



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

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NUMBER 17

THE FARM BOARD SAVED THE COUNTRY FROM A PANIC

HUFF WILL HELP FARM BOARD SUPPORT GROUP

C. E. Huff Recognized as One of the Leading Agricultural Economists of the Country

C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain corporation, sponsored by the Federal Farm Board, will serve the Farmers Union state organizations and business institutions which are in accord with the Federal Farm Board program of marketing. He accepted the invitation to serve in that capacity when requested to do so at a meeting before the recent election of the National Farmers Union, when the union groups supporting the Farm Board program realized that there was little hope that Mr. Huff would be re-elected as president of the National Farmers Union, due to the opposition to the Farm Board's policies in some districts.

Mr. Huff is recognized as one of the real agricultural leaders and has the confidence of the Federal Farm Board leaders, and the respect of legislative and administrative leaders in the national government.—Farmers Union Herald.

J. E. Shippis Receives Call From Washington County

Cloud County Organization Meeting To Be Held at Courthouse in Concordia on December 11th.

Clyde, Kans., Dec. 2, 1930

Mr. J. E. Shippis, Concordia, Kansas, Dear Friend:

No doubt you are wondering why I am writing you. I believe that is the cry of our Local No. 2186 and also the cry of Washington County for you to come over and help organize us.

They have a Bulk Station at Hollenberg, a strong Farmers Union Port at Greenleaf and I am pursuing that Linn, Kans., is the place now to organize a local. It is a fine inland city, with a large Co-operative Creamery and packing house, and I believe a fine place for a Bulk Station.

If you consider this proposition and come over, and if I can be of any help to you, do not be afraid to ask. If you would like for me to go with you just let me know a little ahead so that I may arrange my work accordingly.

Hoping that you will come at your earliest convenience, I am, Yours truly, John N. Holmberg Secy.-Treas. Bradford Local No. 2186, Clyde, Kansas, Rt. 3.

Messrs Ward and Kinney, Salina, Kansas, Dear Sirs:

Above is printed a letter I am very proud of, because it comes from a new born local. I am at loss to know how to answer Mr. Holmberg. I could arrange for sometime after next week if I knew I was to be on the job. Have meetings lined up as follows: Belleville, court house, tomorrow night.

Acandia, Kans., Tuesday night next week. Southwest of Concordia, Wednesday night.

Thursday afternoon, December 11, at 2 p. m. have called a meeting for court house in Concordia, for the purpose of county organization to elect officers. Have written all secretaries to put an ad in paper and get

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C. E. Huff

WHEAT LOW IS OVER

Milnor Believes Stabilization Corporation Has Arrested Downward Tendency.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—George S. Milnor, general manager of the grain stabilization corporation said today he believed the market activity of the government sponsored agency had permanently arrested the downward trend of wheat prices for this season. Preliminary reports of a survey now being made by the corporation indicate, he said, that the consumption of wheat for corn in livestock districts will exceed 200 million bushels and may reach 300 million.

If this is true, he elaborated, the burdensome surplus wheat production will be removed and the United States will be on a domestic basis, consuming what it produces.—Salina Journal.

California Office Opened

Branch Office of Farmers National Grain Corporation Opened at Los Angeles, Calif.

President C. E. Huff announces the opening December 1 of a branch office of Farmers National Grain corporation at Los Angeles, Cal. The office will be in charge of William A. Hunter, formerly of Hales & Hunter, feed manufacturers, and for many years a successful grain man. During the heavy wheat movement in the Pacific Northwest this year Mr. Hunter was associated with H. A. Collins, manager of the Pendleton offices of the corporation.

Opening of the Los Angeles office will be of much interest to cooperatives of the southwest and Pacific northwest, as it will represent the offices at Omaha, Denver, and Kansas City and in the far northwest in the handling of the large amounts of wheat and coarse grain shipped into California from those territories. It marks the entry of Farmers National Grain corporation into the California field and gives it an opportunity to be of assistance to California producers' co-operative organizations in the marketing of their barley, of which California produces an immense supply.

Charles Simpson's Daughter to Wed

To Become Bride of Paul K. Brady on December 15th.

Miss Helen Simpson, who has been employed for about four years in the office of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company at Salina, Kansas, will leave December 11th for Jacksonville, Florida, where she will become the bride of Mr. Paul K. Brady on

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MAMMON

Mammon is God. He reigns supreme; Christ's teaching but an idle dream; Our colleges extol his name, Teaching mankind to kill and maim Their fellows in life's struggle dark, For his reward, the dollar mark; Teaching that our success in life, Depends on winning in the strife.

A strife as fierce as ever raged In bloody war; the young and aged, The strong and weak are trampled down, Their mangled bodies strew the ground Beneath the crooked winding stair Which leads mankind to Mammon's lair. Still with eager frenzied shout Men push and crowd along the route In competition's deadly fight To reach the rich man's dizzy height.

For every one to reach the spot, A hundred fall and die and rot Forgotten; for a hundred more Stand waiting for their place before This Juggernaut; willing to give Their hallowed lives that one may live; Willing this heritage of pain Shall wind its devilish, endless chain, In ever shrinking, tightening folds Around their children's lives and souls.

A. M. Kinney.

We Believe That the Action of the Federal Farm Board in Getting Into the Market and Buying Wheat Recently Has Saved the Country from the Most Disastrous Grain Panic the Country has Ever Seen—For the First Time in History the American Price for Wheat is Above the Liverpool Price—We are Printing in Full an Article from the Wheat Growers Journal This Week Which Tells the Story

In most stories the moral comes at the end, but in this case it comes at the beginning. Few of us have forgotten the "good" old boyhood days when the green apple occasionally caused us distress in our middle regions. When we began complaining, mother reached for the old, reliable castor oil bottle, and then we objected vigorously. But we were always told, gently but firmly, that our judgment in selecting refreshments did not indicate ability to choose a remedy, and that little boys who refused to take what was good for them must continue to suffer.

When the Farm Board got on the job, the fight which had been waged against the wheat pools for several years was expanded to include the Farm Board, and the energy of the program was redoubled. All summer a large per cent of farmers have been listening in rapt attention to the silly propaganda dispensed by that staunch "friend" of the farmer, the local grain dealer, as he related the news of the iniquitous practices of the Federal Farm Board, the Farmers National and the wheat pools.

The news was prepared and forwarded to the local dealer daily by those sworn "friends and benefactors" of the farmer—the organized grain dealers. In many instances they were assisted in their heroic efforts to save the farmer from his enemies by the village banker and merchants. If the Hessian fly got the wheat, the bank failed, the hogs got cholera, the Ford didn't start, or the price of wheat went down—the Farm Board and its evil allies, the cooperatives, were found to be at the bottom of all the trouble.

The only variation in the program was when they paused for a few moments to blame the Canadian Wheat Pool for every misfortune that has befallen Canada during the past 10 years.

Speaking more seriously, the gullibility of some of our good farm people is almost beyond comprehension. Last spring when the Farm Board and its allied cooperative organizations urged the farmers to get in the game and take advantage of the offer of the federal government to assist them in getting control of their own business, these folk advised with the grain dealers and decided to wait and see if it would be safe to break this sacred alliance with the grain dealers and ally themselves with their own federal government.

