



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

Co-operation



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FARM ORGANIZATIONS SPLIT IS EXPLAINED

Break Was Inevitable, Says Ralph Snyder, Kansas Farm Bureau President

All State-Wide and Regional Farm Organizations in United States Invited to Join National Committee of Farm Organizations

By Ralph Snyder

There has been a split in the ranks of farm organizations. Ordinarily, this would cause consternation in our camp. And ordinarily, it would cause rejoicing in the ranks of our enemy.

Strange as it may seem, the usual order has been reversed, and this "split" is viewed with alarm by our enemies and accepted with a degree of rejoicing by the friends of agriculture.

The split occurred at the annual meeting of the Corn Belt Federation at its meeting in Des Moines, May 5 and 6.

Some of the Background

This Federation was organized six years ago. It was a loose federation of Midwest farm organizations for the purpose of coordinating their efforts. It was composed originally of ten State Farmers Unions, seven Farm Bureaus, and one State Grange. It was the result of a call by the National Farmers Union, and was accepted by the others as a sort of a "dormitory" of the kind that would do any good. But when the group got together they found there was a common ground upon which they could stand. Hardly had they got together, when the railroad rates precipitated a fight in asking for a heavy increase in freight rates. This gave us a job. We cleaned up on it too.

And then came the agitation for some form of legislation that would help agriculture. We agreed on the McNary-Haugen Bill after a lot of argument in which the radical element stood out for "cost of production" plus profit. That gave us another job on which we could work, and one that kept the wild boys more or less in leash.

The radical element has been led by two unique characters. Bill Hirth of Missouri, who has been chairman, and Milo Reno of Iowa.

Hirth's long suit is making an inflammatory speech. He has a dramatic appearance and manner. He assumes a fierce mien. He assails his enemies, either real or imaginary, in a manner best described as leonine. He invariably carries a big quid of tobacco in his cheek, and punctuates his most vitriolic remarks with a loud "plink" of "ambler" in an always convenient cuspidor. He never fails to get a rise out of the audience.

Milo Reno was for years president of the Iowa Farmers Union, but resigned that position and is now its prime minister or dictator. He is likewise a spectacular speaker. He glories in the sobriquet of "radical." His favorite theme is "cost of production plus a profit." He vociferously demands it, and he demands it in no uncertain terms, as a right of the American farmer. At one time he insisted, and succeeded in getting a "cost" study (paying most of the cost himself), the result of which was endorsed by the Corn Belt Federation. (This was agreed to by many of us just in order to keep the peace.) It made us ridiculous.

Of course where he falls down in his ambition to secure this cost production plus profit is that he provides no plan or means of doing it. Without meaning any disrespect to Milo, his actions remind one of a hound dog sitting on his tail and baying at the moon.

A Break Was Inevitable

We went to the Des Moines meeting May 5 knowing full well that there was a crisis pending for the Corn Belt Federation. We knew that John Simpson of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, and now president of the National Farmers Union, but evidently representing a minority of that group, would join forces with Hirth and Reno. We knew that they would attempt to put the Corn Belt Federation on record as condemning the Farm Marketing Act, as consigning the Federal Farm Board to oblivion or a warmer climate, and as charging the National Administration with responsibility for all the economic ills that have been accumulated since the war. We felt sure that no constructive plan would be forthcoming, and that an attempt would be made to work the group to some one's political advantage. And we were right about it.

But we were not prepared for the political methods that were used. It was just as well we were not. We had had a long-standing invitation out to all farm organizations and co-operative marketing associations to join our ranks. A few had taken advantage of it but not many. But here came from Missouri, Oklahoma, and Iowa some thirty odd subversive groups, all part of the three above mentioned. They joined. And, representing the more constructive farm organizations, and really three-fourths of the numerical strength of the organization, kissed them good-bye and withdrew to consider ways and means of carrying on in an effective way, the work we had been trying to do, burdened though we had been by having to compromise (continued on page 4)

ARTHUR V. SMITH, FORMER NAT'L VICE PRESIDENT OF F. U. DIES IN BAKER, OREGON

Salina, Kans., June 8.—We regret to announce the death on June 8th, of Arthur V. Smith, former national vice president of the Farmers' Union at Baker, Oregon, news of which was received last week.

Mr. Smith was visited every county in the United States while representing the Farmers' Union. He was able to name the county seat and boundaries of practically every county in the nation. Mr. Smith was seventy-five years of age.

Mr. Smith's death is a distinct loss to the Farmers' Union.

FARMERS' UNION HAS A MISSION

Radio Talk by G. E. Creitz, State Manager Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, Over Station WIBW, June 5

Recent Issue of Christian Science Monitor Printed Article Outlining Plan Offered to Kansas Landowner Through Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company

The very conditions existing in the petroleum industry at this time are a dismal commentary on past and present methods. Chaos characterizes the entire industry. Some advocate one remedy and some another. The giants are fighting and trying to devour one another. Relief measures, no matter how vociferously advocated are generally very strongly tinged with the interests of the people advocating the particular measures. Each fellow wants relief for himself, and doesn't care how much the other fellow must suffer. It is much like the interest expressed by a representative of one of the wheat farming corporations, when asked what was to become of the individual farmer displaced by corporate farming. He emphatically replied: "We don't care a d— what becomes of them." And so it has been in the oil industry. The "interests" have certainly not suggested any relief measures for the landowner, either in producing or non-producing areas.

A great deal has been said and written about "the government in business," "government regulation," etc. I think Julius H. Barnes of the United States Chamber of Commerce expressed the attitude of big business more accurately than he realized when he said that all of the relief agencies of the government should be encouraged—so long as they do not interfere with private business. He might as well have said: "Let the government help all it possibly can so long as my profits are not curtailed." Some would have us believe that about all the government is for is to make appropriations and collect taxes; to put other criminals in jail and provide public schools. Well, can't be denied that appropriations have been made and that taxes have been levied. But it can hardly be disputed that the founders of this, the greatest republic on earth, had broader views and more comprehensive purposes than that. They declared that one of the fundamental purposes for which the government was being established was to establish justice; and so they wrote it in the preamble of the constitution. This constitution still stands as the corner stone of our political system. And notwithstanding the subversion of governmental purposes; notwithstanding the criminal injustice sometimes inflicted by human greed; notwithstanding the diabolical avarice that has found expression under our government, the constitution of the United States of America is still the sublimest conception of government ever given to the human race by man; and when that conception is put into practice, and the government insists on exercising its prerogatives as set out in the constitution, the nation governed by that constitution will prosper as a whole, and not in small parts only. It is not the constitution that is (continued on page 4)

BIG WHEAT GROWER BACKS FARM BOARD

Few people realize the real good that the Federal Farm Board has accomplished to date says Thomas D. Campbell, one of three large-scale wheat growers in the United States, in a recent interview in the New York Times. "It undoubtedly has saved many farmers from bankruptcy, and they in turn have prevented the liquidation of banks in their communities; and industry as a whole has profited from the Farm Board. I firmly believe that had Mr. Legge not supported the commodity market last December there probably would have been a \$10,000,000 crash in one day in the stock market."

"We are experiencing the most serious industrial depression in our country since 1873. Still, we have had but very little disturbance. The entire world is disturbed. Most of Europe is in revolt. Two-thirds of South America has changed hands within the last six months. Still the United States has maintained an even keel."

There must be some fundamental reason for this fact. It is obvious that it can be credited to one factor only, namely, the activity and foresight of the administration in anticipating these conditions and eliminating their seriousness by proper governmental assistance at these times, and it is equally obvious that the activity of the Federal Farm Board has been no small factor in the destiny of our economic condition."

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS

With the Kansas City Stockyards Short Over Four Thousand Car Loads of Livestock in the First Four Months This Year, the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company is Only Twenty-four Cars Behind the Same Period Last Year. Other Farmers Union Firms Also Show Increased Business

This is a wonderful showing. Great credit is due George Hobbs and his force of salesmen and employees. Any business which, during a year of depression such as we have at present, can hold its own in the face of declining receipts, certainly is making progress.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is also doing a splendid business. The first four months' business this year shows a mighty fine increase over the same four months last year. H. E. Witham, General Manager of this organization, A. T. Riley, manager of the Salina branch, and C. S. Neeley, Manager of the St. Joe branch, are all up on their toes and are working hard to make a success of this business.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery

The Farmers Union Creamery also is having a better business than they had the same period last year. Mr. Archie Seamans, Manager, works practically night and day to make this business a success. Mr. Dave Thomas, Manager of the Wakeeney plant, is making a mighty nice showing there.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

The Fire Insurance Company reports a fine increase in business in the first five months. Their premium income is fourteen hundred dollars more than the same period last year. Twelve and one-half per cent more policies were written. Automobile premiums were more than doubled, while the hail insurance shows a decrease of about fifty per cent, both in income and number of policies.

Mr. Ward Spencer, president of this company, and Mr. Charles Broom, Secretary-Manager, are certainly making good with our Farmers Union Insurance.

Farmers Union Life Insurance Company

Mr. Rex Lear, state manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, reports a fine increase in business this year.

Farmers Union Auditing Association

Mr. Thomas B. Dunn, Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, also states that his organization had a very satisfactory increase in business during the present year. Along with other audits, the Farmers Union Auditing Association has had those of Saline and Waukeene counties.

Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company

G. E. Creitz, Manager of the Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, believes that the outlook for his company is very encouraging. In several places, drilling is being done on land near the holdings of the Farmers Union Royalty Company. In Russell County a good showing of oil has been made in two places, and deeper drilling is now being done. The places where oil has been found are in the same sections in which his company has holdings.

Pictures of many of these Farmers Union business activity managers, will be found on page four.

CAL WARD TALKED AT CONWAY SPRINGS JUNE 2

A large number of farmers and business men of this locality listened to an interesting address at the park Tuesday night by Cal A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Mr. Ward explained vividly the Union headquarters town of Salina. He spent Tuesday in conference with prominent state and national men at Wichita. He came here in response to an invitation of the local chapter of the Union, and was introduced by Mayor Hunt.

Mr. Ward is a splendid person to meet, and a conscientious talker; and his address of about an hour and a half was none too long for his listeners.

If no other one thing was gathered from the numerous farm problem topics he discussed the one idea that the listeners should have caught, is the fact that the entire west and middle west—stand together as an agricultural group—whether individually we guide a plow, a pen or handle merchandise—striving together as a unit for a position strong enough to demand respect and recognition by the industrial east which no one denies is at present in control of the nation's wealth.

