



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1930

NUMBER 38

EIGHTEEN YEARS OF UNSELFISH SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE

ALVA B. STRYKER BELIEVES IN COOPERATION

The above is a likeness of Alva B. Stryker, of Blue Rapids, Kansas. Mr. Stryker is secretary of the Board of Directors for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City. Mr. Stryker is one of the outstanding farmers in Kansas, and was selected as one of the ten Master Farmers of Kansas for 1929 by the Capper Publications of Topeka, Kansas. This is an honor that comes to only ten men in the state each year, and is based on merit alone. The thousands of stockholders of this firm are fortunate, indeed, to have such a progressive farmer and stockman on the board.

Mr. Stryker is farming about 450 acres of land near Blue Rapids. He is ably assisted by his three sons, Russell, Teddie and Floyd. Teddie



and Floyd are feeding some choice Hereford calves which they expect to show at the Vocational Agricultural Show here in the American Royal Building next fall. Mr. Stryker is milking twenty pure bred Jersey cows, and makes a specialty of raising Hampshire hogs.

The two daughters are Frances, who is in high school, and Eleanor, who will toddle off to school for the first time next fall. Mr. Stryker is a most successful poultry producer, and has a fine flock of White Leghorns.

All this goes to show that Mr. Stryker not only believes in cooperation, but practices it on his own farm.—Cooperator.

REQUIREMENTS TO BREAK CORNHUSKING RECORD

Topeka Kan., Apr.—The cornhusker who beats the standing national cornhusking record at the seventh annual national husking contest to be held near Manhattan in Kansas this fall must have to his credit more than 35.8 bushels of corn gathered in 80 minutes. This must be the net amount of corn after deductions are made for not husking clean.

Elmer Williams of Illinois won the 1925 National Contest. At the second annual national cornhusking contest held in Illinois in 1925 he established the standing 35.8 bushel record. The state cornhusking contests held each fall in Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas and the national contest held in November are the biggest agricultural athletic events ever staged. These events are sponsored by the leading state farm papers published in the states participating. Kansas Farmer is arranging for this year's contest.

NURSERY RHYME

Sing a song of profits
Pockets full of dough;
Four and twenty gamblers
Standing in a row;
Reaching sticky fingers
Into farmers' grain,
Any talk of changes
Gives the gamblers pain.

Farmers are too busy
Raising corn and wheat,
To bother with the markets
Where they're always beat;
When the year is ended
They begin again,
To plan another harvest
For the poor grain men.

Banks with frozen assets
Failing every day;
Wracks of rural business
Strewn along the way;
Even politicians
Know there's something wrong,
Better times are coming
And it won't be long.

Gamblers gay and happy,
Farmers feeling sore;
Present market system
Rotten to the core;
Farm Board's getting busy
Changes on the way,
For our Uncle Samuel's
In the game to stay.

—A. M. KINNEY.

FARMERS UNION BROADCASTS OVER WIBW

Through the courtesy of Senator Arthur Capper and the radio broadcasting station WIBW, the Farmers Union will be broadcasting every Friday night from 8 to 8:30 for the next few months.

We are arranging a schedule that will include all of our statewide activities and at each broadcasting period a representative from one of the groups will be on the air bringing facts and figures with reference to our program and the co-operative movement.

In addition to a speaker who will occupy ten or fifteen minutes time, privilege is granted for other entertainment. We are inclined to believe there are in our organization in the various localities, individuals or groups who can supply the entertainment for this period with songs, readings and music. Do you have solo, duet or quartet groups, or even larger groups for singing?

If you have such talent in your local, write us about what you have, and it will be used at some time during the year. Let's make this one of our big features.

PRESIDENT C. A. WARD SPEAKS OVER WIBW FRIDAY NIGHT

Another of the series of big farm service programs by the organized groups of the state will be inaugurated over WIBW this week when the Farmers Union broadcasts the first of a series of weekly programs at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

C. A. Ward, who succeeded National President Clarence Huff as head of the Farmers Union in Kansas will be the speaker and inaugurate this series of programs which will be at the same time 8 to 8:30 p. m. Friday of each week. The practical experience of the Farmers Union in Kansas and the various subsidiaries, marketing organizations, and their successful co-operative marketing of farm products will be related by these Farmers Union speakers on their programs.—Topeka Capital, April 27.

LATZKE ANGUS YEARLINGS TOP CATTLE MARKET HERE

Steers and Heifers Weighing 738 Lbs. Bring \$14.25 Here April 8

LIKE FARMERS UNION SERVICE JUNCTION CITY MEN HAVE BUILT UP ENVIABLE REPUTATION AMONG CATTLE MEN

One of the prettiest bunches of mixed yearlings seen at the Kansas City stock yard for several weeks was sold in the Farmers Union pens Tuesday, April 8, for E. A. Latzke and Son, Junction City, Kansas. These steers and heifers, numbering twenty-five head, averaged 738 pounds to the head, and brought the extreme top of \$14.25 per cwt. Johnnie Hamon, Farmers Union butcher salesman, sold the yearlings to Swift and Co. They were Black Angus cattle.

On the same day Latzke and Son had a Black Angus bull on the market, sold by the Farmers Union, which weighed 1,830 pounds and brought \$7.75 per cwt.

The Black Angus yearling steers and heifers mentioned above averaged around eleven months of age, and had been carefully fed and cared for by the owners, who are in the habit of topping the market whenever they ship. The yearlings had been creep fed, and were born and raised on the Latzke farm.

The name Latzke is a familiar one among cattle men all over this section of the country. For about twelve years E. A. Latzke and Son of Junction City have been feeding cattle and making them good enough to top the market or to make new tops. Packers have come to realize this fact and as a result, cattle from the Latzke ranch are always in demand.