But when the price of wheat, already low at harvest time, began to sink lower, they all asked, "Why doesn't the Farm Board help us?" Then as the market continued its downward course and finally reached the level of 50 cents per bushel at country stations, the representatives of the men who were principally responsible for the low price, were able to prove conclusively to the farmers that it was the Farm Board that was putting the price down and that the principal object of the Farm Board really was the destruction of agriculture.

Then on a certain day the Farm Board representatives started operations in the principal grain markets and upset the well-laid plans of those who hoped to send the market low enough to eliminate all grain pools as well as the Farm Board. Within past 10 days a number of stories have appeared in the press, the general trend of which is the Federal Farm Board has not only saved agriculture from a more serious situation than ever existed before, but also has saved the whole country from a disastrous panic.

Probably the Farm Board has made some mistakes; in fact, we are sure it has, because any human agency will make mistakes. Perhaps the cooperative organizations did not always agree with the policies of the Farm Board, but if they did not, most of them took up their differences with it privately in a business-like way. At any rate, it is not necessary to attempt to defend the Farm Board because the people who have refused to cooperate with it and do anything to help themselves, have no right to make any criticism.

The Farm Board came out with a program for the marketing of grain and all other farm commodities that would have been of real benefit to the grain growers this season if a large per cent had taken advantage of it; and those who refused to have anything to do with it have no right to complain about the price of wheat.

It is evident now that under present supply and demand conditions in this country, if the Farm Board cooperative marketing system had control of 50 per cent of the grain, farmers would profit to the extent of many millions of dollars on this crop. If our farmers are determined to hold back and refuse to do their part, nothing can be done to save them.

The recent operations of the Farm Board have been of untold value to the whole country as well as to agriculture but we must understand that they are only temporary measures and cannot permanently better the situation. If wheat producers will join the grain cooperatives that are giving their support to the Farm Board, we can be in position by next harvest time to do something really worth while.

We are quoting from sources that heretofore have not been considered interested in the building up of the farmers' program relative to what they believe the results of the action of the board have been:

Chicago Tribune, November 18.—"Government trading hoisted the Chicago wheat pit out of the world market yesterday and left it high and dry above the influence of foreign market currents. Traders said the Chicago board, due to buying by the federally-financed Grain Stabilization Corporation, had been put on a purely domestic status as far as wheat is concerned. This result was illustrated during the day when the price of December wheat contracts was maintained above similar contracts in Liverpool. This is an almost unprecedented situation, because the price of wheat in Liverpool includes ocean freight rates and other marketing costs."

Chicago Tribune, Wednesday, November 19.—"The federal government yesterday rode through one of the worst debacles in the history of declining grain prices on world markets, holding the whip hand in maintaining wheat prices on the Chicago board of trade."

"The Winnipeg and Liverpool wheat prices went into a tailspin and other grain values crashed in foreign markets, while Chicago traders watched the ticker tape in wonder as December wheat held its 'stabilized' level of 73 cents. This result was credited to persistent but not heavy buying by the Federal Farm Board's stabilization corporation. New May wheat remained up around 76 cents."

"In contrast to the Chicago market wheat in Winnipeg dropped eight cents a bushel, 18 cents less than the same grade in Chicago, and Liverpool's prices were the lowest in 36 years. In Buenos Aires, Argentina, the downward swoop of seven cents a bushel in two days was followed by reports of rural and financial dissension in a country depending largely on this crop for next spring's revenue."

"The wheat pits of Chicago for the fourth successive trading day, held tenaciously to the prices below which the Farm Board seemingly has said 'you cannot go.'"

"Veteran traders who for over a year have been bitter toward an intruding federal body, suddenly changed front yesterday to declare they believed the federal support of Chicago markets had averted a panic."

Success of the Farm Board plan "would be a tremendous factor in lifting the United States and the world out of its present economic slough of depression." B. W. Marx, of the firm of Clement Curtis & Company, well known Chicago brokers, was quoted in the Chicago Journal of Commerce as saying November 18. Commenting on purchases of wheat by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, Mr. Marx is quoted as saying that it is "astounding that the Farm Board action should be so bitterly criticized when it ought to be apparent to every thinking person that a terrific emergency exists. The Farm Board should be greeted as a saving force by every business man in this country and in the entire world, or at least that part of the world that is in sympathy with our present methods of doing business and forms of government outside of Soviet Russia. The Farm Board is waging war, perhaps far more serious than the one 12 years back, when we in our own country subscribed about eight billions of dollars to 'make the world safe for democracy.'"

In an editorial published November 18, the Chicago Daily News said in part:

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DEATH OF MRS. C. E. BRASTED

Salina, Kans., Dec. 6.—Word has come to State Headquarters that Mrs. C. E. Brasted, formerly of Salina, is seriously ill at her home at Logan, Kansas. Her recovery is considered uncertain.

Mrs. Brasted's friends together with the many people over the state who were C. E. Brasted's friends, will join their wishes for her early recovery, to those of the office force at the State Office in Salina.

The above item was written on Saturday. Early Sunday morning we received the message of the death of Mrs. C. E. Brasted at her home near Logan, Kansas on the farm where she and Mr. Brasted had lived all the years of their married life before moving to Salina.

Mrs. Brasted has been failing in health rapidly all summer, in fact ever since the death of Mr. Brasted last February.

She attended one day of our state convention at McPherson this year and was happy to meet so many of her old friends. Upon returning to Salina, she closed her home here and left immediately for Logan.

Funeral services are being held from the home Tuesday at 1 o'clock with President Ward in charge of the service and burial will be in the family plot of the Logan cemetery.

We grieve at her going and extend to the family our sincerest sympathy.

WHAT THE FARM BOARD DOES FOR LIVESTOCK RAISERS

Address by C. B. Denman, Member, Federal Farm Board, Delivered Before the Extension Division of the American Society of Animal Production, Chicago, November 29, 1930

You have honored me by asking me to address the program at this annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production. I come with due and I hope full appreciation of the wonderful work your members have done in furnishing leadership and taking to the livestock producers of this country and to the world the best information obtainable which is practical for them to use in their production program. Our march forward in production of quantity and quality is well known and gratifying. Unconsciously almost, we have made marked changes in our production which suggest that we have traveled only part of the road in our animal industry program to reach the goal of efficiency.

You, of course, are well aware of the fact that the Federal Farm Board is administering an Agricultural Marketing Act. You will be interested to know that at every turn that any marketing program to succeed must be based upon intelligent production.

Your society has helped lead the march of progress in animal production in this country from the Longhorn of the Southwest to the baby beef of today; from the prize-winning steer tipping the scale at a ton and a half as a 6-year-old to our present-day champion yearling weighing 1,000 pounds. You have directed the trend of thought and practice from the extreme heavy lard-producing hog toward one molded to promise more of breakfast bacon, ham, and pork chops, and carrying less of undesirable cuts. Yet I think we have only started toward a goal of profit in this operation. You have brought us from the three and four pound fleeces to the better average of eight pounds of wool which we clip at the present time. Your constant preachments of better sires have been reflected in show-ring, feed lot, pasture, and open range. It is told in ton liters, quicker gains, and increased profits, and has made possible production records of milk and butterfat which would have been reckoned as impossible a few generations ago.

