



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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TWO GREAT FARMERS UNION MEETINGS

President Ward and A. W. Ricker, Editor F. U. Herald, St. Paul, Attend Splendid Meetings at Barnes and Hackney

Business Men View Progress With Favor

Mr. Ricker, Mr. Kinney and myself attended and spoke at the Hackney meeting on last Thursday evening, a great audience and a group with a vision and determination.

Space in these columns forbids going into lengthy detail but scores of loyal workers in Cowley County are deserving of special mention. The community spirit was very much in evidence. Business and professional men from Winfield and Arkansas City were in attendance. And at the close of the meeting, many old acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed.

In this community, as elsewhere, business men are looking on our program with favor, and we have their good will. The day has arrived that no one need be ashamed of the cooperative movement and the Farmers Union.

We left Hackney at a late hour, feeling it was good to be there. After more than a two hundred mile drive, I arrived at Barnes in time for the afternoon meeting. Mr. Wesche, County President, Mr. Poland, County Secretary, Mr. Antoine Peterson, one of the good old stand-bys, and many others received us cheerfully. I was impressed with the sincerity of purpose of this group.

Washington County, like many of the others, has had its ups and downs but the spirit is not broken and opportunity again is beginning to knock at the door. The principles and purposes of the Farmers Union are deep seated in the thinking of many of the members of this county, which forms a nucleus and out of this will come an army of militant workers in the present generation. Washington County needs help and will receive it.

Several special numbers were given at this meeting including speeches from a few of the leaders.

We left Washington County hoping that we might sometime during the year be in a position to help them in a definite educational and organization program.

CAL. A. WARD.

LEGGE ADVICE IS TAKEN

DODGE CITY, Kans., Feb. 24—If Alexander Legge visited the Southwest where nine months ago the wheat farmers spoofed his suggestions to curtail acreage, he'd find they had taken his advice.

The Southwest counties show an acreage cut ranging from estimates of 5 to 10 per cent. In the Panhandle district the cut is estimated as high as 12 per cent.

This reduced acreage means that thousands of acres are "taken out of play" for this year's crop, but will be in use again next year. This land is on vacation and next year the land which produced wheat this year will be rested.

"The fact is going home to a lot of wheat farmers," a Southwestern wheat raiser said, "that Mr. Legge was correct. Farmers do not like to be told something they know. We have kidded ourselves a long time in thinking we couldn't raise anything but wheat, and until this drop in the market came we were pretty cocky."

"We know we raised too much wheat and not enough other crops. We have overlooked livestock. We are about to get back to a sensible method of farming which will have a place for low cost production wheat, but room will be left for livestock and crops adapted to this part of the state."

A SWAN SONG

Out in a hustling western Kansas town,
A grain man sat one day with troubled frown,
And reckoned up his chances to compete
With Farmers Union firms for farmers' wheat.

"It seems, he said, 'The world has gone awry;
For everywhere the blooming farmers try
To organize themselves in business groups,
And middlemen are left to loop the loops.

"And when they organize, the men they hire
Won't trade with any independent buyer,
But ship their grain to firms they claim to own;
And all we poor grain men can do, is groan.

"Although I tell them I am sure to please,
And plead with them upon my heaved knees,
To ship to me a car or two this year,
Their answer does not carry any cheer.

"Then when I threaten them, they only laugh;
And as I flounder round, they push the gaff
Into my painful, bleeding, gaping wound,
And toss me out upon the cold, cold ground.

"If we could only bring those old days back,
And give these Union managers the sack,
How happy and contented we would be;
What joyful profit taking you would see.

"But I can't see a thing ahead but gloom,
My profits will not pay for office room;
If prohibition were not here, I think,
We grain men all would surely take to drink."

—A. M. Kinney.

WARD SPENCER WILL BE HEARD ON WEEKLY FARMERS UNION HOUR

Mr. Ward Spencer, President Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Vice-President of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company will speak during the regular weekly Farmers Union hour which will be broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, March 6th, at eight o'clock. His subject will be "Fire Prevention."

FARMERS' COOPS. MUST BE DEVELOPED BY THE FARMER

Farm Board Secretary Gives Farewell Message

Radio Talk By Chris. T. Christensen Secretary Federal Farm Board, Over WRC, Washington, February 27

Cooperative marketing has reached its present development because farmers have learned to cooperate. They have learned to do this by cooperating. "Learning by doing" is a sound educational process. Nature's form there have been many problems and difficulties to be overcome. Until a few years ago there were no State laws under which cooperative associations could incorporate. There was lack of knowledge and experience in organization on the part of both the management and the membership of the association, and there was no tested operating and business procedure.

But, in spite of these difficulties the history of cooperative marketing has been one of progress. As early as the fifties farmers in this country began to organize locally for the assembling and manufacturing of dairy products. In the late sixties, the seventies, and the early eighties, grain and livestock farmers in the Middle West organized farmers' elevators and local livestock shipping associations. About the same time, fruit and vegetable growers began to form local associations to assemble, grade, and prepare their products for shipment to distant markets.

The period from this time to the end of the 19th century was one of local development and experimentation. The beginning of the 20th century, however, brought in a second stage of growth in the farmers' cooperative movement. Large gains were made in the number of local cooperative associations representing every major commodity in American agriculture. According to the records of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that there were, in 1920, approximately, 3,300 farmers' cooperative elevators, 3,000 cooperative livestock shipping associations, 1,500 cooperative creameries, 700 cooperative cheese factories, and 1,000 cooperative fruit and vegetable packing associations. At the same time, several large-scale associations also came into existence. These were, as a rule, federations of locals. The farmers entered a new field. They began in isolated cases to retain control of the sale and the distribution of their products beyond the local community.

The third stage, beginning about 1920, was characterized chiefly by the development of large-scale cooperative marketing associations, either federations of locals or large, centralized organizations covering an entire State or region. There was a natural development from many separate local shipping associations into large, strong organizations for the selling of the products delivered by their farmer members. During the first period, farmers learned to cooperate in

(continued on page 4)

RICKER'S STAY IN KANSAS WAS A PROFITABLE ONE

A. W. Ricker, Editor F. U. Herald, St. Paul, Closed His Work in Kansas With Radio Address, Over WIBW Friday Night, Feb-27th--Thirteen Meetings Held--Interest and Enthusiasm Evident Everywhere--Farmers Union Program Defended in Masterful Way--Worthwhile Results Bound to Follow

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

It has been a rare privilege and real treat to have been able to make 13 addresses in the state of Kansas and at points so far removed from each other as to give me a bird's eye view of the state.

My tour began at Ottawa on February 18th, and was completed on February 26th in Cowley County, during which time we covered the state north and south twice and were as far west as Gove County.

A period of 18 years had elapsed since I had seen any part of Kansas, and a period of 30 years since I had visited any part of Western Kansas. One who has lived in Kansas all of this period can not realize as does a stranger the transformation which has taken place in those years. The towering oil derricks were not here 30 years ago. The prairies of Western Kansas have been replaced with wheat fields.

Wheat and oil beyond the consuming capacity of its people are pressing the market, creating surplus commodity problems and calling for solution lest disaster attend its producers.

I came to Kansas under the auspices of the State Farmers Union to discuss the farm problem and the application of the Agricultural Marketing Act to that problem.

Six intensive years of my life have been devoted to farm organization work in conjunction with the farm leaders of Kansas, notable among whom are and have been John Tromble, Clarence Huff, C. E. Brasted, C. A. Ward, and A. M. Kinney of the Farmers Union, and Ralph Snyder of the Kansas Farm Bureau. I have been a part of the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations, I have served as its secretary for six years, I have been a part of the Farm Lobbies at Washington, helped to nurse the old McNary-Haugen Bill through two sessions of the Congress, and was present in Washington, D. C. when the Agricultural Marketing Act became a law.

The Marketing Act is not the measure the farm organizations sought at the hands of Congress, but it is the measure we received, and on its passage, most of the Farm Organizations and farm leaders accepted it as a measure of substantial aid to agriculture, and have given to it their loyal and intelligent support. The Marketing Act is a unique measure in that it is designed to benefit one particular industry. It is a special measure, aimed to benefit a particular class, and in that sense is class legislation. Moreover, it is the only piece of legislation ever enacted by the American Congress for the particular and special benefit of the farmers.

Under its provisions, a Farm Board was created, and a special appropriation of \$500,000,000 was authorized, all of which sum has now been appropriated and made available to the Farm Board. With the aid of the Farm Board, the policies of the intermediate credit banks has been liberalized and the resources of these banks have been made accessible to organized groups of farmers, so that ample credit is now made available to agriculture wherever and whenever farmers become organized to use the credit available.

The purpose of the Marketing Act is to provide the means whereby the machinery of marketing farm products may come into the ownership and control of the farmers themselves. The industry of agriculture may be said to have been operated in the past by two distinct groups, one group, the farmers, has produced the products, and another group has done the marketing of those products. The farmers have owned and operated the machinery of production, another group has owned and operated the machinery of marketing. The farmers have not prospered under this arrangement, but the groups who have operated the marketing machinery have done well. Machinery of marketing in the case of wheat, for example, consists of grain elevators, local and terminal sales agencies, and credits. Of this machinery of marketing, the farmers have had some small ownership of local elevators, but no ownership of the terminals which care for long time storage, and no access to the immense credit accommodations requisite to distribution. Wheat in the United States is produced and for the most part marketed during four months in the year. The consumption of a wheat crop requires the full twelve months of the year, and often longer.