Mr. Latzke and his son are firm believers in cooperative marketing, and express themselves as highly pleased with Farmers Union service here.—Cooperator.

THE RURAL PEOPLE ARE FOR PROHIBITION

The farmers of America are dry—and they live as they vote! So long as the liquor question has perplexed the nation, so long the vast majority of the rural people have voted for temperance and for sober, decent living—quite in contrast to a very different course of voting and habits of life in the great congested centers. The steadily pressing influence of rural localities forced the liquor traffic of the nation into narrower and narrower limits and finally outlawed it altogether.

One of the big group forces for temperance today, made up almost wholly of farmers and their families, is the Grange, strongly organized in 33 states and with a paid membership of 800,000. In answer to the cry of the wets that prohibition is injuring the farmer by destroying his market for grains, the Master of the National Grange, Louis J. Taber, declared before the Congressional hearing:

All the facts in agricultural statistics refute the claim that the prohibition has injured agriculture, with plenty of evidence that prohibition has been of outstanding value, from the economic standpoint, to the tillers of the soil. The opinion of thoughtful farmers everywhere demands the retention of the Eighteenth

(Continued on page four)

Kansas Has Furnished Three of the Greatest Farm Leaders in the United States—John Tromble, C. E. Brasted and C. E. Huff—The Devotion to the Cause of Agriculture Shortened the Lives of Mr. Tromble and Mr. Brasted; but the Work for Which They Sacrificed Themselves, Is Being Ably Carried on By One Whom They Loved and Believed in, Mr. C. E. Huff

Eighteen years of unselfish service to the cause of agricultural co-operation and better farming conditions gained its reward recently when Clarence E. Huff, of Salina, Kansas, was elected to the presidency of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, super grain co-operative. The reward becomes more significant when it is realized that Mr. Huff was chosen, not by a group representing the single farm organization with which he has long been actively identified, but by representatives of more than a score of organizations many of which in the past could have been listed as rivals, although friendly rivals.

Born in a dugout on a homestead in western Kansas in 1882, Mr. Huff early found work to do in the upbuilding of his community in both material and spiritual ways. Always, until very recently, actively engaged in farming, he long ago recognized the need of improving agricultural conditions. But he did not neglect the opportunities that were at hand better to fit himself for life's struggle, and after preliminary education in grade and high schools, attended the Kansas Christian college, followed by twenty years service as the "village parson." For forty-four years he lived in the same community and his neighbors will say that the community profited by his presence and his activities.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Huff interested himself, as a member of the Kansas branch of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, in co-operative marketing. Since 1914 he has devoted his entire time to the co-operative marketing movement. Step by step he advanced, through all local offices of the Farmers' Union, to membership of the district executive board, to the Kansas State presidency, on to the national vice-presidency and then to national leadership.

As national president of the Farmers' Union Mr. Huff took part in the preliminary conferences that led to the establishment of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and when that organization got under way he was elected to the vice-presidency, serving also as a member of the board of managers of the corporation during its preliminary period.

Farmers everywhere are familiar with the long fight of farm organizations before the Congress for "farm relief." Most of them also are familiar with Mr. Huff's part in that struggle, a struggle which ended temporarily, at least, with the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Throughout he was found supporting, and having the support of other farming leadership, varying, perhaps, in methods and opinions, but all striving toward the same end—justice and equality for agriculture.

It was Mr. Huff who proposed the amendment to the marketing act that provided for stabilization operations independently of the marketing or merchandising operations of any of the central commodity organizations. Under this plan stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation lose nothing as the result of stabilization operations conducted by the Federal Farm Board though The Grain Stabilization Corporation. By the same token, of course, any profits that accrue revert to the federal revolving fund.

Mr. Huff is the father of four fine children. Very naturally his interest in the welfare of youth has taken definite form. Under his direction the Farmers' Union in Kansas is giving careful attention to boys' and girls' work. This includes the Rural Scout program and Mr. Huff is a member of the Committee on Rural Scouting which is giving such splendid service to the boyhood of America through the Boy Scouts of America organization.

A prophet may or may not be without honor in his own community, but in Mr. Huff's case let the editor of a home-town paper speak his mind:

"Mr. Huff has done a valuable work for the farmer. And as long as he is prominently connected with the new agencies set up in the interests of farm relief, the farmer can feel that those organizations are in friendly hands."

"As the 1930 crop season approaches there is every indication that the Farmers National Grain Corporation will handle a volume of grain greatly in excess of that ever previously handled by any single grain agency," said Mr. Huff. "This is a message of vast import to the American grain producer. It means not only the centralization of great quantities of grain under the marketing control of a single agency, but actual control of that agency by grain producers."

"Recently the stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation held their first annual meeting. Six months ago there could have been no such meeting, for these stockholders were wholly isolated and often competing and unfriendly units. At this meeting it was disclosed that twenty-one large-scale co-operative grain marketing organizations, serving producers all the way from Maryland, on the east coast, to the states of the Pacific Northwest, and from the Canadian border to the line of the gulf of Mexico, had aligned themselves with this great co-operative central agency. Since that meeting the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth grain co-operatives have become stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation while the applications of several others, noteworthy in their promise of large grain volume, are under consideration, with early and favorable action assured."

"Details of carrying on the functions of all the corporation's departments are rapidly taking definite shape. Loan policies have been developed. The elevator and warehouse program is on its way, and even at this early date in the development of that program, it is apparent that the corporation will have no difficulty in obtaining desirable operating facilities. From all parts of the country come reports of tremendous growth of co-operatives allied with the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The co-operative spirit is abroad everywhere. The whole co-operative grain army is on its toes."

