



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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COOPERATIVE MARKETING AN AID TO DAIRY PRODUCTS

Radio Talk Over WIBW by T. G. Stitts, Economist in Charge Dairy Section, Federal Farm Board, April 17th

Farm Board Believes Farmers Union Creamery is a Well Managed Cooperative

The Agricultural Marketing Act was passed by Congress less than two years ago. This act creates the Federal Farm Board and defines the duties and outlines the program of the Board. It specifically states the way in which the Board will assist agricultural producers.

There are two or three purposes of the Act on which I wish to briefly comment. The Board is directed by the law to assist producers to organize for collective action in the marketing of their products. By organization, it is believed that producers are placed in a position to meet most effectively organized industry. He, the producer, can through organization mobilize the great power and influence of agriculture in the market place of this product. Through organization, the producer can also help himself in solving his own problems. Specifically, the program means the collective action of producers in the marketing of their product, not only through local or state associations, but also the uniting of local and state organizations with others for a national producer owned and controlled marketing program.

The collective action of the producer means his affiliation with a cooperative marketing association for the sale of his product. In this brief discussion, references will be made only to dairy and poultry cooperative associations. Organizations for the marketing of dairy products have been successfully operated in this country for many years. There is no question of the suitability of cooperative marketing in the handling of dairy products. It is a question of the proper set up for operation, competent management of the associations, and support of producers. Over two-fifths of the fluid milk used by urban consumers is marketed by cooperatively owned and operated associations. More than one-third of the butter and cheese made in factories is manufactured by producer owned and operated associations. This is a splendid record for cooperation in dairy marketing in the United States. It would seem sufficient evidence to prove that producers can work with their neighbors in the handling of their products.

The job of the Federal Farm Board in dairy marketing has been to assist and strengthen these existing organizations, and to aid producers in the formation of new associations when there was demonstrated that there was a need for such. Furthermore, the Board is charged with the responsibility of assisting these existing organizations in the formation of larger units for the sale of their product. Six regional marketing associations have been recognized by the Board. Last year these associations marketed more than 250,000,000 pounds of butter and served more than 300,000 producers. (continued on page 4)

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION TO MEET IN IOWA

National Body to Convene Nov. 16 to 20 in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia., May 5.—The annual convention of the National Farmers Union will be held in Des Moines, Nov. 16 to 20, John Simpson, president, said Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting will focus the farm spotlight of the nation on Des Moines, and will bring approximately 2,000 delegates to the city. The program has not been arranged.—Des Moines Register.

THE WEEK WITH OUR STATE LEADERS

President Cal. A. Ward attended a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the State Chamber at Topeka on Friday, May 8th. Mr. Ward expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with proceedings at this meeting.

Sunday, May 10th, President Ward and Secretary A. M. Kinney attended a community gathering at Big Springs. President Ward addressed the meeting, which was very well attended, many, however, being absent on account of the rain and bad roads.

Wednesday, May 13th, Mr. Ward will attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, of which Board he is a member.

Mr. Ward will address a meeting at Yates Center on Thursday night, May 14, and Saturday, May 16th, he will attend an all-day meeting of the Farmers Union at Carlton, Kansas. He will speak in the agricultural section of the county fair at Anderson County on Saturday, May 16th where he will speak to a meeting of the County Union at Springfield Local.

JOHN DUNN TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW MAY 15

SALINA, Kans., May 11.—T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, announced today that John Dunn, his son, will be the principal speaker on this week's Farmers Union hour, which is broadcast each Friday night at eight o'clock, over station WIBW, Topeka.

John Dunn is an auditor for the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

McKelvie Lauds Farmers' Union Wheat Agency

Able Management of Farmers Union Jobbing Association is Praised by Farm Board Wheat Member

SALINA, Kas.—A strong indorsement of the soundness of the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association and its able management was given at a special meeting of the association's stockholders here last week by Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the farm board. Mr. McKelvie was the principal speaker before a meeting called to amend the by-laws so the association could comply more fully with the requirements of the Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing law and also to simplify the legal title of the association.

Under the amendments the association's capital stock consists of 18,000 shares of a par value of \$10, of which not more than \$90,000 may be preferred stock with cumulative annual dividends of 7 per cent. No shareholder may own more than 5 per cent of the stock and he is entitled to only one vote in the management, regardless of the number of shares owned. Profits on the business done, after payment of not more than 8 per cent on the stock and the setting up of reserves, are to be prorated among stockholders on the basis of the volume of business given the concern.

Mr. McKelvie was introduced to the meeting by Harry E. Witham, manager of the jobbing association, who had been asked to do so by the president, W. J. Spencer of St. John. K. C. Weekly Star.

WORLD WHEAT DEMAND EXPECTED TO IMPROVE

Demand from Wheat Importing Countries During Next Two or Three Months, Will Be Good

Russian Exports Fail to Show Marked Increase With Opening of Spring

A good demand from wheat importing countries during the next two or three months is in prospect, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its monthly survey of world wheat prospects.

The prospective improvement is predicated upon increased demand for foreign wheat which may be met in France, relaxation of German restrictions, and evidences of reduced stocks in Continental European countries. Supplies available in exporting countries to meet the increased demand are reported as being more than ample, but the bureau sees evidence of unwillingness of certain exporters to sell on decline.

"Exports from North America," says the bureau, "have recently been at a relatively low level of about four million bushels weekly, whereas Australian exports have been high for that country, at between four and five million bushels weekly. In general, Australia and Argentina appeared to have weaker sales of the sell, and Canada and the United States the strongest."

"The situation for the Danubian countries and for Russia remains somewhat uncertain, but with the fallure of Russian exports to show any marked increase with the opening of spring, there appears to be little likelihood of heavy shipments from that source."

"Crop prospects continue to be generally favorable. Conditions in Europe, although somewhat spotted, appear to be on the whole not so good as last year, but somewhat better than average. The winter wheat acreages of countries thus far reported are approximately the same as last year, but there are indications of smaller spring wheat acreages in both the United States and Canada. It is also likely that wheat areas in Argentina and Australia will be smaller this year."

M'GUGIN HITS MONOPOLIES

Farm Implement Companies Assailed Especially in Salina Talk

SALINA, Kans., May 4.—The creation of monopolies in transportation, industry and commerce was termed a "menace to American civilization" by Representative Harold McGugin of the third Kansas district in addressing the state convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen in session here today.

He predicted "when present ills are cured, we will have carried on a program of breaking the back of monopoly and restoring economic opportunity for the individual American in every avenue of business."

"We will have modern machinery to shorten hours of labor instead of lessening the number of employees," he said. "We shall further have established an economic policy where American agriculture is given a fair deal and is no longer bleed white by American industry and American transportation."

"When this happens the two great American farm implement companies will not enjoy their banner year of prosperity as they did in 1929 while their only customer, the farmer, was suffering staggering losses."

PLANTING AND REAPING

The best armour of old age is a well-spent life preceding it; a life employed in the pursuit of useful knowledge, honorable action and the practice of virtue in which he who labors to improve himself from youth will reap the happiest fruits.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Out of the Dissension and Split in the Corn Belt Federation at Des Moines, Iowa, May 6th, Has Emerged an Organization Which, We Believe, Will More Nearly Represent the Organized Farmers of the United States

It was evident from the start of the meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, that there would be an attempt to entangle the farm organizations in a partisan political campaign. This was resented by the majority of the farm organizations represented in this meeting.

It has been one of the fundamental principles of farm organization, that partisan politics have no part in their deliberations.

Mr. William Hirth, President of the Corn Belt Federation, in his speech before the Convention, did not advance a single constructive idea for the betterment of Agriculture. It was only a tirade of abuse against those forces of government which have been trying to bring about better conditions for the farmer.

The men who were there representing the Farmers Union of Kansas have remained identified with that organization, without losing their own self respect and their respect for the organization which they represented.

The organizations represented in the new National Committee of Farm Organizations, were:

The Kansas Farmers Union
Missouri Farmers Union
Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas Coop. Wheat Marketing Ass'n.
Farmers Union Produce Ass'n.
Kansas Farm Bureau
Montana Farmers Union
Missouri Farm Bureau

Nebraska Farm Bureau
North Dakota Farmers Union
Wisconsin Farm Bureau
Wisconsin Farmers Union
Minnesota Farm Bureau
Illinois Farmers Union
Iowa Farm Bureau
Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n., St. Paul
Farmers Union Live Stock Co., St. Paul

Statement of Committee

Following is the statement of the position of the newly formed National Committee of Farm Organizations, made up of the group that withdrew from the Corn Belt committee session:

"Out of the depression which followed the world war, and from which agriculture suffered more acutely than did any other large group of American people, there developed in 1925 a federation of some 30 or more farm organization and co-operative marketing groups, committed to the task of securing aid for agriculture through national legislation."

"This federation has for the last six years been active and effective in this direction, and has a fine record of work and achievement to its credit."

"A Constructive Program"

"A line of cleavage has recently developed within the federation, a minority element having developed opposition to the agricultural marketing act, and showing a tendency to enter the political field."

"The larger organizations comprising a majority of farmer representation in the federation, are determined to follow through on a constructive policy and program, and to avoid all partisan political activities."

"When therefore, a large number of small organizations, some of them local in character, were admitted to membership in the federation, and it seemed certain that it was to be committed to a dangerous policy, and one foreign to the whole purpose and program of the federation, these groups refuse to turn aside from their steady purpose."

"Insist on No Politics"

"We insist that our purpose must be economic rather than political and has no interest in partisan politics; constructive rather than destructive, and that vindictiveness has no place in our makeup."

"Our sole purpose is the betterment of agricultural conditions, and no one's personal ambition has any place in it."

"Support for Federal Agencies"

"We believe in co-operative marketing and to that end are giving the federal farm marketing act and the federal farm board our active and energetic support, believing that real benefit has already been manifest and that greater benefit may yet obtain."

"We are therefore reorganizing ourselves and enlarging our activities under the name of the National Committee of Farm Organizations for the purposes of carrying on the activities that were so well started some five years since. We now constitute fully three-fourths, in actual numerical strength, of the original organization and are expecting an active membership of a large majority of the active bona fide organizations of the United States."