The subject assigned me—"What the Federal Farm Board is doing for livestock producers"—suggests an immediate explanation of what it is possible for us to do under the Agricultural Marketing Act. The provisions are that we shall assist producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative marketing associations through a program of education and financial assistance to bring the status of their industry to a more stable basis and more nearly equal with other industries. The livestock producer has been in a peculiar position as compared with some other branches of industry in that there were about four different agencies, over which he had no control and in which he had no ownership, between him and his customer, and his customer is always the consuming public. These four agencies are: First, the handlers or selling agents who name the first price his product brings; second, the slaughterers who process the product and again name the price at which it sells; third, the wholesaler or broker

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HEARING ON BOYCOTT CHARGE IS COMPLETED

Secretary Hyde to Review Testimony Important to Co-operative Marketing Respondents, Admit Refusal to Deal But Claim Justification.

Perhaps the most important case since the passage of the Packers and Stockyards Act in 1921, was heard at East St. Louis during the last three weeks when 47 livestock commission firms and dealers, including one cooperative at the National Stockyards were cited by the Secretary of Agriculture to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked for alleged boycott. The records in this hearing will be reviewed by the Secretary who is empowered, under the law, to issue a cease and desist order, impose a fine or jail sentence. Respondents have the right of appeal to the Federal District Court and to the U. S. Supreme court.

It has been charged by the Government that all or several of these companies united in a conspiracy to the detriment of the Producers Livestock Commission Association, and the National Order Buying Company, co-operatives recognized by the Federal Farm Board. It was also charged that an old line firm was similarly treated.

Few of the respondents, included in the list of 50 witnesses for the defense but readily admitted their refusal to deal, or stated they would have refused if approached. Uniformly, these witnesses declared that they had arrived at the conclusion from reading magazines and newspaper articles, from radio speeches and other public news agencies.

Gossip was current about the yards, but in no instance, according to their statements under oath, was there any influence or effort toward concerted action. All of them recognized the "giant octopus" as an agency with the avowed purpose of eliminating the old line men from the business of marketing livestock. Neither did they tell another what action they would take—not even the boss, or a partner.

Respondents based their claim for justifiable refusal upon the grounds that the Government, through loans by the Federal Farm Board to certain cooperatives, had entered the business of marketing livestock against the interests of long established firms and individuals. They claimed, further, that because of the affiliation of the Producers and the N. O. B. (National Order Buying Co.) and their relation to the recently organized National Livestock Marketing Association, they were one and the same organization, and as such, could not honestly act both as buyer and seller of shippers' consignments to terminal markets.

Although many of the respondent witnesses admitted having occasionally "marked the ticks" on the tickler, whereby the actual price is determined after the market closes—this practice, when followed by the Producers, had the effect of removing hogs from competitive bidding and therefore depressed the market. It has been previously claimed that such practice was resorted to only when the buyer and seller were within five or ten cents of an agreed price. Moreover, "preferential days" were frowned upon inasmuch as certain order buyers were given "first look" at Producers' hogs to the exclusion of all others.

F. G. Ketner, manager of the N. O. B., on the stand for seven days, declared that his company during its first week of operation in August, handled approximately 20 per cent of the order buying business, but that due to discriminations, the volume declined to 10 per cent with a consequent loss of considerable money. Other witnesses for the Government, including J. R. Hines and H. R. Smith of the Producers, Wallace S. Potts and Val Mulberry of the N. O. B. repeated typical conversations in which various men refused to deal with them. Memoranda of these refusals were permitted to refresh the memory of the witnesses.

Frank B. Young, manager of the Farmers Livestock Commission Company, a respondent, explained that his company was a joint agency for the Missouri Farmers Association, and the Farmers Union, which did \$22,000,000 worth of business last year and has returned to its patrons almost \$1,000,000 in dividends since its establishment in November 1921. Mr. Young recounted several meetings in which his company was asked to join the National Livestock Association although he had been refused. Farm Board loans when the national set-up failed to meet with his approval. He declared that a dozen similar cooperative commission companies which handle approximately 50 per cent of all livestock on terminal markets, likewise refused to subscribe to the Farm Board plan. It was his opinion that dealing with the N. O. B. under its present affiliations with its competitor—the Producers—"would be just too bad" for farmers.

WARD TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW

C. A. Ward, State President of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker on the regular Farmers Union Hour, which is broadcast each Friday over WIBW, Topeka, at eight o'clock.

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1930

A NEW ERA FOR AGRICULTURE

Recently Senator McNary, who is chairman of the senate agricultural committee, sent out an invitation to the presidents of the three large farm organizations to attend a conference, at which time the legislative program for agriculture would be discussed and considered.

In this meeting sat Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. In this meeting were the heads of farm organizations, representing a membership of probably between one-fourth or one-third of the farmers of our nation, on the one hand and on the other government representatives whose job is to serve agriculture.

When you stop to consider that only a few years ago the farmer was hardly recognized in our national legislative bodies and especially not so far as marketing his products was concerned, you can begin to realize the progress farmers are making cooperatively. Yet there are those who would tell you that farm organizations have not made any progress or gained anything for the farmer.

We do not know all that took place in this conference and probably will not know until after their program is presented to congress. It is reported, however, that this meeting decided the Agricultural Marketing Act should not be tampered with at this time, but that it should be given a longer trial. As that popular comedian, Andy, says, "That sounds good to me." We do not believe the Act or the Farm Board have had time for a fair test of their effectiveness. Neither do we believe any plan presented so far could have been effective for agriculture under the world-wide economic depression we have passed through.

There are those who pretend to be friends of the farmer who would disrupt the present plans to help agriculture get on an equality with industry. We do not believe any such movements are sincere, but are designed for political propaganda with very little thought for the welfare of the farmer who needs help.

The Agricultural Marketing Act provides a way, whereby, if farmers will cooperate, they can build up their own national marketing system with the government helping to finance it at a very reasonable rate of interest. The whole plan is to help the producer gain control of the machinery through which his products move to market, and if the farmer cannot win under that plan then his case is hopeless. To us it looks like agriculture is in a new era. Will we take advantage of our opportunity?—The Cooperative Farmer.

PARAGRAPHS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

By W. P. LAMBERTSON

It is just 1150 miles from Fairview to the Capitol. 36 is now a short and beautiful road to Indianapolis and 40 has been much improved through the mountains in the last year. The Valley Forge weather didn't interfere with our trip.

Mary Bailey and Mrs. Kinkade of Troy said today as they started to drive home, "What a wonderfully easy trip it is."

A certain woman in the Treasury Building delivers the President his check each month, just before noon on the last day. I saw one of these. It was just like the one I get or any rural carrier gets, except in its figures.

The P. O. Department spent \$470,000 last year for twine to tie up packages.

The House with a large attendance listened respectfully to the President's message. At the close the majority side stood and cheered. I went across to the Senate. It was still being read there. A dozen were listening but at the close there was not one hand clasp.

It costs \$116,000 a year to police the White House. 48 men are used.

Will Wood, Dan Anthony's successor as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, had recited the magnitude of the Hoover election, calling support to his program. Five minutes later he advocated setting aside the budget recommendation for increases for federal employees. Moore of Virginia reminded the House that the President had signed the budget.

I pitied a young lawyer from Iowa before the Supreme Court Thursday as he was interrupted in his plea and grilled by Hughes Van Devanter and Stone. A little later McReynolds nudged Sutherland, calling his attention to an interested seven year old boy on the front row. The Court is quite human after all.

Davis and Doak with many other labor leaders helped lay Mother

Jones away this week. She was another Joan of Arc, a Carrie Nation, with an Infinity written on her brow.