NEW STATIONS ARE OPENED IN WAKEENEY TERRITORY

Organization work in connection with the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Assn., in the Wakeenee territory, is most satisfactory, according to word received from A. W. Seaman who is at Wakeenee this week. New Farmers Union members are coming in daily and new stations are being established.

Three new stations are being opened this week. They are at Hill City, Moreland and Penokee. The Hill City station opened Wednesday, and is managed by S. T. Furlong. Approximately 50 producers have signed up to deliver to this station. A new Farmers Union local has been formed at this point with 40 new members. Mr. Garrett is president and Mr. Fred Cassel is secretary.

The Moreland station opens Thursday of this week, with Mr. Joe McClure as manager. This station also has 50 producers signed up to deliver to it. Twenty-five new members have joined the Farmers Union at Moreland. A Farmers Union elevator is located at this point.

At Penokee the station opens Saturday and Mrs. Henderson is manager. Forty producers have signed up to deliver to this station. A Farmers Union

Heads Grain Farmers



C. E. Huff of Salina, Kansas, just elected president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, national co-operative marketing agency.

ion elevator is also located at this point.

Organization work is well under way at the following points: Grainfield, Tasco, Grinnell, Palco and Timken. Completion of organization work at these places will be followed by establishment of new stations.—Cooperator.

INSECT CONTROL

E. G. Kelly

How is your wheat for Hessian fly? It is time to look for fly larvae and hatched on the plants near the ground. Plants which do not have a central growing tip may be infested with the fly. The fly is very tiny and will lay eggs on the plants. The larval stage is the only stage that feeds on the plant. If wheat is badly infested at this time, preparation should be made to practice control this summer. The first step in the control of the pest is to determine whether it is in the wheat. The next step is to plow the stubble and cover it well. Get the volunteer wheat and cultivated-out and plant the wheat at the right time. Recent surveys indicate that one can find Hessian fly in most any wheat field.

LYON COUNTY SHOULD WAKE UP

Allen, Kansas April 23, 1930.

Mr. A. M. Kinney,
Dear Sir and Brother:
Your inquiry regarding checks at hand and noted.

Our County union gets together occasionally informally and after going over situation have decided time is not ripe for revival though things are coming our way. Most of our local still retain a small group of the faithful who will not give up the ship.

We have spent little money, waiting for chance to make it most effective. I have held checks not knowing when and how we might need them and thinking if they were not cashed, the State Union could use the funds until we needed them.

However, when our Kansas City bank closed I sent Brother Brasted all checks drawn on it, that we might lighten the state's loss as much as possible.

I am returning a Lunch of checks I held, retaining No. 2715 for \$2.80 issued July 2, 1928 to pay a small bill now due. Find enclosed six endorsed checks totaling \$14.00—thought I had

(Continued on page four)

GOTHENBURG AGAIN FIRST WITH ELEVEN CAR LOADS

Although March Is Always Light Month, Nebraska Association Keeps Them Coming

Although March was a very light month in point of live stock receipts on the Kansas City stock yard, the shipping associations kept right on bringing them in to the Farmers Union. Of course the usual light receipts for the month of March were reflected in decreased receipts from the shipping associations, but shipments from these associations were not as light as might have been expected.

The Gothenburg Shipping Association, of Gothenburg, Nebraska, with Paul Poggendorf as manager, was particularly active during March, and topped the list with eleven loads. This association has been giving a good account of itself for a long time, and is one of the leaders for the year.

Five associations were here with five loads each. A new name on the honor roll appears in this group: five, and it is that of the Cozad Shipping Association, of Cozad, Nebraska. Others who had five loads in during March were Downs-Cawker Shipping Association, Downs, Kansas; Herman Ramaker, manager; Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Association, Frankfort, Kansas; Glen Leopold, manager; Loreda Shipping Association, Don E. Page, Laredo, Mo., and Lyndon Shipping Association, Lyndon, Kansas; Wm. Lyons, manager.

Eight different associations registered with four loads each during March, or one each week. They were: Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Blue Rapids, Kansas; D. O. Wannamaker, manager; Cedarvale Co-op. Co., Cedarvale, Kansas; C. B. Cable, manager; Dunlap Co-op. Assn., Dunlap, Mo.; R. G. Mallett, manager; Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Greenleaf, Kansas; Dan McGrath, manager; Farmers Union Co-op. Association, Holbrook, Nebraska; C. L. Frack, manager; Farmers Shipping Association, Lowry City, Mo.; L. C. Cleveland, manager; Randolph Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Randolph, Kansas; Emil Samuelson, manager, and Farmers Co-op. Supply Co., Chas. Seitz, manager, Wakefield, Kansas.

Quite a large number of associations had three or less loads in to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. during the month of March, but did not quite place on the honor roll.—Cooperator.

PARAGRAPHS

By W. P. Lambertson

We are giving up our apartment with a couple of hundred other families in our block because they are going to begin at once to clean the whole business out and erect a Supreme Court building in the middle of it. Appropriations for the grounds and building is nine million.

A big old house just back of us which goes out was built about 1810. This was used as the seat of government a while following the burning of the Capitol by the British in September, 1814. President Monroe took his first office there. It was used as a Federal Prison during the Civil War.

Friday afternoon, in the first beautiful sunlight of the week, the D. A. R. delegates from all the states gathered at Soldiers Unknown's graves in Arlington, a most inspiring place, people, and program.

The visitors at Mt. Vernon the last twelve months have averaged 1400 a day. Each time I stand in front of that home on that high point and look up and down the Potomac, I am more and more impressed with the grandeur. The Kansas school children in 1889 rebuilt one of the buildings adjoining the flower garden. A tablet on one end commemorates a number of you will remember contributing your pennies.