If farmers are to take over the merchandising of this commodity, and thus secure for themselves not only all the profits which accrue in the process of the merchandising, but also attain the power to stabilize values on a basis of production costs, they must have the machinery of marketing including credit in their own control. The Marketing Act assumes that farmers will become organized, and that as organized groups, they will then be able, through the ownership of marketing machinery and credit made available, to conduct their industry as any other business is conducted. The Marketing Act also provides that whenever, in the judgment of the Federal Farm Board and of advisory commodity councils, composed of representatives of the producers, a seasonal or unusual surplus endangers the stability of commodity values, Stabilization Corporations may be organized, provided with requisite funds, and the Stabilization Corporations remove the surplus which is pressing the market, and thus prevent disastrous price decline. All of these provisions of the Marketing Act have been set in operation. A national farm owned super-sales agency has been organized for the handling of wheat, known as the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It is composed of some thirty or more regional and terminal cooperative grain marketing associations. It handled a considerable portion of the 1930 crop of wheat, and is prepared to handle a much larger volume of the 1931 crop.

Local and terminal marketing facilities are being acquired, local grain elevators out in the grain districts, and terminal elevators at the terminals. Ample credit is being provided for these facilities and for marketing needs at rates of interest lower than farmers have ever been able to secure. In addition to the gradual acquisition of facilities and the transformation of marketing machinery from private to cooperative ownership, the Farm Board has set up a Grain Stabilization Corporation to remove the unsalable surplus of wheat from the market. Some time in November the Wheat Stabilization Corporation entered the market prepared to buy all wheat offered for sale at a fixed price. The result has been that our wheat market has remained stabilized in Chicago at around 80c per bushel, and at a comparable price at the terminals, while the world price has steadily fallen below the Chicago level. Had the Farm Board not stabilized wheat prices by purchasing the surplus as it was offered, prices of wheat in the United States would undoubtedly have fallen below 50c at all terminals.

It is expected that at the end of May, 1931 the Stabilization Corporation will own the surplus wheat of the United States, an amount which may be in excess of 150,000,000 bushels.

If the 1931 production of wheat is not reduced in volume, the Stabilization Corporation will have to carry the surplus into another crop year, because to offer the surplus for sale would smash wheat prices in advance of the marketing of the 1931 crop. The Marketing Act, however, does not contemplate that the Farm Board will continue indefinitely stabilizing prices by buying surpluses. The farmer must invoke the third provision of the Act, which is regulation of acreage.

It is beyond the capacity of human beings to regulate production as the production of manufactured goods are regulated, but the farmers, by organized action, may regulate acreage by reducing and increasing as may be necessary. We are planting so many acres of wheat in the United States now that a normal season is certain to bring a supply of wheat greater than may be consumed in the United States. We cannot, with our standard of living, compete in the markets of the world with the wheat growers of Russia, Canada and the Argentines. The world standard of wheat prices is below the average cost of producing wheat in the United States, therefore, to continue growing wheat in excess of domestic needs spells bankruptcy to American wheat growers.

A reduction of our acreage to a basis of supplying domestic needs only will give us the benefit of 42c tariff protection and increase our domestic price above the world price by so much. This 42c of added price will mean cost of production, returns to the growers. It will mean carrying on wheat growing at a profit instead of a loss. The great spring wheat district where I live stands ready to reduce her acreage. We call on Kansas and the southwest to cooperate with us.

What I have said about wheat and its machinery of marketing, of course applies to all other commodities, national sales agencies for which will be established as soon as farmers are organized sufficiently to make such national sales agencies possible.

PRESIDENT NEBRASKA F. U. TO BROADCAST MARCH 18th

Mr. H. G. Keeney, President Nebraska Farmers Union and Vice President of the National Farmers Union, will speak on the National Farm and Home hour, from eleven thirty A. M. to twelve thirty A. M., March 18, over N. B. C. national chain, from Chicago. This feature is broadcast over stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

A WORLD GRAIN WAR

Europe's Anxiety Over American Wheat Export Threat Draws Explanation

LEGGE TELLS OF PLANS

March 1—The world war of wheat flared into activity on three major fronts yesterday, with official statements and counter statements issued from Europe, Canada and the United States.

Fear that the recent announcement that the farm board would sell 35 million bushels of its wheat for export meant the dam of pent up American wheat had burst, threw Europe into consternation. European importing nations saw America following the lead of Russia in "dumping" its surplus and further depressing world prices, which have been the lowest in the last 300 years.

Legge Corrects Impression Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, immediately issued an official communique emphasizing that none of the farm board wheat would sell below prevailing world levels. Not more than 20 million bushels, he estimated, would be for European export. The rest would go to the Orient. There was no similarity, he emphasized, between intended farm board sales abroad and the so-called Soviet "dumping."

Legge's announcement was followed quickly by a reassuring statement from John I. MacFarland, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool, who commended an announcement earlier in the week by George S. Milnor, head of the farm board's grain stabilization operations, that the total of farm board exports would not be more than 35 million bushels. MacFarland said the Milnor announcement "would clear the atmosphere of much apprehension . . . regarding the quantity of wheat the United States might suddenly decide to throw on the world market."

A Conference in Paris The farm board announcement of its intention to sell wheat, marking the second phase of its gigantic grain operations—came originally from Milnor and was explained as an effort to clear American ports of wheat before the harvest this summer. The announcement fell just when representatives of European nations were holding a wheat conference in Paris in an effort to work out a continental plan for European wheat importing countries to take the stocks of European wheat growing nations with surplus supplies.

The European conference had arrived at only one decision, and that was that the surplus of European wheat producing sections was not nearly large enough to supply the needs of importing countries.

The Board Keeps Prices The Board's policy of keeping prices active on American wheat was reported by the farm board follows several months of American stabilization operations in which the farm board has maintained domestic prices above the world level by buying all the wheat offered whenever domestic prices threatened to slump. In following out those activities, it kept domestic prices about 20 cents a bushel above the world market and automatically put off practically all export of American wheat.

The policy also resulted in the farm board now owning more than 100 million bushels of cash wheat with the general expectation that the grain trade it will own the entire American visible supply by the end of May—variously estimated at 200 to 250 million bushels—when the future contracts for old crop wheat are closed.

The Holdings Are Seated The present visible supply of American wheat is slightly less than 200 million bushels. The "visible supply" is the wheat which has come into terminal markets from the country and is stored in the public elevators. The wheat is scattered all the way from Buffalo to Galveston and from Baltimore to Seattle.

The part of this "visible supply" not now owned by the farm board is largely held by private grain dealers with March and May options out against it. As the farm board's pegged May price is higher than the new crop, July price, these dealers say they will find it to their advantage to deliver the wheat to the farm board when the future contracts expire.

Brings in 3-Year-Old Wheat As a matter of fact, the farm board is about the only purchaser of wheat active on American markets at present, due to its pegging old crop prices higher than the new crop, which is more nearly based on world prices. A rush to deliver wheat to the farm board while the pegged price prevails has resulted in wheat as much as three years old reaching the Kansas City market.

A sale of farm board wheat was reported at Antwerp the day Milnor made his announcement. The grain trade reported the sale at 10 cents under the Chicago May price of 81 cents, f. o. b. the Gulf, or about 69 cents a bushel. As the farm board bought its wheat at prices ranging from 81 cents to \$1.18 a bushel in Chicago, the figure would show a drastic loss, not counting carrying charges.

A Comparison of Prices Legge said in Washington yesterday the Antwerp sale was 9 cents a bushel above the Liverpool price for that day and also above domestic July (continued on page 4)

FARMERS MUST BE LIKE HENRY FORD

Salvation Lies in Complete Control Marketing Machinery, A. W. Ricker Says

VIEWERS FARM ACT AS MIRACLE

If Western Kansas farmers expect to make money growing wheat, they will have to follow the illustrious example of Henry Ford; Ford doesn't make more cars than he can sell and with an export market wiped off the slate probably for all time to come, wheat farmers must reduce their acreage so they will produce a yearly average of 600 million bushels, the basis of total domestic consumption. In a nutshell this is the story told to Ellis county farmers last night by A. W. Ricker, Minneapolis, Minn., editor of the Farmers Union Herald and regarded as an authority on the subject of agricultural ills in Farmers Union circles. Mr. Ricker and A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union were speakers at a meeting at the state college auditorium.

"On January 2, 1931, the Liverpool price of wheat was the lowest since the time of Queen Elizabeth and that goes back to the year, 1664," said Ricker. "Now, you ask, how does that fact affect the Kansas wheat farmer? I'll tell you. It means that if it hadn't been for the federal farm board going into the market and buying wheat the price here at Hays, Kansas, would, on the same day, have been about 25 cents the bushel based on the world price. The grain stabilization organization saved the day."

Farm Act a Miracle The speaker began by saying that the present farm act may be viewed as a miracle by the farm interests generally. He told farm leaders the country over opposed Hoover in the last campaign because they had failed to prevail on Republican leaders to include in their party platform a plank for adequate farm relief.