Mr. Ward very vividly explained the situation, past and present, which are the cause of the present economic crisis, placing the blame on no particular individual or group.

Facing all the facts squarely his appearance here was an inspiration for his listeners to earnestly and militantly cope with the problems we realize are here. He spoke very encouragingly of the splendid cooperation between the various farm bodies and the increased cooperation they are receiving among all bodies of business men and particularly the Kansas Chamber of Commerce.

The Kansas Farmers Union president is not only a state figure, but his very position as head of this organization in the greatest wheat state places him on important national committees and calls him to important national conferences of the first line leaders who are trying to work out programs to better conditions.

—Conway Springs Star.

FARMERS UNION HOUR CANCELLED THIS WEEK

There will be no Farmers' Union hour on Friday, June 12, over station WIBW, Topeka, owing to the fact that this station must share time with station KSCA, Manhattan, during meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation, which are being held at Manhattan this week.

Farmers' Union Hour will be broadcast as usual on Friday night, June 19th at eight o'clock.

CO-OPS IN GROWTH

Have Increased by 30 Per Cent Since Farm Board Established, Speaker Says

MANHATTAN, June 8. (AP)—A growth of approximately 30 per cent in the agricultural co-operative movement since the establishment of the federal farm board was reported today by the American Institute of Co-operation.

In reporting the expansion, Robin Hood, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the National Co-operative Council, attributed it to three factors—natural growth, the so-called agricultural depression and activities of the farm board.

"Psychological and economic conditions," Hood said in a prepared address, "were never more favorable for further expansion of the co-operative principle than they are now."

Hood based his estimate of the growth in the movement on reports from 122 of the larger co-operative marketing and co-operative purchasing associations, a tabulation of which, he said, showed an aggregate membership of more than 700 million dollars.

The tabulation also showed, he said, the membership of the 122 associations had increased 33.4 per cent since the farm board was created, their business turnover, measured in dollars, has increased 4.2 per cent in the same period "despite a price index 22 points lower, and the actual turnover in units of products has increased 28.8 per cent in the two-year period."

Extension service reports were said by the speaker to show county agricultural agents assisted in organization of 1,685 co-operative associations in 1930, and 1,000 in 1929.

"Certainly the formation of more than 2,600 co-operatives in the last two years," he said, "indicates a most substantial progress by the small co-operatives and serves emphatically to confirm the evidence from large-scale business associations that the movement has grown approximately 30 per cent since congress started the agricultural marketing act on its way."

Hood said there are more than 12 co-operative associations in the country today.

"Growth has been continual for at least 50 years," he said, "with several periods of acceleration. There is, therefore, no reason to anticipate any cessation of growth until the bulk of American farm production is handled through collective effort. Continued normal, healthy advances are to be expected."

The large scale cotton and wool associations had increased 40 per cent (continued on page 4)

430 CARS WHEAT HANDLED BY SALINA OFFICE JOBBER ASSN. LAST WEEK IN MAY

Salina, Kans., June 9.—A total of four hundred and thirty cars of wheat were handled by the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in the period from May 25th to May 29th, Art Riley, manager, stated today.

At the present time, very little wheat is moving, only four cars being received in Salina today, four in Hutchinson, and none in Wichita.

The Salina office is concentrating at present upon the sale of binder twine, in which Mr. Riley reports a splendid volume.

BUYS MORE U. S. WHEAT

France Increases Purchases and Expects to Continue

Paris, June 5.—(A.P.)—France is buying more wheat from the United States than at any time within the last year, it was said today, native stocks having dwindled to such an extent the country must buy abroad.

The amount of foreign wheat legally admitted recently was raised to 25 per cent of the amount used from 10 per cent. However, authoritative circles said, millers actually are buying from 50 to 60 per cent of their wheat abroad. France is expected to continue heavy buying, at least until the next harvest.

AUDITING ASSN COMPLETES SALINE COUNTY AUDIT

An audit of the county's books in progress at the courthouse for some time past, concluded Tuesday afternoon when officers of the Farmers Union Auditing company filed their report before county commissioners. The audit covered county bookkeeping for the past two years, and cost the county \$1,400. Commissioners announced today they were well pleased with the audit and stated affairs of the county were in a satisfactory condition.—Salina Sun.

LIFE

First, the seed,
And then the sprout;
Next, the plant,
Then buds come out.
Soon the blossom,
Oh! so sweet,
Then comes Nature's great retreat:
Somnolence has its sway,
Next, the Resurrection Day.
—T. B. Dunn in Wheat Grower's Journal.

DOES IT PAY TO BELONG TO THE FARMERS UNION?

In answer to this question we would say that it does pay to belong to the Farmers Union. The result accomplished by the organization in many and various ways that are of material benefit to every farmer of Kansas are so outstanding in their nature that even considered from the financial standpoint alone, we would say any farmer of Kansas can well afford to belong to the Farmers Union, even though he is so situated that he cannot patronize the various State Wide Activities of the organization.

Some might say if I can't patronize the creamery, if I can't patronize the Jobbing Ass'n, if I can't patronize the Shipping Ass'n, or Commission Company as I am, why be benefited directly by being a member of the Farmers Union? ...

In answer we call your attention to the fact that the legislative program achieved in the interest of the farmers of Kansas, due to them, as it is, of your organization in connection with other organizations, will amount to you in dollars and cents many times more than your dues to the Farmers Union. Since we get the benefit of such effort, why not be a booster and a member and thus, be all boosting and working together accomplishing greater results in the future.—E. L. Bullard.

F. N. G. C. FORMS OWN WAREHOUSE, TERMINAL SYSTEM

Farm Board Agency Announces Incorporation of Unit to Acquire Facilities Throughout Country

BOON TO GRAIN PRODUCER

Chicago, June 5.—(P.)—The Farmers National Grain Corporation today announced organization under Delaware laws of the Farmers' National Warehouse Corporation, with an authorized capital of 5,000 shares of no par value.

Its major activity will be to acquire terminal, sub-terminal, and rural facilities. It will be nationwide in scope. Members of the executive committee of the sponsoring corporation will constitute the directorate of the warehouse corporation.

Organization of the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation, officials said, puts the American grain producer, for the first time, in position "to contact directly with domestic and world markets through a nationally-operated terminal and country facilities system wholly controlled by his own co-operative associations."

On the average, each single person in the United States eats about 4 bushels of potatoes a year.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Eight national commodity sales agencies have been set up with the aid of the Federal Farm Board.

These are: Agricultural Marketing Service, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Weather Service, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Weather Service.

On the average, each single person in the United States eats about 4 bushels of potatoes a year.

THINKING SERIOUSLY

CAL A. WARD

These are perilous times. The whole country is engulfed in a situation which is extremely tragic and must be reckoned with entirely free from camouflage. There is absolutely no justification in attempting to mislead our people. I am wholly disgusted with some statements from public officials that these adjustments may come through psychology.

The farmers of this country know better than anyone else that the fight for agricultural relief must be led by organized agriculture itself. Experience is teaching us each day that many times we have been misled by those posing as our friends. The many and varied contacts of the writer has brought him to the conclusion that the most fundamental and deep-seated qualification required in the adjustment of agriculture is practical HORSE SENSE. I have listened long and patiently to economists and statisticians as they expounded on facts and figures from their records. They are good historians but poor advisers. I am convinced that we will receive help by helping ourselves. Militancy is a foundation stone of the Farmers Union. Our ranks are filled with volunteers. The Farmers Union membership has for years and is today waging this fight because we have conscientious scruples in behalf of our program, our membership and the agricultural situation of the country.

Folks, we beg of you to THINK SERIOUSLY on these things. Our program is fundamental and worthwhile. Our set-up is basic and should encourage support. Our membership is composed almost wholly of farmers. We term our organization a grass root organization because we constantly keep in mind the individual at the crossroads. If our program fails in bringing relief to the farmer himself, the whole plan is a miserable failure. The very fact of the tragically low farm commodity prices should spur us into action.

We should pay our dues and do it now. The Kansas Farmers Union has always been outstanding in our organization. Our membership has backed a program. They have been loyal today. Your leadership knows of the sacrifices you have made and are making. We know you are keenly conscious of present conditions. We know our membership, know of the possibilities which accrue through co-operation and organization.

As bad as conditions are, they would be tremendously worse were it not for the existence of our farm organizations. We are religiously sold to the program of organized agriculture and to the Farmers Union.

We plead for every member of our organization to THINK SERIOUSLY and ask our local secretaries to collect and remit the annual dues.

CAL A. WARD.

STONE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PRICE OF 1931 WHEAT

American Wheat Must Go On World Level Basis Eventually

Excerpts From Conferences of Chairman Stone With Representatives of the Press in Washington, D. C., June 4, 1931. Not a Formal Statement

June 1, 1931.

Mr. Stone: Here is some interesting dope that I just picked up a minute ago on cotton. Here is a very fertile man sent to his correspondents:

"Boll weevil in Georgia and reduction in cotton acreage stop G. F. Hummelt, co-editor The Progressive Farmer in issue just out says at Edison in Calhoun County (Georgia) I heard first complaint of boll weevil stop Farmers here say they have plenty of them stop I found that the majority of the farmers are going to leave boll weevil control up to the weather man and further I was very much interested in some figures given out by Terrell County stop Here the cotton farmers reduced their acreage from sixty thousand to forty-two thousand acres, a cut of eighteen thousand acres stop This acreage has been planted to corn oats and peanuts, mostly peanuts."

He also quoted the following fertilizer figures, giving tonnage for the past ten years and yields per acre:

Year	Tonnage	Yield per A.
1920	4,944,000	173
1921	2,912,000	124
1922	3,517,000	141
1923	4,337,000	130
1924	4,692,000	157
1925	6,082,000	167
1926	5,150,000	182
1927	4,555,000	154
1928	5,580,000	152
1929	5,510,000	155
1930	4,541,000	147
1931	3,000,000	Estimated

Many crops of cotton will be started in the South this year that will not be finished. This estimate shows 1931 to be 3 million bales under 1930.

Q. Who sent this letter?

A. It is from the fertilizer people down in Georgia. Mr. A. P. Brantley, of Blackshear, Georgia. I have received a good many reports from the South indicating the reduction in the use of fertilizers this year is going to be fully as much as this man states.

