

Mr. Schiefelbusch said that Farmers Union Cooperative Producers Association had been operating five years under a charter issued under the State charter law of 1921.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1930.

THEIR MASTER'S VOICE

An epochal battle is on. The questions of wheat surplus, and wheat curtailment are of major importance and on their solution may depend, to a large extent, the welfare of the farm. Farmers had asked for farm relief, and now they are asked to grow less wheat. They had asked for a party with industry, and now they are told to abandon the foreign market to manufacturers and foreign wheat growing countries. They had asked for a price for wheat that would yield them a fair profit, and now get a price that is far below that of past years; they had asked for some sort of government protection, such as manufacturing, labor, finance, railroading and other businesses have, and are told that they must obey the law of supply and demand and take consequences.

But when there is an epochal movement, there is always a minstrel to put it into song, whether it be a battle, a change of constitution, or a new form of living. In this case, A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Union, is the minstrel who is singing to the world and here is the song under the caption "Their Master's Voice," as contributed to the Journal:

The shades of gloom were falling fast
As through the Kansas wheat fields passed
A man who bore 'midst summer heat
A banner with this message neat,
"Raise less wheat."

"By raising too much wheat," he cried,
"Your welfare has been crucified;
If you'd escape the strangling coil
Which has been bound around your toil,
"Raise less wheat."

Although alfalfa will not grow
And corn yields are almighty low
All through the sunny short grass land,
This man repeats in accents bland,
"Raise less wheat."

"Although you farmers are in debt
And bloated taxes must be met,
This over-planting wheat must stop,
You must reduce your surest crop,
"Raise less wheat."

All through the golden ripening grain,
The hope of Kansas' desert plain,
This charge is flung upon the air
To farmers toiling in despair,
"Raise less wheat."

—Salina Daily Journal.

WHEAT PRICES TOO LOW

The wheat farmer will just have to set his teeth for a long, hard pull. Wheat is down to the lowest level in some 16 years. It is below the average cost of production in Kansas; almost below the minimum cost of production under the most favorable conditions.

I spent nearly 2 hours one day recently with Chairman Alex H. Legge of the farm board, going over the situation and urging action to stabilize the market at higher levels.

I came away from the two conferences I had with him with the feeling that the best thing for the Wheat Belt to do is to trust to the judgment of the farm board.

The board already has removed between 50 and 60 million bushels of wheat from an already depressed market. My personal feeling was that it should buy up another 25 million bushels of the new crop, right now, and I so expressed myself.

But Chairman Legge believes that for the best interest of the wheat grower it will be better for the growers themselves to hold their wheat off the market and feed it in slowly.

A rush of wheat to market at this time under present conditions, would tend to drive the price down instead of up. It might congest the elevators at the export ports, and result in an embargo.

Slow and more orderly marketing, backed by the positive assurance from Chairman Legge that the nearly 60 million bushels of wheat held by the co-operative marketing agencies sponsored by the board will be withheld

from the market, will be more conducive to higher prices by the time the market steadies itself than would a rush of wheat that probably would follow immediate purchases of large quantities of wheat at this time.

In other words I have confidence in the intentions and the business judgment of Chairman Legge and his associates. I am counting on them to do their best, following their action in withholding that 60 million bushels from further demoralizing the market, to take stabilization action at the proper time.

Meanwhile, it seems to me the best thing the wheat growers can do in their own interest, is to co-operate with the board and with each other—hold back their wheat from the early market. I am aware that this is taking a chance. But the board's advice seems to me fundamentally sound under present world conditions.

After several years of unexampled industrial prosperity, business has been slow in the United States for nearly a year. History of other slack times indicates the end of this one may be approaching.

Twenty-five important countries of the globe have been undergoing an economic shakedown. This is true of Europe especially. Europe still is paying heavily for the war. China's immense population is disrupted by war and afflicted by famine. India is facing a revolution.

The world outside the United States is pretty miserable and has been reflected in our own business situation.

Where there is a lack of buying power there is sure to be a fall in the price of commodities. That is axiomatic. When world prices fall to a lower level there is bound to be some recession in this country.

This world drop in prices is co-incident with over production in nearly all lines in the United States. The combination accentuates a bad situation. It also is true that such a situation always is seized upon by the "bear" speculators to depress prices below their true level. The "bear" short-seller gets his highest profits when he can make a bad situation seem worse.

That also has happened in this instance.