(Signed) "Charles E. Hearst.
"A. W. Ricker.
"C. F. Lowrie."

Following are officers and members of the permanent committees of the National Committee of Farm Organizations.

National Committee of Farm Organizations

Executive Committee:

Pres. Ralph Snyder, Kansas
V. P., W. H. Settle, Indiana
Sec'y., A. W. Ricker, Minn.
Geo. Lambert, Minn.
Mr. Hones, Wisconsin

Membership Committee:

A. W. Ricker, Minn.
R. W. Brown, Mo.
J. Kelly Castagne, Mont.
Cliff. G. Huppert, Wis.
M. W. Thatcher, Minn.
C. E. Hearst, Iowa

Legislative Committee:

Cal. A. Ward, Kansas
J. S. Jones, Minnesota
W. H. Settle, Indiana

Geo. C. Lambert, 1215 Minn., St. Paul

Publicity Committee:

A. M. Kinney, Kansas.
Wm. Stahl, Fisher Bldg., Chicago
Jim Cummins, Kansas
M. R. Miller, 223 Mfg. Exch., K. C., Mo.
R. W. Brown, Mo.

Finance Committee:

C. B. Steward, Nebraska
Harry Witham, Kansas City
A. J. Olson, Minnesota
M. W. Thatcher, Minnesota
C. E. Hearst, Iowa

Transportation Committee:

Geo. C. Lambert
C. B. Steward, Nebraska
C. F. Lowrie, Kankakee, Ill.

The representatives from the Farmers Union of Kansas believe that we are carrying out the principles of our organization in Kansas, which has been devoted to the economic relief of the farmer. We believe that we should be able to go to either political party, which is in power in this country, and ask for legislative aid which will benefit Agriculture.

The past history of farm organizations proves that whenever partisan politics has appeared, it has been the beginning of the end for that organization. The Constitution of the National Farmers Union provides that neither politics nor religion, shall have a part in our organization.

We believe that the new organization set up at Des Moines, will have a wide spread influence for the good of Agriculture. We believe that it will appeal to every bona fide farm organization in the United States and will have a membership, in the near future, much in excess of the membership of the old Corn Belt Federation.

Cal. Ward Discusses Cooperative Marketing

Proposed Creamery Would Operate Under National Act Through Farmers Union

STAFFORD, Kansas, May 7.—C. A. Ward, state president of the Farmers Union, spoke last night at the high school building on the subject of cooperative marketing. His talk touched on the various phases of the program of the organization, with particular reference to a cooperative creamery in this section of the state.

The creamery would operate under the national marketing act, through the set-up created by the Farmers Union. Some discussion followed Mr. Ward's speech and preliminary work is already under way to effect the necessary organization to establish such an institution in this locality.

Special invitations had been given to members of various organizations to attend the meeting. Most of those in attendance were farmers and the different neighborhoods in this part of the county were represented.

After being introduced by E. H. Teagarden, county agent, Mr. Ward said that what he would not be confined to the creamery question but that he would touch on several different points in which the Farmers Union is interested.

Closer Affiliation

"In the past year or two I have noticed a closer affiliation between all groups of a locality for economic betterment," said Mr. Ward in discussing the need of cooperation between farming and business interests (continued on page 4)

REDUCED FARES FOR MEETING AT MANHATTAN

Meeting of American Institute of Cooperation at Manhattan Attracts Nation-Wide Interest

Recent Developments in Cooperation Prior and After Passage of Agricultural Marketing Act Will Be Discussed

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—National-wide agricultural interest is centered this year on the seventh annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation to be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, June 8 to 13. Meetings in different sections of the country year after year, these sessions have taken on the characteristics of an annual round-up of agricultural leaders. They have proved a stimulating force to advance the cause of cooperation. They have served as a clearing house of information to farm business leaders, a point of contact between the cooperative executives and the federal, state and academic authorities whose work touches the cooperative movement. They have also afforded means of collecting current information concerning the movement and putting it into permanent printed form.

Plans have matured for making this year's session the most interesting of all the sessions held. Every subject assigned is considered of vital significance by the more than 125 persons who cooperated with the Institute trustees in selecting the topics and suggesting speakers for them. Never before have so many persons been called into service to build a program.

The Institute will be entertained by the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies and the Kansas State College. Heads of the association and the college, in cooperation with the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, are preparing to find quarters for at least 2,000 persons during the week. Correspondence already shows that attendance will be registered from coast to coast and from over thirty states.

At the time of the Institute sessions the regular reduced tourist fare rates will be in force on all railroads from both East and West. Persons in the East may buy tickets to Denver and return with the privilege of either stopping over or visiting their return tickets at Manhattan. Likewise persons traveling from far western points may buy to Kansas City, and have their tickets validated at Manhattan. Also the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies (continued on page 2)

STABILIZATION WHEAT IN GOOD CONDITION

A survey of The Grain Stabilization stocks made by the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, between March 18 and April 15, showed a little more than 98 1-2 per cent to be in good or normal condition for milling purposes. The inspection was undertaken at the request of The Grain Stabilization Corporation and covered 226 elevators. Twenty Department of Agriculture supervisors were required to do the work. They submitted 227 detailed reports.

In transmitting the result of the survey to the Farm Board, Mr. George S. Milnor, President and General Manager of The Stabilization Corporation, said that the remaining 1 1-2 per cent of wheat not suitable for milling is being disposed of for fact such a large part of the Stabilization holdings is in good condition "speaks very well for the care and attention that has been given to the wheat by our various representatives and also by the warehousemen."

DIFFERENCES IN INSURANCE TYPES ARE DISCUSSED

Radio Talk by Charles A. Broom, Mgr. F. U. Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas, Over WIBW, Topeka, May 8th

In the short time allotted to us this evening on this weekly Farmers Union program, we will endeavor to set out some of the differences in the various types of insurance companies.

It is remarkable, yet true, how many people, including some of the smartest business men we have today, do not understand the characteristics of the principal types of insurance carriers. The word mutual, as applied to insurance, designates a type of institution, with very definite and distinct principles of organization and operation. In addition to the mutuals, there are other types of insurance carriers, known as stock companies, reciprocals, and Lloyds.

"In order to set out very distinctly these different types, we are going to give you an outline of each of the types. A mutual insurance company is an association owned and operated by its policy holders. It is organized under, and is subject to the general laws pertaining to insurance in the states in which it operates. The institution, whatever may be called, assumes the insurable hazard of its members or policy holders, charging them a premium and returning them at stated or other intervals, savings which are effected by the management of the company. If that management is poor, there would be no savings. If good, and careful, there should be considerable savings. A mutual company has no stock holders, but has policy holders; a Board of Directors who assume the management of the organization and who receive their authority by election from the whole group of policy holders. The Directors elect the officers to actively manage the affairs of the institution. The basic idea of insurance is mutual responsibility of whether the organization is on the mutual or stock plan.

A stock company is a corporation organized, controlled, and owned by share holders, who have invested money in the company. Stock insurance corporations are subject to the laws of the several states in exactly the same way that mutual companies are. Stock insurance companies assume the hazard of carrying the risk for the policy holders, charging them a premium, and the insurance is considered advisable by the directors, they distribute an equal profit in the form of stock or cash dividends to its stockholders only.

These two types of insurance companies, described as mutual and stock companies, carry approximately 98 per cent of the insurance in this country. There are two other types, which I mentioned a few minutes ago, known as reciprocals, and Lloyds. A reciprocal company is in the nature of an association, where the insured becomes both insurer and insured. Each subscriber insures the other, and in turn is insured by the other. The subscribers severally appoint an attorney-at-law to conduct the business for them. Through this attorney, the principals bind themselves in the insurance agreement, and the insurance is a common plan. He is the only officer, and is absolute power over whomsoever may be accepted as subscribers. What the rates of indemnity shall be, what the subscribers pay and what they receive, the settlement and payment of losses, and in practical effect, has every power of a board of directors plus many important powers which such boards do not have.

The Lloyds are divided into two classes. The Lloyds of London and the American Lloyds Association. The former is an association of individual underwriters, each of whom become personally liable for the amount of insurance which he underwrites. An individual underwriter is not responsible for the fulfillment of the application of others, and the insured is not necessarily a member of the association. An American Lloyds may be defined as a voluntary partnership, in which each member usually agrees to hold himself individually liable for the payment of losses on a given line of insurance up to a specified amount only, although in some instances, the individual liability is unlimited.

We will confine the remainder of our remarks this evening to mutual insurance. There are three kinds of mutual companies. Mutual life insurance companies, which carry more than ninety million policies, issued to (continued on page 4)

KANSAS MAY CROP REPORT

The condition of Kansas winter wheat on May 1 of 92 per cent of normal indicates a crop of 173,768,000 bushels, compared with 158,422,000 bushels produced last year. 137,712,000 bushels produced two years ago and the five-year average production of 130,748,000 bushels, according to the May 1 crop report released today by F. K. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The final outcome of the crop is dependent on weather, disease and insect influences during the next six weeks and final production may be greater or less than the present forecast. The May 1 condition indicates a wheat crop this year the largest ever produced in Kansas.

The outstanding features of the wheat crop are the high May 1 condition, the small percentage of the acreage abandoned, the record area remaining for harvest and the indicated large production.

A. M. KINNEY

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1931

EXIT THE CORN BELT FEDERATION

By A. W. RICKER, Editor, Farmers Union Herald

The Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations which was called in annual meeting at the Savary Hotel at Des Moines, Iowa, at 10:00 a. m. on Tuesday, May 5th, ceased to exist as such at the hour of 12:30 when the gavel fell on the first session.

When Chairman Hirth re-assembled the meeting at 2:00 p. m. to announce a resolutions committee selected by himself, and resume sessions of the Federation, he found the following organizations had quietly withdrawn from the meeting: the Farm Bureau state organizations of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and the Farmers Union state organizations of Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. This left in the convention the Missouri Farm Association and the Farmers Union state organizations of Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Colorado and Arkansas.

Since every affiliated state Farm Bureau organization withdrew from the meeting, what remains of the old Corn Belt Federation may scarcely be called a federation of farm organizations because with the Farm Bureau out there remains only a segment of the Farmers Union and the Missouri Farm Association to constitute such a Federation.