"It is only fair to say the farm leadership of this country had nothing whatever to do with the present marketing act," Ricker pointed out. "We had tried for five years to get favorable action on the McNary-Haugen bill without success. Republican leaders turned a deaf ear to our entreaties at the Kansas City convention that nominated President Hoover and, regardless of how the market had turned, our members voted, the leaders turned to Smith and gave him their support. I don't today know the identity of the author who wrote the present farm marketing act, but it can only be regarded as a marketing miracle. We were prejudiced against it when it became a law. We were looking for the bug under the chip. We had been fooled time and again. But after a fair and impartial analysis we must admit it points the way unmistakably to the relief for which we have been looking. In a few words it means that cooperative marketing will supplant private ownership of the marketing machinery of this country if the farmers themselves will take advantage of the opportunity that is theirs for the first time. The grain trade is doomed to lose out and along with grain will go the private marketing set-ups of livestock, produce and cotton."

No Profit in Production

The speaker declared every thinking farmer of today knows the unprofitable part of farming is the ownership and operation of the machinery of production and that the profit lies in the ownership of the machinery of marketing. The machinery of marketing begins, he said, with the little elevator "down the railroad track" and leads up to the sales agencies and the conduct of a credit system so the markets never need be glutted. "We cannot get out of business," Ricker averred. "The United States government knows that, of course, and that is why we have been given the farm marketing act which is our only means to financial salvation. We cannot longer compete with the cheap lands of Argentina, Russia, and Canada and expect to get a profitable price at European ports. Those days are gone forever. We must emulate the example of Ford. Ford makes money because his possession of his product almost from his raw state all the way down to the user is his. The farmer, in order to live, must control a bushel of wheat from the time it is produced until it is consumed and that is exactly what the farm marketing act provides."

Must Reduce Acreage

Mr. Ricker also gave considerable attention to the plea for reduced acreage. He said wheat growers of the Northwest had voluntarily cut their acreage 10 per cent. Kansas wheat producers, he said accusingly, had not done their part, and consequently farmers of his region were hoping for a drought in the great Kansas wheat belt this year and that they couldn't be blamed for feeling as they do. "There are but two ways to work off the surplus," the speaker said. "One way is a drought and the other is a cut in acreage. Either acreage reduction or the sheriff will come to the wheat farmers of Kansas. The intelligent solution of the problem is voluntary reduction. Legge came out here and told you people the truth and you didn't like it but I understand now that the farmers are beginning to see the light. You thought the farm board was playing politics. Well, I cannot blame you for that. Even the farm leadership did that when the board was created, but we know now that this isn't true. I believe the farm board has come to stay and no matter which party is in control (continued on page 4)

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931

OLEO LEGISLATION IN WASHINGTON

The following comparative data of tax-paid oleomargarine products, indicated by monthly sales of stamps, are obtained from the statement of the Internal Revenue Bureau:

Table with 3 columns: Product, January 1930, January 1931. Rows include Oleomargarine, colored, lbs.; Oleomargarine, uncolored, lbs.; Oleomargarine, total, lbs.

These figures show a decrease of 3,071,654 pounds, equal to 10.13 percent in January 1931 under January 1930.

It is interesting to note that while oleomargarine sales show a shrinkage in comparison with a year ago, this shrinkage is outstanding in connection with the colored product. That is undoubtedly due to the use of palm oil and soy bean oil in the product passing under the 1/4 cent per pound tax.

The Brigham Oleomargarine Bill H. R. 16836, taxing oleomargarine when colored yellow, passed the House on February 26th, by a vote of 302 to 101. This information was wired to this office on the date of passage, by Congressman James G. Strong of Kansas.

The Bill next appears in the Senate as Townsend Oleomargarine Bill, S-5745.

AN EASTERN VIEW

Seeing an editorial from the New York Times under the heading "A Withering Blast," we seem to remember some of the antics of the financial east, when, after the civil war was a fact and not a theory, the government proceeded to issue greenback money with which to carry on the war.

Yes, the greenback was the answer of the United States government, when this seemed the only alternative, and this "script" (?) served to carry the north through four years of desperate struggle. This kind of money was discredited by those who saw a chance to fatten financially if they could legislate it out of the way and substitute it with an interest bearing bond in which they could not only reap a good harvest of interest, but in addition escape paying tax on their investment, so National Bank Notes were substituted, and the greenback was finally called in and destroyed, one of the most deadly blows agriculture ever was dealt.

From that day to this, the bond shark has been hanging onto the neck of agriculture and industrial labor.

In this writup this statement occurs, "Incapacity is a very bad trait in a public man and a worse one in a political party." This is a slam at the democratic party, and after these 66 years, with all their experience, we are confronted with a most unpardonable course of procedure on the part of those who hold the keys to the U. S. Treasury, with all necessary powers for creating money which should in this instance proceed to supply another issue of greenbacks in order, of course, to bolster up an imaginary future deficit in our government treasury.

Yes, the U. S. Treasury is in danger of being looted. Should a steamer founder in mid-ocean and a S. O. S. signal be sent out, the whole marine force would be sent to the rescue, regardless of cost, but when whole communities are sinking in poverty and distress, in a sense they are told that they will be cared for, but when? If ever there was a crisis, this is one, and somebody will sooner or later meet such reward as shall be meted out to them.

Another slam. "They appear to forget what their party has suffered in the past from identifying itself with unsound finance. It flirted with greenbacks. It embraced free silver. It had to be dragged by the scruff of the neck to support the federal reserve system of banking."

If we are not mistaken, one of our presidents was the man who notified the country that he would show them what hard times were, and following his administration the country passed through a most dismal period. Just now, this writer accuses the Democratic party of a false attitude in the following: "Their temptation is not to take up with an unsafe currency, or to repudiate the obligations of the government, but to play ducks and drakes with the national finance."

What kind of a game were the republicans playing when the exigencies of the occasion called for an immediate increase in our money volume, and the greenback was born, but now at a time when our nation is in as much or more danger than in 1861-65, for this distress is not alone national but is world-wide, and no one section is exempt.

Speaking further of treasury deficits and their serious results, who would be injured? Is it possible the bloated bondholders might not receive their full quota of interest on time? Do like Lincoln did, issue legal tender

greenbacks, not only for those, but for general relief. Why not? There is nothing behind the national bank notes but government bonds. As there isn't a fractional part of enough gold to redeem outstanding government bonds. Then too, coin silver and make it legal tender. What is wrong? Oh, yes we see. The bonds are nothing but promises to pay, but with this pull, they draw interest and can be cornered, but the greenback was not a victim of usury, thank the Lord.

So the common herd of humanity has finally dug up the record of the old greenback, and what it did was plenty, but because it stood in the way of the interest grabber, it must be crucified on a fiery cross. The shame of it! Do you wonder at the unrest, and what will be the result, if long continued? The government is a huge machine, and as all large bodies move slowly it seems to be taking its time.

It seems those in power endorse the veto attitude of those presidents in cases "where presidential vetoes of congressional lavishness have almost always won popular approval." This popular approval usually came from the party in power, not from those seeking relief from a ruinous partisan policy.

By the way, those who today are most interested in investigating the official conduct of present officeholders, are those elected on the republican ticket, the party's own men. Still, we think it quite right that the republican party must submit to a cleanup by their own servants—This family rumpus is neither democratic or republican, but those sitting at Uncle Sam's table demand a clean balance sheet and a bill of particulars, and these are just plain Americans. So, on with the dance.

FRANK A. CHAPIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

This is Monday noon and I am asked to contribute something to this column. The nature of my work the last week has been of such a character that my time has been entirely occupied. A few general observations might be of interest.

Mr. A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul, has just completed a series of about thirteen meetings at strategic points throughout the state. It was my pleasure to accompany him and speak from the same platform at six of these meetings. These meetings have certainly proved very beneficial and should and will strengthen our membership and program in Kansas, quite materially.

Mr. Ricker is a clear thinker and is quite analytic in his discussion and deliberation. His messages included a variation of thought and discussion and in his presentation, the listener was taken, step by step, until a clear understanding was reached. Each address was different.

A few fundamentals were stressed, among them, the following: First, the history, background and fundamentals of the Farmers Union itself, its purposes, achievements and aims. He presented a very descriptive picture of farm organizations, covering a period of twenty-five or more years and stressed the fact that the present status of farm organizations is a result of the constructive, advanced thought of farm leaders of days gone by. Individual vision and thought is usually followed by groups, in mass. Just so, with the Farmers Union.

Second, the affiliation or banding together of the various farm organizations including cooperative marketing groups, looking more definitely toward a national program and especially, national legislation. The Corn Belt Federation was the direct result of the above program. Because of the arduous work of this Committee, the agricultural question received national prominence and as a result of the agitation of the Corn Belt Committee, Mr. Hoover, upon becoming President, called Congress together in special session, for agricultural legislation and the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed and became a law.

Mr. Ricker, in his meetings, discussed and defended the Marketing Act. It was a sane, well balanced presentation. The fact that the Bill itself was not sponsored by the farm groups, does not lessen its possibilities and opportunities. It came to us under a Republican Administration but partisan politics should not affect its practicability of purpose. It was emphasized that our criticism should be constructive and amend any inconsistencies or weaknesses of the Bill.

Mr. Ricker stressed the need of national marketing machinery and sales agencies, in further advancing the fundamentals and purposes of the Farmers Union program, in marketing. This, he reasoned, is made available through the provisions of the Act and to be more explicit, the Revolving Fund. The system of marketing practiced the past half century or more, is obsolete, inadequate and in many instances, grossly corrupt.