And while this "bear" market in the stock market was on, the speculators passed it on with interest to the grain markets, particularly wheat.

When the stock market began to have sinking spells this month a number of speculators caught in the decline rushed into the grain market and sold "short" there. The "bears" on the grain market joined in the movement.

Grain speculators had a further incentive in that low wheat prices at this time would do more than anything else to discredit the farm board and co-operative marketing. The same applies to a considerable extent to cotton and the other grain markets followed the course of wheat.

Notwithstanding all this, the Government economists in Washington are still puzzled over the downward course of wheat prices. The world supply is not large enough to account for the huge drop. In fact the world surplus of wheat is 150 million bushels less than it was a year ago. The spring wheat crop is smaller than last year, smaller than the average. The 1930 winter wheat crop will be smaller than last year.

Knowing what has been done by the speculative element of the grain trade to hamstring the Federal Farm Board ever since its operations were begun, and their efforts to repeal the agricultural marketing act, I am not prepared to accept the present market quotations on wheat as an evidence of the untrammeled workings of the law of supply and demand.

Without undertaking to give advice, it does seem to me that the wheat growers' best move is to sit tight, feed his wheat into the market slowly, and for the present to co-operate with the federal farm board and the co-operatives.

—Arthur Capper, in The Kansas Farmer.

CHAPTER 93, SESSION LAWS 1929. MONTANA

Section 40. OLEOMARGARINE DEALERS' LICENSES. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation by himself, his or its servant or agent, to sell, exchange, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell or offer for sale or exchange, any oleomargarine, imitation or filled cheese or any substitute for any dairy product made from milk or cows, without first securing a license from the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of the State of Montana to conduct such sale or exchange. The fee for such license shall be Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) per quarter for a license to sell at wholesale, and Seventy Five Dollars (\$75.00) per quarter for a license to sell at retail. Said license shall be payable at the beginning of each quarter of the calendar year, or whenever application for license is made, and the license shall be issued to cover the following quarterly period, or such part of it as is unexpired at the time the license is applied for. All persons selling, handling or dealing in oleomargarines, imitation or filled cheese, or any substitutes for any dairy product, shall make a quarterly report to the Department showing the number of pounds of such product sold or disposed of by such person during the preceding three months. The license required by this Section shall not be renewed until said statement has been filed by the applicant. Said license shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each store or place of business of the licensee for the inspection of the public and may be revoked by the Commissioner of Agriculture for failure of the holder thereof to comply with the laws of the State of Montana. Whenever any person, firm or corporation, by himself, his or its servant or agent, or as the agent or servant of another, conducts such sale or exchange in more than one place of business, a separate license shall be obtained for each place of business and a separate fee shall be paid for each such license.

Section 41. PENALTY. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) and not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty days (30) nor more than six months (6) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

We are printing above, the Montana Law regarding Oleomargarine Dealers' Licenses. We need this kind of a law in Kansas. With butter fat prices around twenty five cents per lb., and with thirty millions pounds of good creamery butter in cold storage, something should be done to curtail the sale of the filthy monkey food which is wrecking the dairy industry. Take this article to your local newspaper and ask them to print it. Interview every candidate for the legislature in your district, and ask them to support a law in the next legislature similar to this Montana law.

"I look with alarm upon the development of industrial or corporation farming," continued Governor Reed. "Since the beginning of our history the owner of the soil tilling his own land has been the bulwark of the nation. It is unthinkable we should substitute industrial farming, operated by wage employees at the lowest wage possible, for the individual ownership and operation of the family farm that has been the most useful single unit in our industrial and national life."

"I know that there are those who will say that all of these things are a part of the economic development that cannot be stayed. I am not yet ready to subscribe to the doctrine that the welfare of the whole people should be placed in the hands of a few men and corporations far removed from where the mass of people live."

—From Governor Reed's Fourth of July Address.

The editor has a fishing story to tell, but is afraid to tell it until he has some proof to show. We hope to have some pictures ready to submit next week, to support the story of the greatest fishing trip we have ever enjoyed.

BIG FARMERS UNION MEETING

(continued from page 1)

had paid a dividend every year of its existence. It operates over the entire state of Kansas and is controlled by a board of directors composed of seven men elected by the members of the Unions in the seven districts into which the state is divided. The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association is subsidiary to the Produce Association, and operates under a charter which complies with the 1913 State Charter law. Members of the Farmers Union and Cooperative Association agree to deliver their produce to the Association, and besides receiving the highest price paid for their produce, they receive a refund or dividend at the end of each year, in proportion to the amount that they have delivered. This dividend has averaged more than 2c per

pound on butterfat during the period in which the plan has been in operation.