The state organizations which withdrew from the old Federation and formed a new association report the following membership:

Iowa Farm Bureau	65,000
Indiana Farm Bureau	40,000
Minnesota Farm Bureau	30,000
Kansas Farm Bureau	20,000
Nebraska Farm Bureau	10,000
Wisconsin Farm Bureau	4,000

Total Farm Bureau Membership..... 174,000

The Farmers Union states separating from the old Federation and joining the new association reported the following membership:

North Dakota	37,000
Montana	12,000
Wisconsin	15,000
Illinois	10,000
Missouri	2,000
Kansas	15,000

Total Farmers Union Membership 91,000

This makes a grand total of both Farmers Union and Farm Bureau members of 265,000.

The states and organizations which remained with the old Corn Belt Federation consist of the following:

Missouri Farm Association	25,000
Iowa Farmers Union	15,000
Nebraska Farmers Union	19,000
Oklahoma Farmers Union	20,000
South Dakota Farmers Union	8,000
Colorado Farmers Union	5,000
Arkansas Farmers Union	2,000

Total Membership 84,000

We are speaking above of general farm organizations. The Corn Belt Federation was made up in addition to the general farm organizations, of a number of subsidiaries consisting of cooperative marketing associations. The associations which remained with the old Federation consist almost entirely of Farmers Union terminal livestock marketing associations.

The grain cooperatives and the Farmers Union Livestock Commission House of So. St. Paul affiliated with the new association.

As matters stand, therefore, organizations representing a membership of 265,000 farmers withdrew from the Federation, leaving the old Corn Belt Federation with a representative membership of 84,000.

It would appear, therefore, that Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau and now president of the new association, was justified in his statement to the newspapers that three-fourths of the membership of the old federation had withdrawn and participated in the formation of the new National Committee of Farm Organizations.

What was the cause of the split at Des Moines and the break-up of the old Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations?

There were two causes. First, the organizations which remained with the old Federation represent a livestock marketing area and includes the old Federation terminal livestock sales agencies which did not join the National Livestock Marketing Association, set-up with the assistance and approval

of the Federal Farm Board. The livestock sales agencies which did not join the National marketing Association are now all violently hostile to the Farm Board.

The second cause is political. Hirth, Reno and Simpson are partisan Democrats. Not only are they partisan Democrats, but each and all of them nurse bitter hatred toward President Hoover. This is particularly true of Hirth. Hirth made the statement at Des Moines that the only issue before the Corn Belt Federation meeting was Hoover.

Hirth came to the Federation meeting with a set of resolutions filled with condemnation of the administration, the marketing act and the Farm Board. John Simpson was made chairman of the resolutions committee. Simpson toned down the original resolutions written by Hirth so that when finally adopted they were not quite so violent as originally written, but the spirit of Hirth's resolutions and a large part of the text remained intact.

The old Corn Belt Federation had a constitution and by-laws. The by-laws restricted membership to the original charter members of the Federation and such additional affiliation by organization as might be approved by a standing membership committee and the body as a whole.

Under the by-laws of the Federation no more than one vote could be cast by each organization. The Iowa Farm Bureau with a membership of 65,000 was permitted one vote. The same voting right under the by-laws was given to any subsidiary organization no matter how small. In other words, a representative of an organization with 1000 members was permitted as much voting power as the Iowa Farm Bureau consisting of 65,000 members. The North Dakota Farmers Union with 37,000 enrolled members could have but one vote while Colorado with 5000 members also had one vote. This of course was an unfair method of representation but it was the rule adopted by the old Federation.

When the roll was called it was found that forty organizations were represented with voting rights. A motion was made by C. C. Talbot to restrict voting and participation in the meeting to those organizations officially enrolled. This motion was immediately protested by Chairman Hirth who referred to a large group of people present, some of whom had come long distances to participate in the meeting. If voting was to be restricted to those organizations officially identified with the Federation, these new applicants would be deprived of a right to express themselves and would have their journey to Des Moines for nothing, etc., etc.

An hours' debate followed on the motion. A substitute motion was offered by Simpson in order that the question might be put in a negative form, an old parliamentary trick, and more debate was held.

Finally the motion was put. Three representatives declined to vote, as follows: John Vesceky of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association, Hemming Nelson, Minnesota Farmers Union, and J. S. Jones of the Minnesota Farm Bureau. Jones declined to vote because he said the motion was out of order and the constitution and by-laws should govern the acts of the Convention, without a motion or vote. Mr. Vesceky took the same position. Mr. Nelson did not explain why he declined to vote. This cut voting down to thirty-nine organizations and when the roll call was completed, it was found that twenty had voted to seat the new organizations which would ask for admission, and nineteen had voted against.

The roll of states for admission of new organizations was then called and the Iowa Farmers Union introduced ten additional groups consisting of oil, insurance, service, and an anti-tuberculin test. Among organizations asking for admission from other states and seated were two local bulk oil stations.

The above report we know is a bit tedious, but our readers will want to know the details and the only way they will get them is by having them given to them.

The Iowa Farm Bureau alone could have brought in fifty subsidiaries of the type introduced by Hirth, Reno and Simpson. Wm. Settle, President of the Indiana Farm Bureau said he could have brought fifteen, and Talbot said he could have brought forty oil station representatives from North Dakota. In other words, had the conservative and constructive section of the old Farm Belt group cared to play a game such as was played by Simpson, Hirth and Reno, this group could have taken at least 200 representatives of little organizations to the convention each with a vote, and of course swamped and out-numbered any opposition.

Men like Charles Hearst, Ralph Snyder, William Settle and also the leadership of the Northwest Division of the Farmers Union do not resort to such tactics. Farm leaders who act dishonorably and unfairly are not worthy of trust and fellowship.

The nineteen organizations whose representatives voted to up-hold the constitution and by-laws of the old Federation quietly withdrew from the meeting, went to the Chamberlain Hotel and formed a new organization which is to be national in scope.

There is no use trying to get incompatible elements to work together. It is people who sincerely agree on a program who do things. If time and energy must be spent in disagreement, nothing is accomplished.

The farm groups are now separated. Hirth, Reno and Simpson as leaders of one group have a following which is in substantial accord with each other. These three men think alike, they enjoy the association of each other, and so we assume do their followers.

The new group also think alike. They enjoy the association of each other, and the rank and file which they represent are in substantial agreement. The new situation thus created should be happy for everybody involved.

Reno, Hirth, Simpson and their associates may now get together and denounce the marketing act and the Farm Board in language which they hereafter will not need to tone down, and there will be no one in their conventions to do other than applaud.

The new group believes there is good in the marketing act and want it preserved. They believe it is the most constructive measure in the interest of agriculture ever placed on the statute books of the government.

They do not think the measure is perfect and will help to improve it. They insist, however, that when the marketing act is amended or changed the job shall be done by its friends, and not its enemies. They do not believe members of the Farm Board are infallible and are ready to admit that mistakes have been made. The members of the Farm Board are human beings subject to all the failings and short-comings of human beings. The new group believes, however, that they may do more to help the Farm Board avoid mistakes by working with its members than by hurling criticisms at them.

The new group is not composed of Republican politicians who are interested in partisan politics. A very considerable number of those composing the new group are not in any way affiliated with the Republican party. Some of them are life-long Democrats and others life-long Progressives. We are interested in cooperation, the development of cooperative marketing and the acquisition by the producers of the machinery of marketing.

We all realize that there is nothing more uncertain in this world than political elections. It is not our job to re-elect Mr. Hoover. That is the task which the Republican party will have to look after.

Neither is it our job to elect a Democrat. That task, if it is accomplished, will have to be done by the Democratic party.

If Mr. Hoover is re-elected he will continue to appoint the members of the Farm Board. If a Democrat is elected, a Democratic president will have both the privilege and the duty of appointing the members of the Farm Board.

The marketing act being a law, it is the duty of any president to see that it is fairly and vigorously enforced.

So long as President Hoover is backing the Farm Board and the marketing act with the power of his administrative office, we are bound to respect him for what he has done and what he is doing. In the event of the election of a Democratic president, we will work with that president and insist that he give the marketing act the vigorous support of his administration.

So far as cooperative marketing is concerned and the administration of the marketing act, our interest lies in securing for agriculture every atom of advantage which the marketing act affords.

We have to deal with a vast amount of ignorance and mis-information. It is our job to educate, to organize, to promote cooperative marketing and in every way be constructive. The new National Committee of Farm Organizations will among other things in the interest of agriculture devote its efforts to defending, protecting, and improving the marketing act. It will bring together, we believe in time of all those organizations whose members are trying to develop a national program for agriculture and who are going about their jobs constructively.

The Farm Bureau is organized in forty states. The National Grange is organized in almost as many states as the Bureau. The Farmers Union is not so expansive as the other organizations, but where it is organized it is a militant force, nowhere more so than here in our own Northwest.

We believe that the new National Committee of Farm Organizations will have an appeal to all those organized groups, in every state who are thinking as we are thinking and who are trying to take advantage of the benefits of the Federal Marketing Act.

As an evidence of our belief, here is a telegram that was received from an organization that has never affiliated with the Corn Belt Federation. This telegram was received from the President of the Missouri Farm Bureau on the morning of May 6th:

"Jefferson City, Mo., May 6, 1931

"Congratulations to group forming new organization. We have remained out of Corn Belt Committee because of apparent political intent on part certain leaders. With this element eliminated your group should be in position to develop constructive program. Be assured of our interest and cooperation.

"R. W. Brown, Pres.,

"Missouri Farm Bureau."

That message is significant, and the action of the Missouri farm Bureau will doubtless be followed by that of many other organizations.

—Editorial in F. U. Herald.

ANOTHER THING "NOTHING IS DONE" ABOUT

George Knapp, Kansas irrigation engineer, says Kansas is set the wrong way; that if Kansas leaned west instead of east heavy rains in this part of the state would keep western Kansas streams bank full a good deal of the time and afford water for irrigation out in the arid sections. Two things Mr. Knapp neglects in his statement, however. First, what may be done about it, and, second, whether Hoover is to blame.—Coffeyville Journal.

The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

That our membership may know, the writer has just returned from Des Moines, Iowa, having been called there to attend the annual meeting of the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations. Press reports have given a very descriptive account of the proceedings but a further word of explanation might be in order.