We farmers have the opportunity now of correcting these evils and inconsistencies by getting in possession of our own marketing machinery and controlling same from the local cooperative, through and including the national handling agency.

Our membership was urged to join hands in defense of this sort of program, that is so fundamental in looking toward a solution of our agricultural ills and especially, putting the farmer in a position, not in a day, but as a long time program, that he may receive cost of production, plus a profit.

Third, Mr. Ricker reviewed the world wide economic situation and told of financial distress everywhere. The present farm commodity prices are most tragic and relatively out of proportion to the cost of production, plus overhead in farming operations, including increasing cost of government and our high American standard of living. Over production, even unmerited, is with us and must be reckoned with.

Mass farming and big guage machinery, driven and operated by gasoline and electricity, has disturbed tremendously our methods of production. For example, in wheat, vast areas have been thrown into production because of this type of program.

Over production is the result of at least two causes, namely, mass production and unemployment. Unemployment spells under consumption.

The analysis of all this reveals the fact, why produce a hundred bushels of wheat when you can get just as much for seventy-five, with less time, money and effort expended? If our foreign markets are closed to the export of our surpluses we will be compelled to come to a domestic basis of production and when once this program is in action, we should be in a position to receive cost of production, or world's price, plus tariff.

Fourth, Mr. Ricker forcibly presented the need of more definite education and organization. The farmers of America must be educated and sold to the cooperative principal, as a means of agricultural protection for the present and future.

All of us should accept this program religiously. Loyalty to our commodity institutions and business organizations will be in proportion to our belief and hope in the program itself. We must eternally strive to educate. This brings up the plan and method by which education is carried on.

In the program of education are included the individual, the local, county, state and national units. Each must contribute its part and sustain its proper relation to the other. The states of the northwest have done marvelous things in this regard, in the past few years.

Our challenge in Kansas at the present time is to carry on a more definite plan of education and organization. We are giving concerted thought to such a program and will inform our membership more about it as time advances.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association Grain and Merchandising News

Hay receipts on the Kansas City market, up to and including Feb. 26th, 1931 are 1519 cars less than the corresponding time in 1930. The hay Department of The Jobbing Association reports a shortage of only thirteen cars during this period of time.

Some of our February shippers are: R. E. Nesbit, Ottawa, Kans., Timothy 1 car; Farmers Union Elevator, St. Marys, Kans., Alfalfa 2 cars

Table listing livestock prices for various items like Alfalfa, Hogs, Cattle, etc. with prices per car or per unit.

We urge hay shippers to load cars as uniformly as possible as a few bad bales in a car will sometimes hurt the sale of the entire car as much as two or three dollars per ton.

Tankage today is \$20.00 cheaper than a year ago. Cottonseed products \$12.50 cheaper. Linsed meal is also cheaper than it has been for some time. Potatoes are about the same price as they were last year at this time. A year ago bran was selling at \$1.15 and today we are getting 69 1/2c. Union Gold flour prices a year ago were \$5.80 per bbl. and today's market is \$4.55. These prices are F. O. B. Kansas City Mill.

F. U. LIVESTOCK MARKETING NOTES

(Prepared by Art H. Little, Steer Salesman, and John R. Hammon, butcher salesman, Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co., Kansas City, Mo.)

With moderate receipts of fat cattle here this week, prices on Monday and Tuesday showed a decline of fully 25c per cwt., with Tuesday's market reaching the low mark of the year. On Wednesday and Thursday, we had a little reaction in trading and the market is closing with part of the early decline recovered. A choice load of steers sold at the top of the market Monday, at \$9.80, but on Tuesday and Wednesday there were no cattle here good enough to bring over \$8.50. The bulk of the fed steers are selling from \$7.25 to \$8.25. While the packers still contend that the eastern beef market is in bad shape, still it is our opinion that we saw the low point in fed steers Tuesday; and while we do not look for a rapid advance in prices, still we believe that our steady decline has reached an end.

While two fancy strings of light-weight Whiteface steers sold at stronger prices Monday, all other classes were steady to weak. In fact, it looks now as though these red stocker and feeder cattle are selling in line with fat cattle. Practically all the fat cattle coming are carrying more flesh than is desired, and a good load of really thin cattle would undoubtedly sell at a premium.

While fed heifers and mixed yearlings were 25c to 40c lower for the first two days of this week, we have had a change for the better since Tuesday, and all of the early loss has been regained. Outsiders were active buyers on Wednesday and Thursday, and unless receipts are too heavy at eastern points on Monday, no doubt there will be good eastern orders here for light weight killers. The bulk of our fat heifers weighing over 750 pounds are bringing from \$6.50 to \$6.75, with tops at \$7. Heavy heifers are hard to move at prices from 25c to 50c under the prices of lighter weights. Mixed steers and heifers are selling from 25c to 50c over straight heifers. Better grades of cows are about steady for the week, but canners and low grade cutters are 25 to 40 cents lower, with canners now selling at a top of \$2.75.

The calf market shows a 50c to \$1.00 loss for the week, with a practical veal top of \$8—although \$9 is being paid for fancy ones. Fat calves weighing 300 to 400 pounds bring \$6.50 to \$7. Light weight baby calves sell from \$6.50 to \$7.50, with choice ones at \$7.

Following are some of the sales made during the week of Feb. 22, in the Farmers Union cattle pens:

Table with columns: Name, Av. Wt., Price. Lists various sales from Schmidt Bros., James H. Shaver, Walter Thompson, etc.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

We are now arranging meeting places for our spring meetings with our agents. These meetings will be held during March and April. We hope to be able to begin them about March 15th. If any agent knows any special date during the last half of March or during April that he cannot attend these meetings, we wish he would write us so we can arrange dates accordingly. The proposed places of meetings are Holton, Clay Center, Osborne, Norton, Oakley, Russell, Strong City, Ottawa, Erie, Wichita, Stafford, LaCrosse and Salina.

During our last series of meetings, we had about two thirds of our men present, which was a vast improvement over the series held last spring, but we would like to see a full attendance and every agent present at the least one meeting. During the last series we had several who attended the two meetings. We know we have benefited greatly by these meetings and we think those in attendance have been too.

February business shows a decided increase over the February business of last year and we are truly grateful to the good people, including the agents, who are furnishing this business. The premium income for the month was a little more than fifteen thousand dollars, as compared with a little less than twelve thousand last February, or an increase of approximately 25 percent. If this rate of increase continues, which we hope it will, the year 1931 will show a mighty good increase over previous years.

There is one feature of the gain however that doesn't look so good, and which very clearly shows the trend of the times; that is, that approximately 10 percent of the cash policies are being rewritten on the note plan, largely we presume because of the lack of ready cash.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate 1 cent a word per issue. If run a limited period for the four issues, count words in heading, as "For Sale" or "Wanted" Buy and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY. THE EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE: FOR SALE—Prairie Hay of Excellent Quality. We are Producers and Ship- pers. Give us Your Orders. We also have several cars of good hedge posts. Wire or write us for Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. Z. A. Eaton, Mgr., Galeburg, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Clover \$10.00; Alsike \$10.00; Alfalfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$2.00; Timothy \$4.00; 600 \$1.35; 1,000 \$2.00; \$5.00; Express Collect; 2,000 \$2.50; Yellow Prizetaker, Crystal Wax, 100 \$1.25; 2,000 \$1.50; Postpaid, 600 75c; 1,000 \$1.25; 6,000 \$6.00; Express Collect; 6,000 \$4.00; Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXAS-ARKANSAS.

HUSKY—Blood Tested S. C. Rhode Island White Chickens, 100 for \$1. Live Delivery, Circular Free. J. M. Pilsner, Loosa Creek, Mo.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, Mild Sweet Smoking 5 lbs. Postpaid \$1.00. Home-burn Pool, Cottage Grove, Tenn.

PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Treated Seeds. Cabbage (each name) Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid, 2,000 \$1.00; 4,000 \$1.35; 1,000 \$2.00; \$5.00; Express Collect; 2,000 \$2.50; Yellow Prizetaker, Crystal Wax, 100 \$1.25; 2,000 \$1.50; Postpaid, 600 75c; 1,000 \$1.25; 6,000 \$6.00; Express Collect; 6,000 \$4.00; Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXAS-ARKANSAS.

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

ALFALFA SEED

Hardy Type Common Variety Per bushel \$6.50; \$5.40; \$10.00; \$11.40. Variety Alfalfa Seed, \$14.00; \$16.80; Unhulled White Sweet Clover Seed, \$1.00; Hulled or Scarified Clover Seed, \$1.40; Medium Red Clover, \$1.40; Alsike Clover, \$10.80; Barga Free. Full count for Samples, 40 Cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. KANSAS SEED CO., SALINA, KANS.

ALFALFA SEED Kansas or Utah grown, variety alfalfa, \$12.00; \$14.00; \$16.00. Sweet clover \$4.20; \$5.00; Alsike clover \$10.50; Red Clover \$10.50 all in 40 lb. bags. Write for samples and prices on other farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kans.

Any Farm Organizations expecting to handle gasoline in any way, should have in regard to Gas Serve Yourself Gasoline Pump. This pump is mechanical, perfect and a money maker. Write for Stand Investigation. The more the better. G. W. Joy, Franklin, Neb.

