of grain about the country and storing at a rate of 1 1/2 cents per bushel per month does not bring sound economic conditions, will take no further hand in stabilization by buying after July 1, he declared, but is pledged to hold the present purchase until such time as it can be released anew upon the market so as to create the minimum of burden upon the grower.

It was the belief of the speaker that the activities of the Farmers National Grain corporation in the competitive market of 1930 saved the farmer from 7 to 10 cents per bushel on wheat. This, he declared, was largely due to a reduction between 1929 and 1930 on carrying charge differences between cash and future grains. Competition of the individual grain corporation was credited by the speaker with having eliminated the costly embargoes of the previous year. The Farmers National Grain corporation was declared by the speaker to be the largest grain marketing organization in the world and between July 1, 1930 and March 1, 1931 the organization sold 112,000,000 bushels of wheat and made profit of \$687,000, which is eventually to be distributed back through the 51 organizations sharing in the corporation, the various local organizations within the 51 organizations, and the individual members of these local organizations. The profits will not be distributed now, the speaker explained, because of the need for financial reserve. The farmer, marketing through this immense corporation and its various branches, has three options, Mr. M'Kelvie said, the option of selling for cash, of storing for call, or of entering a pool.

Carryover Wrecks Prices The difference between production and domestic consumption, plus the changes brought in the export market by Russian money and the heavy tariff in foreign countries, was 12 cents per bushel in Germany, 85 cents per bushel in Italy, 54 cents in France and tariff free only in Great Britain) was blamed by Mr. M'Kelvie for the March 1 carryover estimate of 670,000,000 bushels largest in the history of grain growing. The immense carryover has played havoc with prices, he declared.

In conclusion, the speaker pointed out that Nebraska has made a 12 percent reduction in acreage, North (continued on page 2)

## BROOM TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW, TOPEKA

Charles Broom, Manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies, Salina, will be the principal speaker during Farmers Union Hour, which will be heard from station WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, May 8th, at eight o'clock. This feature is broadcast regularly each Friday night at eight o'clock from this station.

## REFERENDUM BALLOTS MUST BE IN BY MAY 9th

All referendum ballots must be received at State headquarters not later than Saturday night, May 9th. The Executive Board of the Kansas Farmers Union will meet in Salina on Monday, May 11th, at which time they will be counted.



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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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T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931

### FORGOTTEN BENEFITS

In another column of the paper, there is a news item telling about the delivery of 36 million bushels of wheat to the stabilization corporation. This is probably the largest single delivery ever made in this country on a future contract. The stabilization operations of the Farm Board will end with the present crop season.

These operations have been discussed and in our opinion they have saved many thousands of farmers and business men, from bankruptcy. One of the partners in the great financial house of J. P. Morgan is quoted as saying:

"Eighteen of the nineteen partners in this House had not foreseen the slump which came about eighteen months ago, but the country was saved from a panic by the Farm Board. If the price had not been maintained by government purchase there would have been such a decrease of security that banks would have failed and carried other banks with them. The country can well afford to pay the cost of purchasing the wheat surplus in order to avoid a financial crisis, which probably would have made the recent slump the worst that has ever occurred in this country."

The Topeka Capital says in an editorial, May 1st:

"The stabilization efforts of last fall and winter are now widely rephrased, yet when they occurred even grain dealers hailed the action of the board precisely in the terms used by the Morgan partner quoted two or three persons removed by Billy Morgan. They saved a sagging market at a precarious juncture and were credited with saving scores of country banks likewise."

Now that the time has come to pay losses on the wheat purchases, the critical situation at that time is forgotten and the Farm Board is condemned for "monkeying" with economic laws. But the wheat losses probably will be much less than would have been visited upon the country from Prairie Center to Wall Street, had the market been permitted to crash six months ago."

A. M. K.

### WE NEED AN HONEST DOLLAR

Many of us are paying interest—and sometimes a little on the principal—on debts contracted when dollars were cheap. Now dollars are dear. That means we are paying back a dollar and a half or two dollars for every dollar we borrowed.

This increased burden affects the farmer not only as an individual borrower but also as a tax-payer. Many taxing districts sold bonds during the high times. As a result of the fall in the price level, these districts are paying back more dollars than they borrowed. The farmer's overhead is therefore increased in two ways. In taxes and in interest, the farmer is paying through the nose for the failure of the country to provide an honest dollar.

Older people can remember when we went through this same experience, forty years ago. The price level went down steadily; business and agriculture were hurt; folks were compelled to pay back more than they had borrowed simply because of the change in the value of the dollar. That period of deflation came to an end not because of the exercise of social intelligence, but because some people stumbled onto gold deposits in South Africa.

Do we have to wait for help until some prospector runs across some new outcroppings of gold-bearing ore? We don't need to. A dozen distinguished bankers and economists have proposed sensible plans for stabilizing the value of the dollar. Any one of these plans, if approved by an international conference of central bank heads, could pull us out of the slump in short order.

The obvious first step is for President Hoover to call an international conference of this sort. To stabilize the price level at a point half way between the high times of 1919 and the low times of today would be the biggest immediate aid that could be given in ending the present, world-wide depression.—Editorial in Wallace Farmer.

### THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE FARMERS, AND WHAT BROUGHT IT ABOUT

We have always had a fluctuating currency in the U. S. which fluctuation has been brought about by the increasing and decreasing of its volume. With an increased volume, we have always had high commodity prices, and prosperous times. With decreased volume we have had low commodity prices, scarcity of money and hard times.

For some reason, really unknown to me, Congress never has passed any

law governing the volume of money in circulation. They have delegated that power to the National Banks, and the banks have proceeded to manipulate the volume of money to suit their own interest. It appears to have been their desire to have periods of high volume money in circulation, good times, getting the people into debt, and then by reducing the volume of money in circulation, and thereby forcing commodity prices down, compel people to pay their debts, when it takes twice the amount of commodity to pay the debt than it would have taken to the time when the debt was made.

During the late world war, the volume of money was increased to a very high point. Commodity prices were very high, and for once the price of labor kept pace with commodity prices, and when the banks reduced the volume of money, thereby forcing commodity prices down; organized labor refused to come down, and the manufacturers, by means of the protective tariff, and restricted emigration laws, were able to hold their commodity prices up to the high money volume standard, but the farmer was not able to do so protect himself, for by reason of having a little surplus, he is forced to sell on the open world market, and must take open world market prices for his product, such prices being governed by the volume of money in circulation. The United States being the dominant nation financially, money in the United States dominates the world.

Now the farmers may cooperate all they wish. They may sell as a unit, they may buy as a unit, they may do business just as if they were one man, but that will not bring them the prosperity that they are looking for and are entitled to.

There are two things, either one of which will restore their equality. Either the volume of money must be increased until farm commodity prices are on a par with the price of labor, or the price of labor and salaries must be brought down to the price of farm commodities. The price of farm commodities are now at the price where, if labor was in line, a pair of overalls or a work shirt could be bought retail for 50 cents, a pair of shoes for \$1.25. But the person who manufactures overalls, shirts or shoes cannot pay from four to six dollars a day for his labor and sell his product at the price mentioned. Neither can the manufacturer of binders sell their machines, retail for \$135.00 as they should, to be on par with the present condition of farmers, and pay their labor what they are paying today, and at the same time pay their officers the salary that they are receiving. It would be a hard fight for the farmer to force the manufacturer and laborer down to the farmer's level. I think that it would be much easier to bring the farmer up to their level. All that is necessary to bring the farmers out of their present condition, to the level of the other fellow is to increase the volume of money in circulation, until the price of a day's work in the factory will not buy any more of the necessities of life than a farmer can produce in one day. Under present conditions, a laborer can take the price of one day's work and buy all that a farmer can produce in a week. A congressman can take the price of one year's salary and buy all that a farmer can produce in fifteen years.

R. LONG, Walnut, Kans.

### EXEMPTING PERSONAL PROPERTY FROM TAXATION

In the Kansas Union Farmer of April 23rd there is editorial mention of the advisability of exempting personal property from taxation. It seems almost inconceivable that this unfair, unreasonable, and one sided proposition should be favored by farmers, or by anyone with a sense of justice.

1. We owe our grocer for the food he furnishes us. We owe our dry goods merchant for the clothing he furnishes us. We owe our doctor for the service he renders us. We recognize at once that a man who tries to escape these debts is a dead beat, a thief. But our Government renders to all of us a greater service than does the grocer or the clothier or the doctor or any other. The Government furnishes to all protection to life and property, it very greatly encourages all business, it builds roads for all, it regulates all business and intercourse, it guards the public health of all, it provides schools for the education of all. Hence all owe to the Government the debt of taxes to support the Government. To exempt any industry or any class of property is rank favoritism, is gross injustice. The service of the Government is for all. There are no exemptions.

2. If the proposition was to give an EQUAL exemption to all of \$500 or \$1000, it would be fair. But to exempt all personal property means great favoritism to those whose investments are largely or entirely in personal property.

3. Exempting one man's \$100,000 of goods (personal property), and another man's \$100,000 of securities (personal property), and another man's \$100,000 of livestock (personal property), and making another man with \$100,000 of real estate pay all the taxes for all four men is a rank violation of the tax principle that all should pay taxes in proportion to ability.

4. The Golden Rule says that we should do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. How would the men whose wealth is invested in personal property like to have all real estate exempted from taxation, and have all the tax burden fall on personal property?

5. In 1928 total Kansas property bore taxes in proportion to the following assessment (11th Biennial Report of Tax Department, Pg. 497):

Farm real estate	46%
City real estate	18%
Personal property	21%
Public Service Corporations	15%

100%

If personal property were exempted in Kansas, then about 20% of the total property would be exempted. 80% of Kansas property would have to pay 100% of the taxes. Then real estate would have to bear one-fourth more tax. Is not real estate bearing enough tax now without taking on the share that belongs to personal property?

JOHN FROST.