The old Corn Belt Federation included some forty or more members. Among them, the Kansas Farmers Union, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, and the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company.

Split Inevitable

For more than a year, a few farm leaders, outside of Kansas, have constantly hurled bitter attacks against the agricultural marketing act and the Farm Board program. These individuals have been agitators, and to say the least, have been unwilling to face this program with open minds. The fruits of this agitation were apparent at the Farmers Union National Convention, at St. Paul, last fall, and, as a result of political maneuvering, C. E. Huff was defeated as national President.

William Hirth, President of the Missouri Farmers Association, has been Chairman of the Corn Belt Committee since its origin. He, too, has been an enemy to the Farm Board program. At the recent Des Moines meeting, when the gavel fell and preliminary remarks were made by Chairman Hirth, it was apparent that the test for control of the Committee would come in the first stages of the meeting, based on the question, as to whom should represent the voting strength at the Convention.

Heretofore, the Committee has been made up of farm cooperative groups, of larger units, namely, state wide or regional in their make-up. At the Des Moines meeting, it was very evident that political tactics had been resorted to and that the Convention was "packed".

By a majority of one vote, it was decided that all cooperative groups present should come into membership of the Corn Belt Federation and the result was that some twenty five or thirty additional groups came in, some of them only local in their make-up, even as small a unit as a local cooperative oil company.

At this point, it was observed that those small and local groups were in control of the Convention and it was assumed that the deliberations of the Convention, including the resolutions would be wholly in opposition to the marketing act and Farm Board.

The result was that after the first session, which closed at noon on Tuesday, organizations representing approximately three fourths of the membership of the original Corn Belt Committee, seceded and proceeded to set up the new organization, known as the National Committee of Farm Organizations.

Purpose of Committee

The purpose of this new Committee is to be in a position to defend the agricultural marketing act from a constructive viewpoint. The new group proposes that partisan politics shall not be the governing influence. In this connection, the writer wishes to state that partisan politics were played to the utmost in the deliberations of the Convention, by those leaders who are bitter toward the marketing act, the Farm Board, and even President Hoover.

A number of resolutions were passed by the Hirth-Reno-Simpson group. These resolutions were filled with bitterness and antagonism against Mr. Hoover and the Republican party, carrying the idea that we will only get agricultural relief with the advent of a national democratic victory. This may be true, I do not know, but I am confident in my own thinking that partisan politics have no place in farm organization activities.

The writer stands on the ground that our program should be one of building and advancement, in behalf of agricultural interests, rather than one of discrediting and wrecking and throwing abuse at every constructive measure that is suggested.

This office will be glad to answer any inquiry relative to the Des Moines meeting and the setting up of the new National Committee of Farm Organizations.

To the Membership:

By John A. Simpson, President, National Farmers Union
I promised, in telegrams sent to each Farmers Union paper April 27th, to make a complete report of my recent trip to Europe. It will be necessary to divide the report into several topics, and in this letter the subject will be the "World's Wheat Conference".

This conference was called by the "International Institute of Agriculture". Forty-eight nations participated officially. The United States did not.

Mr. Cross of South Dakota, head of the Wheat Pool in that state, and I were invited guests of the Institute and attended at the expense of the Institute. We were there as observers.

The "International Institute of Agriculture" was established by a convention of nations twenty-five years ago. An American citizen, David Lubin, was originator of the plan and through years of tireless effort finally succeeded in selling the idea to the King of Italy. The King instituted a quarter of a century ago, Italy erected a splendid building in a beautiful park in Rome, and each nation contributes to the maintenance of the property and the work of the Institute. There are about fifty regular workers, most of whom are experts. The Institute is primarily an information bureau. They gather figures continuously from all over the world on agricultural and allied subjects, and in twenty-five years have established a reputation for having reliable and up-to-the-minute statistics on these subjects. They also call world-wide conference; that are of value in getting the nations together on agricultural problems. For years our country participated, but recently has withdrawn.

Mrs. Simpson was with me and proved a great help in most of the countries we visited. She speaks French and French is the most common language used in Europe. We left New York City on the "Conte Grande", an Italian boat, March 15th. We landed at Naples the 23rd, and in Rome the same day, six days of smooth sea and four days of very rough, that took all the sociability out of my wife and kept her in our cabin during that time. About half of the passengers were out of commission those four days. I ate like a harvest hand three times a day and lunched between meals.

We were in Rome and the work of the Conference twelve days. Mussolini addressed our Convention, and in a future article I shall tell you just how, and doing much for his country.

The first thing I learned at the Conference was that the whole world is going to wheat. Delegates from such large exporting countries as Canada, Argentina, Australia and Russia reported they would be increasing production for a good many years. Importing nations like France, Germany and Italy are increasing acreage by putting up tariff walls that give farmers two or three times the world price for their wheat. French farmers average \$1.71 per bushel for their 1930 crop; German farmers about \$1.50.

The second thing I learned was that these importing countries, Germany and Germany can do this our government can too.

All of this, more fully than ever, convinces me that the wheat farmers of the United States must reduce production to a home consumption basis and then demand such laws as will give a profitable price for it. If Italy, France and Germany can do this our government can too.

As I write this, here in the Oklahoma State Headquarters, they tell me the National Union 1931 dues for 18,000 members and have almost a thousand more members to send in for. I give you this information to stimulate you members in other states to get the delinquents in your local to pay up, and your Non-Union neighbor to join. Let us make 1931 the greatest year in the history of the Farmers Union.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rates: 5 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count only one word for the four issues. "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, open field grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500 \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.30.
Onion, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.00.
Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled variety name Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.30.
Pepper, mossed, and labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Copy, Postpaid: 1,000, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.30.
Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants Postpaid: \$1.75; 1,000, \$5.00; 5,000, \$12.50, full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.
Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

SUMAC or Red Top Cane \$1.75 cwt. re-cleaned, bags free. Special prices in car-lots. Cedar Vale Coop. Co., Cedar Vale, Kans.

FOR SALE—1 LaGrange 4-bottom tractor plow, 3 braker bottom extra.—Frank Flaugh, Quinter, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED

ALFALFA SEED Kansas or Utah grown, hardy type, \$7.00, \$2.00, \$1.00, \$1.00, variety alfalfa, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00. Sweet clover \$4.20, \$5.00; Alkaline clover \$6.00, \$7.00; Red Clover, \$12.50 all per bushel of 60 pounds, bags free. Write for samples and prices on other farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kans.

HOGS

O. I. C. HOGS, Peterson and Sons, Osage City, Kansas.

WHEAT MARKETS GENERALLY STEADY. FEED GRAINS HIGH—ER ON IMPROVED DEMAND

Domestic wheat markets held generally steady during the week ending May 9 while feed grain prices made moderate advances at most points according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Rye was independently firm on smaller offerings and flax held steady under an active crusher-inquiry for current offerings. Indications of increased prospects for deficit areas during the next few months, together with the uncertain prospects for spring-sown grain, were strengthening factors in the wheat market and largely offset the weakening influence of the favorable prospects for winter wheat and the relatively large supplies of old crop grain still remaining in the principal exporting countries.

WHEAT: The domestic winter wheat crop continues to make favorable growth and is coming into the boot stage in southern areas of Kansas. The condition on May 9 was reported at the high figure of 90.3 per cent of normal, which compares with a 10-year average condition of 82.1 per cent. This condition indicates a crop of about 652,902,000 bushels, or 42,500,000 bushels more than was produced in 1930. The probable crop of soft red winter wheat is about 204,000,000 bushels or 5 per cent above last year's and fall-sown crops of white wheat are about 40,000,000 bushels or slightly below the amount produced in 1930.

REDUCED FARES FOR MEETING AT MANHATTAN

(continued from page 1)
has secured from several of the railway passenger associations authorization for fare and one-half privileges. Persons desiring to obtain advantage of this concession may ask the ticket agent at each station for a certificate made out in the name of the Midwest Association. The Commission of 150 of such certificates are presented for validation. The holder of the certificate will be entitled to buy his return ticket for one-half the regular fare.

As hotel facilities are limited, most of those attending the sessions will live in the college dormitories, the frat houses and in the homes of families in the neighborhood of the college campus. Living expenses, therefore, will be very reasonable.

Each morning during the week of June 8 there will be one general session opening promptly at 9:30 o'clock. In the afternoon the Institute will divide into special sessions for discussion of commodity problems. There will be as many as six sections in session at the same time. The commodity conferences arranged include livestock, grain, dairying, potatoes, poultry, and wool. Other special afternoon conferences include cooperative buying, mutual insurance and educational relationships. Each morning before the general sessions begin editorial and publicity men associated with cooperative and farm organizations will meet for discussion for their specific problems.

Among the organizations that have decided to hold meetings at the time of the Institute are the National Cooperative Council, the directors of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies, the Producers Cooperae Commission Association of East Buffalo, N. Y. There will also be a special conference of agricultural and cooperative associations interested in producing oils and fats for the purpose of discussing their mutual problems.

Among the major subjects for discussion are recent developments in cooperation prior and after the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act; possibilities of adjusting production to demand in relation to a number of major commodities; financing and risk bearing for cooperative; evaluation of the progress of various cooperative undertakings fostered by the Federal Farm Board; national and international problems of competition.

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.

Ladies' Auxiliary

The good old summer time will soon be here and it will be appropriate to sing songs of summer. Here is a Farmers Union song to the tune that rings in the memory of most of us who have reached middle age, and brings back memories of summer nights.

We remember our own younger days when with the scent of apple blossoms—lilies and roses borne on the breezes we built castles in the air of the future and what it might hold for us.

May the young people of the farms of today be able to realize on their dreams of good farm homes, well kept, a life of happiness and prosperity resulting from a well organized agriculture.

The Good Old Union Way
Time—The Good Old Summer Time.
In the good old Union way,
In the good old Union way,
O'er the hills and down the lanes on the meeting day.

We crank our Ford and twist her tail,
And bumpy-bump as we sail,
To hear what others have to say
'Bout the good old Union way.