The weak spectacle of 200 foreign-born communists storming the Capitol and demanding that all immigration bars be thrown down, impressed me as the apex of absurdity. The tear gas that was used by the police to disperse the crowd affects one just like freshly sliced onions close up.

Rep. Menges of Pennsylvania, a quiet chemist, with a German brogue, rose in the House to completely subdue a drove of wet orators on the question of poison alcohol. It was merely an incident of where one knew his stuff.

WHAT DOES A DIRECTOR DO?

A director of a farmers' elevator writes in to ask what he is supposed to do. He goes to the meeting, listens to a brief and quite unintelligible report from the manager, and goes home. This kind of thing worries him; it isn't the way he runs his own business; he wants to know what's going on.

He ought to know. As a starter, let him prepare to introduce a resolution calling for a monthly report showing gains and losses by departments, and including a detailed explanation of the bookkeeping methods involved. Another resolution calling for a semi-annual audit by an expert accountant, who is to report direct to the board and not to the manager, should be prepared also.

This director may dislike to make himself unpopular with the manager and the other directors. If so, he is quite right. There is no use going out of the way to look for trouble. Therefore he will first want to discuss his resolutions with the different members, suggest to the manager that the board could be of more service if it were better informed, and attempt to secure reform without an open rupture. If he can't get results that way, he'll have to fight. Better some unpleasantness now than to be pointed to later as one of the directors that sent a cooperative on the rocks.

The director of a cooperative is put on the board to help direct its affairs. He has no business in abdicating in favor of any manager or president, no matter how able. Indeed, as a general rule, the more able the manager the more anxious he is to have directors who really do some work.—Wallace Farmer.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

In just a little over the two weeks the end of the year will be here, and with the first of January, will come the end of the agents' insurance contest for the year now closing. We know that you will all be kept pretty busy with your Christmas and New Years plans, but we do wish you would make a special effort to get in just as much business as you possibly can in this last two weeks. We don't want this contest to be a one-sided affair, but unless some of you get busy in the time that is left, there are a few agents who are going to have a monopoly on all the prizes given. Every prize we are giving is well worth trying for, and we hope that every one of you will do his best to win one.

We are holding another series of agents' meetings this month, and the proposed schedule, subject to correction, is as follows: Strong City, December 18th, Iola December 19th, Lawrence December 20th, Phillipsburg December 22nd, Oakley December 23rd, Beloit December 27th, Herington December 29th, Manhattan December 30th, and Salina January 1st or 2nd. It may be advisable to change some of these places, and if any agents have any suggestions, we would like to have them immediately. We want every agent to attend one meeting as the new rates which are effective January 1st, will be fully explained, with the idea in mind that the agents may be started out on the new schedule properly.

THE FARM BOARD SAVES THE COUNTRY FROM THE PANIC

(Continued from page 1)

"The Farm Board has had to grope its way along uncharted courses. It has had to solve baffling problems, deal with extraordinary situations and apply business principles in novel and untold ways. It has been attacked by farmers for sins of omission, actual or alleged, and by grain men and chambers of commerce for sins of commission. But clearly in all its measures, wise and unwise, it has sought to promote the welfare of the basic national industry, agriculture."

The board has just re-entered the wheat market, after resting for months, demands of spokesmen for the farmers that it do so. For it feels that at this time its direct aid in supporting the price of wheat is imperative and not unsafe. Circumstances, in short, alter cases. What was inadvisable in August may be expedient in November.

"It has bought wheat in order to prevent what it considers further wholly unwarranted declines in price and the spread of alarmist views which the future, it feels, will refute."

Even the Wall Street Journal, critical and questioning of Board actions and policies and professing fear of their future effects, states editorially in its issue of November 19, that "There is no denying the fact that the resumption of purchases of December wheat futures, by the Grain Stabilization Corporation at Chicago and Kansas City last week at prices higher than the world level prevented a serious collapse in the grain market. There is no begrudging the Farm Board full credit for that action."

If the government should lose every dollar now invested in wheat, many feel it would still be a profit from stabilization operations. Winnipeg December wheat sold for 55 cents while Chicago December was held at 73 cents on the day the Grain Stabilization Corporation entered the market a difference of 18 cents. Then the average of 10 cents that Winnipeg sold last year over Chicago and we have the stupendous sum of 28 cents per bushel added to the United States price, comparing the Chicago market price now and last year at this time, because of the activities of the Farm Board cooperating with the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

George S. Milnor, manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, was called before the board of managers of the Chicago Board of Trade, that they might inquire into the dealings of the stabilization corporation. Of course, they found no irregularities in the corporation's trading. Evidently, they are still attempting to prevent the Farm Board from raising the price of wheat to the American farmer, if possible. They must be greatly interested in furnishing Europe cheap wheat. They still have their attitude toward farm cooperatives has not changed. They are still determined to eliminate the Federal Farm Board as an active government agency in assisting farmers to develop their own marketing system, if it is humanly possible. They still have their command unlimited funds and a powerful organization which has boasted that it could muster more money to defeat this program than the government could devote to its promotion.

The battle is not won, just a preliminary engagement has been fought

and won by the organized farmer. In fact, all that has been done is temporary. Real success for such a great undertaking as the reorganization of the marketing system for agriculture cannot be won by one stroke or a sudden burst of emotion. If it is won at all it must be by men of foresight, of steel, of endurance, and of iron. There will be a long and desecrating struggle that will not be won by emotionalism or by resolution, but by outside sources but by the undivided support of those who are more directly affected, who have a great interest at stake, and who are determined to win.—The Wheat Grower's Journal.

J. E. SHIPPS RECEIVES CALL FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY (Continued from page 1)

a nice story on front page, also saw to it that Swanson got a sendoff. Friday we are invited to attend the Washington County meeting and I am endeavoring to fill those nights too. Think I'll write Mr. Holmberg that I have written you for your permission to give them some time after next week.

kindest Regards Cooperatively, Judd E. Shippis P. S.—If you can and care to come, would be pleased to have you at Concordia at the organization meeting at Cloud County, Thursday, Dec. 11, 2 p. m.

CHARLES SIMPSON'S DAUGHTER TO WED

(Continued from page 1)

December 15th, Mr. Brady is a traveling representative for the Quaker State Oil Company, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Simpson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson of Lake-side, Calif., formerly of Salina. Mr. Simpson was for many years a field man for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

WHAT THE FARM BOARD DOES FOR LIVESTOCK RAISERS (Continued from page 1)

who again names a price; and fourth, the retailer who delivers it to our customers; and sometimes there are others than these named who handle the product for purely speculative purposes. It is possible for any of these, through excessive distribution costs, lack of training or lack of skill, or for purely selfish reasons, to cause the product to sell at a price which seriously affects the two great classes of people most interested—I refer to the producers and the consumers. Any move which looks toward a system of production based on consumer demand, and provides a means whereby this demand can be matched with the quantity and quality of a product which it will take in increasing volume, and at attractive prices to consumer and profitable to the producer, should take us well on the road toward a realization of the policy laid down in the Agricultural Marketing Act—that is, stability of the industry. I do not suggest that the livestock producer should necessarily try to perform all these services. They are listed to show how far removed he is from his only customer, the consuming public.