There are some fine liberties about this capital city. There is not in the city a sign saying "Please keep off the grass." You can turn around in the middle of any block in the city if you can make a "U" complete without backing. You can park your car all night on any street or avenue if you leave the tail-light burning or hang a lantern on the rear. Someone took my dollar lantern the other night. All winter long the streets of Washington were one great garage.

The reason I don't mention very much the things that happen inside the halls of Congress is because there are special men here reporting every day for the Topeka Capital, Kansas City Star, the Journal-Post, and the News-Gazette. How different your contact is with the news than when I was a boy in the 80's. We read only, and with some luxury, the weekly Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Fifth to the Eighth grades of Washington are now having spelling bees preliminary to the National meet. We heard one of the eleven divisions of the city with ninety-six spellers on the stage perform Thursday night. After two hours of elimination a red-headed girl and a freckle-faced boy were still there. Our eleven-year-old girl represented her high grade and went down about the middle.

Character is formed, not by laws, commands and decrees, but by quiet influences, unconscious suggestions, and personal guidance.—Budson.

WITHAM ELECTED HEAD WAREHOUSE CORPORATION

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, has been recognized as one of the leading cooperative grain men in the central west, as is shown by his recent election as president of the newly established Kansas-Colo. Grain Warehouse Corporation. This organization succeeds the regional marketing association, which failed to function. Mr. Witham points out that the new organization will not seek to build new elevators or storage facilities but to lease suitable facilities already existing, for the present at least. Facilities will be arranged for at sub-terminal points, such as Hutchinson, Wichita and Salina, Kansas, and not at terminal points such as Kansas City. The new organization is incorporated



ed under the laws of Maryland with a capitalization of a million dollars. One-fourth million dollars will be issued as common stock and the balance as preferred. Par value is \$100 per share. Preferred stock will be offered to the general public.—Cooperator.

NEW CREAMERY PLANT IS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Carpenters, Steel Workers, Masons, All Busy on Cooperative Plant, New Material Arriving

24 CARS OF MATERIAL USED

The new Farmers Union creamery and produce plant, now being erected at Wakeenee, is the scene of much activity, according to Mr. A. W. Seaman, manager of the plant at Wakeenee, Kansas City, who is spending several days this week at Wakeenee. Mr. E. F. Schiefelbusch, president of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, is with Mr. Seaman.

The foundation walls under the Creamery unit of the structure are virtually complete, and excavation of the basement under the produce unit is nearing completion at this time. Shipments of building material are arriving daily, and several cars of tile are now on the ground. A car load of steel just arrived and will soon be put in place. The tile walls of the creamery unit are now going up. About twenty-four car loads of material will be used in the structure, according to estimates.

Building activities are going forward smoothly and swiftly under the direction of the building committee. Mr. T. M. Thurman, chairman of this committee, is in constant touch with the work.

It will be one of the most modern plants of its kind, and will be a boon to dairy and poultry producers in that section of the state. The building will measure 180 feet long and 60 feet wide. The front part will be two stories high. The plant will be ready for operation about the first of July. More particulars of construction will be related in these columns at a later date.

LETTER FROM FRANK ROTH

Tekamah, Nebr. April 18, 1930

Mr. A. M. Kinney
Editor Kansas Union Farmer.

My Dear Sir:

Your issue of the 17th just read. To say that I was delighted to read of the more than 4000 cooperative elevators are pooling their wheat with the National Grain Corporation.

May the good work speed on and on until all farmers will be able to see the great necessity of this momentous movement by the farmers of this country.

Certain interests are doing everything by brain and money to head off this movement but their efforts are too late. They have had years of opportunity to treat the farmer with a fairer consideration but no, they seemed to believe they had a God given right to take all the toll they wished from the single handed farmer.

Fair minded men and women of all classes, please stand solidly by the National Grain Corporation.

Very truly yours,
FRANK ROTH.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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A. M. Kinney Editor and Manager

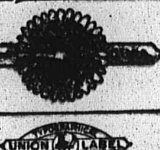
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1930



WARNING THE FARM BOARD

In a report dealing with the general industrial situation as it exists this spring, the National Industrial Conference Board has a statement that farm product prices are still rather weak, but "there may be sufficient time yet for a recovery in prices before the next harvest, provided there is not too much disturbance caused by plans similar to the futile attempts to control the prices of rubber and coffee."

This is a rather unnecessary slap at the Farm Board. It must be remembered that the so-called futile attempts to control the prices of rubber and coffee were quite successful for a period of four or five years. In fact, that was the trouble. The attempts were too successful, and prices were stabilized for a considerable period at levels fully twice the cost of production, with the result that high cost products finally swamped the market.

No one in the United States, least of all the Farm Board, is proposing to stabilize wheat prices at \$2.50 a bushel. If the effort were seriously made the advance in wheat prices between now and harvest would be very sudden and quite confounding to the prognosticators of the National Industrial Conference Board. We agree with the board, however, that it is foolish for any industry to attempt to set prices at a level which is far beyond the cost of production. The Farm Board is fully aware of this, and is not going to make any kindergarten mistake of this sort. In no case has the Farm Board tried to stabilize prices of any agricultural commodity at a point higher than the production cost of the majority of the producers in that commodity. —Wallace's Farmer.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON

The Rivers and Harbors bill passed yesterday. In order to vote for \$15,000,000 for improvements on the Missouri River north of Kansas City, I had to swallow about 100,000,000 that looked shady to me. New York State hung the old Erie Canal on us with millions of indebtedness, and we are obligated to deepen the canal. A member from North Carolina said, "Stay with us, boys, and some day you will get yours." One evidence of the lowering of moral standards since the War, is that pork barrels are now advocated openly on the floor. It is like women's smoking in public—it is different from what it used to be.