On that good old Union night,
On that good old Union night,
Dad gets up to make his speech, what an awful sight!
His lips get thick, his throat gets full,
His seat he stuns to pull,
He sits down from chagrin and fright,

On that good old Union night.

In the good old Union style—
In the good old Union style—
Coffee, cake and doughnuts, too,
stacked up in a pile.

We drink and laugh, some business do,

And when the evening is through,
It's after midnight quite a while,
It's the good old Union style.

The second verse reminds some of us of our attempts in years past to express our thoughts that were none the less forceful because of our inability to express ourselves.

The young people of today have the advantage of us in that respect for somewhere in their school work most of them learn to express their ideas.

Yes, they have talent and ability and if rightly directed can be of great help in this Cooperative program that is so vital to the success of agriculture.

Let's combine the mature thinking of our "olders" with the ability and talent of our "youngsters" and devote the energies of both to building the Farmers Union, The Auxiliary, and the Junior Department.

We want to hear from any of you who are interested in building the Auxiliary or Junior Department in your localities.
Write E. L. Bullard, Vassar, Kansas, for information.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MUGGIN VISITS F. U. HEADQUARTERS

Salina, Kansas, May 4.

Dear Mr. Kinney:
I was at your office today. I am sorry you were out and I could not enjoy a visit with you.

I want to congratulate the F. U. on their organization and headquarters. The purpose of my visit in Salina is to be with the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen. I am speaking at an open meeting tonight. Herewith is an extract of my speech. Some of it may be of interest to you.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours truly,
HAROLD MUGGIN.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER DENOUNCES KANS. UNION FARMER

Tipton, Kans., April 30, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney:

I have read a lot of your articles in the Farmers Union and must say that I do not agree with you on the Farm Board question. I believe that your article in the Farmers Union of April 30, 1931, contained just as much bunk as E. J. Smiley's speech. You seem to think the Farm Board did everything possible to hold the price of wheat up. If so do you believe it was wise for the Farm Board to fill all the papers, magazines and even the air full of overproduction which everybody knows was the first thing the Farm Board did? That advertisement with Mr. Hoover's high tariff worked hand in hand to bring down the price of wheat. Furthermore, I know that M. L. Blomgren's article has more real facts in a dozen words than your and Mr. Smiley's articles put together.

From a Union Member since 1908.

Editor's Comment: We do not, as a usual thing, print letters which are unsigned to this office. However, rather than be accused of printing only letters in sympathy with the Kansas Farmers Union program, we are giving publicity to the above communication.

No further comment is necessary.

LIKES THE K. U. F. BETTER EACH WEEK

Irving, Kans., May 6, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney:

Enclosed you will find an article of which I am the author and hope that it will be worthy of being printed in the Kansas Union Farmer. If you do accept it you may give it any title you see fit.

As a 100 per cent Farmers Union member I wish to do all I can to make it better and more powerful. I like the K. U. F. better each time it comes and I like especially the way you fire back at OUR enemies such as E. J. Smiley and others.

Hoping the enclosed article meets with your approval, I remain,
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH V. HOLLY,
Sec'y-Treas. Local No. 1228.

WAKE UP, MR. FARMER

There are many articles printed in the various newspapers which are intended for the benefit of the agricultural classes of people. These newspapers are in most cases printed for the benefit of the classes of people and therefore the articles put forth are limited in amount and judgment which would help the agricultural class.

It has been especially noticeable in the past few months of what our Representatives and Senators could do for the poor and needy, but for the poor and needy in the world, including our politicians and the industrial monopolists of the world, there was nothing done.

It is wrong to give the farmer a bonus or a pension or any help at all. Now it seems that the farmer is in the same position as the small pig which lives in the same pen with a hog. It is all right for the government to feed the pig, but when the farmer is to get some of this same feed the hog squeals.

I wonder if the poor boob who are in favor of a high protective tariff for the industrial capitalists and their industries are willing to pay the exorbitant prices which are asked for the things they eat and wear. I'll bet they still vote for a high tariff party and then kick on the high prices they pay for things which they buy and kick on the low prices they ask for what they have to sell. I wonder if they don't see the inequality of this. I wonder if they will continue to go after the switch which will be used on them to inflict punishment. I hope not for very long.

Don't the farmers as a class realize the vital importance of their industry? Don't they see or understand that without their efforts all other industries would be worthless?

I think they do, but like the scrooge of the middle ages this existing condition has been handed down generation after generation and they believe that things concerning agriculture could not be operated differently, that it is the only way and then they wonder if it is for twenty-five cents a bushel and then the other fellow makes or buys a bushel for from \$300 to 1,000 per cent of what it originally cost him.

Please, Mr. Farmer, wake up. Don't be a slave all your life and then make your children slaves also of the greedy industrialist. But be sure you join and become a booster of it. Never knock it. For every knock is a shout to the Bears of the East.

JOSEPH V. HOLLY,
Irving, Kansas.

FARM PRODUCT RACKETEERS

CONDEMN FARM BOARD
Moran, Kans., May 2, 1931.

A. M. Kinney,
Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas;

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a clipping extracted from "The Produce Packer" (front page item) regarding the stand taken against the agricultural marketing board by some of the independent monopolists. This item appeared May 2.

Boston Produce Exchange
Condemns Marketing Act
and Federal Farm Board

April 23.—In a meeting held at the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange passed the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved that it is the consensus of opinion of the body that the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board are a failure and that the principle under which they function is unethical and un-American and really unconstitutional for it attempts to pit one class of people against another class."

"Be it further resolved that this body requests the Federal Farm Board to withdraw its agents throughout the various sections of the country and stop all stabilizing attempts of creating co-operation."

"Be it further resolved that funds no longer be loaned to the reduced rates of interest to organizations that have been built up through the extreme stabilizing efforts of the United States government."

"Be it further resolved that the United States government cease its efforts to function further in its stabilizing efforts that have wrought so much injury to many lines of trades."

"Be it further resolved that this body requests the government to cease its efforts to function further in its stabilizing efforts that have wrought so much injury to many lines of trades."

Arthur R. Corwin is the president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange and Alton E. Briggs is executive secretary. Membership is composed of leading members of fruit and produce industry.—Produce Packer.

This is one more step, taken by the organized "gangs" that are "racketeering" on farm products.

As a member of the local Union Store I am intensely interested in such maneuvers as have been performed by some of the independent clowns on their attempts to draw the public to their latest graft game.

One hears comment on every side as to what the result would have been had we had a Democratic administration. But some will kick regardless of who is in office or (as Andy says) "vice versa."

Hoping you can use this clipping in any way,
Respectfully yours,
DEE A. DOUGHTY.

SPRING HILL LOCAL MEETS

The Spring Hill Local No. 1870, Minneapolis, Kansas, met May 7. The meeting was opened by singing the opening ode. The regular order of business was transacted. J. E. Shipp was with us and everyone enjoyed a splendid talk from him on Cooperation and organization. After Mr. Shipp's talk we had the penny march with Beniah Baker at the piano. We take the proceeds from this penny march to buy flowers for our sick members. The President then turned the meeting over to the local committee who were E. B. Blader, W. O. Woodruff, R. Richards, and John Hamilton. They served ice cream and pie to over 80 people.

MRS. C. E. BLADES, Reporter.

STONE LOCAL 792 HOLDS UNION MEETING IN STONE SCHOOL HOUSE

Thursday evening, April 30, about 70 of the members and their families of Stone Local 792 gathered at the Stone school house, at a Union meeting. The president, Chas. Pywell, brought before the members at this time, an outlined plan of interesting the farmers in a livestock shipping association which undoubtedly will be a completed organization in the near future, as soon as the farmers understand fully its possibilities. After the president finished the business meeting he turned the chair over to the program committee. The program consisted of readings, recitations, music, etc., appropriate to the Farmers Union. Music was also furnished by the Lambert Brothers which was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Alford Lambert, principal of the Zurich school, officiating.

A very pleasant evening was spent. Owing to the impossibility of one of the members to be present, the featured part of the program, Mr. and Mrs. Hayseed, had to be omitted. However, perhaps at some later date this will be presented.

C. J. Thomas, Co. Sec.

FIELD NOTES

By E. L. Bullard

At the joint conference of field workers, managers and state officers of the Union held in Salina May 2nd a different plan for organization work inaugurated.

Beginning Monday, the 11th, the fieldmen will all work in the same territory in a systematic manner to strengthen the Union through securing new members and otherwise adding new interest to the program.

Meetings, some ten or twelve of them, are planned for this week in Southeast Kansas. These meetings will all be followed by a canvass of the territory giving everyone an opportunity to become a member and help boost cooperation.

Local or County Unions wanting work done should write the State Office for information as to dates and any other information desired.

SHIPPS ADVISES STUDY OF MARKETING ACT

Dear Cooperators:

If Hoover is causing all this rain, I wish he would save part of it for after July 10th. Worked in Ottawa County this week, on Monday night Rice and I got soaked. A. M. and chaps, I got soaked. P. M. Mr. Sewall advised roads too bad Tuesday. Wednesday drove with Mr. Heald of Wells, dandy meeting at night. Some good Cooperators around Wells. Mr. White, Manager of cream station, a very staunch old Union man, as also were many others around here Thursday—Pete Larsen and I drove and drove calling on many and wound up with a school house full at night at Spring Hill. Ice cream and pie, yum, yum.

Left Minneapolis this A. M. stopped and called on Topoka Milk Producers Coop., saw a few friends. Mr. Faust, President, and Wm. Corbett another Cooperator. When Corbett was introduced to me, I told him my name was Fitzsimmons—anyway he is a fighter for cooperation and a Farmers Union man for years. Ours being a militant organization calls for a lot more Corbetts, Dempseys, etc. We have won the first few rounds and if a few of our farm leaders, who aspire for personal recognition would cooperate on a definite worth-while program, offering encouragement instead of knocking, forget politics and saw wood, it would go a long way toward solving an already too embarrassed situation. Evidently some of our farm leaders from the traditions of agriculture to realize what is going on. I do not soft-pedal, soft soap or soften toward institutions who cut the farmers' throats, but I do feel the time is here to forget politics and render service. I wish the cooperative action would go a long way toward stabilizing people's minds. I consider it poor business in times of distress to act up as some are now doing. Old line institutions would not want a better bunch of hired hands, they could not get greater loyalty from their own ranks than they are getting from a few sources, from men who are accepting the farmers' money as servants of the farmer. Farmer friends: Get a copy of the Agricultural Marketing Act and read it carefully and assimilate it. If you can show me anything wrong with it, provided you make use of it, I will be glad to admit I do not understand what I read—after you have done this then make your decision. It's a law and will protect you if you will organize and cooperate. If you will not then its being in existence cannot be.

edit or harm you. But don't quit fighting for organization and cooperation. Cooperatively yours,
J. E. SHIPPS.