### INCREASES IN TARIFFS ON FARM PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AT STRATEGIC MOMENT

An Iowa farmer writes: "I think you should watch the adjustments in tariff rates which are going on. Recently, I noticed the president lowered the rates on pigskin, maple sugar and some other farm product, whereas, he raised the rates on woven wire which the farmers use. Please watch this tariff adjusting and keep the farmers posted as to how it goes."

It is curious how many folks have the delusion that the tariff will some day be used to help farmers. I am not at all surprised that most of the adjustments which thus far have been made have been somewhat against the farmer rather than for him. One of these days, however, the tariff will suddenly be increased on some farm product like butter or eggs. Farm leaders who have been yelling for the increase will point to it with great pride, and politicians will try to make capital out of it. We may expect several increases of this sort at a strategic moment some time in 1932. Personally, I don't see how the American farmer can ever get any good out of a tariff as long as he has an exportable surplus. The butter and egg folks have occasionally gained for a short time from a tariff, but the net effect has been to bring about such an increase in butter and egg production as to bring trouble to butter and egg farmers just like everybody else.

HENRY A. WALLACE in Wallace Farmer.

### The President's Column

By CAL. A. WAID

#### M'KELVIE'S ADDRESS FAVORABLY RECEIVED

Former Governor Sam R. McKelvie, member Federal Farm Board, delivered a splendid address to more than five hundred farmers and townsmen, at Masonic Temple, Salina, Friday, May 1st. The occasion of Mr. McKelvie's coming was the special stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association which had met to revise, amend and change certain parts of the Constitution and by-laws. These changes were necessary in order that our program might be adjusted in accordance with the wishes of the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Mr. McKelvie arrived in Salina at 7:30 A. M. from Washington. A reception committee from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association met our guest at the train and immediately following, an eight o'clock breakfast was served at which more than thirty Salina business men and leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union attended.

At this breakfast, the purposes and workings of the Federal Farm Board were explained and all present seemed to express an attitude of favoritism to the end that our farmers and producers might ultimately get worth while and beneficial results reflected in higher farm commodity price levels.

In Mr. McKelvie's address, at eleven o'clock, he discussed the present wheat situation, including the world wide surpluses that have accumulated in the last few years, because of tremendous expansion in the wheat territory. He voiced his sentiment in favor of acreage reduction and that ultimately the farmer would bring his production in line with present day requirements. It was apparent that he has an open mind as to how this should be brought about on an equitable basis. He discussed in detail the stabilization feature of the bill, and how this corporation will cease activities on July 1st. It will be remembered that the stabilization feature of the Marketing Act is an emergency measure and most farmers agree that the stabilization of wheat cannot continue indefinitely in face of over production and an accumulation of stocks. It was brought out that five hundred millions of dollars had been appropriated to be used by the Farm Board and that wheat only represented about one eighth of the value of all farm commodities.

Mention was made of the fact that because of the recent stabilization program, the country was saved from further financial ruin and that business in general received direct benefits. Even though the stabilization corporation incurs heavy losses in its operation, no one should take exception to a program that attempts to bring better prices for these commodities, thus stabilizing business in general.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation was held in the limelight and many believe that because of its activities in furnishing a ready market at all times, that the relative price of wheat in 1930 was raised from seven to ten cents per bushel.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation of which our Mr. C. E. Huff is President, was declared to be the largest grain marketing organization in the world and between July 1st, 1930 and March 1st, 1931, the organization sold one hundred and twelve million bushels of wheat and made profits of \$667,000, which is the property and belongs to the hundreds of thousands of farmers in the fifty-one organizations sharing in the corporation. Substantial reserves are being set up out of these profits to carry on the various branches of its program.

Mr. McKelvie stressed the necessity of the farmers themselves co-operating and getting in possession of their marketing program. This is made possible by the help derived from the Farm Board and the revolving fund. Constructive Building

During this meeting in Salina, some of our state-wide Boards were in session. The Farmers Union and state and local business activities were discussed. It was unanimously agreed that the existence of the Farmers Union with its thousands of members is fundamental and that if we expect to keep ourselves in a position where our influence can be felt in its relation to better agricultural conditions and the general economic structure of our whole country, then we must maintain, first of all, our membership and constantly strive for additional members until the farmers of the country are organized in such numbers that we can justly and fully realize the benefits of our efforts.

We are making a special appeal to every local and to every individual member to cooperate, as we know you will, in this program.

Our program is largely voluntary. We pay our dues because we believe in the organization and its possibilities. We are class conscious in this. The time was when we stressed, primarily, the rebates that we hoped to receive at the end of the year. This is fine, but is secondary. We must educate ourselves to our program as one extending far into the future. We must think in terms of boys and girls, who, after all, will be the men and women of tomorrow. We must realize that if agriculture and farming are to be and remain fundamental in this country, that we must cooperate in making it so. The love of money and the greed for wealth have developed great gigantic combines that are working in direct opposition to the very life and existence of our farmers. And will our farmers see the light and associate themselves in organizations to combat this destroying influence?

The Kansas Farmers Union has, for many years, and is today, fighting the battles of the Kansas farmers. Again we ask the thousands of our membership who have not already paid their dues, to get in touch with your local secretaries and pay them now. We ask county and local officials to take up this question and get action. We have hundreds in our organization who are living examples of loyalty. You will get your reward by continuing in leadership in your various communities.