Besides the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association, he told briefly of the other Union organizations, which include: The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co., and The Farmers Union Auditing Association.

Mr. Schiefelbusch urged that Kansas money be kept in Kansas, and that money produced in the West be kept out of the coffers of the Industrial East.

A. W. Seamans was then called upon to tell something of the operations of the Creamery, and gave many interesting facts. He said that the development of the Dairy Industry is something that cannot be developed over night, and that considerable time

and planning must be devoted to it. He told of the part that the dairy and poultry industries played in Kansas and said that there was at present 37 cheese factories, 125 ice cream manufacturing plants, 131 creameries and 2,000 cream stations in the state. Between ninety and ninety-five million pounds of butterfat are produced annually in Kansas, and a considerable portion of it is shipped out of the state. The Cooperative Produce Association, started in 1925, with the idea of giving the producer as much as possible for his products and it has shown a gradual improvement every year. The organization has an Eastern sales agent and most of the manufactured products are shipped direct to the consuming market.

Some idea of the rapid growth and success of the Co-operative Creamery can be gained from the following facts:

It began operations September 21, 1925 with a sign-up of 24 local cream stations, representing approximately 2500 producers. Today it receives cream from 85 stations and eggs from 35 stations and has a patronage representing 7000 producers.

Butter

The volume of butter and eggs handled by the Creameries since it began operations is shown in the following table.

First year—2,378,709 pounds, \$378,928.37.

Second year—3,692,772 pounds, \$1,612,129.73.

Third year—3,053,581 pounds; \$1,342,059.09.

Fourth year—3,131,996 pounds; \$1,295,820.80.

Total for four years 12,258,058 pounds; \$5,129,951.49.

Eggs

First year—3,037,590 dozen; \$728,921.36.

Second year—2,638,980 dozen; \$621,674.07.

Third year—2,318,745 dozen; \$729,702.08.

Total for three years 7,966,150 dozen; \$2,090,298.41.

Net earnings since operations began September 21, 1925 to December 31, 1929—\$293,748.26. Net earnings per pound of butterfat received since operation began: 1926—.0240 per lb.; 1927—.0365 per lb.; 1928—.0256 per lb.; 1929—.0200 per lb.

In addition to the profits above mentioned, the establishment of the creamery has unquestionably had some influence on the narrowing of margins between prices as is indicated by the following table:

Year	Average Price Paid Producers for butterfat
1926	35.7
1927	39.1
1928	41.9
1929	39.8

The butter, which was served at the banquet, was manufactured at the Co-Operative creamery and was donated to the ladies by that organization.

Mr. Seamans told of the expansion plans of the organization, and gave considerable information about the first branch plant which is just being completed at Wakeeney, Kansas. He said that three things are essential toward the securing of such a plant. First the proposition must have the moral support of the people of the community. Second, the proper volume of business must be assured, so that products may be shipped out in carload lots. Third, financial assistance might be necessary.

The plant at Wakeeney cost between \$70,000 and \$100,000. The association was guaranteed one million pounds of butter fat per year, and \$25,000 worth of shares in the plant were sold to local people in eight days.

Mr. Seamans told of the present surplus in dairy and poultry products and said that business conditions of the present time made it necessary for all industries to proceed cautiously. He recommended that more dairy products and less substitutes be used in an effort to reduce the demand and price for products of the farm.

Mr. Wempe then called upon Geo. B. Heleker to give a few words and he told of the necessity and possibilities of the improvement of the dairy industry in the locality, and of the splendid facilities that are offered by Frankfort. He also pointed out that such a program, properly developed, would not only prove beneficial to the farmers of this community, but would also help the business men of the town by increasing the trade territory.

Howard Jackson, Agricultural Agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, then gave a short talk in which he pledged the support of his company and himself toward helping in any way possible toward the development of the dairy and poultry industry in this section.