In an attempt this week to liberalize the Veterans compensation, every proposed amendment to the bill was carried. The sky was the limit. If it should become a law, \$400,000,000 per year would be required. There is no thought in the world that the President would sign it if the Senate passes it. For instance, a soldier who punished himself in December of '29 could draw \$250 a month for it, while the veterans of the Civil War, who have the actual scars of battle, never got more than \$90, sixty-five years later. I voted with Royal Johnson, Chairman of the Veterans' Committee, against the final passage of the bill. Pardon me if I say it, but most Congressmen are willing to pass the buck to the President. Every Democrat but two voted for the bill.

There have been three Maces in the House—one at the beginning which was burned in the fire of 1814, a wooden one which later disappeared, and the present one which was obtained in 1841. It is a bound bundle of sticks, on one end the globe, and on the other the Eagle. One red-headed World War Veteran devotes his entire attention to the mace. When we go from the House to the Committee of the Whole, he takes it from the main pedestal. When we go back to the House, or when the Speaker receives a message from the President or the Senate, it has to be replaced. It comes down from Rome and from England. It has a peculiar value—when any member becomes wholly unruly, the mace is then touched to his shoulder. If this doesn't bring him to his senses, then he is considered clear gone.

When a member of Congress dies, the flags on the House and Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol are at half-mast until he is buried. I was rather impressed last week with this tribute to a new member from Texas.

Correction: I meant Sheridan, not Sherman, last week. . . . It is not an Indian on the dome; it is Armed Liberty. . . . There are five in the Senate Tariff Conference, not four as I said. . . . I will try not to make any more mistakes.—W. P. LAMBERTSON.

We regret very much to announce that Mrs. Loretta Ritters, Assistant State Secretary for many years, has resigned to take a position with the Illinois Farmers Union. Mrs. Ritters has been a loyal, efficient worker for the Kansas Farmers Union and she will be missed not only by the folks in the office, but by the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union. We wish her every success in her new undertaking. Mrs. Mary Riley has been employed to fill the position made vacant.

MARCH BANNER MONTH FOR JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Manager Witham Writes Interesting Letter Relative to Business Outlook

SPEAKER IS AVAILABLE

Anyone Wanting Speaker for Local or County Meets, Write Mr. Witham

April 15, 1930.

The month of March was a banner month for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in so far as net profits are concerned. It does seem to me that the Farmers Union in general has a bright outlook for the future, and farmers ought to be proud of being a member of such an organization that has done the good it has done for agriculture.

The Farmers Union now has three of the best marketing organizations in Kansas, and as good as any in the United States in the Creamery, the Livestock and the Grain. The Creamery and Livestock associations have been successful organizations from the very beginning. The Jobbing Association is certainly coming into its own in the past three or four years. These three organizations occupy a place in the Marketing World that is second to none and you should be

proud to be a stockholder in any one of these organizations.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been recognized in every way by the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The elevators in the country are signing our Federation Contract as fast as we can get to them. We are going to have a man in the State next week, Mr. Robert P. Carson of Denver, Colorado, who is going to do some organization work for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. This man will be available for meetings and is a very able man in cooperative work. If you desire him as a speaker at your meetings write this office and we will arrange a date.

This is the dull time of the year for the grain business, but our feed department is growing by leaps and bounds. If you are not handling our Gold Medal line of feeds, we wish you would give us a trial shipment. I am sure we can convince you on both quality and service. We stand back of every pound of merchandise that we advise our members to buy.

In conclusion, let's get behind our own organization and the Federal Farm Board and put this Marketing Act across to the benefit of the farmer.

H. E. WITHAM,
Secretary.

National Grain Corporation News

The application of the Illinois Grain Corporation for stock of the Farmers National Grain Corporation has been approved, according to announcement today by C. E. Huff, president of the national cooperative. The Illinois Grain Corporation is the twenty-fourth grain cooperative to become a stockholder in the national organization.

Acceptance of the application of the Illinois Grain Corporation gives Illinois grain producers four channels through which to send their commodity to market cooperatively. These include the National Farmers Elevator Grain Company Co-operative, having large membership both in Illinois and Iowa; the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, of Kankakee, Ill., another growing elevator group; the Central States Grain Association, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., a pooling organization with substantial membership in the soft wheat area in the southern part of Illinois; and the new Illinois corporation.

The officers of the Illinois Grain Corporation are G. C. Johnson, Bloomington, Ill., president; J. C. Saylor, Cissna Park, vice-president; Harrison Fahrnkopf, Chicago, secretary and general manager, and Robert A. Cowles, treasurer.

Appointment of George S. Milnor, president of The Grain Stabilization Corporation, to be general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, was announced today by C. E. Huff, president of the latter corporation. Mr. Milnor's appointment is effective at once. He will continue to do business as president of The Grain Stabilization Corporation.

Joshua M. Chilton, formerly manager of the Checkerboard Elevator Company, of St. Louis, was named assistant to the general manager. He has been assistant to Mr. Milnor in the stabilization corporation. Mr. Milnor, formerly president of the Sparks Milling Company, of Alton, Ill., was appointed vice-president and general manager of The Grain Stabilization Corporation March 8, being elected president at a recent meeting of the directors. He had been connected with the Sparks company for about thirty years, and previously to his election as president of the company about a year ago had served as vice-president and general manager.

Of wide experience in the milling and banking business, Mr. Milnor has occupied a number of important posts in milling and grain organizations. He formerly was a director of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis and is at present a director of the Millers National Federation and vice-president of the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois.

Mr. Chilton has been connected with the grain business over a period of more than twenty years, in St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver. He served in Washington as federal grain supervisor and later was in charge of the office of federal grain supervisor in Kansas City. Something more than two years ago he organized the grain merchandising department of the Checkerboard Elevator Company, a subsidiary of the Ralston-Purina Company, feed manufacturers.