The State organization desires to reach all sections of the state that are interested. We ask you to write in and tell us the situation in your County or community. We court your helpfulness and cooperation in increasing our loyalty and interest in the organization and by your help, we expect to CARRY ON, comparable to available finance and your support.

### The Insurance Corner

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

At our special meeting of the Board of Directors held Saturday, May 2, Mr. W. J. Prescott was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board, caused by the death of our late President, Mr. C. C. Killan. Mr. W. J. Spencer, who has served since February, 1930 as Vice President, was elected President, and Mr. C. C. Cole of Levant was chosen as Vice President. Arthur Glesener of Bison was placed on the Executive Committee.

At this meeting, Mr. H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, presented his resignation to the Board. The resignation was accepted, but it was decided to wait until the annual meeting in January, 1932, to fill this vacancy.

During the first four months of this year, our premium income fell short of last year's business by about \$1900.00, but we have reduced our losses \$17,000.00 in the same period, so our net result on the four months operation is approximately \$15,000.00 better than last year. We are writing about 100 more policies in April than last year, so the amounts written in the policy are considerably less. We presume there are at least two causes for the reductions. First, hard times and tight money. Many farmers find themselves entirely divested of anything resembling money or anything that can be converted into cash without a great financial sacrifice. Second, the natural depreciation of farm buildings and cheaper prices being received for livestock, grain and other personal property.

The reductions on the present policies as compared with former policies are in line with the reductions in values. Our trouble as a rule has been under insurance rather than over insurance, except for a few isolated cases. On under insurance, we do not have sufficient premium to pay partial losses, and this latter class constitute a large percentage of our losses. We ask all our people to insure for at least 50 per cent of the actual cash value of all property except grain and livestock, and on these two items for the full value.

### WHEAT MARKET SLIGHTLY FIRMER

Domestic wheat markets strengthened during the week ending May 2 with prospects of increased takings by deficit areas and unfavorable spring seeding conditions in the American and Canadian Northwest more than offsetting the weakening influence of the favorable outlook for domestic winter wheat, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Feed grain were weak and lower, reflecting the slackened demand as a result of improved pasture and unsatisfactory returns from dairy and poultry products. Rye continued weak but the moderate offerings of flax were readily taken at steady prices.

WHEAT: The new domestic winter wheat crop continues to make favorable progress and is now jointing in southern and western Kansas with the second joint appearing in some fields. Private estimates at the first of May averaged around 10,000,000 bushels over the April 1 official forecast. Spring wheat seeding on the other hand continued to be retarded by dry weather and unfavorable soil conditions. High winds have already dried out the limited moisture received recently and rains are needed for germination and growth of the crop. Conditions in Europe are more seasonal and spring work and seeding are now proceeding rapidly although still backward. Growth has been somewhat retarded by cool weather throughout most of northern and eastern Europe but is now more rapid and prospects in France are satisfactory, although some abandonment of winter wheat acreage is indicated. Conditions in North Africa are still favorable and the outlook in China is reported to be good.

Prospective modifications in import tariffs in some European countries and recent changes in milling regulations favor increased takings of wheat by deficit areas. French inquiry has become more active with a further increase to 25 per cent in the proportion of foreign wheat allowed in milling mixtures. A reduction in the German import tariff is in prospect which would tend to increase takings of foreign wheat by that country. A new law effective April 1 requires the German government to prevent any increase in the price of bread above the average price for the six months ending March 31, 1931. Prices of native wheats in Europe were not materially higher in France and Italy. Purchases of several parcels of American hard winter wheat were reported by France during the week at 76 3/4 to 78 1/2 per bushel c. i. f. French ports. India has again appeared on the world wheat markets as an exporter with new crop choices Karachi wheat offered for May and June shipment at 73 cents per bushel, c. i. f. United Kingdom. Sixty-three pound Rosa Fe Argentine wheat was offered c. i. f. Liverpool May for May shipment at 66 7/8 cents and Australian wheat from New South Wales at 71 1/4 cents a bushel.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGES

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate 1 cent a word per line. If run under 10 lines, 10 cents for the four issues. Count words as they are, and each line of figures in the heading, as "For sale," "For exchange," "CASH," "MONEY," "DEBTS," "WILL PAY YOU."