PROTECT THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Farmers Union Mutual Life agents are equipped to serve every need. Every family in Kansas is insured. Modern policies are issued on the lives of farmers and their families from birth to age 60. The farmer secures the control of his own life and the benefit of his low death rate and life insurance.

This progressive organization desires a few full-time agents. Every possible selling help and service is given to make your connection both happy and profitable. Call or write Rex Lear, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove by death from our midst Brother Joseph Novak, a kind husband and father, the community a peaceful citizen, and the Farmers Union a loyal friend, and therefore, he is resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Novak and family, a copy be spread on the walls of the home of Brother Novak, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication in the Elsworth Local No. 1099, Secy and Treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the beloved mother of our brother and children of Mr. Herman Rutell and family, we, the members of Number 10 Local No. 1099, wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

U. S. WHEAT STORED

Alton has the distinction of being storage point for the big National Farm Board, a thing of which the entire town is justly proud. It is not likely that there is another town of this size in the entire state that can boast of holding in charge even a small amount of Uncle Sam's wheat.

In a recent conversation with J. C. Gregory, county manager of the Farmers Union, it was learned that the Farmers Union had sold 21,000 bushels of wheat to the Farm Board several weeks ago and the board is retaining the wheat in storage here in the large bins now owned by the Farmers Union. As the Farmers Union here has the only bonded warehouse this side of Salina, this is the only place near here in which the Farm Board would be likely to store wheat. In fact, there are few towns of the size in the state which have storage space enough to warrant the bonding of warehouses for storage purposes.

The local elevator receives a nice check each month as rental on their storage space, which seems considerably better than having to pay out cash to a grain company at Kansas City or elsewhere for wheat they might have in storage. The capacity here permits for the storing of considerable wheat owned by individuals aside from that belonging to the Farm Board.—Alton Empire.

GLENDALE LOCAL TO MEET

Glendale Local will have their regular meeting at Tescott on Saturday night, March 7th.

A speaker from State Headquarters at Salina will be present at this meeting.

Junior Co-operators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication...

Dear Junior Co-operators: We have letters from nine new members today—Florence Houghton of Tipton, Mary Rose Dinges, Leona Dinges, Fred Lorey and Russell Humburg of Bison, Mary Pauline Fraser of Rydal, Mildred and Gilbert Greimer of Hunter. I think it would be nice for all of you who can, to choose one of these names and write a letter, welcoming these new members into our club.

Schoenchen, Kans., Feb. 19, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: I just had nothing to do so I thought I would like to go in the Farmers Union to try to join your club. My father is in the Farmers Union. I am in the fifth grade and 12 years old, so I would like to have you send my book and pin. I will try to get my lessons.

Bison, Kans., Feb. 19, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union Co-Operation. I have for pets dogs, two of them are small. And I have five cats and I have one sister. I also have a big roan. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Illinois school. That's all this time. Your friend, Fred Lorey, Rt. 1, Box 81.

Rydal, Kans., Feb. 20, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? We are all right and hope you are the same. I am in the 5th grade and have a twin. My birthday is July 27. Have I a twin? My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to have a pin and a book. I will try to get my lessons. Your friend, Mary Pauline Fraser.

Bison, Kans., Feb. 19, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I have a large pet police dog. His name is Larry. I also have a pet Tom cat. I am 14 years old. Sincerely yours, Russell Humburg.

Hunter, Kans., Feb. 21, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. I read the letters in the Union paper. I want to join your club. I have one sister that has joined. I and my brother want to join. He is thirteen and in the seventh grade. Your friend, Mildred and Gilbert Greimer.

Schoenchen, Kans., Feb. 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I hope fine. I am feeling well. I would like to tell you that I am with my uncle for two years and I feel as I am at home. I spend my Christmas with my uncle and aunt and New Years with my parents. I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is Feb. 27. I'll be 14 years old. Please send me a book and pin. Sincerely yours, Julia Werth, Care of Aloysius Werth.

Williamsburg, Kans., Feb. 22, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: I have missed some lessons but I am sending in my December lessons. It is raining here today. My brother is going to join your club. The lessons are easy for me. I don't know whether my birthday twin has written to you yet or not but his name is Albert Forslund. I will close. Eloise Davis.

Grainfield, Kans., Feb. 14, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Kansas Union club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 11 years old. My next birthday is April 19, 1931. I am in the fifth grade. I go to East Big Creek school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Risse. I like her very much. I will try to get my lesson in. Will you please send me a pin and a book? Yours truly, Irene Dreher.

Culver, Kans., Feb. 16, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I read about the letters you get from the children, so I thought I would join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am thirteen years old. My birthday is August 15. Now about these lessons. Do you send them or are they published in the Farmers Union paper? Please write and tell me about them. I want to earn a pin and a book. I have been watching the paper, but I haven't found my twin yet. I guess will close. Yours truly, Eugene Frain.

higher and nobler things in life, and to create a greater interest among farmers in their responsibility toward the business end of farming, we have organized the Ladies Auxiliary to the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.

A careful reading of this preamble will reveal to any thinking minded person that the program of the Auxiliary is very much worth while and that to carry it out can not but help to make any community the better for it.

In order to assist in the carrying out of this program and to help maintain this department as a regular thing in our state paper arrangements were made at the McPherson Convention whereby E. L. Bullard of Vassar, Kansas, who is chairman of the advisory committee to the Auxiliary, will, with the assistance of the State President of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Della Guffey of Anderson County, and the State Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Neeley of St. Joseph undertake to assist in organization work for the Auxiliary and for a time at least, have charge of this department of our State paper.

Your niece, Mary Rose Dinges. Schenchen, Kans., Feb. 19, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: I thought I would like to join your club. I sure think the pins are pretty. My school friend, Rose Smith, has a pin. She likes your club, too. I want a pin and a book. Yours sincerely, Leona Dinges.

Bison, Kans., Feb. 19, 1931. Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union Co-Operation. I have for pets dogs, two of them are small. And I have five cats and I have one sister. I also have a big roan. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Illinois school. That's all this time. Your friend, Fred Lorey, Rt. 1, Box 81.

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COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS BY HOWARD A. COWDEN, PRESIDENT

NEW SOUTH DAKOTA BULK STATION

A complete bulk station has just been installed at Aberdeen, South Dakota. This equipment was shipped by the Union Oil Company at Kansas City, and is painted in the orange and blue colors of the National Chain.

Consumers in the Aberdeen territory have manifested considerable interest in getting this station started at the earliest possible date. They are interested, of course, in supplying themselves with quality products, and to save the profits for themselves. The Aberdeen station will handle Union Certified exclusively.

"We hope to do our part in helping to make the National Chain of Cooperatives leading oil distributors in the country," writes Oliver Noland, manager of the Consumers Oil Company at Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Noland adds that they are well pleased with the amount of their patronage refund from the Union Oil Company for 1930.

GOODLAND, KANSAS, UNDER "FULL STEAM"

The Cooperative Oil Company at Goodland, Kansas, is one of the most recent distributors of Union Certified. They held their opening day February 14th. They serviced 134 cars, and sold more than 900 gallons of Union Certified gasoline. In the very short time the company has operated they have already sold approximately a carload of Union Certified gasoline, and report that they are constantly adding new customers.

W. H. Arensburg, their aggressive manager, says "It is a pleasure to sell merchandise like Union Certified. We haven't had a single complaint on our gasolines and greases is the very best, and we can sell them at a price the trade can afford to pay. I wish you could see our truck. It is painted orange and blue, and we are recognized

wherever it is seen. Business gets better every day."

H. Westgate, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Manhattan, Kansas, signed a Union Certified Agreement several days ago. We are glad to add this progressive company to our number of Union Certified distributors, and we feel confident that Mr. Westgate will build up a large volume.

THREE NEW BULK STATIONS TO BELOIT, KANSAS

George Dean, manager of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, and Charles Margreiter, president, visited the Union Oil Company in Kansas City recently. They purchased three complete bulk stations, one of which will be shipped immediately. They expect to have all three stations in operation within the next few weeks.

The Farmers Union by taking the lead in the organization of Cooperative Oil Companies in their county are bringing a very real opportunity for savings to their members.

The Union Oil Company assisted in organizing these new companies. They will handle Union Certified exclusively.

Hugo Stolberg, chief chemist for the Union Oil Company at a recent meeting in Ottawa, Kansas made a "Working for farmers" on gasolines. Mr. Stolberg's demonstration created a lot of interest in the Ottawa territory, and was instructive as well.

As one drives by the attractive station of the Kanorado Cooperative Oil Company at Kanorado, Kansas, he cannot but be impressed because of the excellent appearance. Always the drive is clean, and the office and station are neatly arranged. The station is painted in the attractive orange and blue colors of the National Chain, and everyone is on the job to give service. It is a pleasure to visit this station and to meet with Manager Loyd Yeaton and his assistants.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

Salina, Kans., Feb. 22, 1931. I called on Roundhouse Local, it was last Monday night. Their Secretary is Yoder, their President is White. This bunch is all out working, along the right track. If they follow what they have started they will get some dividends back.

Hill City boys are fine, know how to cooperate. Want Graham County organized, and fully up-to-date; They know the job is a big one, plenty things to rattle. Their President is Anderson, with Secretary Cassie. I called on Co-op Elevator, while west on this trip. I found quite a Cooperator in Manager F. H. Gripp; He likes his Farmers Union, attends meetings for it, and oysters fresh from the sea.