Mr. Milnor also announced the continuance of R. T. Paradis, of Minneapolis, as a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation on the Minneapolis market. Mr. Paradis formerly was sales manager of the Minneapolis Wheat Growers Cooperative Marketing Association. Representatives of the grain corporation in all important markets are to be appointed shortly.

"The Farmers National Grain Corporation feels itself extremely fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Milnor as general manager," said Mr. Huff. "He will have complete supervision over the grain marketing and grain facilities departments. His past successful record and the capacity and skill he has shown in handling the affairs of The Grain Stabilization Corporation during the last few weeks were the principal factors which induced the Farmers National Grain Corporation to seek his services. He will continue to direct the affairs of The Grain Stabilization Corporation and his salary will be divided between the two corporations."

"Mr. Milnor assumes the duties of his new office at once and with the officers of the corporation will put under way immediately a vigorous program of development. It seems entirely certain that the corporation will be fully prepared to care for the 1930 crop in marketing machinery, physical facilities and financial arrangements."

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ERIE FARMERS UNION

Erie Farmers Union local will meet at Beacon Hill school house May 6 at 7:30 p. m. The following program will be given:

Roll call—answer the question in the Farmers Union paper March 27; To organize Foreign trade by eastern states; Mrs. Zimars; Foreign trade by Southern states; Mrs. Kinne; Foreign trade by Middle states; Mr. Crall; Foreign trade by Western states; Mrs. Walter Schumisch. The time and place to leave the work and requirements of the Federal Farm Board is at the Farmers Union meetings.

THE FOURTH AT ELM DALE

At the call of chairman Wells, the committee recently chosen by the Chase County Farmers Union, to arrange for the Fourth of July celebration at Elmdale, met at the home of the speaker and started the ball rolling.

After making T. R. Wells permanent chairman of the committee and Willard Greene chief clerk, there was a lengthy discussion of the nature and extent of the program to be prepared and the work to be done. Mr. Wells appointed the following members as children of sub-committees:

Jesse Starkey, Grounds; Fritz Pracht, Program; W. N. Oles, Concessions; Willard Greene, Publicity; C. J. Harder, Police.

These men, with Wayne Childs, constitute the general committee. Several of them are veterans of the 1924 Farmers Union celebration at Elmdale, and they fully expect to make the 1930 affair both bigger and better. Six years ago the speaker was A. C. Davis, national secretary of the Farmers Union, and again the national secretary has been scheduled, but this time it will be Jimmy O'Shea, the Wild Irishman who made thousands of friends in Kansas last winter.

While the celebration is to be sponsored by the Union, it is intended for all of Chase County, and it is even expected that the speaker of the day, and other attractions will draw many people from outside the county. Individuals and organizations outside the Union will be given the opportunity to make it an occasion for every body.

The Insurance Corner

Below is a comparative statement for the first three months of 1930 as compared with the first three months of each year for the past five years of each principal item of our income and the two largest items of our expenses.

From this, you will see that our cash premiums as well as the total of both the cash and note premiums are larger by over four thousand dollars than any other first quarter during the five year period. If we can keep this up, this premium would increase by twelve thousand dollars over the best year in these five years. Let us all boost together and make this, your own organization, the largest Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Kansas. At the present time we stand second in the state in volume of risk on our books. The company standing at the head is forty-two years old. As our present rate of growth, we should attain first place in the next year, which would be a real compliment for an organization only twenty five years old.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
First 3 Months	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cash premium	\$28530.16	\$27084.28	\$25627.03	\$25582.20	\$33887.22
Note premium	14166.48	10265.38	11786.96	10390.03	13125.69
Total Premium	\$42696.64	\$37349.66	\$37413.99	\$35972.23	\$46982.91
Assessments on notes	\$10905.10	\$6552.84	\$9489.07	\$8350.67	\$7762.49
Losses	\$4131.97	\$8048.19	\$17060.48	\$25771.20	\$19762.53
Rebates (cash & note)	\$7133.96	\$3440.24	\$3726.73	\$4506.76	\$5390.42

Our losses the past two weeks have been materially reduced, which is appreciated by the office, as it seemed we were getting more than our share. That much saved, and on every loss, the policy holder loses as well as his insurance organization, and many times a great deal more. SO BEWARE! remove the oil rags and oil cans, put the match box out of reach of the children, clean up the trash, and all will be better off.

Hail business is slow, perhaps caused by the dry weather, poor crops and low price of wheat. Automobile business has shown a marked increase since our meeting with the agents, and the sending out of the new rate cards.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.,
Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:
I received your check for \$1900.00 to cover the loss of my barn, corncrib and granary which were destroyed by fire April 8.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your prompt attention to the wire of Mr. Masotto, our local agent.

My mistake was in not carrying insurance on my 10 cows, 7 horses, car, truck, and grain that were also destroyed in the fire.

Yours very truly,

J. W. HEFFERN.

ALL TOGETHER NOW, LET'S GO!

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF SALINA, KANSAS

Federal Farm Board News

In response to a request from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Federal Farm Board has sent the following letter to Senator Charles L. McNary, chairman of the Committee:

"April 12, 1930
Hon. Charles L. McNary,
United States Senate.

"Dear Senator:
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 10, asking that the Federal Farm Board express its views in connection with Senate Bill 4129 entitled 'To Prevent the Sale of Cotton and Grain in Futures Markets.'

"Inasmuch as the handling, processing, and financing of several of our major crops are so completely based on the present futures market system which has been in operation for many years, we are fearful that so drastic a change would completely upset the marketing machinery, although we realize the need for improvement. We think a change, in order to avoid disruption, will have to come gradually."

"We believe that decided improvement in the present system could be accomplished if the exchanges were placed under proper supervision and control of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with power to intervene whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds any operations in the farm commodity futures markets are antagonistic to the best interests of producers or consumers or both."