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS

RED CLOVER, \$1.00; Alfalfa, \$1.00; White Sweet Clover, \$1.00; Timothy, \$1.00; Mixed Alfalfa and Timothy, \$1.00; Yellow Soy Beans, \$1.00; Sudan Grass, \$1.00; Amber Cane, \$1.25; all per bushel. Barley, Sample and catalog upon request. STANDARD SEED CO., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, open field grown, well labeled variety name J. J. Frost, mixed, \$1.00; Wakefield, Succession, Combs, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid, \$2.00; 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$6.00; 10,000, \$10.00; 20,000, \$18.00; 50,000, \$35.00; 100,000, \$65.00; 200,000, \$115.00; 500,000, \$250.00; 1,000,000, \$450.00; 2,000,000, \$800.00; 5,000,000, \$1,800.00; 10,000,000, \$3,500.00; 20,000,000, \$6,500.00; 50,000,000, \$15,000.00; 100,000,000, \$28,000.00; 200,000,000, \$50,000.00; 500,000,000, \$100,000.00; 1,000,000,000, \$180,000.00; 2,000,000,000, \$350,000.00; 5,000,000,000, \$700,000.00; 10,000,000,000, \$1,300,000.00; 20,000,000,000, \$2,500,000.00; 50,000,000,000, \$5,000,000.00; 100,000,000,000, \$9,000,000.00; 200,000,000,000, \$17,000,000.00; 500,000,000,000, \$35,000,000.00; 1,000,000,000,000, \$65,000,000.00; 2,000,000,000,000, \$120,000,000.00; 5,000,000,000,000, \$250,000,000.00; 10,000,000,000,000, \$450,000,000.00; 20,000,000,000,000, \$800,000,000.00; 50,000,000,000,000, \$1,500,000,000.00; 100,000,000,000,000, \$2,800,000,000.00; 200,000,000,000,000, \$5,000,000,000.00; 500,000,000,000,000, \$9,500,000,000.00; 1,000,000,000,000,000, \$18,000,000,000.00; 2,000,000,000,000,000, \$35,000,000,000.00; 5,000,000,000,000,000, \$70,000,000,000.00; 10,000,000,000,000,000, \$130,000,000,000.00; 20,000,000,000,000,000, \$250,000,000,000.00; 50,000,000,000,000,000, \$500,000,000,000.00; 100,000,000,000,000,000, \$900,000,000,000.00; 200,000,000,000,000,000, \$1,700,000,000,000.00; 500,000,000,000,000,000, \$3,500,000,000,000.00; 1,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$6,500,000,000,000.00; 2,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$12,000,000,000,000.00; 5,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$25,000,000,000,000.00; 10,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$45,000,000,000,000.00; 20,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$85,000,000,000,000.00; 50,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$170,000,000,000,000.00; 100,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$320,000,000,000,000.00; 200,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$600,000,000,000,000.00; 500,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$1,200,000,000,000,000.00; 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$2,200,000,000,000,000.00; 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$4,000,000,000,000,000.00; 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$8,000,000,000,000,000.00; 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$15,000,000,000,000,000.00; 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$28,000,000,000,000,000.00; 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$55,000,000,000,000,000.00; 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$100,000,000,000,000,000.00; 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$190,000,000,000,000,000.00; 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$380,000,000,000,000,000.00; 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$700,000,000,000,000,000.00; 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$1,300,000,000,000,000,000.00; 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000.00; 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$4,500,000,000,000,000,000.00; 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$8,500,000,000,000,000,000.00; 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$17,000,000,000,000,000,000.00; 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$32,000,000,000,000,000,000.00; 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$60,000,000,000,000,000,000.00; 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, \$120,000,000,000,000,000,000.00; 1,000,000,000,000,000,



## Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must 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.

Oswatimie, Kans., April 21, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I wrote to you last time. I am fine. I am awful sorry because I have never sent in my essay till now. I have been very busy with my school studies every day and never thought about it. I took the examinations at the end of the year and I think I got along fine in them. Some were hard and one or two were easy. I took three subjects. They were Kansas history, geography, and physiology or health habits, which means just the state. It rained all day yesterday but today the wind is blowing and it is real cool. I sure wish the sun would come out and dry the mud up. Sure glad I got first prize with Kathleen G. Rudolph. She wrote to me the other day. School is out now and I sure am glad of it.

Well, as my letter is long, will close.

Your niece,  
Ferne Barrett.

Dear Ferne: I'm well, thank you, and I've been wondering how you were. I'm glad you got along well in your examinations and I'd like to congratulate you on your winning first place with Kathleen. It always makes me happy to hear that you write each other. I want you all to become friends, as well as just members of the same Club.

Aunt Patience.

Norton, Kansas, April 23, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read your column much and liked it so well that I thought I would join. I was in the sixth grade but passed to the seventh. Our school was out April 17.

I once lived in Detroit, Michigan, but moved to Kansas January 13, 1930. I sure like it in Kansas. I sure like hills and clouds, don't you? I am 11 years old and my birthday is October 24. I hope I have a twin. Will you please send me a book and pin? I will send in my lessons. Hoping my letter will be in the paper, I will close.

Velma May Culbert.

Care Joe Bard, Norton, Kan.  
Dear Velma May: You're almost my twin—as my birthday is just one day before yours. We're glad you like Kansas—we native Kansans think it is the nicest state in the Union. You'll find your book and pin this week—write us again and let me know when you find your "twin".

Aunt Patience.

Menlo, Kansas, April 23, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my March lesson now. I would have sent it in before only I was so busy studying for the examinations. Our school is out May 22. It would have been out the 16th of May but the blizzard came and we missed a week. It is snowing now. I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is the 23rd of July. I do not understand how you find a twin. Is it in the same month or is it the same date?

In Sunday school our class chose sides. I was one of the choosers. My side lost and our side has to give the other side a party.

Well, I guess I will close and start on my lesson.