While over there at Palco, Mrs. Augustine, at lunch. Watched Ernie very closely, but he never took the lunch. After several cups of Java, the tenth meeting for this department. He decided to lay off for his stomach was at stake; They had a real nice program, appreciated by all. If perchance you get near Palco, give these fine folks a call. Lastly at Ness City again more friends were met.

These folks are very sociable and will surely make the grade. Now again for Augustine, he surely knows his butter. He tells them all what's good for them, and was never known to stut. He lays formalities aside, and goes in with the vim. I think that's just one reason, all respect and trust him; Erected in Wakeeney, a monument of which we are proud, Built by those for those who produce the cream. The Silver lining of the cloud. If it were not for the farmer the man behind the plow, What would become of all the children if he did not milk the cow. Let's all take a slap at Oleo, let's every one work hard. If we can't get Union Gold Butter, let's eat axle grease or lard. I know it's sometimes discouraging, the progress we make, But I shall keep on fighting, the future generation is at stake. Listen ain't it worth the chips? Good night everybody. Signing off, J. E. SHIPPS.

REPORT FROM BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042 We have been asked a number of time by members of other Locals what was the secret of Bellview Local's success and popularity. We told them we had a lot of smart men who were devoted to the Farmers Union and loyal to its principles. They replied, "But there are other Locals who had smart men too, but they sorter died out. Isn't it because you serve refreshments so often that Bellview prospers?" We still contend that it is due to the bright men of our Local that Bellview is still in existence. However, we are sending you a few little verses that we thought you might like. At our meeting February 19th we

had our debate-question—Resolved that the Farm Board is a benefit to the farmer. The decision was rendered in favor of the negative, even though our Local favors the farm board. Well, it was voted to have a covered dish luncheon at our next meeting which will be on Thursday night, March the 5th.

Bellview Local setting on a hill Working for farmers working with a will Old Bellview loyal and true She's the Local that never gets blue.

Bellview Local a queen is she She's the Local that never gets blue for me For membership all are hard to beat But goodness gracious how they like to eat.

If Leage or Hoover want to know Just where the farmers' union go Bellview can tell 'em where and why Soon as she eats her coffee and pie.

If Cal Ward and Mr. Huff, real smart Have a problem too tough for them Old Bellview will do the work With a dash of soup, SHELL NEV-ER SHIRK.

After feasting good and high, On turkey roast, and dumplin' pie, Bellview might fix up, Mince and Shaws, And stop some great, Treasury holes.

If Congress starts a tax revision Bellview a nice one will make With lots of good ice cream and cake.

If we go broke we'll not beg We'll borrow cash, or get a Legge And buy a load of goodies sweet He knows old Bellview's got to eat.

Libbi bring the coffee pot, Fill it up with coffee hot. Mrs. Vannan slice the bread—John you eat the meat. Don't yer know old Bellview's a swine to eat? MRS. L. C. GRETZEN.

A CHANGE IN COMMODITY PRICES IS IMPERATIVE I wish to state, that unless there is a change in commodity prices, soon, the farmers of this section absolutely will not be able to continue, and pay, the taxes levied on them. Labor seems determined not to take less for their labor. It takes 5 bushels of wheat to pay for one day's work. It takes about 2 bushels of wheat to pay the tax on an acre of ground 7 cents a bushel for a threshing machine, with coal furnished 40 doz. eggs to pay for a pair of shoes. With present prices, and a full crop, there would not be a cent left the ordinary farmer, after taxes are paid, with which to pay expenses and if he has a mortgage and interest to pay he is blown up. With eggs in the winter at 10 cents, there is absolutely nothing left after expenses are paid. With butter fat at 16 cents, there is absolutely nothing left after expenses are paid. With wheat at 85 cents, there is not anything left to pay taxes.

My Observation Concerning Hard Times These periods of hard times have been recurring periodically ever since I can remember. I observed that every time that one has occurred money was scarce, and the per capita circulation of money was very low. I observed that when times were normal, and business was good money was plentiful, and the per capita circulation was much greater than when times were hard. I noticed that when our per capita circulation of money was at a reasonable figure, and we had a normal crop of wheat, what would be selling on the Chicago market for about \$1.40 per bushel. I noticed that when the crop of wheat was below normal, that the price was proportionately increased, and that when the crop was above normal, the price was proportionately decreased. The law of

supply and demand governing the price.

I noticed that when the supply of money was greatly decreased and the per capita circulation of money was low, or decreased, that the law of supply and demand ceased to operate, and the price of wheat decreased as the supply of money decreased.

A good example of how this works is seen in the price of corn this year. A large proportion of the corn growing states, this year had an almost complete failure of corn, there being in the U. S. a shortage of more than half the price it was at the beginning of this depression.

The above are facts, and easily verified. Now as to the measure of value. Money is the measure of value. However, the dollar is not the unit of the measure. The whole number of dollars in circulation is the unit of value. The dollar is just a division of the unit. When the volume of money in circulation is changed the unit of value is changed. When you think of a unit it is any woman, that we have confusion and troublesome times? Suppose that the unit of length, was being continually changed; you can easily imagine the resulting confusion. Yet it would be no worse than is the continual change in the unit of value.

Under our present monetary system, if a person makes a loan due to be paid in a year, and during the year, the Federal Reserve Banks should call in and cancel \$500,000,000.00 as they did last year, when the time came to repay the loan, it would require double the quantity of commodity to make the payment than it would have taken at the time the loan was negotiated. The reverse would be true if the volume of money in circulation was increased instead of decreased. Why permit this changing of the unit of value? Why not be as careful about the unit of value, as we are about the accuracy of the public scales of the country? It is absolutely no worse to have some dealer manipulate his scales so as to steal part of the load, than it is to have the Federal Reserve Bank, after you have made a loan, to manipulate the unit of value so that it will take twice the amount of commodity to repay the loan.

The common question is, How long will this period of depression last? The depression will last until the Federal Reserve Banks restore the \$500,000,000.00 back in circulation. J. R. LONG, Walnut, Kans.

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PILES Cured Without the Knife WHY SUFFER LONGER? My Ambulant Method is so mild that no time is lost from your duties, no hospital, merely come to my office for treatment. I 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 124 North Eighth Phone 3805

We Have a Complete Line of Stock and Poultry Feeds For YOU to choose from. YOU get more for your money as well as a product that YOU can readily sell. YOU also get a Nationally Advertised Product that carries a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. YOU can depend on GOLD MEDAL "FARM-TESTED" FEEDS AND GOLD MEDAL KITCHEN TESTED FLOUR. Ask for prices on GOLD MEDAL 32% Dairy Supplement and Special Booking prices on GOLD MEDAL ALL MASH CHICK RATION. The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. 1146 Board of Trade Branch Office 1004 Corby Building K. C., Mo. 915 United Life Building Salina, Kansas 1004 Corby Building St. Joseph, Mo.

QUALITY CREAM Is the best way to combat the oleo problem—See that all cream produced on your farm is A No. 1 in quality—You will be benefited by the difference in price as well as by the resulting future status of the butter industry. SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Association Kansas City, Mo. Wakeeney, Kansas

LIVE STOCK Be a REAL Farmers Union member and market your live stock through YOUR OWN FIRM. Your own organization naturally will do more for you than some one not interested in you. You get your part of the profits returned to you from the Farmers Union firm. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo. Stock Yards

Ladies' Auxiliary Beginning with this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we are setting up a department for the Ladies Auxiliary. Through this department we expect to discuss problems and matters of interest to the Auxiliary and from time to time outline suggestive programs for Local and County Auxiliary meetings. For the benefit of our readers who may not be familiar with the Auxiliary program and what its objective is, we are quoting herewith the Preamble of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. Article I "Preamble and Purpose"—"Realiz-



7048. Two Sets of Dress Accessories. Designed in Sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 1/2 yard of 85 inch material for No. 1—with double collar, cuffs and vest. No. 2—with labret portions, for a Medium size. Without labret portions 1/2 yard will be required. Price 15c. 6441. Ladies' Apron. Cut in One Size-Medium. It requires 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material, together with 8 1/2 yards of bias binding put on as illustrated. Price 15c.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 3)
On raising baby chicks by the "Hen-dricks Method of Feeding," also the creamery proposition, then turned over to the entertainment committee. A reading was given by Mrs. Jim Henry. Refreshments were then served consisting of sandwiches, coffee and saratogas.
The guests of the evening were Mr. Teagartner and William Buckles. The next meeting will be the first Friday in March.
REPORTER.

FARMERS UNION NO. 192

On Friday evening, February 20 our union met at the Dry Creek school house 5 1-2 miles northeast of Osage City. A large crowd was present and our first program was given which consisted of piano solo, songs, readings and a short play by the ladies of the Union. We had several visitors from other unions and a talk was given by Mr. Larson, our new store manager, which opened for business Saturday, Feb. 21. Several new members were taken in and also took stock. A fine lunch was served by the food committee and the program for the next meeting March 12 will be given by the young people. Visitors from other unions will be welcome.
MRS. DORSE GREEN, Reporter.