"Very truly yours,
Alexander Legge
Chairman, Federal Farm Board."

The following is a radio talk prepared by Mr. Alexander Legge, Chairman, Federal Farm Board, for delivery over Station WRC, Washington, D. C. at 12:50 p. m. Wednesday, April 16, 1930, as a part of the National Farmers Union program in the Farm and Home Hour period of the National Broadcasting Company:

The Agricultural Marketing Act became a law on June 15 last year. It provides government assistance that will enable farmers, through collective action to control the production and marketing of their crops and thereby it is hoped gain for agriculture economic equality with other industries.

The Federal Farm Board was created to administer that law and began work July 15, nine months ago. The principal job of the board for the present is to give counsel and financial help to farmers in developing their own machinery for collective action. To this end the Board is assisting various existing cooperative groups—each handling a particular commodity, such as grain, cotton, wool, livestock and other products of the farm—to establish national cooperative sales agencies for the unified marketing of those commodities. In this way producers are expected to get control of the marketing of a sufficient volume of the different commodities to have power in the sale of them.

These central marketing associations are owned and controlled by the cooperatives that set them up. They are the marketing agencies of the farmers themselves. They are not government agencies as some critics who cry "Socialism" would have the country believe, but, instead, are the instrumentalities of the producers who grow crops to market those crops to their own best advantage. The government's part in the program, which is being performed by the Federal Farm Board, is to assist farmers in the building of these cooperative marketing agencies, making sure they are constructed on a sound economic basis, and to give guidance and financial aid temporarily in their operation until they become strong enough to go it alone.

Thus the government is not in the business of marketing agricultural products but it is helping farmers to set up their own commodity central sales agencies to do that job for themselves. The success of this program will depend on the willingness of growers to participate; that is, to assume their full share of responsibility for organization and management in return for the benefits to be derived from such collective action.

While in the initial stages special emphasis has been placed on the selling end of collective action, there is another function that is equally if not even more important. That function is to adjust production, both as to quantity and quality, to market requirements. Like effective marketing, it calls for united effort on the part of the growers. Producing in excess of the buying demand serves only to injure the farmer and does not help the consumer. Congress specifically recognized the dangers of overproduction when in the Agricultural Marketing Act it directed the Board to assist farmers in preventing and controlling surpluses. One provision of that law specifically forbids the Board to make loan or insurance agreements with producer cooperatives that may result in increased surpluses.

From the day it was organized the Board, supported by representatives of the cooperatives has been giving serious attention to the problem of bringing the supply of agricultural commodities more nearly in line with consumptive requirements. There are two avenues of approach; increase sales and reduce production. Markets for American farm products, both at home and abroad, should be developed and broadened as far as possible, but we all must recognize that in the case of some commodities production will have to be curtailed if the grower is to get a price that will afford him a reasonable return on his efforts and investment. Steps have been taken by the Board to gather more dependable information as to world crop outlook conditions and possible market requirements. The Board intends to make this information available to producers, together with its own recommendations, in time to be of service to them in planting their crops.

At the present time the Board is asking farmers to reduce their last year's acreage on nearly two crops, wheat and cotton. There is a burdensome surplus of both. That of cotton is just as much due to poor qual-

ity as to excess quantity. The Board is advising tobacco growers to hold their acreage down to last year's figure. This advice to the tobacco men was thought necessary when the Department of Agriculture's recent report of intentions to plant revealed that an increase of fifteen per cent in the acreage was in prospect.

Wheat growers are being urged to reduce their acreage ten per cent. The purpose is to get production more nearly in line with domestic market requirements so that the tariff can be made more effective. The Board feels there is no other sure way for the farmer to receive the protection Congress voted on wheat.

An active campaign for acreage reduction is being conducted in the spring wheat area with the support of the extension service, farmers cooperatives and other organizations. Reports from Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, indicate that the farmers there are responding favorably to the request that they plant less wheat. We are also getting encouragement from the wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest. From the winter wheat belt have come promises that the ten per cent acreage reduction program will be supported at planting time next summer and fall.

At first there were some in the spring wheat belt inclined to criticize the Board for asking an acreage reduction in that section when there had been a small increase in the winter wheat acreage last fall. This year's winter wheat crop was planted before the Board was in position to advise growers. If in planting the next crop the winter wheat section cooperates in the acreage reduction campaign as promised, the grower of this year's spring wheat crop will profit thereby, for the reason this action will be known before the spring wheat crop is marketed. It is generally understood by farmers that the probable size of the next year's wheat crop always plays an important part in determining the price of the one being sold.

The Board is asking wheat farmers to reduce their acreage because it does not believe they can put their industry on a profitable basis in any other way. So long as America produces wheat far in excess of domestic requirements, the world market will largely determine the price they get for the entire crop. The American wheat farmer cannot hope successfully to compete in the world market with growers of other countries under present conditions. There are vast areas of land in the world where the investment in the land itself, taxes, labor and transportation give the producers a distinct advantage over our farmers.

Some persons think a way should be found so that the world market price would apply only to the surplus production and have the tariff effective on the wheat sold at home. To my mind this is impractical. At the present time you see the situation of France paying a bounty of 20c a bushel on the export of certain grades of wheat, of which they have an excess supply and Great Britain taking the surplus and going to the United States to buy wheat to England at a price lower than domestic price levels he would not be satisfied with a duty, but that the remedy should be an embargo prohibiting the importation on any wheat from this country.

All of the consuming countries of the world are watching us closely. I am satisfied they would take prompt measures to retaliate in the event exporting was done on a basis which they believe to be unfair to their growers, just as we do in this country in such circumstances. Every one of them is trying to encourage production at home with the purpose of getting on a self-sustaining basis so far as possible.