Your niece,  
Ethelene Grover.

P. S.: I will try to get in all my lessons from now on.

Dear Ethelene: A "real" twin is supposed to have the same birthday and the same month and date. For instance, yours should be born on July 23rd. But just the same, it's nice to write to someone who was born in the same month, state you, and even after you find your twin, you can keep on writing to other Club Members, you know. Write and tell us about the party.

Aunt Patience.

Walnut, Kans., April 24, 1931.  
Route No. 1.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read many of the letters of your paper and I finally decided to join. I'm 11 years old and I'm in the 7th grade. I took the diploma examinations April 18. I hope I pass. My birthday is Feb. 11. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and pin.

Your friend,  
Margaret Westhoff.

Care Leo Westhoff.

Dear Margaret: I'm glad to put your name on our emblematic roll and I hope you'll like being a member of our Club. You must watch the paper for your twin—some day you'll be sent to publish a list of all the names and birthday dates I have on file here—write us soon again.

Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., April 24, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am O. K. I would like to join your Club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have a dog named Pat for a pet. Please send me my book and pin.

Yours very truly,  
Quentin T. Sirodal.

P. S.: My birthday is Feb. 3rd.

Dear Quentin: I'm fine, too, thanks, and so glad you've decided to become a member of the Junior Cooperators. Your book and pin will be sent very soon. "Pat" is a nice name for a dog, I think—let us know when you find your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I am going to school every day. I am in the fourth grade. I am 9 years old. I am sending in my essay this week. My teacher's name is Sister Mary Paula. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to join your Club. Please send me a pin and a book. I will try to send in my lessons.

Sincerely yours,  
Jeanie Tauscher.

Care of Fred Tauscher.

Dear Jeanie: We're glad to welcome you as a new member of our Club and I'll send your book and pin this week. You forgot to tell us your birthday date.

Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kansas, April 23, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I have written to you twice for a book and a pin, but have never received them. I am anxious to get them. I wish you would send them as soon as you can. My mother and father both belong to the Farmers Union. I have been having a bad cold. I hope you are well. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I am ten years old. My birthday is the 27th of July. Have I a twin? Our school was out April 18.

Your niece,  
Mary Pauline Fraser.

Dear Mary Pauline: Your book and pin were sent sometime ago—I can't understand why you've never received them. If you have them by this time, let me know and I'll send them. I'm sorry about your cold and hope it's well by now. You must watch the paper for your pin and let me know when you find one.

Aunt Patience.

Clyde, Kansas, April 22, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: My birthday is April 30th. I will be 10 years old. I want to join the club. Please send me a book and pin. Our school is out. It was out last Friday.

For a pet I have a dog, his name is Teddy. Next year I will be in the 5th grade. Florence, my sister, and I went fishing, but we didn't catch any fish. I can't think of any more.

Miss Ruth Paulson, R. R. P. S.: I will study my lesson.

Dear Ruth: I'm so glad you've decided to join our Club—wouldn't Florence like to become a member, too? I like to go fishing, too—but I like to catch some fish when I go. Write again soon and let us know when you find your "twin".

Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., April 23, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I want to join your Club so please send me your pin and note-book. I also promise to send in the lessons. What do the members get for getting new members? I would like to get a whole bunch together to join your club.

Yours truly,  
Emil Deines.

P. S.: I am 13 years old. Answer soon.

Dear Emil: I wish you could get a bunch to join the Club—it would be more fun for you that way, too. For each new member whom you ask to join, you get a star after your name on the Membership Roll. I'll send your pin and book this week—write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Pleasanton, Kans., April 23, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: In the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer you said that my book and pin had been returned from McPherson. Aunt Patience, I am awfully sorry but my address is not McPherson. I am sure that you made a mistake. My address

is Gloria Thomas, Box 35, R. R. No. 2, Pleasanton, Kansas.

I am sorry this all happened but you probably could not help it. So please send my book and pin to Pleasanton, Kansas.

I certainly enjoy reading the Kansas Union Farmer. I enjoy the Junior Cooperators better when you answer each letter. I certainly will be glad when school is over and I am no so tired that I don't know what to do.

I am 14 years old and my birthday is March 11. Have I a twin? I hope so.

I guess that I will close.

Sincerely,  
Gloria Thomas.

Dear Gloria: I'm so sorry about the mistake in your address—and I'll send the book and pin to you this week at Pleasanton. When you find your twin, be sure to let me know.

Aunt Patience.

Ransom, Kans., April 23, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I hope you are the same. I saw in the paper one girl whose birthday is the 4th day of May. Is that near enough together to be twins?

It rained here last night and today it is still raining. I got my sister Anna, to join our Club. I will be in the 6th grade next year.

My letter is getting long so I will close.

Yours truly,  
Elfrida Lutters.

Dear Elfrida: Yes, I think you and the girl whose birthday is May 4th are twins, at least until you find one whose birthday date is exactly the same. You can be sort of substitute twins. We'll know. And when you do find your "real" twins, I hope you'll continue writing. Congratulations on getting a new member. Please write again.

Aunt Patience.