Q. I see where you wound up stabilization in wheat. What is the situation in stabilization of cotton?

A. No change in cotton. No cotton has been bought by Stabilization out of the 1930 crop.

Q. Do co-operatives have cotton you are going to take over?

A. None at all. That cotton belongs to the cotton co-operatives, the American Cotton Cooperative Association and its stockholder members, which are the state or regional associations and the Staple Cotton Association, which is a separate organization.

Q. In other words, all the cotton you will have at the end of this crop (continued on page 4)

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931

THE DOLE SYSTEM COMING?

That the United States will have the dole system unless unemployment can be avoided is increasingly plain to be seen. Dean Donham predicts the dole next winter if in the meantime the present state of unemployment is not checked. It is a step towards involuntary socialism such as we have not seen in the United States. The logic of this situation is not hidden. Under the system of private capitalism the state cannot provide employment, since it has no jobs other than those pertaining to government. Yet the state may be compelled to provide employment if the capitalistic plan fails to do so. Or it may be compelled to pay wages to unemployed, which is what the dole system amounts to. Private industrialism has before it the task of working out a scheme of stable employment, if it is to continue to go on as in the past. It cannot permit laissez faire to rule, without plan, trusting to the industrial machine to create the necessary employment automatically. Extensive and prolonged unemployment all over the capitalistic world shows the inadequacy of a planless system of luck to provide work to keep a population desiring work employed.—Topeka Daily Capital.

MAY PLACE FARMER IN PARK AS A CURIO

This letter, published recently in the New York Times, gave us something of a jolt:

Yes, we have domestic animals in Central Park, but why not allow our New York children the pleasure of seeing these creatures in their natural environments?

It would not take up much space to have a tiny farmhouse surrounded by lilac bushes and a bit of garden and all the things that go with a farmhouse—barn and corn crib, chicken coop, etc. If some one lived in the house, so much the better. This is the real way for children to become acquainted with the domestic animals, and a little spot like this miniature farm would afford pleasure to old as well as young.

In other words, putting a cow, a pig, and a farmer in Central Park would brighten the leisure hours of city people and amuse the children. We wonder just how safe a civilization is when the only contact of thousands of its members with the basic industry is through a miniature farm in a city park? If the industries of our great cities were scattered over the country in smaller towns, we might gain not only in economy of production but also in general understanding of all the factors that go to make a nation great.—Wallace's Farmer.

A PRACTICAL PLAN FOR THE STABILIZATION OF THE NEW WHEAT CROP

With stabilization operations at an end, the Farm Board yesterday reiterated a previous statement that the surplus it has accumulated through these operations "will be disposed of in a manner not to affect the domestic or world markets." While there is a promising inference in this statement, it is at the best vague and ambiguous. If the Farm Board would be a little more definite in its statement regarding disposal of this surplus in a way that will not interfere with the new crop, the farmers, farm organizations, grain dealers, millers and bakers would be more sure as to how they should proceed. If the Farm Board would agree that it would not sell any of the surplus on the domestic market until wheat reaches \$1.00 at Chicago, then the farmers could hold back their wheat until they received over 70 cents per bushel at the shipping point before coming into competition with government wheat. But a statement to this effect, to warrant the faith of farmers and millers, should come from no less an authority than Chairman Stone himself. If the present crop does not have to compete with the farm board surplus the farmers will have practically full control of the market until the time the board starts competing. We doubt if the farmers ever have had as good an opportunity to control the price of their product as they have this year providing they receive the proper cooperation from the farm board. Before the new crop comes in there will be very little if any wheat in the farmers' bins; none in grain men's elevators, little wheat owned by the millers, and very light stock of flour in the hands of the bakers. At the present time the bakers are not buying any quantity of flour, knowing that if the farmer does not hold back his wheat they will be able to buy their flour from the wheat that will be bought on a market approximately 20 cents lower than the present market. Millers hesitate about making future quotations, as everything is in a more or less uncertain state.

If the Farm Board would be definite as to when it is going to market

its surplus it would be bound to have a decided effect on the market, to the benefit of farmers and all. Agreeing to stay out of the domestic market until wheat reaches \$1.00 per bushel at Chicago would insure a higher price to the Kansas farmers than the present cash market, unless the foreign market should drop quite a bit from its present level. The domestic price, of course, could not go higher than the world price, plus most of the 42-cent tariff. In this way the board could influence the price of wheat over 20 cents per bushel without buying another bushel of wheat. The value of the stabilization operations would be increased as the surplus accumulated last year is practically the entire carry over, and withholding this carry-over would have practically the same effect on the domestic market as the United States going into the new crop period without a bushel of surplus. The Farm Board could export its surplus whenever it found a satisfactory market. In order to give the millers an opportunity to go after export trade the board could agree to sell wheat to the millers on an export basis for all the grain they use in making flour for export. Influencing the price of wheat in this way would not only be of tremendous benefit to the farmers at this time, but also would be a strong factor in helping to bring about a readjustment of business conditions. Through this action the farmer would get the benefits of the tariff, as he would have control of the domestic market until wheat reached \$1.00 at Chicago. Through bankers, newspapers and farm organizations, the wisdom of holding their wheat would be sold to the wheat raisers, and there is no doubt but that the new crop would start out on a basis just as high and higher than it is now, with no extra cost to the government except the carrying charge for holding the wheat—an expense the Farm Board will have anyway unless it sells the wheat in competition with the new crop soon to be harvested. If the government should sell in competition with the new crop on the present basis, it would create a panicky condition that would cost more through loss of taxes from failing business than the amount of the carrying charges.

The government has an opportunity to demonstrate to the farmers the value of orderly marketing, which the champions of the present farm bill claim to be the objective toward which they are working. Why not try it?—Editorial in Salina Journal.

FAITH

Don't become too excited or troubled over the apparent chaotic condition as evidenced by our friends—the American people. We recall for the moment, President Lincoln's reply to some gentlemen from the West, who called on him to protest of some shortsightedness of the government. Mr. Lincoln heard them patiently and then replied, "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth in gold, and you have put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across Niagara River on a rope; would you shake the cable, or keep shouting to him—'Blondin, stand up a little straighter; go a little faster; lean a little more to the north; turn a little more to the south?' No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue and keep your hands off until he was safely over."

THAT SPLIT. WE THOUGHT SO.

It doesn't matter what sort of a compound may have been concocted for sinister purposes, when subject to the test heat, must sooner or later boil over. So a political and agricultural mixture is no exception to this rule. So when the two opposing elements met in a recent business session, the concoction doped out for use in serving a political end, was stirred into the heated mess, it naturally "spilled the beans," and as a result the two contending elements could not occupy the same place at the same time. A principle of impenetrability. So the froth has come to the surface and is now out in full view to the world at large. Truth, though crushed to the earth, will rise again, and this festering sore of long standing has at last come to a head and has broken by its own action. However, it is best this way, for we can fight an enemy in the open, much better than when in hiding. So now the lines are much more plainly drawn and the lines of defense are now more clearly defined. Two of these recalcitrant leaders we have been following in their action, and the third, we have also marked as "Simon Pure" and sincere. And this is now the trick that has been up the sleeves of the would-be place-seekers. A wolf with a sheep's pelt on is still a wolf with wolf instincts, and sooner or later the fangs and claws must be exposed. No disease can be properly treated until fully diagnosed, until fully exposed, so now the proper surgical treatment is apparent and such will be administered in ample doses, until the diseased part has been fully classified and assigned its proper place. If anything could have been made use of to conserve the entire body, healed of this sinister malady, it certainly would have been applied, but perhaps this amputation of a diseased member of the body was the only safe cure.

Then, too, we have a sincere belief in the sanity of at least a goodly part of this recalcitrant band have been deceived, or rather not fully aware of what they were being led into. Certainly not all of this band can feel that the larger part of this farmer organization, is dead wrong, and that the minority part is absolutely right. If this were true, it reflects most seriously upon the sincerity and honest intentions of the majority side.

But this only emphasizes the need of a solid front on the part of supporters of the new National organization in order to substantiate the attitude assumed.

Ever since Kansas, with its energy and determination to keep justice and righteousness in the forefront of her development, factions, in which the manipulation of political preference both in state and national matters, have kept the people engaged in the same or similar industry, arrayed against each other, marshalled into two political parties, one out and the other in, both diametrically opposed in principle; contending not for justice and right, but only for the spoils accruing from legislative privilege. Followers of both of these parties have come to the parting of the ways, but this should by no means change the ideals or motives of the followers of these diverse leaders, but rather, leave out of the consideration of such partisan groups as agriculture represents, and defer the settlement of these questions to the common voter, who, when viewing the fact that, no difference which political party succeeds, the same band of spoils-hunters, place-seekers will be quite as impartial and active with one, as the other, and should we try to follow these divergent lines of effort, we neutralize our own influence in the final results sought. This farm question is not a political, or partisan question, and the advocates, and those sincerely laboring for its ultimate success, are found in all political parties. If this be true, and it is, why resort to this cleavage in the agricultural ranks simply to vent a spite, or more debasing still, seek a higher and more conspicuous seat in the gallery of the assumed higher class?

We came to Cowley county in 1870 and all these years have marked the continual trend of western political sentiment and have finally come to the conclusion that there are honest and sincere men in both parties; that no clique of political schemers sitting in national or state headquarters are going to shove down my throat a concoction of corrupt and deceitful stuff, dished up and seasoned to suit eastern tastes. I am not particular what partisan brand a candidate may carry, if he is a friend of the interests of the entire county, and has shown his worthiness by a consistent and helpful interest in city as well as country, with a clean record, vouched for by a state-wide or nation-wide constituency, he is my choice, regardless of his previous attitude as relates to party connection. Like the lost Indian, who was asked if he was lost, replied: "Me no lost, wigwam lost." So the independent voter still has the privilege of voting as he deems proper, and no faction even in Kansas that assumes to force their preferences onto the public for political gain, can do that little trick without overtaxing his ability. No, we are not built that way, and there are multiplied thousands out here who are of the same mind. We have seen staunch republicans turn their support to a candidate whom he had known as being in sympathy with the business he was engaged in, farming, rather than support a candidate groomed for a specific purpose, seeking an important official position whereby interests were concerned; even though the candidate were a democrat. So this partisan squabble in the Farm Organizations has come to the front, and this must not be considered in the deliberations, and official actions of the sincere farm organizations, unless you want to disrupt the whole machine, and scatter the debris. Of course the leaders of the disgruntled factions will seek to rally every available voter in support of their scheme; yet we hardly think all who followed the Hirth, Reno and Simpson leaders will go far down that detour, for certainly there is safety in sober second thought concerning the dominant motives.