Since 1921 we have seen the number of cattle killed annually under Federal inspection vary from 7,600,000 to 101,80,000, with the average now around 8,000,000. We have seen the average dressed carcass weight drop from 524 pounds (taking the years

1921 to 1924 inclusive) to 510 pounds from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, or more than 2 1/2 per cent decrease. This indicates we are slowly bringing our package of beef in line with present-day housewives' demand for smaller cuts. Marketings annually of around 8 million head would seem to amply meet our present needs and leave little surplus. It is interesting to note that our largest volume of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection during the period of 1920-1930 was 10,180,000 head. This occurred in 1925 and the cattle brought approximately 700 million dollars. As compared with this figure, please note that in 1929, 8,324,000 cattle brought the livestock producers approximately 840 million dollars, or 130 million more for 1,840,000 less cattle.

Under present tariffs it is doubtful if many cattle will be imported. A limited amount of foreign beef has been coming into our country. Some of this has been held for a time in bond and sent out at ships' stores, avoiding the payment of duty—quite favorable to shipping interests and not so favorable to livestock producers. We are trying to have this practice stopped.

In numbers our beef production seems to be on a good basis. Live cattle prices and packer or wholesale prices continue to keep a rather uniform spread, while retail prices continue to show a relatively wider spread, indicating undue distribution costs. Figures quoted in this talk were compiled in most part by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the past year, in co-operation with the Livestock Advisory Committee, we have issued some statements on retail prices of beef. Prices quoted were developed by the Bureau in the cities of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia. It is unfortunate that this service cannot be extended to other areas. Drastic cuts in the price of beef by retailers have been made in these cities, as shown by the survey and reports from other sections indicate a real effort to lower distribution costs. Results are a steeper cattle market, greatly increased consumption, and very low stocks of meat in storage. One large retail operator with many stores told me his sales had increased 300 per cent since his voluntary reduction of prices. Excessive distribution costs do not necessarily mean excessive retail profit. Many times they mean the opposite.

We are due, and possibly entitled to, an evolution in the distribution of meats. Some folks think the packers now restrained by the Consent Decree should and will solve the problem. Regardless of who does it, such devices and practices as will effect economies will be found and made operative. Quick-freezing by dry ice and refrigerator trucks, which permit central cutting and the servicing of many units of retail stores with quantity and kind of cuts, packaged and priced to meet local demand, are prominent in this interesting and rapidly moving picture. A retailer in New York, operating 220 stores, testifying in the Federal Consent Decree hearing recently, said his sales had been averaging \$300 a week per store before he started packaging and pricing his meat, and now with the same overhead per store he was selling \$3,000 worth per store per week, or a 1,000 per cent increase and a reluctant profit.

For the crop years beginning October 1st, 1922 to 1929, our annual hog slaughter under Federal inspection has ranged from a high of 53,706,000 head in 1923 to a low of 41,150,000 in 1925. For the largest production we received 890 millions dollars, while for the smallest crop in this period we received \$1,201,000,000 or 311 million dollars more for 12,556,000 fewer hogs. You see in hogs as in cattle our abundance of production is neither efficient nor profitable.

Another interesting and costly trend in our hog production is shown by the weights at which we offer them to the packer. In the five-year period from 1920 to 1924 inclusive, this average was 224.8 pounds, while during the years 1925 to 1929 inclusive, the average was 232.1 pounds. While we were increasing the average weight per hog, we saw consumer demand turn away from fat meat and lard and toward ham, pork chops, and bacon.

The highest average price at which lard sold during this period was \$22.25 per 100 pounds in the year 1920. The lowest average price was established during 1929 at \$12.97 per 100 pounds. While 1929 was our lowest year in price of lard, it was also one of our heaviest years in production of lard per hog. This indicates we were looking at our corn cobs and not the housewife at the meat counter when we finished our hogs last year.

Possibly one explanation is found in the change in type of hogs during this period which has brought the long-bodied, high-backed animal more familiarly known in record books and show-rings by such appellations as "Rainbow Lad" or "Lady" and "Stilt Boy" or "Girl." The average farmer, long used to finishing his hogs with a certain degree of needed fat to satisfy himself and the packer, has added the extra pounds of live weight and lard and thereby reduced his problem of finding a profitable market for lard.

Only 14 of our states produce enough pork product to supply the local demand. Taking Des Moines as a center, a circle with a 300-mile radius will practically enclose the surplus hog producing area of the United States. It is interesting to know that this area produces hogs which average about 20 pounds per head heavier than the rest of the country. Our exportable surplus of lard is more than 800 million pounds but it is finding an unwilling and unprofitable market. In Berlin at one time last year lard sold at more than \$1 per hundred weight less than live hogs. A reduction of 20 pounds per head in the finished weight of hogs marketed from the area mentioned would in my opinion largely remove the trick of controlling our surplus of lard and to a large degree stabilize our hog market.

It is pounds of pork chops, hams, and bacon that sell over the counter at relatively satisfactory prices and not numbers of hogs. This suggests that the producers can, if they will,

take the number produced in any year and so finish them at weights which will supply a willing market with its needs and prevent and control the troublesome surplus.

Sheep producers are now in more distress than any other division of our meat animal industry. While much talk is heard about our two million surplus lambs this year, I want to call attention to the figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which show an increase of 11 million sheep in the past five years. This proves our surplus was cumulative. While lamb consumption has increased more than one pound per capita during the first 10 months of this current year, it is due to extensive and effective advertising coupled with retail prices of lamb at the lowest level in many years. Take a daily paper in any city and you will find display ads quoting leg of lamb under 30 cents a pound and shoulder of lamb at about half that price. Just to broaden consumption for a product does not mean a profit. One can greatly expand consumption if prices are made attractive. Low prices are usually synonymous with hard times. Any commodity sold for any prolonged period below its cost of production brings distress and may adversely affect the prosperity of both producer and consumer.

It is fortunate that our surplus lamb is disappearing but it is at great loss to the producer. Some very practical steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of this unhappy experience. Two suggestions may be practical: All lambs fat enough to deliver time should go directly to the packer, while only lighter ones should go to feed lots. Old ewes should be cut from breeding bands and kept for wool production only. Told ewes is largely responsible for our over-production. She returns little if sent to market, often worth less than the wool she will produce annually. After she gets to market the quality of meat she produces lowers price levels and may produce a surplus of wool which is one livestock product of which we do not produce a surplus.

No doubt you have noted I have discussed our animal production from the slant of surplus effect on our animal market return. That is because the Agricultural Marketing Act specifically provides in its declaration of policy that the Federal Farm Board shall aid in preventing and controlling surpluses in agricultural commodities through orderly production and distribution so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent surpluses from causing undue fluctuations or depressions in prices.

Continuous overproduction violates every economic law that determines adequate return for a product. Why should we produce 55 million hogs because that number is about our potential annual production when the consuming public will pay us more than 45 million? The automobile plants of this country are capable of producing 8 million cars annually, but will probably deliver less than half this number during the current year. There is no apology for idle equipment. Yet you mention prevention of agricultural surpluses and the question flies back, "What will we do with our land or corn?" This to my mind was a logical reaction for the farmer to have because, acting as an individual with limited information as to demand for his product and less control of its distribution, he felt he must produce to the limit of his capacity.