Ransom, Kans., April 23, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I am in the seventh grade next year. I am in the seventh grade next year. I am in the seventh grade next year.

My birthday is June 20th. I am eleven years old. My sister and I are sending our letters together. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,  
Anna Lutters.

Dear Anna: We're glad to make you a member of the Junior Cooperators and we hope you'll like being one, as much as we like having you. Let me know when you find your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Manning, Kans., April 16, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: It has been a long time since I have written to you. I have not sent in my lesson for quite a while but I am going to try to keep up on the lessons. We have been having lots of fun at school playing baseball. I like my teacher very well. Her name is Miss Talbot. I like to go to school at Manning. The high school is going to give a play this coming Friday.

The name of the play is "Ducks". We have just gotten some new curtains for our stage. Our professor's name is Mr. Mohr. I would like to hear from somebody my age. My birthday is March 31.

Yours truly,  
Donald Rose.

Dear Donald: I had begun to think you were never going to write to me again—I hope you can keep up the lessons, now. I think it's lots of fun once you get a "twin". You don't need to write to me again. Write soon again.

Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., April 8, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I am in the 4th grade. I go to East Big Creek school. I am 9 years old. My birthday is June 16, 1931.

My father is a member of the Farmers Union club. Please send me a pin and book. I will try to get my lessons in.

Well, I must close for this time for it is getting late.

Yours truly,  
Robert Dreher.

Dear Robert: Did Irene ask you to join the Club? If she did, you know she has earned a "star" for her name on the roll. You can be a new member—your name will be on the roll and you'll receive your pin and book very soon.

Aunt Patience.

Tescott, Kans., April 4, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I have not written to you for a long time so well as I am sending my lesson in.

I have not found my twin yet, my birthday is the third of September. We have many little calves. They have white faces.

Your friend,  
Lella Leiva.

Dear Lella: I've missed your letters—I suppose your school work has kept you very busy. I'm sure, if you keep watching, that your pin will be sent to you. You don't need to choose someone whose birthday is near yours, until you find your "real" twin.

Aunt Patience.

Antonio, Kans., April 15, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I am 8 years of age and I am in the 3rd grade and am going to our Lady of Help School. My teacher's name is Sister M. Dividia. I walk to school. I have about a mile to go. My birthday is September 20th. I would like to join the Farmers Union Club. Please send me a book and a pin.

Your friend,  
Celestin Sauer.

Care of Peter Sauer.

Dear Celestin: We're glad you wish to become a member of the Junior Cooperators. Have you found your twin yet?

Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans., April 14, 1931.  
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you getting along? I am getting along fine. How did you like the snow weather? I have a little baby brother. His name is Lawrence Herbert. He does not cry very much. I am glad after all that I joined the club. I can tell you lots of news. Aunt Patience, I wrote a letter to our Iowa Joiner, but she did not answer it yet. I did not write for a long time, so I thought it was high time for me to write. I am answering the February lesson. It is an essay. The name is How can the Juniors best help their Local Union? This is all for tonight. I will close now.

As ever a member of the Club,  
Lorraine Roheder.

Care of P. N. Roheder.

Dear Lorraine: I thought your essay was very good. Oh, aren't you lucky to have a little baby brother? How old is he? Has your Iowa Joiner answered by this time? It's been so long since you've written that I'd decided that you'd forgotten all about me. Don't wait so long next time.

Aunt Patience.

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

## Ladies' Auxiliary

We promised you some suggestions each month for your program in Local and County Auxiliary work. Now that the rural schools are out and high schools soon will be, it would be fine if your programs would include things of interest to the Juniors. Have the Juniors and all of the children of the neighborhood at your meetings planning your program so they can have a part in it and see to it that the things you have them do tend toward the development of the cooperative idea.

Don't make your programs too long but in the parts assigned to the children have a definite idea in mind and see that it is carried out. For instance:

If you have a paper to read, or are to discuss "The benefits of Cooperation" have that bright-eyed child of yours or some neighbor's child make your paper more effective by giving a short reading along the same line of thought immediately following your paper or discussion. A little thorough work on your part will help get the idea across to that child that you need their help to do this will give them the consciousness of helping you make your paper or discussion effective and will serve a two-fold purpose, first, the child will absorb the ideas and become interested in your part of the program, second, the very fact that it is conscious of

helping, in itself develops cooperative thinking and cooperative habits. A little work and forethought along this line on your part can do much to make that child a cooperator in after life. In addition to that you might try:

1st. Have members bring clippings of things of interest to the meetings. After using these clippings in your meetings, send them to us. It will help in getting up the material for this Department.

2nd. Each Auxiliary should take definite steps to develop the Junior Department.

3rd. In procuring subjects for discussion you can find some good material in this paper covering a range of subjects we are all interested in.

4th. Is there any limit to the application of Cooperation?

5th. What is necessary to develop "Leadership"?

6th. What is the difference between a "Leader" and a "Follower"?

7th. Can a "follower" ever lead or is a "Leader" ever a follower?

Prove this out carefully and analyze it in your discussions. The more you dig into this the more interesting it will be (this 7th suggestion). Try it.