F. A. CHAPIN.

The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

KEEN INTEREST IN MEETINGS

I have just recently held meetings at the following places:
County-wide Agricultural Tour at Lawrence
Farmers Union Picnic, Lindsborg
Farmers Union County Meeting, Canton, McPherson County.
Farmers Union Open Meeting, Conway Springs.
Farmers Union Stockholders Meeting, St. Marys.

At all of these meetings it was clearly in evidence that our groups are determined to stay by the ship and go forward. The whole economic situation is tremendously discouraging with ridiculously low prices for farm commodities. Yet our people know that a solution will come comparable to our loyalty and the support we give the organization. Our people should realize that in Kansas we have thousands who are endorsing our program and are willing and are going to extreme limits in putting it over.

Any cross currents or dissatisfaction that might exist can be traced to a lack of understanding between our groups. The writer wishes it might be possible to come into every local of our state and have a heart to heart talk with you on these various issues and matters of grave importance. This is humanly impossible but we do beg of you to read the columns of this paper, send in your suggestions, and above all carry forward the program in your own community.

I have always advocated and have an unwavering belief that the existence and maintenance of our locals are the heart of our organization. In this day of readjustment and changes and advanced unstable judgment, it is possible that we might become enveloped in a program of liberality that would displace our locals. This dare not take place. The officials of the Kansas Farmers Union, I am sure, have the proper slant on this situation. While I believe in a program of modified control, yet on the other hand our organization must remain representative and democratic and the source of any such control must emanate from our membership through the old and well established channel of first local, then county and ultimately the state organization itself.

Some leaders outside our state who are at variance with our program would endeavor to create suspicion in the minds of our membership by questioning our sincerity and integrity and above all our fearlessness in taking the stand. The old adage is that sometimes we make haste by going slow, but in this day of tenseness, constantly and without hesitancy many times we have to SPEAK OUT. This we are attempting to do and an investigation of facts will reveal that your leadership is not tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine. The writer wishes to say that the Kansas Farmers Union through its leadership has conducted its department in a manner that puts us in a position where we are called in counsel not only in agricultural circles but even by the leadership of our state and nation.

The Gravity of the Wheat Situation

The other day I received a letter suggesting why I stood for 30c wheat and 5c cotton. This borders on being an insult to the small amount of intelligence which I hope I possess. This statement is far-fetched and is as far removed from the truth as day is from night. It will be remembered at this time by those who know that the leadership of Kansas Farmers Union were with the first last November to urge and persist that the Government through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act throw the Stabilization Corporation into action. This fight was started on the 10th day of last November when wheat prices struck new low levels, putting those of our growers who had taken the 50c per bushel advance in the red. I immediately wired the President, the Chairman of the Farm Board, Secretary of Agriculture, the President of the National Grain Corporation, and our two United States senators that we had to recognize this situation and do something about it and do it now. I also called up Governor Clyde M. Reed who arranged a conference of the farm leaders the following day in Topeka. Senator Capper was also in this meeting and we put it up to the Farm Board that we expected immediate action. The result was that in a few days the price of wheat was stabilized and ever since has ranged in price from 15c to 30c above the world's price.

I ask our readers, Does our organization amount to anything? Does this look like we were standing for 30c wheat? The operations of the stabilization corporation have saved this section of the country from many drastic business reverses, even though this action has been criticised by many individuals, with those interests that have always exploited the farmer, taking the lead.

Now the stabilization corporation has again gone out of the market, and the price structure at this time quite largely rests with the grain speculators. The Farm Board is in possession of most of the wheat at present. The new crop is coming on. The only statement relative to the Farm Board's disposal of these large stocks is in substance that they will feed these stocks into the market to cause the least possible disturbance to price values of this year's crop. In my judgment this is no assurance as to just exactly what they expect to do with this big hold over. The lack of a definite statement from the Farm Board might well be a barrier on price trends and values of the oncoming crop. The result of this action of the Farm Board is that the processors of wheat have exhausted their present supplies and have made no provision for their requirements, feeling such action would be unsafe.

We want more than 30c wheat for our farmers. Our people will have to eat and our mills will have to have wheat to grind into flour. They will have to buy somewhere. Why not the Farm Board come out with a clean cut statement that they will sell none of their present holdings until wheat is worth a dollar in Chicago. In that event, immediately when this year's crop begins to move from the grower's possession, there would be brisk buying by the mills and with the farmers feeding the markets in an orderly way, price trends would work upward and the tariff would become effective. It would take none of the revolving fund to do the job and the farmer himself would be the beneficiary rather than the grain speculator as was the case to a considerable extent last year. With something of the above thought in mind, a conference will be held next week at Manhattan with high-up officials and it is hoped that we will get beneficial action. 60c or 70c wheat will beat 30c or 40c wheat all to pieces.

CAL A. WARD.

The Insurance Corner

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

The telephone has been busy since Saturday reporting hail losses on both crops and buildings. Let us remind the policy holders and agents to send in a written report, whether you phone or not. This gives us an opportunity to know whether or not we have the right property and policy before attempting to make the adjustment.

Last year's hail record shows sixty eight counties in the state produced some business, and that twenty two counties sustained losses, and in five of these counties the loss exceeded the premium. Scott County produced the most premium and Franklin County the least. Figures are \$12,943.80 for high and \$2.85 for the smallest. While the losses in Scott County were heavy, the premium exceeded losses by \$4800.00, which is a very nice margin, yet the other county showed a margin of 100 per cent. We wonder what this year will show.

The past few days has fully demonstrated the necessity for hail insurance on buildings. Many roofs have been damaged from a small amount up to nearly total loss. The premium on this part of a policy is so small that the additional premium is negligible but the protection given is substantial and of real value to you.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WHEELS

EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 1 cent a word per line. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale" or "Wanted" or "Buy" and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR SALE—1 LaCrosse 4-bottom tractor plow, 3 braker bottoms extra.—Frank Plummer, Quinter, Kansas.
FOR SALE—Ten Foot McCormick Deering Combine, almost new. Two extra fine registered Jersey Heifers.—Sam Smith, Clay Center, Kansas.

WANTED

POSITION WANTED as Manager of Farmers Elevator. Have had experience and success as manager of Farmers Union elevator. Can give good reference. Address K. P. L. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans.

STAMPS WANTED, bearing "Kans." or "Nebk." overprint. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

SAY that you saw their advertisement in The Kansas Union Farmer when you write our advertiser. That protects you and helps us.

MANY FARMERS HAVE ALREADY REPAID DROUGHT LOANS, SAYS SEC. HYDE

High praise of some of the farmers who obtained Federal drought relief loans this spring was voiced today by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, when he announced that many of these borrowers have already paid back their loans in whole or in part.

"A most commendable attitude is evident," he said. "The many instances farmers have paid off their Government loans with the proceeds of early fruit and vegetable crops on which the Government held no lien. Not only have they thus shown their good intentions and fundamental integrity, but they have also displayed good business sense. Several thousand borrowers have found they do not need the full amount of the loan approved and have turned back our checks for second or later installments. Of course, those who pay the loans before the maturity date will receive interest rebates."

The Farmers' Seed Loan Office of the Department of Agriculture has received many inquiries from borrowers who wish to know if the notes may be paid before they are due. Secretary Hyde is encouraging all borrowers who can do so to repay at any time to save the expense of unnecessary interest charges. He called attention to the case of a farmer who recently repaid a seed and fertilizer loan in full from the proceeds of a good crop of strawberries and intends soon to repay a small rehabilitation loan. The county agent in this region, who reported the case, says that many truck growers there will repay their loans "long before the end of the year."

Secretary Hyde said the tendency to make early repayments is an indication of the same sturdy spirit of thrift and independence which we have learned to expect from farmers, and foreshadows the repayment in full of a large percentage of the loans made.

"There have been many critics who sourly prophesied the complete loss of the entire loan fund. Such critics will be disappointed. Of course, out of the 384,000 farmers who received loans there will be some who are dishonest, some who fail to make a crop because of flood, disaster or even death, some who are incompetent or lazy, but we are encouraged to believe that the sum of all in these classes will be a small per cent of the total."

WHEAT MARKET UNSETTLED; FEED GRAINS STEADY

New Winter Wheat Harvest Under Way; Spring Wheat Outlook Less Favorable

Domestic wheat markets were very unsettled during the week ending June 6 influenced by unfavorable weather conditions in spring wheat areas, the rapidly approaching harvest of winter wheat and the withdrawal from the market of the support of domestic marketing agencies, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Feed grains, on the other hand, held generally steady although demand continued dull and of small volume for the moderate offerings. Corn made rather slow growth because of cool weather and much replanting is reported in numerous areas. The report market was generally dull and quiet but had some independent strength as a result of the unfavorable outlook for the 1931 crop. Flax strengthened toward the close of the week under a more active inquiry from crushers for cash seed and rather unfavorable reports concerning the condition of the new crop.

WHEAT: Crop conditions continued to play an important part in the wheat market during the week. Winter wheat prospects continued favorable and harvesting has begun in southern Texas. Some areas in north central and northwestern Kansas and in Nebraska are in need of moisture but in other sections conditions remained favorable and harvest is expected to begin in southeastern Kansas about June 15 and elsewhere in that State by the close of the month. Private estimates as of June 1 placed the domestic winter wheat crop around 75,000,000 bushels, above last season's harvest. Drought in the Canadian Prairie Provinces and in the American Northwest is threatening serious damage to spring wheat unless good general rains occur soon. The Canadian crop report indicated a critical condition in the entire western region of normally heaviest production. The good germination of early sown wheat has been partially offset by high winds and frost damage while germination of late seeding is very spotted and reseedings have been delayed by deficiency of soil moisture. Rains during the week have been beneficial in southern Alberta and parts of Manitoba, but the moisture is still needed. Conditions of domestic spring wheat at present indicate an outlook around 30,000,000 bushels below last year's crop, according to the private trade estimates.



COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

HOWARD A. COWDEN,
President Union Oil Company

Three New Kansas Bulk Stations
The Farmers Cooperative Association, Hays, Kansas, decided a few weeks ago that they could render additional service to their members by operating a bulk oil station in connection with their other cooperative activities, and placed an order for complete Union Bulk equipment. It is the policy of the Hays company to be 100 per cent cooperative. They will be distributors of Union Certified products, the Cooperative brand. Their bulk station equipment will be installed within a very short time, and they will soon be in position to furnish their members with petroleum products. The members of the board of directors of the Hays company are: R. A. Leikin, S. Johnson, W. M. Stanton, C. W. Kraus, and Frank Carlin.

Another Union Bulk station has just been shipped to the Pearl Cooperative Association, Pearl, Kansas, where the association has territory where they operate their own oil stations and thus save the profits on the petroleum products they use, rather than let them go into the pockets of "old-line" companies. The members of the board of directors of the Pearl company are: Wm. Sigg, Wm. C. Haynes, E. Geo. Glat, Claud Bowden, and Wilfred Taylor.

A third Union bulk station has been shipped to Rexford, Kansas, where a new Cooperative Oil Company was organized during recent weeks. G. P. Prossman, Hays, Mo., W. V. Carswell, F. W. Woerpel and John Yeck are serving as members of the board of directors of this company.

Each of these three companies will be exclusive distributors of Union Certified products.

A. S. Gentry, Braymer, Missouri, always visits the Union Oil Company when making business trips to Kansas City. Mr. Gentry usually has an order for Union Certified oils, greases, gasoline or kerosene with him. As manager of the Consumers Oil Company at Braymer, he has established much confidence among consumers in their farmer-owned company, which has shown a remarkable increase in volume during the time the company has operated. Mr. Gentry always comes with a smile and an invigorating report about the Union Certified oil going strong at Braymer.

Prompt Adjustment on Fire Loss
The Farmers Cooperative Oil Company, Medill, Missouri, recently had a fire, which damaged their property to the extent of a little more than \$600. They have been carrying a \$3000.00 policy with the National Petroleum Mutual Fire Insurance Company. They advised the Insurance Company of their loss, and report that they are well pleased with the promptness with which the company took care of the loss. Through the mutual company, which specializes in writing insurance on bulk oil and service stations, they have been paying a premium much less than they could through a regular "old line" company. This savings is made possible by the Union Oil Co.

Large Missouri Cooperative Distributes Third Grade Gasoline
The Consumers Cooperative Oil Company, Chillicothe, Missouri, has just purchased a 12,000 gallon horizontal storage tank. They have purchased this additional tank for the storage of blue gasoline. They will be ready to distribute this third grade to their members and customers within a very short time. The Chillicothe company, since they began operating a little more than one year ago, has taken a keen interest in rendering every service possible to the consumers in the Chillicothe territory. They have been "ever on the alert" to improve their service in every way possible. As soon as they found enough of their customers would want to purchase "blue" gasoline to justify the expense of additional equipment, they decided to install the new tank and begin handling this new grade.

About Cooperators
C. A. Skoog, Holdrege, Nebraska, who has been a Cooperator for more than two store years, and who has been connected with the Farmers Equity Elevator at Holdrege, Nebraska, for forty-two years, does not miss a single opportunity to tell others about the profit of cooperative purchasing of petroleum products. He recently took a day off, and called on a number of Cooperative Oil Companies in that territory, to tell them about the advantages of local cooperatives building their own company, and selling cooperative brand.

Mr. Skoog attended the annual meeting of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) in January and was elected as a member of the board of directors. He showed keen interest in the growth made by the company the past few months, when he attended the May meeting of directors.

Carload Union Certified to Ellsworth
The Farmers Union Oil Company, Ellsworth, Kansas, has booked an order for a carload of Union Certified oils and greases for June 15th delivery. The order calls for 3,459 gallons of oil and two tons of grease, assorted various kinds and packages. This is the first carload of Union Certified oils and greases. The Ellsworth company will be 100 per cent prepared for harvest, not only by having a complete stock, but by ordering the Cooperative brand, they will furnish their customers with quality products, and during the rush of harvest when this will mean much to them.

"This has been the finest series of Cooperative meetings I have ever attended," said Tom DeWitt, a director

of the Union Oil Company. He was speaking of the second series of district managers and directors meetings for 1931, sponsored by the Union Oil Company (Cooperative), and he had just left the fourth meeting which was held at McCook, Nebraska, on May 22nd.

The first meeting was held at Aberdeen, South Dakota, May 11th. Leaders from a large territory attended this meeting. The second meeting was held in North Kansas City, Missouri, May 20th, with more than 60 Cooperators in attendance. A large number of these are old "wheel horses" who attend the district meetings regularly and think it pays them to do so. The third meeting was held at Garden City, Kansas on May 21st. An unseasonable snowstorm starting before noon, cut the attendance, yet about 60 Cooperators representing 19 Cooperative oil companies attended this meeting. Some of them drove 250 miles in the storm. Advance reports from the Garden City territory indicated that with good weather conditions there would have been a record attendance.

The fourth meeting was held at McCook, Nebraska, on the 22nd. About 70 Cooperators representing 26 Cooperative Oil Companies in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado attended this meeting. The two outstanding things that featured each of these meetings were, the business like attitude with which each subject was discussed, and the complete lack of complaints. "It's kicking." Throughout each of the four meetings, there was keen interest in every discussion, and everyone present seemed to take the "we're here for business" attitude.

These meetings have done more, perhaps, to crystallize the sentiment among Cooperative Oil Companies for the perfection of a national organization through which all can function, and which in time of crisis can act as "big brother" to the local companies. A large number of companies not affiliated with the Union Oil Company were represented.

The "blue gasoline" situation was probably the most widely discussed and the most vital topic discussed during the meeting. Practically every man who attended the meetings took part in this discussion and all realize it is of vital consequence to the Cooperatives. During the meetings, it was repeatedly said, and many times with emphasis, that the "blue gasoline" situation is strong evidence of the necessity of a strong organization large enough to deal with such problems.

Howard A. Cowden, president Union Oil Company (Cooperative) discussed the general economic conditions in their connection relative to the Cooperative oil movement. He stated that it was never more important for the Cooperatives to put forth a united effort in the building of a national-wide organization. He said that without the introduction of "cheap" blue gasoline was an attack on the Cooperatives, since the Major companies had lost to the Cooperatives a large and profitable volume. He urged the managers and directors of Cooperative companies to "thoroughly" inform their members on the situation.

A determination to work together in large numbers was manifest at each of the meetings. Those who are already working with the Union Oil Company have proved that there are many advantages of working together with our cooperatives. The organization they are building, with its service and quality products, is attracting many other cooperative oil companies. Practically everyone of these have made a fine record. They have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the time has come when Cooperatives must build bigger and stronger organization, and that they are therefore anxious to pool their volume with other cooperatives rather than give it to the "old line" company. It is at heart not so favorable to their success on a large scale. A public statement was therefore adopted at each of these meetings setting out the policies and plans of these cooperatives, which were heartily ratified by all those present. It was also decided that copies of this statement were to be made in pamphlet form and distributed to as large a number of Cooperatives as possible.

Along with offering the opportunity for all Cooperatives to operate as one large unit, the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) gives these Cooperators an opportunity to have first hand information about the products they buy and something about the quality and kind of goods they distribute.

Hugo Stolberg, chief chemist for Union Oil Company, and who is employed by more than 100,000 farmers and who devotes all of his time to guarding the quality of the products manufactured by the company, made interesting demonstrations at two of the meetings. Mr. Stolberg is always ready to give farmers the benefit of his comprehensive knowledge of the manufacture of petroleum products, at general meetings, and also in the Union Oil Company plant where almost every day Cooperators from some part of the Midwest visit to learn more about the cooperative manufacture of these products, the quality and just how it is constantly guarded. After every demonstration he answered questions asked him about the various tests made on Union Certified products. He particularly outlined the introduction of a new line of Union Certified stock dips and disinfectants.

At the South Dakota meeting, a resolution was adopted soliciting the business of the county and state highway departments, bringing out the fact that the Cooperative oil companies in that state are owned and operated by citizens who are paying more taxes in the state than all the "old line" companies combined. The resolution stated, "The Cooperatives are excelled by no one in service and



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Colyer, Kas., May 12, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I received my book and pin. I think they are keen. My name was spelled Strodel in the paper. It is spelled Stradol.

I am going to get my brother Frank to join. I will get a star after my name.

Is it all right if we send in on this kind of paper? Do we have to write with ink?

Well, I am going to be a Junior.

A happy Junior,
Quentin T. Stradol.

Dear Quentin: I'm so glad to know that you liked your book and pin—and sorry about your name being spelled wrong in the paper. Your verse was fine and you don't need to use ink if you don't wish to. Please write me again. Aunt Patience.

Olathe, Kas., May 13, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. I thought I would join the club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 11 years old and in the 8th grade. My birthday is the 10th of September. My brother Francis will get a star because he got me to join.

Please send me a book and pin. I passed from the 7th into the 8th grade. My grades were 95, 93, 90, 84. My average was 90%. I guess I will close.

Yours truly,
Morris Eastland.

R. R. 3, Box 146.
P. S. I will try to get my lessons.

Dear Norris: I'm fine, too, thanks. And welcome to our club. I'll send you a book and pin. Your verse was fine and you don't need to use ink if you don't wish to. Please write me again. Aunt Patience.

Olathe, Kas., May 13, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you. I am fine. I want to become a member of the Junior Cooperators. My birthday is October 22nd. I am 7 years old. My brother is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to get the lessons. I have two sisters and three brothers: Marine and Irene, and Nadine. I have a dog named Dole 4 months old. Please send me a book and pin.

Yours truly,
Frank Sastborg.

R. R. 3, box 146.
P. S. I would be awfully glad you would accept me as a member of the Cooperators—and I'll send you a book and pin at once. I hope you will have many brothers and sisters to play with. I hope you saved the last lesson. Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kan., May 3, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am 11 years old. I am in the 4th grade. I have six sisters and nine brothers but two of my sisters are married and two of my brothers are dead. I have three brothers married and the rest are at home. My mother and father are still living. We have five dogs. We live on the farm. I hope I will get my notebook by the end of the week. I will try my best to earn the notebook.

Yours truly,
Katie Wolf.

Care of Frank Wolf.
Dear Aunt Patience: I'm sorry to have been so late in sending your pin and book and I know you will get all the lessons. I will try to get them all. I hope you tell me how you liked the book and pin.