CAN THE FARMER USE HIS OWN ROADS, OR NOT?

It's about time the farmers had their inning. Every farmer pays tax to the center of the road; in other words he owns the highway but donates it to the public. Yet the post offices say he can't run his tractor on his own premises, the highways. True enough it roughens the track a little, but did you ever see a tractor cut a ditch in the highway, like a lister furrow, as the big freighting trucks and busses do when it is wet. Farmers, let us demand that we have the right to move our tractors and farm machinery on our roads the same as busses and heavy duty trucks. It is our only way to move from one field to another. We pay taxes on the highway. Did you ever hear of any farmer having the land that is taken by the highway deducted from his taxable property? No! Then, in reason, and according to his right as owner of this highway why should he be denied his right to move his farm machinery on his own highways. We would like to see the Farmers Union take this matter up and see if it can't be arranged for the farmer to move his tractors on the highway, when necessary, without violating the law.

C. O. THOMAS.

(continued on page 4)

INCLUDE ONE UNCOOKED VEGETABLE IN EACH DINNER

During the warm months of the year it is especially pertinent to serve uncooked vegetables with one's dinner. It is a convenience as well as a health promoting thing to do. It takes so little time to prepare a vegetable that is not to be cooked and the system is better off when they are eaten.

Salad greens are the chief summertime vegetable. These include every variety of edible leaf and foliage that is obtainable. Canned raw carrots, fresh young peas can be included in vegetable salads. These supply color and a delicate flavor to the dish.

Cucumbers and tomatoes are favorite vegetables and celery when it is obtainable. Canned raw carrots, fresh young peas can be included in vegetable salads. These supply color and a delicate flavor to the dish.

Water cress is a delicious vegetable to serve with fish. It can be dressed with French dressing or be served without any dressing. It has enough acidity to give a little zest to the fish, especially if lemon slices are an edible garnish for the fish. The same is true of parsley.

Fresh cabbage should be served, as is iceberg lettuce, either shredded or sliced across so that the firm and fibrous leaves are in small sections. Some housewives like to add a little shredded cabbage to a salad in which another salad green is the basis. Iceberg lettuce is akin to cabbage.

On the continent of Europe radishes are cut and spread lightly with butter when eaten. They are delicious whole or sliced. The butter relieves the biting taste enough to make the gay little tubers more delicate. Here in America we usually dip radishes in salt or eat them plain.

Whatever the kind, and there are many vegetables that are delicious eaten raw, be sure to have one, at least, with hearty meals such as dinner and a substantial luncheon.

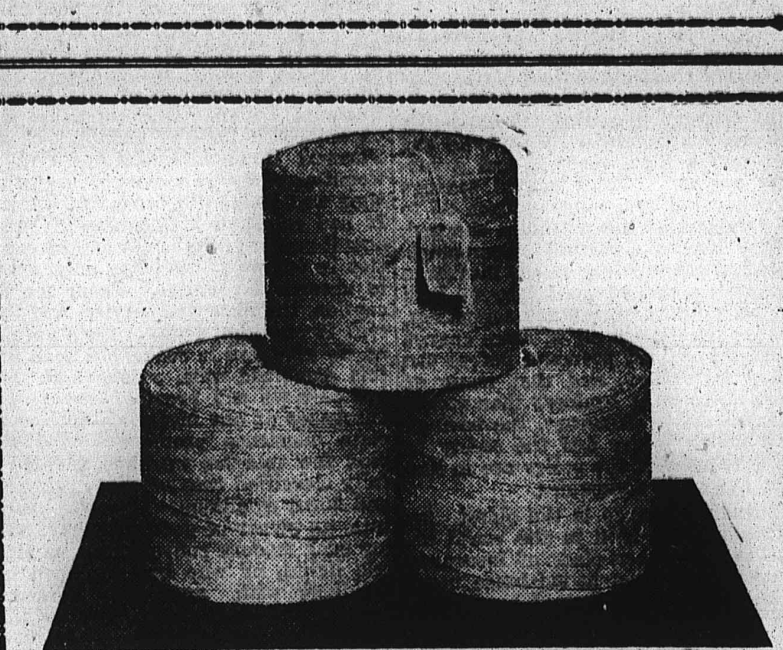
Protect Your Home and Other Property

Against All Hazards

CALL THE NEAREST AGENT
of the

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies Of Kansas

Fire Lightning SALINA, KANSAS Wind
Automobile Mercantile Hall



PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR

Binder Twine

From present indications Kansas will use a large volume of twine this season. DEALERS should be prepared to furnish their customers with FARMERS UNION twine. Wheat growers in every part of the State should be able to buy this product in a Farmers Union Store or Elevator in his territory. Prices are right and the quality is guaranteed by The State of Kansas to meet all requirements of Standard Trust twine.

Place your orders NOW and be assured of satisfactory delivery.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140-46 Board of Trade Branch Offices K. C. Mo.
915 United Life Building 1004 Corby Building
Salina, Kansas St. Joseph, Mo.

Ship Often

With the warm weather setting in, it is essential that your cream be shipped often. This will preserve the quality and in these times of low price quality must be given first consideration.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

Kansas City, Mo. Wakenoy, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK

Be a REAL Farmers Union member and market your live stock through

YOUR OWN FIRM

Your own organization naturally will do more for you than some one not interested in you. You get your part of the profits returned to you from the Farmers Union firm.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Yards

Stock Yards

DIFFERENCES IN INSURANCE
TYPES ARE DISCUSSED

(continued from page 1)

protect beneficiaries to the extent of six billion dollars, more than three quarters of the total life insurance in the United States. Then, the mutual casualty companies, writing automobile, accident and health, burglary, workmen's compensation, liability and fidelity insurance. And third, the mutual fire insurance companies. Since our principal line of endeavor is fire insurance, we will not say much regarding the other classes.

There are two kinds of mutual fire insurance companies. The so-called farm mutuals, who confine themselves strictly to farm business, and many do not charge a stated premium, but assess the policyholder from time to time for the amount necessary to pay the losses and operating expenses, while others write a stated premium policy. These companies have a splendid record, and since they operate only in limited territories, there are a number of them operating in the United States. The cost of furnishing protection by these organizations is not approached by any other carriers specializing in farm risks. The second kind of mutual fire insurance company writes general business, or classified risks other than farm property. This class of mutual fire company charges its policy holders a predetermined premium. They build and maintain a legal reserve, and a surplus account. They return savings to policy holders, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent of the premium charged.

The Kansas Mutual Companies, owing to the wording of our insurance laws, are a sort of cross between both of these kinds of mutual companies. In that practically all of them charge a pre-determined premium before the policy is written, and that many of them write other business than strictly farm risks. However, the savings of a policy holder and the safety to the purchaser of the policy are in line with the other companies.

Mutual insurance is the oldest institution of its kind in the world today, and no other class of insurance carriers have been in existence nearly as long as the mutual companies, and none have proven the general satisfaction to the purchaser of the insurance that the mutual companies have. The first record of any company of any kind is dated May, 1623, when the Monmouth Alliance of Friends was formed in Germany, and which is still in existence, and nearly ten years ago celebrated its 300th anniversary. The oldest insurance company in the United States is the Philadelphia Contributionship, which was organized by Benjamin Franklin in 1752. I know this may be questioned by some people, but it is no difficulty at all to establish this fact. The oldest insurance company in the state of Kansas is also a mutual, and last year celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. There are over twenty mutual insurance companies in the United States today that are more than one hundred years old.

When once an individual understands the operation of mutual insurance, it is no difficulty to sell him that class of coverage. However, we are always confronted with the sales argument put out by our friends the stock companies, regarding the policy holders' liability of assessment. I will say here and now that I am not an assessment mutual company in Kansas, operating under the state law, so if you will be sure that the company you put your risk in, is operating under the state law, then you need have no fear of the gigantic assessment which the stock boys will tell you will take your entire estate. No company operating under the insurance laws of Kansas, with the one exception, can or does ask for more than the amount of premium written in the policy.

One instance that I speak of, is to hold the policy holder liable for twice the amount of the premium written on the policy, but the original rate charged is only one-half of the stock company rate, so even with an assessment, the premium could not possibly be more than would be regularly charged on stock company rate.

There is no mutual company operating in Kansas that charges more than \$2.50 per hundred for a five year policy, with a savings back to the policyholder at the expiration of the policy. This is an ordinary farm property, and reductions are allowed for various kinds on construction other than frame; and for lightning rods, electric lights, and other accreditable devices.

When some insurance agent approaches you, and tells you something of which you know nothing before, and you really doubt the substance of his tale, we invite you to write to the Commissioner of Insurance at Topeka, Kansas, and find out whether the facts presented by the individual in question are true.

All of our Kansas Mutuals carry substantial reserves, and especially those operating on a state-wide basis. Our insurance law specifically states that a mutual company must place in reserve four thousand dollars for each million dollars of risk. When figured closely, you will find that this exceeds the reserve requirements of stock companies. Under the new law, which becomes effective June 1st, or about that time, permitting Kansas mutuals to write automobile insurance and other classes of risk, providing their boards of directors see fit to go into that class of business, a surplus of \$100,000.00 is required, and the reserve is figured on the same basis as the stock companies figure their reserves.

The proper way to figure any insurance company, regardless of the class or manner of formation, is to figure the amount of assets per dollar of risk. In other words, if a company has one hundred million dollars of insurance in force, and has six thousand per million in assets, it naturally would have \$600,000.00 in assets. This is the real test of the strength of any company. Some companies build large reserves than others, but if the amount in reserves is equal to the requirement of the law, and some surplus, it would appear that the company is on a sound financial basis.