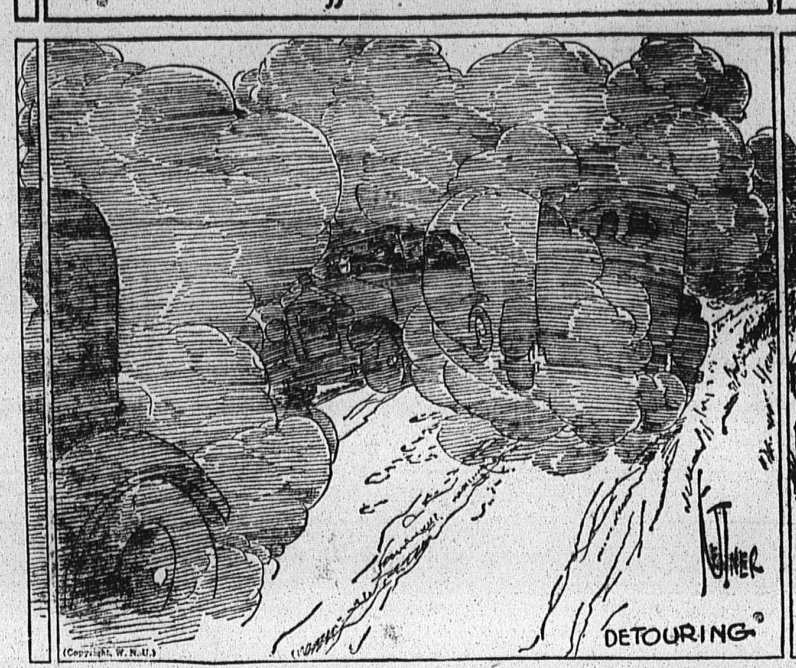
President Ward then gave the principal address of the evening in which he told of the many things that the Farmers Union is endeavoring to do toward relieving the inequality between the agricultural industry and other industries. He reviewed the farming conditions as they have existed during the past twelve years, and told of the efforts that have been made to alleviate conditions. He spoke of the various legislative acts; read the introductory clause of the present Marketing Bill, and asked that it be given a fair trial. He predicted that it would probably need to be amended, but that it was at least a trial step in the right direction.

He told of large land companies who were taking over whole townships and farming them on a great chain system and denounced such action, stating that when individualism is destroyed by large corporations and moneyed groups, the people virtually become slaves and the country goes back to medieval serfdom. Pointing to these facts he stated that the small business man and the farmer have to face the same problems, and that the one could help the other through proper cooperation.

A few other short talks were then given, one of them being by P. F. Peterson, of Alta Vista, who told of having played baseball here about 28 years ago, and he stated that he appreciated the splendid manner in which he had been treated here at the meeting, just as much as he did the time he appeared on the baseball diamond way back there in his college days.

Mr. Wempe then closed the meeting by telling the visiting officials of the

Off the Concrete



facilities and advantages offered them in this community and requested that they seriously consider the locating of a branch creamery in Frankfort. He pointed out that Marshall county lead all other counties in the state in the amount of business transacted with various departments of the Union's organizations; promised them the co-operation of the entire community and offered every inducement that they might consider necessary.

The meeting was devoted exclusively to the dairy and produce industry, but it might be well to mention here that the Frankfort Shipping Association is an example of what is being done along Farmers' Union Cooperative lines, and it is recognized as one of the leading shipping associations in the state. It is well known through the state, and we clip the following bit of news, from a copy of "The Co-operator".

"Frankfort (Kansas) Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Association, Glen Leopold manager, takes second honors for September with eight loads. This association can always be found at or near the top."

CONTINUOUS WHEAT HELPS THE INSECTS.

"Under a continuous cropping system of wheat following wheat, too many years in succession, the land is sure to become diseased and run-down in the course of time," says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing the growing of wheat on the same soil will lower the yield and increase the damages from insects, plant diseases and weeds. Thousands of wheat farmers are complaining this year of poor yields and poor quality on account of "wheat sick" soils, root rot and take-all, all of which are getting worse.

"The only sure cure for soil diseases of this kind is rotation of wheat with other crops or with summer fallow. To grow other crops in rotation with wheat, or to include it with fallow, will bring a change in soil handling and crop requirements and will restore the soil to a healthy and vigorous state. One of the safest and most satisfactory ways of growing wheat is to combine it with fast crops and livestock. A system of this kind will give steady employment, bring in constant returns and help keep up the soil fertility."