The Federal Farm Board is co-operating with you and other agencies and organizations to get to the producers the best possible information. We believe that agriculture, like other industries, can determine a profit by controlling the production and marketing of its products. The Agricultural Marketing Act provides amply for assisting the producers in such commodity to organize their marketing. In livestock the plan of the National Live Stock Marketing Association has been approved. This plan provides for co-operative sales service in market centers. The 19 member agencies now operating are handling more than 2,500 cars per week. Most of these are terminal sales agencies which have operated many years. The Texas Live Stock Marketing Association to serve that state has been organized, and in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and adjoining states, the Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association has been operating since September. The Western Cattle Marketing Association serves the Pacific slope and adjoining states and makes its co-operative sales on a basis of ranch or home grade, weight, and price. These three associations cover about one-third of the United States by area and a major portion of the production of the country's cattle and lambs. All of these move feeders direct to buyers either on or off the markets.

Another type of association which has membership in the National Livestock Marketing Association is the stock Marketing Association is a corporation composed of regional associations large enough to provide volume to permit grading of animals and economical movement. A subsidiary of the National Livestock Marketing Association is the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. This is a holding company which handles feeders for the members of the parent organization and also holds a part of the capital stock in regional credit corporations operated and partly owned by the member marketing associations. Three of these are now operating; one in the western territory, located at Salt Lake City, with a capital of \$300,000; one at Fort Worth, Texas, with a capital of \$250,000; and a third at St. Louis with \$400,000 capital. These discount their paper with the Intermediate Credit Banks and may pyramid their loans to eight or ten times their capital.

In wool we have assisted in organizing the National Wool Marketing Corporation which has 26 state or regional co-operative association members. Thirty-five per cent of the nation's wool clip and 85 per cent of the clip of mohair is being handled co-operatively by the National this year and is having a stabilizing influence on the wool market. The National is in position to finance its members both in providing preshearing advances and in advances on the wool in storage awaiting final sale under con-

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times, 10 cents a word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY. ORDER—THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper. Prefer with Farmers Union. Five years experience.—Miss Grace Varnan, Kincade.

WANTED TO BUY, Inlaid Cutter. Chester Chapman, Ellsworth, Kans.

SHIP YOUR FURS TO J. E. Green Fur Co., 301 East 1st St., Topeka, Kansas, for highest prices, fastest grades. Write for price list.

WPS SELL Daily, new-cured hedges and salted Lake Superior herring in lots of 50 and 100 lbs. Prices halfpenny 3.50 and 3.60. Tel. Commercial 345. J. K. Karkivich Fisheries, Box 84, Two Harbors, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED to sell polishing cloths, remove marks from furniture without the use of liquid. Sample mailed 25 cents.—Clark's Specialty Sales, Granite Falls, Minnesota.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Purebred Spotted Poland China Boars, Best of Breeding, weighing 250 pounds and up. Immature and guaranteed to please. Please write describing the type you want.—George Froelich, Waterville, Kansas.

tool of the producers' own agency.

The Federal Farm Board does not buy or sell livestock nor other farm commodities, but it is assisting and encouraging groups of producers to co-operate in developing a marketing service under their own control to more orderly market their products and to use information and experience gained thereby to prevent and control surpluses, to more nearly match demand with a proper supply so as to make farming a more profitable business.

I solicit your continued co-operation in this task, which, though great, is worth while and necessary.

Wheat Prices to Blame

TOPEKA, Dec. 6 (AP)—Bank failures in Kansas during the biennium ending Sept. 1, 1930, were largely due to the low price level of agricultural commodities, H. W. Koenke, state bank commissioner, today stated in his report for the two-year period to Gov. Clyde M. Reed.

There were 36 failures of state banks, 45 mergers and three conversions from the state to the national system during the two years, Mr. Koenke reported.

Commenting on the number and cause of the failures, the bank commissioner in his report said, "The fact that deposits in state banks in Kansas had decreased \$45,858,689.70 during this same period has left many of the smaller banks with an insufficient volume, making it difficult for them, to show enough net earnings to absorb the natural losses after paying their necessary overhead expenses. In the case of the abnormal shrinkage of deposits it has been the effort of this department to bring about mergers and consolidations wherever possible."

There were a few instances of dishonesty and incompetency, Mr. Koenke said, but "the records of this office disclose the fact that the failures were largely due to the low price level of agricultural commodities."

At the close of the biennium there were 775 banks and 16 trust companies under supervision of the banking department as compared with 846 banks and 18 trust companies two years previous.

During the two years, the report stated, there had been nine state banks organized and 16 state banks liquidated. Sixty-four banks were in process of liquidation under the supervision of Charles W. Johnson, general receiver. One trust company failed and one liquidated during the biennium.

Liquidation expenses, Mr. Koenke said, "have been greatly reduced" and were approximately 10 percent, including attorney fees.—Salina Daily Journal.

Huge Farm Losses

Livestock Producers Behind \$500 Million, Cattle Men 400 Million

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1930 report of the secretary of agriculture is a chronicle of farm losses running through almost the entire category of agricultural enterprises.

Livestock producers are estimated to have lost more than \$500,000,000 and cotton growers more than \$400,000,000.

While he set no figure for the total loss on wheat, Secretary Hyde pointed out that the average price was 37 cents a bushel less than a year ago at the same time.

Even the potato crop, which is expected to be the smallest since 1925, sold in August at \$1.09 a bushel compared with \$1.39 for a larger crop last year.

Estimated at \$9,950,000,000 or 16 percent below that of 1919, the aggregate gross income from 1930 production is expected to be the lowest for any season since 1921.

As a further blow to the farmer, the wholesale prices of farm products have fallen off 21 percent while the prices of non-agricultural commodities, which include the things the farmer buys, dropped only 10 percent. Exports of agricultural commodities in the year ended June 30, 1930, were the lowest since 1915.

Farm real estate taxes, continuing to rise, now equal the interest, which farmers would pay at 6 per cent on a mortgage indebtedness, and a third 25 percent of the full value of real estate, as compared with about 11 per cent in 1913.

The average decline in value per acre of real estate for the entire country was 1 per cent.

The borrowing power of the farmer was much

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The next meeting of the Linn County Farmers Union will be held at Bolcourt Saturday, Dec. 20th. This will be regular election of officers for the ensuing year. Let's make this one of the outstanding meetings of the year. Every meeting so far this year has been a real success. We appreciate very much the large attendance and the hearty cooperation of all the Locals in the county the past year.

Remember this will be an all-day meeting and basket dinner. And we have been told that Santa will be there.

T. C. Gerstenberger, Co. Pres.
V. F. Carroco, Co. Sec'y.

NORTH STAR FARMERS UNION

The North Star Farmers Union No. 28 met in regular session Nov. 28 with a large crowd present. The meeting was called to order by the president, B. E. Winchester, and opened with our usual song, "America." In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. I. B. Amend acted instead.

The meeting was then turned over to E. H. Tengdren, County Executive Agent, for the annual Farm Bureau election of township vice president, and associate vice president, Mr. Clarence Reed was elected vice-president and Mrs. John Pownell associate vice president.

The meeting was then taken in charge by the Union program committee Chairman J. E. Guyer. Song by Tom Vice, "As She Felt of Her Belt at the Back." Reading by Ozell McCune, "Naming the Ball." Followed by a debate the subject being "Resolved that chain stores are detrimental to the American community."

Those taking part for the affirmative were W. T. Buckle, Mrs. Harve Crawford and Mrs. E. E. Burkhardt. And those on the negative were J. E. Guyer, B. E. Winchester and Clarence Reed. This was very interesting with the decision of the judges going to the affirmative debaters in their favor.

Report of the county meeting at Liberty was given by Mrs. R. E. Burkhardt and Joe Dale.