Another feature of mutual insurance that is being brought up daily, is the use of insurance policies for collateral on mortgage loans. I do not definitely know what the experience of other mutual companies in Kansas is, but I am under the impression

that they are having very little trouble with their policies as collateral. I know that our company has had no difficulty along this line for the past seven or eight years. The federal land bank at Wichita, one of the largest lenders of money in Kansas, if not the largest, accepts mutual policies without question. The same thing is true of practically all the large mortgage companies, so if some local agent of a loan company will not accept of your mutual policy will not be regarded as collateral on the loan, he is telling you something that isn't true.

Some of the older mutual companies, such as the organization founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1752 have reached the point where the earnings from their necessary reserves have practically provided enough money to operate the company and although a premium is charged to avoid any difficulty in case of a catastrophe, yet the greater part of it is refunded to the policy holder at the expiration of the policy. Some of the older companies refund as much as 90 per cent of the premium.

We would like to speak for a few minutes now regarding the particular company which I represent, the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Salina, Kansas, being one of the service organizations of the Kansas Farmers Union. Our company was organized in 1914 by members of the Farmers Union in Rooks and Phillips Counties and the home office at that time was located in Stockton, Kansas. It has enlarged and expanded until it reaches into nearly all the counties in our state, and has been asked to enter other states. From the inception, the idea was service, and this still is our aim today. Such service as we give you is second to none and this combined with safety and low net cost we can provide, leaves the purchaser of our insurance with complete insurance protection. In the past few months, we have adopted a fully classified rate on farm property and town dwellings. On the farm rate, an owner of good property, having such modern conveniences as electric lights, or who has equipped his buildings with approved lightning rods or fire-resistant roofing, or who constructed his buildings of brick or stone, receives a substantial reduction in the insurance premium on account of those things. The owner of the less desirable risk pays a rate commensurate with his risk. Four risks, when insured with our company, is covered as safely as it is possible to cover it in any company in the state. The laws of our state require, as we said awhile ago, that a mutual company keep at least four thousand dollars reserve for each million dollars of risk. We keep the required amount on hand at all times. To our way of figuring, this is a higher rate of reserve than required for stock companies, and the mutual is stronger than stock companies, unless the stock company lays aside an additional reserve, other than that required by the law. The only measure of safety in such a matter is the amount of resources per dollar of risk. Stock companies carry from two to seven thousand dollars of assets for each million dollars of risk, while mutual companies must carry at least four thousand dollars per million, and some of them have as much as seven thousand dollars per million, of insurance in force.

Our company is governed by a board of directors of fifteen men, elected by the policy holders at the annual meeting held the third Friday in January of each year. The term of office is three years, and five are elected each year. These men receive only a mileage for their cars or trip and a small honorarium for their services, as none of them are on a salary except the president and the secretary, who are actively on duty every day.

The total assets of the fire insurance company have reached the sum of \$363,792.95. Losses paid since organization are \$715,912.95 and refund or dividends to policy holders are \$171,440.61. We write fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone and hail insurance on all kinds of farm buildings, personal property, schools, churches, court houses, and furniture and equipment as well as town dwellings, and their accompanying out-buildings. We also write automobile insurance of all kinds and mercantile risks for the Lumbermans Mutual Casualty Company and the National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago.

These, with our own hall on growing crops made a complete line for any agent or for any farmer or other insured.

When once a man is convinced that the principle of mutual insurance is correct, it is very, very seldom that he ever goes back to the stock company. The drift of the times is decidedly toward mutual insurance, as evidenced by the increasing number of risks being transferred to mutual companies.

In closing, we wish to pay a tribute to our late president, Mr. C. C. Kilian, whose death occurred April 13th. Mr. Kilian had served approximately 14 months as president of our company, succeeding Mr. C. E. Brasted. Mr. Kilian had been very active in our organization for twelve years and in the Farmers Union organization for a number of years longer, and was one of the active supporters of farm groups as well as a leader in his own community. He has moulded himself into our hearts and we deeply regret his passing.—Charles Broom.

CAL WARD DISCUSSES
COOPERATIVE MARKETING

(continued from page 1)

of a community. He declared that the partition between town and country people is fast being broken down as all realize they must work together.

The state president pointed out that his organization has changed its program in recent years; that whereas as it once paid attention to the distribution of food products, "the program is now directed toward marketing and the Farmers Union is now permanently a marketing organization."

Principal Business Interests

The speaker said that the Farmers Union has set up certain definite organizations to promote the program of cooperative marketing in Kansas. He mentioned the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co., the Kansas Union Livestock Commission Co., and the

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. The latter is the organization which markets wheat and which is doing a large business in recent years.

The creamery business is another cooperative marketing organization, fastened by the union, but differs considerably from the others. While the commission company and the jobbing association handle products on a commission only, the creamery must take the product, manufacture it and sell it.

Mr. Ward said that the creamery business lost some money last year, principally on eggs and a little on cream. He asserted that it has been successful, however, during the five years it has been in existence, having made a quarter of a million dollars net profit in that time.

Further benefits have accrued to the producers according to Mr. Ward as a result of a better price created. He said, in support of this statement, "we have narrowed the spread between the butter fat and the finished product."

Million Pound Plants

The present plan of development of creameries is to establish churning plants with a capacity of a million pounds a year. It is believed that plants of this size will accommodate the production within a reasonable distance and that they will be more efficient and practical.

The plant built at Wakeeney, a Kans. last year was intended to accommodate all of the northwestern part of the state. Mr. Ward indicated that plants built in the northwestern part of the state would not attempt to cover so much territory.

Such creameries will be able to organize and operate under the provision of the national marketing act. The speaker told how the Farmers Union plan in Kansas has been approved by the national board and pointed out that this situation enables cooperative creameries so organized to benefit by the national legislation.

Assured of Outlook

The big problem of a creamery is to find a market for its product. In the opinion of the state president of the Farmers Union, a number of small cooperatives have had trouble in finding a market, but those organized through the Farmers Union set-up are assured of a market according to Mr. Ward.

The creameries operating under the union plan now have a well established market with a definite demand for the product. In addition this marketing machinery has been incorporated as a part of the program of the national marketing act.

General Farm Conditions

The speaker spent the latter part of his time discussing farm conditions in a general way. He said "The disturbed condition of agriculture is now a national problem that touches every phase of business and industry. Agriculture reacts sooner or later on all business." One of the causes, in his opinion, is that farmers have gone into debt too heavily in a program of expansion.

Declaring that farming must be lifted up to the same level as other business, Mr. Ward advanced the belief that it should be organized the same as business and industry. Through this organization it will be possible to secure helpful legislation and to organize on a par with other industry.

He commented briefly on the harmony existing between the farm organizations of Kansas. These are the Grange, the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau and each has certain aims that do not interfere with each other.

Mr. Ward touched on the national legislation that has been enacted and told how farm organizations helped to bring it about. He declared that the farm organizations of Kansas are endorsing the program of the national farm board especially in setting up marketing organizations owned by the producers. He admitted that the laws may need some changing but gave it as his belief that farmers must work together to prevent the loss of the legislation that has already been passed.

Reduction Likely Necessary

There seems to be a strong possibility that a reduction of wheat acreage may be necessary according to Mr. Ward. He said that he did not agree with the stock to the stock company. He insisted that some way must be found, however, to stabilize agriculture within the next five or ten years if the economic welfare of the entire nation will be threatened.

Farmers have a very serious problem in getting rid of over production and the speaker frankly admitted that he could not tell just how it will be accomplished. He insisted that some way must be found, however, to stabilize agriculture within the next five or ten years if the economic welfare of the entire nation will be threatened.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING AN
AID TO DAIRY PRODUCTS

(continued from page 1)

ducers in twenty states. There has been no attempt as yet to form a national marketing organization for dairy products. Instead, the Board has used its influence and efforts in forming these regional marketing associations and has assisted these organizations in the working out of coordinated sales plans. All these large regional associations are working to form the full returns to the member for his product less cost of operation and reserve for the business. The steady and substantial growth of cooperative creameries speaks eloquently for the economic service that can be performed by such an association. There are several points which may be emphasized.

First, the volume of product to be handled is most important. In the intensive dairy sections of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin the small cooperative creamery is succeeding. There are about 1,000 creameries in these states. The average size of these creameries is about 300,000 or 400,000 pounds. Such small creameries have not generally been as successful in Kansas, and in the other states where dairying is not as intensively developed as in the northern states. The centralized type of creamery manufacturing a million or more pounds has proven best suited to conditions where butterfat production is small per farm.

Second, the creamery should be erected only when a careful survey has been made of production conditions in the territory to be served. It has usually proven expensive to depend upon professional organizers to build and equip a creamery. There are many agencies which can be utilized by those wishing to build and whose advice and counsel is more reliable. It is suggested that the successful creamery in the state be consulted before starting a project. The college of agriculture can give valuable advice on this subject. The United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board are also sources of information. It is important to see that the creamery is built by experienced creamery men, and is not a promoted scheme that has little possibility of succeeding. The formation of a creamery means more than erecting a building and purchasing equipment. It is a business adventure with all the risks and responsibilities of business. Let me suggest a few of the points that must be considered: form of incorporation, means of raising the available dairy cows in the territory, the type of competition and present market conditions. All of these and others must be considered as business problems.

Third, a business project costs money. Capital investment by producers is essential. A sound financial plan must be worked before the creamery is formed and adequate capital provided.

Fourth, the creamery should not be "over sold." It can not pay more than the product is worth on the market. A creamery should be a stabilizing influence on the market which will guarantee to the producers the market value of his product. It has proven a mistake to solicit members for a creamery on the basis alone of price that will be paid. Cooperative marketing means more than matching pennies with every other agency in the market. It means more than that. The influence of the cooperative on the market and the creamery is much more important. Producers must support the creamery on this basis.

There is a place in Kansas Agriculture for dairying. Cows are becoming a more and more important item in the Kansas farm program. The dairyman is a more important part of the farm team. The Farmers Union Creamery Company is a producers organization which has been given assistance by the Federal Farm Board for the reason that it is a part of the Farmers Union program. The Farmers Union Creamery has appeared to the Board sound and of benefit to the producers of Kansas. It is believed that this cooperative is well managed.