CENTER LOCAL

Minneapolis, Kansas
The Farmers Union Social at Center school house the evening of January 23rd was a success. Fine weather and good roads combined to make an ideal time for the occasion. Several old members and friends of Center Local were present and all enjoyed the fine supper and the following splendid program:
Song, "America" in chorus.
Recitation, "Menagerie," Aldeen Zuker
Vocal duet, "I Know There Is Somebody Waiting"
Caroline and Dorothy Nelson
Reading, "A Warning," Lenna Pierce in costume.
Music by Center orchestra.
Song, "Sparkling Peggy Jane," Mr. A. Husted and Mrs. R. Pickrell in costume.
Dialogue, "Trying to Raise the Price of Butter."
Vocal duet, "When My Golden Hair Has Turned to Silver Gray," Mrs. S. Gard and Mrs. J. T. Watson
Reading, "Let the Women Do the Work," Mr. F. E. Pierce
Recitation, "Said Henry"
Vocal trio, "When the Bloom Is on the Sage"
Junior and Bobby Nelson and Merrill Pogue in costume.
Recitation, "Ten Cookies Minus Ten"
Richard Rupert
Vocal trio, "Moonlight on the Colorado"
Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. T. Bradbury.
Reading, "I Gave You Everything You Wanted," Alice Husted
Music by Center orchestra.
MRS. W. H. NELSON, Sec'y Center Local.

NEOSHO COUNTY MEETING

TO BE HELD MARCH 11
Neosho County Farmers Union will hold the regular quarterly meeting at Galesburg, Kansas, Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting will be open to all farmers and anyone who is eligible to be a member of the Farmers Union.
Members, take notice and be present.
Chas. Norris, Sec.

LINN CO. FARMERS UNION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Linn County Farmers Union was held at the Pleasant Home school house on Saturday, February 21 with a fine attendance.
We were especially glad to see such good attendance from some of the locals which had been missing the county meeting, and we were equally sorry that some from the other locals could not attend on account of sickness and death.
Two large tables were loaded with the bounteous dinner which can so easily be prepared by "farm" women with foods which are raised on the average farm.
Mr. Fred Cox returned thanks after which about 100 partook of the dinner.
After dinner the tables were hurriedly cleared away and the house was called to order by our County President, Mr. F. C. Gerstenberge. The congregation sang "America." The minutes of the Boicourt meeting were read and approved.
A short program was given as follows: Reading by Mrs. Lois Morgan of No. 96; piano solo, Mrs. Leona Lemon; reading, Paul Russell Hodgson; piano solo, Donald Burnett; reading, Mrs. Lester Shearer; piano solo, Eleanor Burnett; reading, Mrs. Bertha Terry; reading, Pearl Gerstenberge.
Mr. Geo. Lawhead gave reports from the Produce Primary and the Convention.
The committee on resolutions presented the following: Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Insurance Co. has made a ruling whereby non-members of the Farmers Union may purchase Union Insurance thereby securing the payment of dues; we submit the following resolution for your consideration:
Be it resolved, that the amount of Union dues accumulating during the life of the policy issued to a non-union member be deducted from the refund on the policy; said deduction to be paid to Farmers Union State organization. The resolution was adopted unanimously.
At this time the congregation were asked to stand and join in a pep song led by Mrs. Vivian Burnett.
Since our county secretary-treasurer has worked so faithfully in the past without any pay, the motion was made and unanimously carried that the county secretary-treasurer be paid \$10 per year for his services, beginning with this year.
Mr. Geo. Lawhead, Fred S. Jackson and Orver Barnett were appointed on the resolution legislative committee having served on the same committees the past year.
Mrs. Fred Jackson was appointed as corresponding secretary of the locals in the contest between the locals

there were several changes from the last county meeting. Seven locals were represented. Boicourt, Prairie Home, Goodrich, and Pleasant Home running close for the contest.
Goodrich holds the honor of having the only 100 percent paid up membership. But as the meeting was at Pleasant Home they had the best attendance thus winning the banner by a small margin.
The next county meeting will be held at Blue Mound the third Saturday in April.

A LETTER FROM J. E. SHIPPS

Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 27, 1931.
Dear Cooperators:
Had meeting at Lone Star Wednesday night. Small attendance but fine people. Thursday night at High Prairie. Tonight billed for Pleasant Valley. Monday, March 2nd, McClouth. Tuesday, March 3rd, Brown Jug school

near Stull. Wednesday night, March 4th, not definite but Mr. Cashman thought probably near Lecompton. Thursday, March 5th, at Big Springs. Friday, March 6th, Franklin except for something unforeseen. Think that since I am down this way a good plan to put these dates over WIBW and let people know they have an organizer near and urge them to make use of same while available. Mr. Hammond, County President, said he knew two locals south who wanted me for their meetings. Takes some time to get organized so one knows the lay of the ground—expect Mr. Hoops tonight. Just a word to county organizations: Get out the membership, get in the dues—get some new ones. We have a wonderful organization, doing things, too. One word spells it all.
COOPERATE
Kind regards,
J. E. SHIPPS.

F. U. COOPERATIVE OIL CO. STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR PERIOD OF FEB. 1, 1930 TO JAN. 31, 1931

Particulars:	Gasoline	Kerosene	Oil	Alcohol & Glycerine	Totals
Sales	\$44,076.77	\$7,519.80	\$8,692.09	\$221.92	\$60,510.58
Cost of Sales	29,986.42	3,644.44	5,938.63	141.92	39,711.41
Gross Profits	\$14,090.35	\$3,875.36	\$2,753.46	\$80.00	\$20,799.17
GENERAL SELLING EXPENSES:					
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts				\$ 907.65	
Drivers Commissions Paid				5,578.45	
Salaries				1,622.00	
Misc. Expense				750.28	
Insurance				160.04	
Interest Paid				44.65	
Rent				224.00	
Light, Water, Heat and Phone				183.66	
Taxes				242.97	
Labor				128.75	
Depreciation on Equipment				384.89	\$10,227.37
					\$10,571.80
Accrued Expenses:					
Drivers Commissions				\$ 1,465.47	
Directors Salaries (estimated)				74.00	1,539.47
					\$ 9,032.33
Miscellaneous Income:					
Interest				\$ 26.88	
Discounts Earned				153.84	180.72
					\$ 9,213.05
Prepaid Items:					
Gasoline Tax Prepaid				\$ 133.20	133.20
Net Profit for 1931					\$ 9,346.25

STATEMENT OF TRADING PROFITS PER DEPARTMENTS, FOR THE FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, McPHERSON, KANSAS, FOR 1930

Merchandise Sales	\$29,715.00		
Less Merchandise returned	216.07	\$29,498.93	
Merchandise Purchased	26,308.20		
Less Merchandise Returned	330.74		
	\$25,977.46		
Inventory 12-31-29	2,475.31		
	\$28,452.77		
Less Inventory 12-31-30	2,420.32	\$26,032.45	
Gross profits from merchandise			\$ 3,466.48
Cream Sales	\$30,601.63	\$30,601.63	
Cream Purchases	28,320.92		
Inventory 12-31-29	407.44		
	\$28,728.36		
Less Inventory 12-31-30	263.12	\$28,465.24	
Gross profits from cream			\$ 2,136.39
Eggs Sales	\$42,765.74	\$42,765.74	
Eggs Purchased	40,239.12		
Inventory 12-31-29	88.20		
	\$40,327.32		
Less Inventory 12-31-30	84.68	\$40,242.64	
Gross profits from eggs			\$ 13,440.32
Poultry Sales	\$13,440.02	\$13,440.02	
Poultry Purchased	11,823.90		
Inventory 12-31-29	405.74		
	\$12,229.64		
Less Inventory 12-31-30	74.70	\$12,154.94	
Gross Profits from poultry			\$1,285.08
Total Gross profits from trading			\$ 9,411.05
Incomes from discounts			61.69
Income from rents received			810.50
Income from interest received			20.28
Total Income from all sources			\$10,303.52
Less all expenses			7,230.49
Net profits before any charge offs			\$3,073.03

TO THE MEMBERSHIP

By JOHN A. SIMPSON, National President
I spent two weeks in Washington recently. Among other things I met with other farm organizations in an effort to get a new law offsetting the Internal Revenue Department's ruling on the question of taxing oleomargarine. There has been 10c a pound tax on artificially colored oleomargarine. The Government has made a ruling that palm olive oil was not artificial coloring in oleomargarine. This ruling is a blow to every farmer who sells dairy products. When I left it looked like we might get our bill through.
I want to discuss in this letter what could be done to help wheat farmers. It is my belief that at a very small expense, at most, a few million dollars, the Government could make wheat raising in the United States profitable. Of course a few things are necessary but they are all simple and not expensive.
First, Congress would have to declare an embargo on all foreign wheat. Second, the Department of Agriculture would have to be authorized by law to have charge of the marketing of wheat. This would involve the licensing of all purchases of wheat such as elevators and mills. No one else would be permitted to purchase wheat for milling purposes.
Then, for illustration, in the 1930 crop, which in round numbers was 800,000,000 bushels, the Department of Agriculture would arrive at the percentage of this crop necessary for feeding the people of the United States. In round numbers we would say it would take 600,000,000 bushels, or 75 percent of the wheat raised. The Department of Agriculture would require every wheat farmer to deposit an affidavit with the purchaser of his wheat, as to how many bushels he produced. Then the licensed elevator or mill would be authorized

to purchase only 75 percent of what the farmer had raised. The other 25 percent would be unsalable. The farmer would have to store it on his own place, use it for some other purpose than bread making, or turn it over to the Government to be stored by the Government, the farmer to pay the storage; the Department of Agriculture to notify all licensed elevators and mills that the price of wheat for No. 1 of certain kind, was so much, Chicago basis. Then every licensed purchaser of wheat must pay, after deducting freight and regulated handling charges, the Chicago price. In this way the farmers of this Nation could have been paid on a basis of \$2.00 a bushel at Chicago for three-fourths of their 1930 crop of wheat.
Another thing, the bakers could have sold their bread at the same price. They did sell it at the same price when wheat was more than \$2 a bushel. This is what was done during the War except at that time they told the licensed buyers that if they paid more than so much the license would be revoked. At the present time it would be a minimum price and the licensed buyer would be told that the license will be revoked if you pay less.
By this system French farmers have received \$1.71 for their 1930 crop of wheat and German farmers \$1.50 a bushel for their 1930 crop; and when I say \$1.71 and \$1.50 I mean in our money.
Such a plan would not cost \$500,000,000; it would not cost \$5,000,000, and at the same time has in it the best method of controlling production because the farmer has on his hands the surplus. He is carrying the surplus, and realizes just how much there is of it.