Mr. Harrison from the Livingston Local was present, making a short talk and extending an invitation to the North Star local to visit them next Friday night, Dec. 6, when the County Unions all meet with them. Delegates to this meeting are Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dale, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Guyer, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Vice, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Fortner, Mr. and Mrs. Harve Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Nelson. Committee appointed on resolutions were Harve Crawford, C. V. Cline and Mrs. Herve Prentice.

The entertainment and refreshment committee for the month of December are Norwood McCune, W. M. Burke, Marshall Garey, Ray McCune, W. T. Vice, Cecil McFadden, and Ralph Newell. After the remainder of the business session all passed to the basement where refreshments were served to those present.

Our next meeting will be Dec. 13 when a large crowd is expected.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

FARMERS UNION HELD A BIG RABBIT HUNT AND FEED

Cline's Men Dined As Guests of Dale's Shooters; Rumford High Shot

The seventh annual rabbit hunt of the North Star Farmers Union which was to have been held Wednesday, Nov. 19, but was postponed until Saturday, Nov. 22, because of the rain Wednesday, although all the hunters started on the hunt Wednesday returning with nothing much but soaking wet clothes, but nothing dampening in spirits they started out bright and early again Saturday morning. Squads went in all directions and closed in at Stafford at four o'clock for the count which resulted in the total number of rabbits killed being 657. The two captains who had chosen their men were Joe Dale and C. V. Cline. Dale's men brought in 240 rabbits while Cline's men had 417 rabbits to their credit. Kenneth Rumford was high shot at this hunt, having 55 rabbits.

In former years it had been the policy to divide the Union hunters into an east and west side, the dividing line being the road running just west of the school house and those living on the west side, westsiders, and those on the east side, east side hunters. The first hunt started in the year 1921 with the east side victors of the first two hunts, that of 1921 and 1922. But with the exception of 1924 and 1929 when there was no hunt, the west side has won every hunt since with a total of 3,767 rabbits killed by the east side and 4,681 by the west side. The Union has also hunted with the town men of Stafford and the Union men of Liberty. North Star winning both hunts by a large majority. In all North Star has had nine hunts and the total rabbits killed in those hunts were 12,395.

The bounteous oyster supper was served to the winners and their wives by the losers of the hunt, was held in the basement of the North Star school house at eight o'clock Monday night with a large crowd present to enjoy this splendid banquet and jolly good time.

The invocation was given by J. E. Guyer. The menu was as follows: Oysters and crackers, celery, olives, pickles, wafers, apple pie, coffee and minis. The food was delicious as that is one thing that Captain Joe Dale, being a former east-side captain in previous years, has become an expert chef-tan if not a chef-hunter.

The following toasts were given: "In the Happy Hunting Ground," Glenn Reed presiding as toastmaster. Response by the following: Welcome, the losing captain, Joe Dale. Responded to by the winning captain, C. V. Cline. "The End of the Trail," F. B. Amend, "The Long, Long Trail," Mrs. Robert Winchester and Miss Bernita Vice. "Judgment" by Judge W. T. Buckle. "Hill Tops" by Mrs. R. E. Burkhardt. "The Chase" by C. E. Reed. "Reservation" by B. E. Winchester. "Indian Love Call," W. T. Vice. Also responses from our county president, Blane O'Connor and wife of St. John who were

guests of the evening. After which came adjournment.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

MITCHELL COUNTY FARMERS UNION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Beloit on Tuesday, Dec. 16th.

The meeting will be called at 10 a. m. There will be a potluck dinner served at noon. Annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

Mr. Rex Lear representing Farmers Union Life Insurance will be present to make an address. Mitchell County Farmers Union is glad to know that the State Farmers Union meets in Beloit in 1931.

Mitchell County Farmers Union is busy on a cooperative oil program. We expect to be able to fill all cars at state meeting at Beloit next fall with Union Certified gas and oil.

C. L. Hendricks, Co. Sec'y.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

The Crawford County Farmers Union No. 25 holds its fourth quarterly meeting on Tuesday, December 16th, at 1:30 p. m. in Strickler's hall.

Election of officers for the ensuing year is in the order of business. All locals are asked to be there.

Other important matters are to come up for our consideration.

Geo. Hamm, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

MEETING IN LYON COUNTY

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1930

Held in large theater at Allen, Kansas.

10:00 picture travelogue by M. L. White of Emporia. (pictures taken by him on his bicycle trip in France).

10:50 Community singing led by Methodist pastor. Special orchestra number.

11:00 Address, A. M. Kinney, State Secretary.

11:50 Introduction of visitors. (Expect folks from neighboring counties as well as Osage and all over Lyon county).

12:00 Community dinner.

1:00 Singing.

Brief talk by Chairman and a few visitors.

1:30 Address, C. A. Ward, President. followed by general discussion.

3:00 Pictures.

Adjournment.

Charles Day, Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING, BROWN COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Friday, Dec. 12, 1930 in Hiawatha at the Parish house on 6th street, 2 1-2 blocks north of court house.

10 o'clock piano solo, Esther Robinson, Claytonville.

Appointment of credentials committee.

Two minute talk, chairman.

Reading of minutes.

Report of delegates to state convention, T. J. Sands.

Annual election of officers.

Unfinished business.

Question Box.

Noon. Free coffee and doughnuts.

1:30. Open meeting, singing led by J. D. Meyers, Prairie College.

"Benefit of the Union to this part of the state."

C. S. Neesley, St. Joe branch, Jobbing Ass'n.

Harry Witham, head office, K. C. Co-operation of Bureau & Union, R. L. Stover, Co. agent.

The Farm Home & the Union, C. A. Ward, State President.

4 o'clock, Round table question box.

C. A. Babbitt, Pres.

C. S. Royer, Sec'y.

NEOSHO COUNTY

The annual meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in Erie Saturday, December 13th. This meeting will start at 10 o'clock a. m. with much important business to be taken care of.

Also reports of delegates to State meeting, Report on Organization work, and election of officers.

All locals are requested and expected to be represented. All ex-members and prospective members are invited.

Chas. Norris, Secretary, pro tem.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL AP- PRECIATES WORK DONE BY SECRETARY KINNEY

Parker, Kans., Nov. 30, 1930.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas;

Dear Sir:

Pleasant Home Local No. 2055 wishes to extend to you congratulations and appreciation for your past work and also for your recent re-election.

Yours truly,

Mary Barnett, Sec'y-Treas.

Pleasant Home Local.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1901

Ellsworth county, which meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month held a most interesting and gratifying meeting on the above date.

Mrs. L. C. Heitschmidt of Geneseo, who has always co-operated with and had the best interests of Franklin local at heart, presided at the piano and led in the singing at the opening of the meeting.

Election of officers was held. O. W. Holmes, Albert Gregory, Mrs. F. M. Livingston, and Mrs. O. W. Holmes were re-elected to their respective offices.

On the 16th of December we plan to have our Christmas dinner at 7 o'clock sharp. We would like to see one and all at this meeting.

Chicken with noodles, roast pork, creamed macaroni and cheese, scalloped potatoes, vegetable salad, baked beans, pie and coffee will be served. Doesn't it sound good? Be sure to come out and enjoy the menu with us.

During the social hour we enjoyed two kinds of sandwiches, potato salad, warm pie and hot coffee. Mrs. Gregory treated us to the delicious pie.

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Reporter.