Regional Cooperative Associations

The Federal Farm Board is charged with the responsibility of aiding in the development of a marketing system operating in the interests of the producer—the elimination of wastes and unnecessary costs, the improvement of grading, the standardization of the product and the establishment of an organized system of selling supported by complete market and economic information which will enable cooperatives to deal with buyers on a basis of equality.

The small isolated cooperative associations look at a great disadvantage in selling. The individual creameries also frequently sell in competition on the principal markets of the East. In order to bring about more effective merchandising of dairy and poultry products produced by cooperatives in several of the central west states, a regional marketing agency has recently been established. This is the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. and has headquarters at Chicago. Its membership includes cooperative manufacturing approximately 25,000,000 pounds of butter, besides handling large quantities of eggs and other poultry products including turkeys. This organization acts as the sales agency for its member associations. It will sell these products on the large consuming markets of the East. In other words, the producers' butterfat will be manufactured in a cooperative creamery, marketed by the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. and the Farmers Union Association took an important part in the formation of this large sales agency. The vice president of the organization is the president of the Farmers Union Creamery. It is believed that this association will be able to render valuable service to butterfat producers.

The effective operation of this association requires that it be given support of producers. Volume is an important consideration.

The entire program of the cooperative marketing association depends upon understanding the program by producers. It is hoped that every producer will give some attention to the marketing of his product. These organizations are meeting severe competition, and the strenuous opposition of many.

In conclusion, I wish to refer to a statement by Mr. Alexander Legge, former chairman of the Federal Farm Board. In commenting upon the program of the Board he said: "Those opposing the work of the Board are making a lot of noise but really represent a very small percentage of the American public, their opposition being based on two statements that seem rather contradictory—first, that the cooperative principle is all wrong and must fail because it is fundamentally unsound and unworkable, and secondly, that it is seriously interfering with their privilege as handlers of agricultural commodities. If the first contention were correct, there should be no need of their being greatly concerned over their position.

"Such opposition is not the real difficulty the Board has to contend with, but rather it is the slowness of the Farmers in getting together and acting collectively for their own good. Many of them seem to feel that through some mysterious process the problem can be solved without any action on their part—something that can never be done. Permanent solution calls for united effort on their part in dealing with production as well as marketing problems. The whole basis of the Agricultural Marketing Act is that of collective action and it is essential that farmers set up their cooperative marketing organizations on sound business principles. It is my judgment that time will prove that the commodity organizations which the Board has helped establish are on a sound basis and will result in increased benefits to the producers as time goes on."

This statement applies with special emphasis to the dairy industry. The program of the Board is based upon the action of producers. Unless dairy farmers in Kansas are willing to back the program of cooperative marketing by affiliating with the cooperative program, the Board can be of little assistance to the dairy farmer. It seems important that every farmer give careful attention to this phase of the agricultural problem.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES
(continued from page 3)

MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228

Regular monthly meeting of the Minneola Farmers Union Local of Franklin County was held at the school house Tuesday evening, May 5. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. E. C. Nelson. A short business meeting was held at which time it was decided to change the meeting night from the first Tuesday to the second Friday night of each month during the summer. Mrs. John Clark was appointed chairman of the program and refreshment committee for the next meeting June 12.

Mrs. Everett Simmons had charge of an interesting program consisting of songs, readings and numbers by a ho-bo orchestra.

Refreshments of pie-a-la-mode were served by the committee.

ANNUAL FARMERS UNION
PICNIC AT MINNEAPOLIS

Thursday, June 11th, an annual Farmers Union picnic will be held at Minneapolis.

MT. ZION LOCAL HAS
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

On May 5th, 1931, Mt. Zion local 2072, Anderson county, celebrated its tenth birthday, and had a birthday party. A good speaker addressed the gathering, and the program was given. Refreshments were ice cream and cake.

ROCK CREEK F. U. HAS MEETING

May 1 the Rock Creek Farmers Union met Friday evening at Mud Creek club house, with a large crowd present. H. A. Willis had charge of the program, reading, Floyd Koehner; songs by B. B. Hetzel, C. M. Kissinger and H. A. Kissinger; "The Village School," a one-act play, by Osmond Harder, Gene Reh, Frederick Moser and Harold Martin; music by L. A. Zerba and Mr. Willis. Following the meeting, at which four new members were added, refreshments were served by Mrs. C. M. Kissinger and her assistants. The next meeting will be June 8, with G. W. Mitchell in charge of refreshments and H. A. Willis in charge of the entertainment.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County Farmers' Union meets at Cyr pavilion, Greenleaf, Kansas, May 26 at 1:30 p. m. We are expecting some speakers from the Union Oil Company as speakers.

LABOR CREEK LOCAL 479

Our local met May 6 with a good crowd and an interesting program. We are all enthusiastic Farmers Union folks and heartily endorse what our state president, C. A. Ward, and the Farm Board are trying to do for the people. We meet again May 20 and our president, Evert Williams, wants each member to be there and bring somebody else.

THE TWO KINDS

Mrs. Hatt stopped to talk to her friend, her husband waited at a short distance.

Presently she rejoined him again. "Hm," he commented, "and what was that woman talking about?" "Business," his wife replied off-handedly.

"Yes, I know," murmured hubby sternly; "but whose?"—Answers.

PILES

Cared Without the Knife
WHY SUFFER LONGER?
My Ambulant Method
is so mild that no time is lost from your duties, no hospital, merely come to my office for treatment. If your case is operated I GUARANTEE A CURE. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. I have just installed the latest type equipment for Colon therapy or colonic drainage.

Send for My New Booklet
DR. J. M. GAUME
Rectal Specialist
224 North Eighth Phone 2955

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Madison, Kansas
BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1931

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 818.67
First National Bank	290.95
Accounts Receivable	1,121.06
Inventory	6,127.16
	\$ 7,957.84

CONTINGENT ASSETS:	
Farmers Union State Bank	122.56
Accrued Cream Commission	15.00
	147.56

INVESTMENTS:	
F. U. Jobbing Association	60.00

FIXED ASSETS:	
Buildings	14,805.20
Furniture and Fixtures	2,863.30
Truck	684.50
	\$18,353.00
Less Depreciation Reserve	3,372.22
Real Estate	700.00
	15,680.78
	\$23,819.13

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
First National Bank, Interest Account	6.74
Accounts Payable	751.12
Notes Payable	125.00
	\$ 882.86

ACCURED LIABILITIES:	
Interest	2.06
Taxes	323.82
Salaries	470.00
Lights	19.47
Gas	3.70
Telephone	6.55
	826.50

CAPITAL LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock	\$ 6,955.00
Stockholders Accounts Payable	359.75
	7,314.75
Surplus	14,795.92
	\$23,819.13

As stated before your business is in excellent shape. Your current assets are several times the amount of your current liabilities and with your invested capital of \$6,955.00 you have a surplus of \$14,795.92.

Very truly yours,
KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASS'N.
F. T.—auditor. T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our dear brother and co-worker, W. H. Finney, has been called from our midst, we realize the great loss to our community and to our local Farmers Union, Labon Creek, No. 478.

Therefore we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved children and relatives and commend them to our dear loving Savior who if we are faithful will bring us to meet father, mother and loved ones in that home where there will be no more parting, pain or death!

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the children and to the Union Farmer and to the county paper. Signed Mrs. Wm. Vickers, Mrs. T. A. Broadbent.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly

Father in His divine wisdom to call from our midst, our brother and fellow-worker, W. B. Gard of Center Local No. 2122, Minneapolis, Kansas,

Be it therefore resolved that we extend the sympathy of the members of Center Local to the bereaved wife and son.

Resolved also that in his passing we deeply feel the loss of a friend, neighbor and Union member.

Be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the bereaved wife and son, also spread on the minutes.

Mrs. R. R. Pickrell
Mrs. W. H. Nelson, Committee.

JOB FOR A CONTORTIONIST

If you think politicians have an easy graft sitting on a fence and keeping one ear on the ground.

Farmers Union Own Brand
UNION GOLD

Delicious California Canned Peaches
Order from your nearest FARMERS UNION STORE OR ELEVATOR
— Distributed by the —
FARMERS' UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
Salina Kansas City St. Joseph, Mo.

SPRING MEETING OF THE FARMERS UNION
MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

Coates House, Kansas City, Missouri, May 27th and 28th, 1931

PROGRAM
May 27th

1:00 P. M. Meeting called to order by Pres. C. B. Thowe. Reading of the minutes of previous meeting. Appointment of committees. Report of C. B. Thowe.

1:30 P. M. Address by A. W. Ricker, St. Paul, Minn. Subject—Program of The Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation.

Discussion—H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Mo. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas.

3:30 P. M. Address by C. A. Ward, Pres. Kansas Farmers Union. Subject—Co-operation.

3:45 P. M. Address by Harry Neath, Kansas City, Mo. Subject—Elevator Loans. Discussion.

4:15 P. M. Address by H. E. Witham Subject—Terminal Elevator. Discussion—Clifford Miller, Brewster, Kans., C. E. Elder, Beloit, Kans., and C. A. Clark, Girard, Kans.

Adjournment. May 28th

9:00 A. M. Meeting called to order. Report of Committees.

9:30 A. M. Address by H. A. Cowden, President Union Oil Co. Discussion—Mr. Kamp, Grainfield, Kans., John Fangel, Lincolnville, Kans., Thos. Ramsay, Ottawa, Kans., and Others.

10:00 A. M. Address by L. J. Walsh, Washburn Crosby Co. Subject—Merchandising Feeds. Discussion.

10:30 A. M. Address by W. G. Swanson, San Francisco, Cal. Subject—Co-operative Fruit Marketing.

10:45 A. M. Address by Geo. M. Peet, Madison, Kans. Subject—Merchandising UNION GOLD products in the Farmers Union Store.

11:00 A. M. Address by A. W. Seamans, Farmers Union Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

11:15 A. M. Address by Sam. H. Ray, Success Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

11:45 A. M. Address by A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kans. Subject—What The Farmers Union Managers Ass'n Means To Me.

Adjournment.

2:30 P. M. Ball Game at Fairmount Park.

6:00 P. M. Banquet at Fairmount Park.