MEETING THE BUYERS

In order to serve the members of the various co-operative associations to the best advantage it is necessary for Farmers National Grain Corporation to have adequate elevator facilities at strategic points; also distribution offices so situated as to be able to keep in closest possible contact with buyers of grain. For example, an office is maintained at Buffalo, through which contact is made with consumers of grain in the east. The Buffalo office is one of the main distributing points for the Indianapolis office. This enables the manager at Indianapolis to keep before the co-operative offices in the territory prices that reflect the highest values and widest distribution throughout the east. An office also is maintained at Nashville, Tenn., contacting buyers throughout the south-east. Buffalo and Nashville offices do not bid directly to the co-operatives, but, instead, act as sales agencies for our larger offices such as St. Louis, Indianapolis and Chicago. Thus the farmer finds that by having his own representatives in the consuming territories, who will submit prices to every buyer and maintain a close personal contact with the consumers of grain, his organization performs a very valuable service in disposing of his products. Today Farmers National Grain Corporation is operating under lease or ownership in excess of 255,000,000 bushels of elevator capacity.

KEEP IN MIND

That the foundation of the national co-operative marketing system is laid in the country by the producer, who joins his local or state co-operative association, which in turn identifies itself with the national organization. Thus the building is from the farmer up and not from the top down.
That the plan of organization of Farmers National Grain Corporation was developed by the co-operatives themselves, without dictation from the Federal Farm Board, and that the co-operatives, and not the government, own all the stock of the corporation.
That the Farm Board's interest in the national co-operatives lies in seeing that they are set up on sound financial bases and that they are competently managed.
That the primary function of Farmers National Grain Corporation is to merchandise the products of its own associations in a manner that will bring the producer the highest possible price for his commodity.
That there is no other agency in the market whose primary interest is to see that the farmer receives a price that fully reflects what his product is worth to the consumer.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 27—Grain trading on United States exchanges is suffering from "too much government interference," Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago trader, said today on his arrival here to officially take over a membership recently purchased on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. "Winnipeg has the only free market on the North American continent."

On that date Winnipeg May wheat closed at 57½ cents, and Chicago at 81½ cents; Winnipeg July, 58½ cents, and Chicago July, 66½ cents.

FARMERS' COOPS. MUST BE DEVELOPED BY THE FARMER

(continued from page 1)
their local communities. During the second period, they capitalized the knowledge they had obtained by greatly expanding and strengthening their local organizations, and made the first experiments necessary to develop large-scale marketing associations. During the third period, large-scale marketing associations and terminal market sales agencies expanded and strengthened the services which they were able to render to the producer. The growth of these large-scale associations is still going on.
A few figures will serve to illustrate this development. In 1925, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minn., handled products valued at approximately \$39,000,000. In 1929, the business of this organization exceeded \$52,500,000. The National Cheese Producers Federation, Plymouth, Wis., increased its volume of business from \$6,654,113 in 1925 to \$11,886,102 in 1930. The business of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, New York, N. Y., has grown from \$65,600,000 in 1925 to more than \$89,000,000 in 1929. The California Fruit Growers Exchange handled citrus fruit with a shipping-point value of \$70,700,000 in 1925, and fruit with a value of \$104,900,000 in the 1929-30 shipping season. Time does not permit discussion of the services which these organizations have rendered to their members. It is obvious, however, that their business would not have grown as it has during the last five years if they had not been able to render substantial services.
I have given this historical account of the development of cooperative marketing to illustrate one point; namely, that farmers' cooperative associations must be developed by the farmers. They must learn to cooperate by cooperating. Neither the Federal Farm Board nor any other agency, can present them with a ready-made system of marketing.
But, farmers are often handicapped in developing their cooperative associations, both by lack of knowledge and by lack of funds. This is where the Federal Farm Board comes into the picture. The Board was set up under the Agricultural Marketing Act to assist farmers' cooperative associations, first, by offering the advice

and guidance of its cooperative marketing specialists and, second, by lending to cooperative associations on favorable terms money which they need to establish their business. This is the fundamental service which the Board is able to perform. The Board can not, and should not, set up and operate cooperative organizations. That is the farmers' job. These associations are the farmers' own organizations through which they market their own products. They must be set up by farmers and the farmers must be come responsible for their successful operation. The Board can help greatly. It can lend money; it can advise and guide. This teamwork between the farmers and the Board should result in the development of strong, substantial cooperatives which will render real service to their members and which should become the prime factor in the stabilization of agricultural conditions.
This is my last radio address as Secretary of the Federal Farm Board. My association with the Board since its establishment on July 15, 1929, has convinced me that the outstanding benefit to agriculture which can come from the work of the Board is the development of a permanent and successful cooperative marketing system. I have chosen this topic for my last message because I believe that nothing is more fundamental to the welfare of the farmers than that they should work together to create and operate their marketing associations, and that they should use the resources of the Federal Farm Board to assist them in this work.

A WORLD GRAIN WAR

(continued from page 1)
prices. The March future in Liverpool has been around 63 cents, while spot prices for Australian wheat in Liverpool have been 80 cents and for Canadian, 89 cents. The July future in Chicago closed yesterday at 64½ cents.
It has been reported that the farm board has been offering its export wheat through private exporters. If that is true, the board appears to be following the practice of the Canadian pool, which also suffered from piled up stocks and which retained Mr. MacFarland, a former private grain merchant, to merchandise its wheat for it.

Canada Has Been Selling

As a matter of fact, Canada has been selling wheat right along in the world markets, while the farm board has been piling up its stocks. Canadian exports to date this year are reported 144 million bushels, 60 million bushels more than last year. Russia also sold some 70 million bushels on European markets where it didn't sell any last year. United States exports in the same period have been 16 million bushels less than the year before.
The Russians appear to have been the real factor in depressing wheat prices to where they have been at the lowest point at Liverpool since 1923. According to English reports the Russians would take a load of wheat to a European port and offer it at 10 cents a bushel under any other best bid.

Russia Has Big Advantage

This naturally weakened wheat prices just so long as Russia was selling. Although most European nations have anti-dumping regulations, which forbid another nation to sell a product within their borders less than the cost of production at the point of origin, the fact Russia, with its enforced labor, has insignificant production costs probably permitted the Soviet to circumvent the anti-dumping laws.
The European fear that the American farm board was starting to unload its stocks was a reaction which has been predicted by observers of the American policy of buying and storing wheat.

For a World Agreement

The latest move by the farm board caused a belief in the minds of the delegates at the Paris wheat conference that the European grain crisis could not be solved without the collaboration of the great wheat producing countries overseas. Francois Fortet, as president of the conference, suggested a world grain agreement. The delegates to the Paris conference who accepted the reported decision of the farm board as a fact stressed that a world grain accord was imperative now. Unless such an understanding can be reached, experts believe, the European agricultural situation, especially in Rumania, Poland, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary, would go from bad to worse, with Russia and the United States dumping huge quantities of wheat, further depressing prices and demoralizing markets.—K. C. Star.


FARMERS MUST BE LIKE HENRY FORD

(continued from page 1)
trol of the Congress or regardless of the change in personnel of the farm board the setup is here to stay and function for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the country.
Farmers As Propagandists
"Now, you must get to work and propagandize. You know we were ourselves propagandized into growing more wheat during the World War. Well, what's to hinder working the propaganda deal the other way round this time? Adopt a slogan something like this: 'Plant less, work less and get more money.' That is just what the manufacturing industries are doing, led again by Ford with a 5-day week and a 6-hour day. Industry knows that to offset mass production it must work less hours. Get busy on your business man friends, your editors and all sources of molding public opinion and demand a cut in acres. Either you must do this and manage to get results through decreased wheat acreage or quit raising wheat."
In opening his address, Mr. Ricker said he believed the national leaders in politics, without special regard to party affiliation, had come to realize that to bring about the ruin of six million farmers would prevent any possible return of prosperity. He was introduced by R. D. Joy, chairman of the committee on the good of the order of the country organization. Preceding Mr. Ricker A. M. Kinney spoke on efforts of the state organization to obtain favorable legislation for the farming interests at the present session of the state legislature.—Hays Daily News.

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