Aunt Patience.

Stockdale, Kas.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join the Farmers Union club. My papa has been a Farmer Union member for a long time. I am 8 years old. My birthday is October 15th. I like to ride horseback. I have a good horse to ride. His name is Spot. We have a creek on our place. I have lots of fun fishing. I have two cats and one dog. My dog's name is Bingo. I have a brother 10 years old and a little sister 5 years old. Brother and I have a calf together. I would like to have a club pin. I typed this letter by myself.

Your little friend,
Charles Kenneth Condry.

Dear Charles: My, you certainly can type nicely. Can't you? Did you teach yourself? We are awfully glad you are a member of the Farmers Union. I think it would be nice if you'd write each other. Do you catch any fish in your creek? If you do, I'd like to be able to help you. I love to fish, but I never catch anything. Please write us again. Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kas., May 1, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
Hello, how are you? Hope you are fine. I am well and feel myself proud that I can write to you and tell you that I passed the second grade. My

quality of products. The solicitation of business from the county and state highway departments was also discussed at the other meetings.

Supper was furnished by the Union Oil Company, and one of the most interesting parts of the meetings were the round table discussions which followed. These Cooperators from all parts of the Middle-west are becoming well acquainted, and each time new Cooperators attend who readily become friends with them. During these discussions many interesting and valuable thoughts are brought out. At the Aberdeen meeting, Joe Nichols, president of the Spink County Farmers Union Oil Company, made the statement, "Our volume has paid for refineries, but we do not have the deed to a single one of them. Let's own the next one we pay for." With Cooperatives working together in large numbers, Mr. Nichols statement of owning a refinery and operating it cooperatively, has many possibilities. Similar meetings will be held probably in the early part of July.

teacher's name is Harold McWilliams. I like him very well.

My birthday is on July 24th. I will be 8 years old so please send me a pin and book. Will try to write to you -ain.

Sincerely, your niece,
Emma Brunkardt.

Care of P. A. Brunkardt.
Dear Emma: I'm so glad that you passed the second grade, and that you like your teacher. School is so much more fun, when you do. Your pin and book will be sent very soon—please write me again. Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kas., May 1, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
Hello, how are you? Hope you are fine. I am well and feel good.

My birthday is the 10th of September. I finished the fifth grade. My birthday is October 6th and will be eleven years old, so I would like to join your club. My father is a Farmers Union member so please send me a pin and book. I will try to send in my lessons. I would like to go to school all day. My teacher's name is Harold McWilliams. I like him very well.

Hope we will get another good teacher next year so I pass the sixth grade next year with God's help and blessings. Will close.

Sincerely your niece,
Katherine Brunkardt.

Care of P. R. Brunkardt, R. R. 1.
Dear Katherine: And another new October birthday! I'll send your pin and book this week. You must like school a lot—to want to go all summer, too. Please write me again and tell me whether you'd be interested in helping to form a Junior local at Quinter.

Aunt Patience.

Bison, Kas., May 4, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I got my book and pin. They are very pretty. I thank you very much. I have one sister. Her name is Naomi. I do not know where to find the lessons and I would like to send in my lessons as soon as I find out where they are. It is in the paper here now. Well, it is getting late and I will have to close.

Sincerely yours,
Fred Lohrey.

Dear Fred: I'm glad you liked the book and pin. Our last lesson was in the paper of May 21st—I hope you can find it and send it in. Please let us hear from you again. Aunt Patience.

Neighborhood Notes

FIELD NOTES

By E. L. Bullard.

Closing the campaign for organization work territory in southeast Kansas because of the rush of farm work in that section and moving the organization forces to western Kansas this week, we are now engaging in a campaign in the counties of Gray, Grant, and possibly Ness and Lane counties. We find the membership here keenly alive to the need of organization work and deeply interested in the things the organization is accomplishing. We are here now a few meetings this week and have arranged meetings for the next week or two in the counties mentioned, and feel that much good will come from such work. The meeting at Quinter on Thursday night of this week was interesting with by one of western Kansas rain storms that appear as though they cannot miss but did. By following that preliminary work around Grainfield, Park, Gove and other points in this territory seem to promise splendid openings. We were particularly pleased and very much interested in the contest planned at the county meeting at Labette just before we left that territory in which three locals of that county challenged three members of our own to a contest in a drive for membership. We happen to know that when such leadership as they have in Laette County get into a contest with a group of warring and faithful workers. The same thing can be accomplished in any other locality if the local membership are willing to devote some time, talent and education to push a project. I am sure there never was a time when such a thing was so much needed as at the present time.

Take this matter up in your local meetings, take it up in your county meetings, plan your membership drives, plan your contests, write the state office for information, help and suggestions and by thus all working together, will organization build much faster and at much less expense than if the burden of the work is left to the state office alone.

To our many friends and cooperative workers over the state we wish to say that we appreciate your efforts in the past and feel sure that with your help much good will be accomplished in the future. Let's all get going.

NOW WHAT ABOUT OLD LINE GRAIN TRADE PROPAGANDA?

Quinter, Kas., Jun 6, 1931.

Dear Cooperators:
Out where the grass is short but the wheat is tall; out in Western Kansas. Yes, friends, in Kansas I find conditions very much the same as where I go. Farmers paying tribute to institutions who have emptied their pockets—not all, but too many. Corn on farms as low as 35c, No. 1 wheat 48c and still they keep on producing and turning over their crops to institutions who have farmed the farmer and who have been highly successful financially, taking care of the marketing end of our business.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, get that neighbor of yours into the Farmers Union, get them out to our meetings

in order that they, too, might participate in this, the most worthwhile program ever offered the American farmer, wherein our aims, our hopes are not for the benefit of a select few but for the common good of all.

The select few have operated our affairs entirely too long now. To this all agree. An organized agricultural U. S. A. can and will match an organized industrial East, and will sit in conference with them and say, "Now listen folks you have done this as long as you are going to. From now on we propose to have a voice in affairs, and work out a fair medium of exchange. To those handling and manufacturing raw materials, unless they heed the times, we will be compelled to go forth with our own wheat, pack our own meat and market our own products 100 per cent down to the consumer. Get out the crowd, good members, help us organizers help you.

Cooperatively,
J. E. SHIPPS.

FARMERS UNION GOAT IS BUSY AT BIG SPRINGS

Lecompton, Kas., June 5, 1931.

Mr. C. A. Ward, Salina, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:
Just a word or two from Big Springs Local 2166. We are having good meetings, taken in new members and voting on cards. You know Cal, we are having a membership drive and say, Boy, our Farmers Union goat is sure a busy goat. Three weeks ago we took in four, last meeting six new ones, and will take in eight on the 11th.

We are saving our members 30c to 40c per gallon on motor oil, 25c to 30c on their tractor oil and it looks to me like we will save 2 1/2c or 3c per pound on our twine. These savings in prices all are keeping our Farmers Union Goat summer. We are shipping out creamery and Big Springs is putting on one of those old time 4th of July celebrations with a big basket dinner at noon. Will have a good speaker and a big ball game. Everybody is invited at the fair ground.

Just watch Big Springs grow in membership.

Yours truly,
G. W. CASHMAN.

ELLIS COUNTY F. U. TO MEET JUNE 13

The Ellis County Farmers Union will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Hays, Kas., on Saturday, June 13th, at 1:30 o'clock.

Yours truly,
Leo Rajewski, Sec'y.

CARGAY LOCAL HELD INTERESTING MEETING

Tuesday evening, June 2nd the Cargay Local held their regular monthly meeting at the Cargay school house. About two hundred, mostly members of the local and their families were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by the vice president. The first number on the program was a solo by Miss Ardelle Rundle, assisted by Miss Doris Eberly at the piano. Then nine members of the local entertained with a very enjoyable minstrel, consisting of solos, quartets, choruses, jokes and dancing. After the minstrel every one enjoyed a hobo lunch, furnished by the members of the local.

Our next meeting will be held July 2nd. Members of other locals are welcome at all meetings.

Lloyd W. Coffman, Sec'y.

GOVE COUNTY MEETS JUNE 17

Gove County Farmers Union will meet at Grinnell, Wednesday, June 17, at 1:30 p. m. There will be a speaker, a program and a dinner. All members are invited to attend.

Henry Sprenger, President
A. Sites, Secretary.

ROTH SAYS FARMERS HAVEN'T TIME TO READ LENGTHY ARTICLES

Tekamah, Neb., May 30, 1931.

Bro. A. M. Kinney, Editor, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

My Dear Sir and Brother:
Just finished reading your good paper, among other good articles I note that Brother J. E. Boggs wants you to increase the size of your paper. I beg to differ with Bro. Boggs for the reason that we farmers have not the time to read those long articles, or handle those large awkward papers. I cite you to the present Farmers Union Herald, and when it was in its large form. My idea of a good Farmers Union paper is to inform us as to what the mass of our members and locals are thinking and doing in our own and other states, and in order to do this our lengthy business will have to be more concise.

With kindest greetings to all of your readers, and hoping that Bro. Shipps is O. K. in his belief that we farmers are not liked yet. Shipps is very sincere, help him get thousands of recruits and hold them.

FRANK ROTH.

OLD TIME FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION BY BIG SPRINGS FARMERS UNION

I wish to report that there will be an old time Fourth of July celebration held at the Big Springs fair-ground. There will be plenty of fun for everyone. Ball games, speaking, music, everything that helps the old and young alike to enjoy themselves on a regular 4th of July. Everyone is welcome to come and bring their baskets for a picnic dinner.

The celebration is being sponsored by the Big Springs Farmers Union local. Come on you folks who haven't anything planned and help us have a good time.

David V. Noe, Reporter,
Big Springs Local.

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The Linn County Farmers' Union meeting will be held at Goodrich, Saturday, June 20th.

A basket dinner will be served at noon. All are welcome. Come and meet your neighbor, you might like him.