In asking the wheat farmer to reduce his acreage the Board is not asking him to reduce his income. Instead the Board confidently believes his income will be improved. If he could get more money for four bushels of wheat than he now gets for five, what is the incentive for raising the extra bushel, exhausting the fertility of the soil and going to the extra labor of raising it, only in the last analysis to reduce his income; not to increase it?

Another question we have to face is what farmers will do with the land released from over production. The most complete answer is that the farmer would be better off and his revenue improved if he didn't do anything with it. Summer fallow of the ground or putting it back into pasture would conserve the fertility of the soil until such time as there was need for it. In the spring wheat area flax and feed crops are being substituted to some extent for wheat.

Cotton farmers are being asked to improve the quality of their cotton as well as to limit plantings to forty million acres compared to forty-six million acres in 1929. Less than half of the American cotton crop is sold in the world market. In the past ten years the amount of American cotton taken by the world market has been standing almost still while the use of foreign cotton has increased measurably. A few years ago the south was exporting sixty-five per cent of the total crop. Notwithstanding the fact world consumption is much larger now, the total exports last year were only about forty-seven per cent of the crop. This has not been caused so much by underselling of foreign cotton as by inferior quality of our own cotton.

Competing countries in the world market have been giving attention to the improvement of their cotton as well as to increased production. In this country due largely to the boll weevil menace, the tendency the past decade has been in the other direction so far as quality is concerned. Extremely short staple and volume producing varieties were introduced for early maturity before the weevil could get in its deadly work. The result is that last year thirty per cent of the American cotton was non-tenderable

for staple compared to only five per cent of that quality ten years ago.

Mills of the world do not seem to want the very short staples which comprise such a large percentage of the American crop. They will not buy them except at a discount and this discount reflects itself largely in the price paid for the whole American crop. The Board feels that if American cotton is to regain its supremacy in the world markets the south must plant more of the varieties desired by the world trade instead of growing so much of the non-tenderable kinds.

Cotton farmers are being asked to reduce their last year's acreage about fourteen per cent. Before planting any cotton they are advised to set aside enough land for a reasonable supply of home raised food and feed. The Board has recommended to them that no land be planted to cotton that has not produced an average of at least one-third of a bale an acre the past five years.

Farm organizations, colleges of agriculture, the Extension Service, state governments, bankers and business men have generally given their support to the campaign for a cotton crop this year of improved quality and less quantity.

While we are on the subject of curtailing production of wheat and cotton, I want to renew a suggestion I made to farmers generally last January—that we restore to the American farmer the rapidly disappearing woodlot. The problem of excess production would be well on the way to solution if five per cent of the present acreage under cultivation on every farm were planted to trees. By such action the farmer would be improving the future value of his land as well as helping to solve the agricultural marketing problem.

Efforts at reforestation seem to have met very general approval. When reforestation is mentioned, however, the natural thought is of large areas and in terms of the future timber supply. Restoration of the woodlot on the farm would be an effective way to help renew the country's depleted timber stocks and might well be made part of the general reforestation campaign.

The problem of controlling production is not one to be solved overnight. It will take time. Farmers cannot be compelled to reduce their acreage. The job is one of education. I am firmly convinced that once the farmer understands it will be to his financial advantage to plant less there will be no further difficulty in getting his cooperation in such a program. The Farm Board needs and expects the help of everyone interested in improving the position of agriculture in taking to the farmer a message of benefits to come from collective action on his part, both as to production and marketing.

Under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act the activities of the Board are through cooperative marketing associations, farmer owned and farmer controlled. It cannot be otherwise. The Board is fostering a system of local, state or regional cooperatives amalgamated or federated into national commodity cooperative sales agencies. To participate in this program the individual farmer must have marketing association handling his particular commodity.

In order effectively to carry out the provisions of the Act, the Board has already assisted cooperatives handling grain, wool and mohair, cotton and beans in the formation of national cooperative sales agencies for these commodities. Other cooperative groups are being afforded similar assistance. Whenever such national cooperatives are formed it is the policy of the Board to deal with local, state or regional cooperatives only though the national organization representing their commodity.

The measure of success of this venture will depend upon the understanding the farmers have of the possibilities of the law and their willingness to help themselves to obtain its benefits.

NEED 3 BILLION PICKLES YEAR- LY; NEW BULLPEN DE- SCRIBES CUCUMBER CULTURE

About three billion cucumber pickles tickle the American palate each year. Consumers buy them although the pickles are not high in food value, but serve primarily as an appetizer and relish with other foods. Growing cucumbers for sale to pickle manufacturers is a profitable farm specialty in certain regions where soil and climatic conditions are favorable and where the fields are within reasonable distance of a salting station.

Cucumber growing for pickling often offers opportunity for profitable summer work by school boys and girls. Most of the pickles are grown in small fields of one or two acres because they demand many hours of attention in the marketing season, and labor is not often available for large plantings. The work of gathering the cucumbers demands patience more than strength.

Michigan ordinarily supplies about one third of the pickles with Wisconsin in second place. Indiana, Minnesota, Colorado, and California are of importance in the industry.

Careful preparation of the soil, fertilization, planting, thinning, cultivation, and harvesting and handling are the principal operations. Spraying and dusting for control of insects and diseases are necessary in many districts. Careful harvesting includes removal of the small cucumbers when they are at the size desired by the manufacturer, and before they develop enough to deplete the vitality of the vines. Picking the cucumbers while immature results in heavy beating and a long harvest season.

In "Growing Cucumbers for Pickling," just published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as Farmers' Bulletin 1620-F, J. H. Beattie of the Bureau of Plant Industry gives simple and practical advice for growing the crop. Other bulletins published previously give information on cucumber growing for table and slicing (continued on page 4)