Please send all papers and clippings sent in your local or county work and any suggestions you may have from time to time to E. L. Bulard, Vassar, Kansas. We would like to have them to help us build this Department.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1891

Meeting was opened by singing "America" and "Yankee Doodle".

Seven members responded to roll call. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A card of appreciation from Mrs. Carrie Book and children was received and read before the Union.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the membership of Templin Local give its secretary-treasurer the privilege of paying out of the treasury for any purchase of necessary supplies he makes personally for the Local.

A motion was made and seconded, allowing bill \$2.00 for spray of flowers at Little's Pharmacy. Motion carried.

A vote was taken on the three amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

The vote to strike out the following words from division B, Article II, Sec. II (14 for 0).

To insert and should any local refuse to act the state Executive Board shall have power to suspend such member, after the word Local in Div. C, Article I, Sec. 13 (12 for 0).

To add as subdivision C under Div. C, Article II, Sec. 4, the following: Every local Secretary-Treasurer shall, before the month of December of each and every year send a written notice which can be secured from the state Secretary to each and every member of the Local, stating that the dues for the next succeeding year are due and payable and said notice shall show the amount of back dues owing. And provided further, that the State Secretary shall send a like notice to all members at large.

The Social Committee for the May meeting was appointed as follows: W. R. Hines, chairman; H. A. Simonton, Ernest Adams and Albert Cassanun.

The meeting was adjourned after which a short program was enjoyed and lunch was served.

MRS. L. H. JOHNSON, Reporter.

Dear Cooperators:

Held meeting Monday, April 27th, Brantford One new member.

Tuesday held meeting northwest of Belleville at Freedom schoolhouse. Elevator project at Belleville—six agreed to take shares. In meantime drive from house to house on elevator program and general organization work. Likewise Wednesday and Thursday forenoon drove to Salina.

Thursday afternoon in company with Mr. Wells drove to Minneapolis Friday night Ottawa county meeting.

There the good people of Ottawa county have been more than good to me, and I hold the highest regard for them. Saturday scheduled for a stockholder's meeting of the Farmers Union Oil Co. at Concordia. I held but two shares in said company who now are ready to deliver gas and kerosene. On Friday had the pleasure of having former Gov. S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln, Mo., now a member of the Farm Board, discuss the Agricultural Marketing Act in his usual understandable language. Wish more could have heard him. I shall not take much space in this issue but Mr. and Mrs. Kansas Farmer I beg you and each of you that you at this time cooperate with your servants in order that together we may forge ahead. Upon us rest the responsibility to place agriculture on a sound economic basis. Will see you in next week's issue.

Wishing you prosperity in abundance,  
Cooperatively,  
J. E. SHIPPS.

PRaise FOR THE

Editor of KANSAS UNION FARMER: In our paper of April 30 there is more good and needed information for the actual farmer than could be found in all of the daily papers printed in the United States in a whole year.

I have never read an article written by Andrew Shearer but that I can go to the records I have kept the past 41 years and prove what he says is the truth. Wish I could read some of his writings often.

We, the dirt farmers, do not need to make a study of the Federal Farm Board to make up our minds whether we want them or not, because in reading this paper we find the gamblers on the board of trade, and the Uni-

ed States Chamber of Commerce, want them kicked out. That is enough. It proves we need them. I never have believed the board was anywhere near all we need.

Hello, Union Members, especially of Woodson County.

Please save your paper of April 30, then make a study of the trusts which are fostered by the tariff. Smiley Joins the Anvil Chorus. Smiley at the Bridge. Dealers Preparing a Campaign. One Big Family. S. M. Babbs Sees a Change. J. V. Boggs article. Let's all of us learn to talk on these questions, and be able to explain them to others.

Fraternally,  
S. C. Cowles,  
Gridley, Kansas.

CENTER LOCAL

Center Local No. 2143 Minneapolis, Kansas, met Wednesday night, April 29, with a good crowd in attendance.

After a covered dish supper the meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. C. L. Rupert. The regular order of business gone through and the amendments to constitution voted on.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed, ordered spread on the minutes and sent to Mrs. W. B. Gard and son.

The following committee on refreshments were named for our next meeting time, viz: Mrs. Vern Johnson, Mrs. Harvey Ferguson and Miss Lena Pierce. A very good program was then given and meeting adjourned to meet May 8th.

MRS. W. H. NELSON, Sec'y.

EACH LOCAL SHOULD HAVE A REPORTER

Waterville, Kans., April 23, 1931. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas;

Dear Mr. Kinney: I am writing you a few lines to let you know that we are having nice crowds at our meetings, but it seems as though people are slow in paying up their dues. I am wondering if it is that way over the state as a whole. There is a suggestion I would like to make and I think every reader of the Kansas Union Farmer will agree with me.

That is that when a reporter or anyone acting as such send in the news from a Local they would not forget to mention the name of the town which they represent. Some people may think that it does not make any difference, but I think if the people could read what was going on over

the state as a whole, there is a suggestion I would like to make and I think every reader of the Kansas Union Farmer will agree with me.

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## Protect Your Home and Other Property

Against All Hazards

CALL THE NEAREST AGENT  
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## Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies Of