F. C. Gerstenberger, County President.
V. F. Carrico, County Secretary.

Protect Your Home and Other Property

Against All Hazards

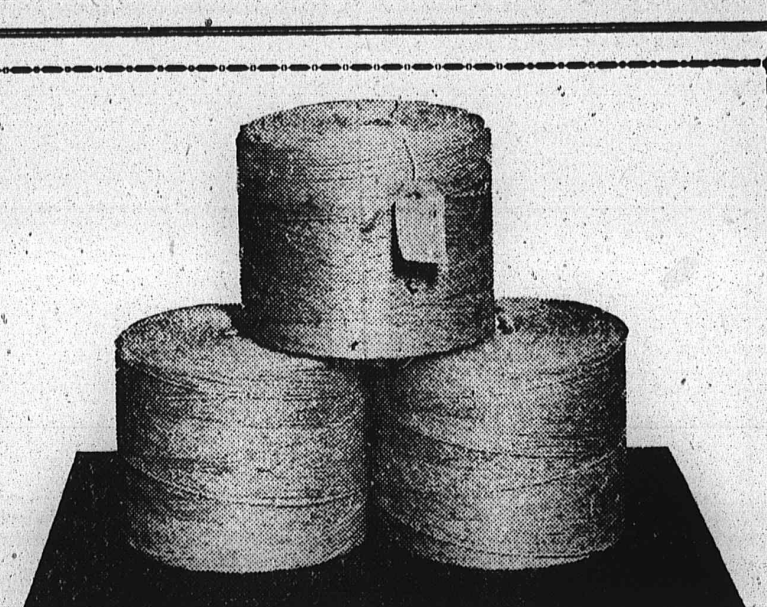
CALL THE NEAREST AGENT
of the

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies Of Kansas

Fire
Lightning

SALINA, KANSAS
Automobile
Mercantile

Wind
Hall



PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR

Binder Twine

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

Place your orders NOW and be assured of satisfactory delivery.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

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

Ship Often

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

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association

Kansas City, Mo. Wakeeney, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK

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

YOUR OWN FIRM

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

INTRODUCING AGAIN SOME OF THE MANAGERS OF THE KANSAS FARMERS' UNION BUSINESS ACTIVITIES



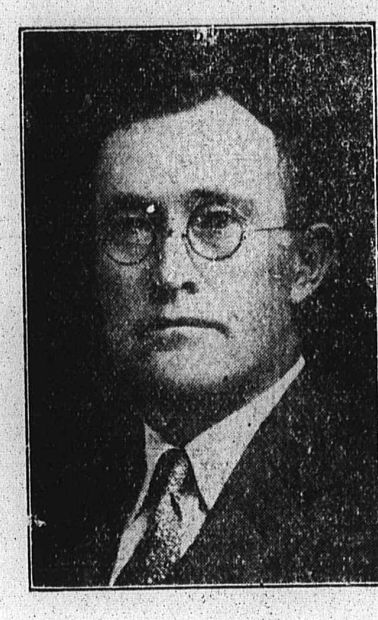
T. B. DUNN
Secretary-Managers Farmers Union
Auditing Ass'n.



H. E. WITHAM
General Manager Farmers Union
Jobbing Ass'n.



REX LEAR
State Manager Farmers Union Mutual
Life Insurance Company



C. A. BROOM
Secretary, Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Companies



A. W. SEAMANS
General Manager Farmers Union
Cooperative Creamery Ass'n.



G. E. CREITZ
Manager Farmers Union Royalty
Company



GEORGE HOBBS
General Manager Farmers Union
Livestock Commission



ART T. RILEY
Branch Manager Farmers Union
Jobbing Ass'n.

We do not have photographs at the present time, of others of our loyal managers, whose work also is very important in our state program.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS SPLIT IS EXPLAINED

(continued from page 1)
with our conscience and submit to the odium of being considered radically impractical.

The Work Ahead of Us

There isn't much to tell about the new organization as yet. It consists now of twenty members, representing the State Farm Bureaus of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Missouri, the State Farmers Unions of Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin and Illinois, and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

We are congenial. We find ourselves pretty much of one mind on the national problem. We know full well the plight agriculture is in and has been in for the past ten years. We suffer from no illusions as to prosperity being just around the corner. We are not expecting any panacea. We know full well that the present leaders of organized agriculture will not live to see the finish of the fight we must wage for our economic rights.

We do know, however, that there are certain things that can be done here and now. All these things were talked over fully, freely and candidly at the meeting which we held at the Chamberlain hotel May 5 and 6. Such men as Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; W. H. Settle,

president of the Indiana Farm Bureau; Jones and Olsen, of the Minnesota Farm Bureau; C. E. Hearst, of Iowa Farm Bureau; A. W. Ricker and Col. Geo. Lambert, of the Minnesota Farmers Union; C. E. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, and C. B. Steward, of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, submitted their views, and they were so fully in accord that there was but one conclusion—to form a committee representing the sensible businesslike organizations of the Nation. They honored me by making me the first president. They likewise honored Kansas by electing me secretary. I think the name, "The National Committee of Farm Organizations," patterned after our own Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, which now has a national reputation as an example of what may be done by groups joining hands in order to realize their common aims. A. W. Ricker, formerly secretary of the Corn Belt Committee, was made secretary; W. H. Settle, vice-president, and C. B. Steward, treasurer.

We endorsed the Farm Marketing Act and the Farm Board in the following resolution:

"We believe in cooperative marketing, and to that end are giving the Federal Farm Marketing Act and Federal Farm Board our active and energetic support, believing that real benefit has already been manifest and that greater benefit may yet obtain. We by no means consider co-opera-

tive marketing as our sole job. Nor are we at all sure that the present act will need amending. We stand ready, as its friends, to help do that when necessary or advisable. Other national legislation will receive our attention. We doubtless even now have another big freight rate fight facing us—probably bigger and more bitter one than ever.

Our financial system must be made to work more to our advantage. Some means must be provided where by those who are rendering service in production or otherwise can realize on the results of their labors, and this means a more even, and probably a more liberal, flow of our circulating medium. Our own Andrew Shearer was on hand to expound his doctrine of a better and more stable monetary system, and no doubt this important subject will later be agreed on.

A score of other possibilities faces an organization that succeeds in coordinating the forces of constructive groups. We hope the National Committee of Farm Organizations may prove to be the nucleus of such an organization. For we by no means expect to stop with the membership we have. Our invitations are out to all the state-wide or regional farm organizations in the United States, and we are expecting most of them to join.

STONE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PRICE OF 1931 WHEAT

(continued from page 1)
year will be 1,300,000 bales?

A. That's right.

Q. Cash prices of wheat are to be stabilized during the month of June?

A. That is, stabilized through sales of Stabilization Corporation wheat which will be fed back to the mills as they want it. That price increases one-half cent a bushel every ten days in June.

Q. In order to maintain the price at that level you will have to pay that price for any wheat that should come in?

A. I think the statement Milnor made was that he will continue to buy in June until the new crop becomes a factor in the market.

Q. In your opinion, is there much old wheat still to be purchased?

A. I don't think so, from what I hear.

Q. Do I understand that if any old wheat comes in in June, Stabilization will buy it for cash?

A. They are going to maintain this stabilized price until the new wheat becomes a market factor.

Q. They are going to buy it then in June?

A. They are going to do just what I have just told you. They are not going to sell any of the wheat in June for less than the price announced. Any other wheat that comes in the market will be sold pretty close to that price.

Q. Anything on the grape loan?

A. No, nothing except that we went over the whole program here last Friday and representatives of the Grape Control Board have come back to put in effect the suggestions made them.

Q. Will you withhold the loan until you hear from them again?

A. Yes.

Q. They have gone back to California?

A. Yes. The principal thing involved in that, of course, is the Raisin Pool. The Raisin Pool will own and control possibly 85 per cent of all grapes that go on trays for the raisin market, and if they do to perfect their plans we expect to loan them a considerable amount of money, which will be used as a secondary loan in making advances to raisin producers.

Q. All the other features of the plan have been approved except raisins?

A. They have all been approved; but certain things have to be done before final action is taken which probably will not be before the first of July, or perhaps July 15.

Q. Is Fruit Industries included?

A. Yes.

Q. How much do you expect to loan them?

A. The estimate of the amount involved has not been clearly defined yet, but the biggest part, as I told you, will be to the Raisin Pool. We have agreed to advance not in excess of the amount last year, which was a reasonable advance.

Q. How can it be said that stabilization is ended when cash wheat prices are right up where they were before?

A. I think they mean by that that actual operations of the Stabilization Corporation are practically over. As far as the sale of wheat is concerned that will have its effect on the market; as far as purchases are concerned, they have practically ceased.

Q. When are you going to boost that figure of 25 millions on that 35 millions?

A. That figure of 25 millions I gave you last Thursday is the first time I had ever given you any definite information about bushels.

Q. You can't say anything about your plans beyond the 35 millions?

A. They have not yet developed yet.

Q. Anything on the handling of the new crop?

A. No, except I think the storage situation is clearing up some.

Q. Have you made your commitment to the Farmers National for the '31 crop yet?

A. No.

Q. Any more meetings with commission men and distributors?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you expect any more?

A. No, but I will be glad to meet other delegations if they want to come down to meet me. And I think those meetings have been well worth while.

Q. The market went up a little when opened.

A. Yes, seems a little stronger than it was.

Q. Did the cash wheat go up?

A. I did not get the cash wheat price. July, Chicago, I think was around 57½. Down a cent and a fraction below that it was day before yesterday.

Q. Any idea how low it will go when the full weight of this new crop comes in?

A. I haven't the slightest.

Q. Do you think we will get down on the world level when all of these artificial means are removed?

A. Eventually it must go on the world level basis.

Q. How long do you think that will be before it happens?

A. I haven't the slightest idea.

Anybody's guess is as good as mine on that. I am still of the opinion that the price of wheat is low, awfully low, all over the whole world, well below the cost of production, and I think there are about three chances that it will go up to one that it will go down.

Q. That is, the Liverpool price will go up?

A. I mean the whole world price level. I don't believe people will continue to grow wheat at a loss whether they live here or in some other country.

Q. This upward trend, you don't think it will take effect this year?

A. There are so many things to be considered in that that you can't say just when that is going to take place. You have the whole world on its back now in all commodities and values of all kinds. My bright spot that may appear anywhere in the world will have a strengthening effect on the balance of the world situation. Naturally I am an optimist and think that's going to happen.

Q. Is there any prospect of segregating this wheat and holding it off the market for a rise in price?

A. We have not changed our policy at all in regard to that from the statement made on March 23.

Q. What do you think of the Canadian plan of paying 5 cents a bushel to farmers by taking it off its freight rates? Do you think that's better than the debenture?