"In view of the fact that the available soil nitrates control the wheat yield as well as its protein content, rotation systems, as far as possible, should include a legume like alfalfa or sweetclover. At the Kansas Experiment Station, wheat in a 16-year rotation with alfalfa and corn produced an average yield of 19.5 bushels per acre while continuous wheat for the same period averaged 14.9 bushels. In sections further west on southwest where the rainfall is limited, better results are secured by replacing legumes in the rotation with summer fallow. To summer fallow once in three or four years has been found most profitable. In a recent 10-year test at the Fort Hays Experiment Station continuous wheat made an average yield of 20 bushels per acre as compared to 27 bushels per acre from the first crop after summer fallow, 22.5 bushels from the second crop and 23 bushels from the third crop after the fallow."

The farmer who supports the Farmers National Grain Corporation by delivering his wheat to it has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Intelligent distribution is impossible except under centralized control.—W. E. Spott, vice president, California Fruit Growers Exchange.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FARMERS UNION COUNTY MEETING AT LA HARPE

On the evening of June 20th, one of the largest crowds assembled for the county meeting of Allen county than has been my pleasure of seeing for about three years. At this meeting we decided on the News-Journal published at Iola, Kansas, to be our official county paper which will give us another way of reaching the members over the county. We also decided on having a booth at the county fair again this year.

After the business meeting Mr. Bullard spoke briefly on the butter and cream situation.

Ice cream and cake were served to the extent of 25 gallons of cream and 50 or 60 cakes. We had some excellent music from the Silverhead duo, Robert A. Meliza, County President.

FARM CALENDAR

Agricultural Economics
During the next three or four months the cooperative organizations will undergo one of the severest tests since the work of the federal farm board was started. These months will give some indication of the degree of success these cooperatives will have in accomplishing their purposes. The chief factor in determining the extent of their success will be the attitude of the individual farmer toward them as expressed by his patronage or lack of patronage.

Agromony
As the row crops become older the root systems increase and the surface portion of the soil. These surface roots obtain much of the moisture and nutrients for the plants and should not be injured. Late cultivation of row crops should be quite shallow so the roots will be disturbed as little as possible.

Animal Husbandry
Sometimes the practice is followed of feeding a limited amount of grain to the pigs running on pasture. This plan is recommended for growing pigs, but to fatten pigs for market they must be full-fed on grain for three or four months. Pigs make the most economical gains while they are growing rapidly, and consequently require more feed to produce 100 pounds gain as they become more mature.

Plant Pathology
The use of Bordeaux mixture as a fungicide for controlling various fruit and vegetable diseases is very effective. It is unwise to wait until the plants become badly infected. Spray at the first indication of disease.

Insect Control
Question: What plan does the wheat straw worm attack?
Answer: Only wheat.
Question: How serious is the injury of the wheat straw worm?
Answer: This insect occasionally causes losses ranging from slight injury to total destruction of the wheat crop.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas Our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called for his midst, Brother W. F. Allerhellen, a charter member of the News-Journal, therefore, Be it Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sorrow.
Be it further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow, that they be spread in the minutes of this Local and a copy printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.
Mrs. Tillie Held, Secy. Spere Local No. 991.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Alex R. Wilson who was called away July 4, 1930. Memories will keep him ever near. The one we loved and still hold dear.
—Mrs. Alex R. Wilson and Family.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Sec'y

The great national pastime of baseball has nothing on anybody for a complete gamble when compared to hail insurance. You never know when some big black cloud will come breezing by and knock a home run with the bases full, and incidentally knock the companies into a cocked hat on someplace else. So far this season, we have been fortunate in our hail loss record, and a few weeks more should see all the wheat in the western part of the state cut. Until that time, we always hold our breath for fear that a widespread and disastrous storm may occur. Marshall and Morris Counties, two of the bad hail counties in the low rate districts of the state, have both escaped without any loss up to this time, and the greater part of the wheat in these localities should be cut by now.

Eastern Kansas from Brown County as far south as Bourbon and Neosho Counties, was the territory of a severe wind and some hail storms over the week-end of June 28th to 30th. Damage, while not heavy in individual losses, will aggregate to many thousands of dollars. At the same time, hail losses were reported from many places in the western half of the state, which necessitated us calling on Mr. R. W. E. Risher of Winfield to help us adjust for a few days this last week. This week will see all losses reported to date taken care of either by adjustment or ordering repairs to be made.

We have had reported more losses of livestock than any year since the writer has been with the company. It seems that there are several each day, but the reason for this can possibly be found in the fact that we now are getting several times more insurance of this kind in force than we had a few years ago.