A. We tried something like that here some time ago. A differential in freight rates on export wheat was made which was promptly absorbed in the world price. I don't think the wheat grower got the benefit of it.

Q. Do you think it is not familiar enough with you to even discuss with you, but that's my reason now.

Q. Do you think this is a serious thing? Will it place Canadian growers in a much better competitive position or are they already at a disadvantage because of longer haul?

A. I don't see how it is going to put our growers at much greater disadvantage. Our Southwestern section, the hard winter wheat section, is very much closer to seaboard than any of the Canadian wheat.

Q. Do you think Mr. Chairman, that stabilization effect on American prices was also absorbed in the world price?

A. I think everyone who sold wheat got a direct benefit of the difference between world price and what they sold their wheat for, which on an average was around 25 cents a bushel. That is, everybody who sold a bushel of wheat since November 17 has gotten that average over the world price.

Q. These grain people in Minneapolis who got caught in the market yesterday, have they any license to yell that they were double-crossed by the Farm Board?

A. None whatever. Nobody has any license to say they were double-crossed by the Stabilization Corporation, because it has lived up to what it said it would do to them.

Q. Everybody seemed to think, judging by the market columns, that you were supporting June cash wheat prices.

A. We only agreed to do that until the new crop came a factor in the market. The new crop began to move to market a little earlier than usual.

Q. Mr. Milnor made arrangements in Minneapolis to transfer a lot of May to June.

A. And, of course, they will be completed.

Q. One complaint out there is that the Friday price had been 78 cents for quite a while and the dealers went and bid in a lot of wheat at that price figuring support would be continued. The report out there is that the only reason the Stabilization Corporation would be in the wheat market until the new crop became a factor, and when the new crop became a factor, it quit.

Q. There is a rumor that the Farm Board got out of the wheat market because it did not have any money to continue purchases?

A. That rumor is absolutely false; had nothing to do with the policy that has been followed.

Q. One of the correspondents registered a complaint to the effect that the grain trade seems to know ten times as much about wheat stabilization operations as the Farm Board makes public in Washington. Referring to a particular rumor from that source, Mr. Stone said it was incorrect adding:

"I think you will find most all of those rumors are just as incorrect as that one was and they've no more information than you gentlemen have, as far as the authenticity is concerned."

"I will say this to you gentlemen: I am giving you all the information I can make public. I am trying to do it correctly, and you can depend on the statements I make to you. There are things I cannot discuss and I will tell you so, which I have promptly done many times when you have asked me questions. This thing I regret about it is that I can't give you a big story every time you come to see me."

Q. We regret it as much as you do.

FARMERS UNION HAS A MISSION

(continued from page 1)

at fault, but the failure to carry out its high purposes.

Nations, like people, are subject to disease, decay and death unless strict precautionary measures are taken to prevent them. When an individual dies, the laws of his being, Nature, has a way of inflicting punishment and warning in the way of disease and suffering; and if her warnings are not heeded she has a way of removing him from among the living. Likewise the Creator of nations has a way of bringing about their self-destruction when they persistently seek to violate the laws of proper human relations. As the constitution is the

sublimest conception of civil government, so the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are the sublimest conception of relationships, both of human to each other and of humans to their Creator. The permanence of a contented human society rests in the observance of the fundamental laws of human conduct.

You have little sympathy for the person who constantly nurses the idea that there might be something terribly wrong with him, but who never seeks the advice of a physician. But you admire the man who knows whether or not he is ailing, and if so, seeks the services of the best doctor. He knows in an effort to be cured. And the wise physician views the manifestation of physical disorder in the light of the patient's entire being and not merely as a local disorder. He tries to react the cause, and not merely the symptom—to effect a permanent cure if possible, instead of affording mere local relief.

It is a hopeful sign that the thinking public has awakened to the fact that there is something wrong with the economic health of the country. It is self-evident that in some parts of the body there is a serious condition which has resulted in a serious lack of circulation of the prosperity medium in other parts. When pure blood fails to circulate freely and in proper proportion through every part of a human system, disease is bound to follow. It is such a diseased economic condition from which we are now suffering. The life-giving stream of economic prosperity is not circulating freely and evenly. Great wealth is not to be accompanied by great want. Many are criticizing the government, and some even advocating revolutionary changes, little realizing the portent of what they say. Remedies almost without number have been suggested to relieve the congestion and restore economic health. And few will deny that the situation is serious.

With all their knowledge and skill, a corps of doctors does not always agree in the diagnosis and treatment of a given case. But when a conclusion is reached and a treatment decided upon, here is generally no delay in putting the treatment into effect. The assenting physician does not try to force his treatment upon the patient. Even so when a majority of the justices of our supreme court render a decision it becomes the law of the land, notwithstanding the opinions of the minority. We must catch up with the spirit of the constitution and catch up with the spirit of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

When any vital part of the body suffers the entire body is largely incapacitated. So when one industry vital to human civilization suffers all other industries fail to function properly.

The Farmers Union was organized for the purpose of studying economic ills and the preservation of economic health, at least so far as these concern agriculture; for if agriculture is kept financially healthy little alarm need be felt for other parts of the body politic.

Agriculture does not seek a prosperity that would mean adversity to other industries, neither will it indefinitely endure adversity that enriches other industries. "Equality before the law" is all it seeks.

The Farmers Union has a distinct mission to perform. It does not seek to promulgate a program that will afford mere local, temporary relief, except in a few well-defined cases where such treatment is clearly indicated. It seeks to put into operation a program that will not only correct local disorders, but that will restore agriculture to permanent and vigorous economic health. When the causes shall have been removed the symptoms will disappear.

In launching and carrying out such a gigantic program, it is hardly to be expected that all agricultural economists will agree as to details and methods. And it must be admitted that in some instances relief has been delayed because of differences of opinions, but these are merely incidental. One of the greatest difficulties is that many members of the Farmers Union have little idea of what is all about, even though they are painfully reminded when they sell their products and buy the other fellow's products that:

"Lives of farmers oft remind us, Honest toil don't stand a chance; But, depending, leeches behind it, Bigger patches on its pain."

Every one of the enterprises sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union has for its object the just benefit of the farmer. That these enterprises are functioning is indicated by the opposition being raised against them by those through whose hands the farmer's product has been in the abut of passing on its devious way from the low-paid producer to the high-paying consumer.

But much remains yet to be done. Co-operation's task is far from complete. And so long as there is an unfinished task the duty of every member of the Farmers Union is clear and binding.

It is our privilege to represent one of the enterprises of the Kansas Farmers Union—The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, with offices at Salina.

We have appeared before you on previous occasions and have outlined the purposes and plans of this organization. Comprehensive statements, the purpose is to offer the landowners of Kansas a plan for the co-operative pooling of their mineral rights so that, so far as they are concerned the uncertainty is removed from the oil and gas business, and protection, justice and certainty are afforded them.

So vast and far-reaching are its possible benefits that it is attracting nationwide favorable attention. Not to our knowledge has any plan for the conservation of mineral rights met with such unanimous approval by careful investigators. The necessity of safeguarding to the landowners their rights in the untold mineral wealth of the nation, and of protecting their interests is becoming more and more apparent. The present deplorable condition of the industry is the strongest kind of evidence that past practices have been ruinous. It is estimated that the untouched supply of oil and gas is sufficient to last for centuries.

But that is no excuse for wasteful methods and greedy practices.

One of the objects of our organization is to protect the landowner against the results of present conditions by encouraging systematic and economical development and handling of this natural wealth, and to spread its benefits where they belong. Because the pooling of mineral acreage stimulates orderly development, with the ultimate production of more oil at a fairer price, land economists, statesmen, and farmers are looking more and more to the co-operative pooling plan as the way out.

The April 7 issue of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, published in Boston, carried a lengthy article outlining the plan and giving prominence to the pictures and names of the men through whose efforts the plan is being offered to the landowners of Kansas through The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company. The following significant quotation is taken from the article. It says: "A romantic turn of the wheel sees the distressed farmers of the middle west turning for relief to economic fundamentals enunciated by the Osage Indians, whose ancestors were driven from their original hunting grounds to the hills of Oklahoma." The article further states: "This barren reservation has yielded mineral wealth and lease rentals totaling more than \$235,000,000, which, on the pooling plan, has been divided equally among 2229 headright owners."

Recently a representative of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, seeking to determine who is the greatest living Indian, decided, after considering carefully all available information, that the honor belongs to John Palmer, the originator of the Osage plan of the co-operative pooling of mineral rights. This decision was not based on the fact that he was the originator of the Osage plan so much as upon the fact that the white man as so signally honored him by adopting the plan he originated. The plan contains every

element of fairness and justice coupled with certainty and safety.

This child of the Farmers Union seeks to honor its parent by throwing its energy into the work of bringing into reality some of the ideals for which the Farmers Union has always stood—ideals fundamental to any permanent civilization. With souls cleansed of selfishness; with heads cleared for vision; and with nerves steeled with determination; let us up and at the task.

Inquiries directed to the KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY, Salina, Kansas, will receive prompt attention.

With thanks again to Station WIBW, we bid you good night.

CO-OPS. IN GROWTH

(continued from page 1)

sociations were credited by the speaker with having made the greatest gains in membership and business volume since enactment of the agricultural marketing act, the former group doubling its volume and the latter doing even better.

Other "striking" gains were credited to the co-operatives engaged in purchasing supplies, the two handling eggs and those handling dairy products. Large-scale livestock co-operatives were said to have held their own, nearly all gaining in membership but some losing slightly in number of animals handled.

"The co-operatives handling fruits and vegetables," Hood said, "present an irregular picture. The total of their membership showed a small increase, but weather conditions seem to have prevented the volume of products handled in the 1930-31 season from showing any appreciable gain over the 1928-29 season, while the lower price level held the value of business transacted slightly below that of the comparable period two years before."



One telephone call saved 100 acres of tomatoes

A LARGE tomato field belonging to a farmer of Scotland County, N. C., was suddenly attacked by hordes of horn worms. The whole crop would have been destroyed in a short time. The farmer immediately telephoned the office of a farm paper in a nearby city to ask about the proper spray. He was told what to use and how to mix it. Within a few hours preparations were made, spraying was begun, and the crop was saved.

The telephone is constantly proving its worth in helping to get the best prices for livestock, grain and fruit sold through co-operative associations or local markets. It is also of great service in making social and business engagements, running errands or summoning help in emergencies.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, day in and day out, rain or shine.

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