ASK A FIVE-DAY WEEK

The Railroad Shopcraft want a five-day week for their Union men and no reduction in wages. Now, I can't see why they can't cut down their wages and work 6 days a week. You take any

farmer—he must work 6 days a week and 16 hours per day and their wages are sure cut—not cut, but slashed. Cream, 20 cents pound, corn 48c, wheat 57c, oats 30c, eggs 20c, hogs \$7.50 per head, cattle 3 to 5c on foot. I am in favor of wages and farm products and food and clothing, shoes, everything to come down equal with the farm products.

One farmer went to our County seat this week to do some trading. He most generally eats at a restaurant but this time he had his whole family with him. 7 children and his wife, nine in all and the restaurant man says, "Well, George, I suppose I will see you at the noon hour." George says, "Nope, I have the whole family today and I did not bring along enough wheat." It would have taken nine bushels of wheat to feed this family.

At present this is the saddest word bushels of wheat to have had hair cuts for all of them, at a barber shop.

Is it any wonder they brought their dinners with them and eat the running board of the car? Also, is it any wonder that Mother cuts their hair and Dad shaves himself? They are all practicing economy!

stabilization corporation, said today in the English Dictionary, to economize when you have already done so.

J. D. Stosz, Beattie, Kans.

ELLIS COUNTY

The Ellis County Union will hold its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, Dec. 13th, at Hays, Kansas, at 1:30 p. m.

Leo Rajewski, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN CO. UNION NO. 72

Our County Farmers Union met with the Minneola Local, Tuesday evening, Dec. 2nd. Some lost the way and others got lost, but when the crowd had all arrived we had the following Locals represented: Salem Hall, Loyal, Williamsburg, Rock Creek, Hawkins, Columbia.

We had our business meeting and we also installed our new president, Mr. Albert Carpenter, he being the only newly elected officer present.

Mr. Carpenter made a short talk telling us he would try to do his part in fulfilling the trust we had placed in him, when we elected him our president. But let us always remember that it takes co-operation of the entire membership to make a success of our County Union.

While our plans for some of the meetings the past year, as to speaking and other things have been changed, we do feel that we have been fortunate in having met with us at different times some of the real Farmers Union workers of the state. The program committee wish to thank everyone who has helped with programs during the year and it's more than likely they will be calling for help again as the president has asked the same committee, L. A. Zerbe, Ben C. Nelson, Harry L. Morgan to serve the coming year.

Mr. T. G. Ramsey, manager of the bulk oil station, gave a report of the good progress it was making.

Mr. Tyrel Ford, representing the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., brought to mind that his company would be glad to take care of our needs along that line. He has been well to attend to this before Christmas, as we may not survive the shock, when we look at our stockings Christmas morning and find them filled with so many good promises for another year. He has been well to attend to this before Christmas, as we may not survive the shock, when we look at our stockings Christmas morning and find them filled with so many good promises for another year.

The literary program was as follows: Reading, "A Dutch Orator on Politics" Mr. A. J. Brady. Duet, "Mother Dear Do You Hear Me Calling You?" Mrs. Everett Simmons and Miss McFadden. Reading, "A Boy and His Stomach," Miss Anna Parker. Reading, "At the Soda Fountain," Miss Ellen Brady; reading, "Pa's New Car," Miss Edna Adams; "Red River Valley," Ellen Murray; "Ain't She Sweet," Miss Margaret Shipp; reading, "Talkative Tilly," Miss Agnes White; songs, Mr. Tyrel Ford; vocal solo, "She Forgot to Bring Him Back," Mrs. Everett Simmons.

Of course we couldn't have a meeting without Zerbe's orchestra, and they play before and after in all the empty places. All the numbers of the program were extra good and certainly enjoyed by all, and I am sure all were glad to see the privilege of meeting with the Minneola Local.

Refreshments of fruit salad, cake and coffee were served by the Minneola Local. There were more than 150 present.

Our next meeting will be with the Rock Creek Local at the Mud Creek Club House, Friday evening, Jan. 9, 1931. Try and come, we need you.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Sec'y.

WOODSON COUNTY

The County Union met on December 6th for an all-day gathering and such it was. They came early and by 12 their were more than 60 men and women present and then came that dinner. As only the ones that were there can tell and sing its praises. At 1:15 the house was called to order and they all sang while standing, "America," led by Mrs. Henry Ford, Mrs. H. Bruggeman presided at the organ.

Many fine arguments came up and were debated on, of which one is an appeal to our county commissioners and our township boards which follows. The social hour was then conducted and a short but pleasing program was rendered. The program was election of officers of which Mr. R. L. Wright of Neosho Falls was elected president. After the election of all officers it was voted to accept the invitation tendered by the Clay Bank Local to meet with them on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, 1930, at which time all new officers will be installed, so if you like a real time and can enjoy a good program, come to Clay Bank the evening of Dec. 17.

Yours,

Wm. Helman, President.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Saturday, December 13th, has been chosen as the date of the next quarterly meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union at Lone Star. The local and county organizations are co-operating in both program and refreshments as was done last Decem-

ber. State officers and managers have been invited and there is every assurance of this being a pleasant and profitable occasion. Every member in the county may consider this an invitation to attend.

Bring only foods suitable for dessert.

EMPLOYMENT AID

Be it resolved That the Farmers Union at their regular county meeting held Dec. 4, 1930 beg and petition that the county commissioners of Woodson county in connection with the various township boards, institute an immediate road program to furnish work for those who need employment.

Be it further resolved that if necessary that they anticipate the money to be derived from the various taxes in the near future to carry on this subject.

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and also a copy sent to the county commissioners and trustees of each township.

Signed, B. E. Brown
R. H. Masch
R. H. Wright, Com.

HAD GRAND SUCCESS AT BOX SUPPER

The Dramatic Club of the Dane Local put on a play and a few readings and songs, also about one dozen boxes being sold, ranging from 50c to \$1.80. There was a fair crowd if the roads were bad.

Mrs. Hans Jorgenson,
R. R. 2, Greenleaf, Kansas.

Mr. Legge Answers Interviewers' Questions

Excerpts from conference of Mr. Legge with representatives of the press in Washington, D. C., November 26, 1930. Background material; not a formal statement.

Q. Senator McNary certainly quoted you right, didn't he? Mr. Legge what did you say up there (meeting Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry). We have thirteen versions of it.

A. You will get more than that before you are through. That is only one version per capita.

Q. How many bushels of wheat has Russia?

A. We have no reliable information. Q. Can you give us any estimate at all?

A. The original estimate was that they would export 19 million bushels of wheat and they have already shipped three times that amount. Now they say they have a very big crop and that information may be just as inaccurate as the other.

Q. Do you think Russia is likely to become such an important factor in world wheat that they eventually will regain their old place in world markets and make it impossible for us to export?

A. Not impossible but unprofitable. Q. How soon do you think that development will occur?

A. Oh, apparently they are making quite a little progress.

Q. Would you say five years?

A. Possibly less time than that. Q. What are we going to do with our surplus?

A. You are going to eat it, that is what you are going to do. Between you and the pigs we are going to get rid of it.

Q. That will require remaining always on a diet of wheat, is it not?

A. As far as wheat is concerned, I think we should get on a domestic basis and forget the world trade.

Q. Senators informed us that the Federal Farm Board and the Director of the Budget thought that \$150,000,000 would be enough for next fiscal year but the committee thought they ought to give you \$250,000,000. What is the cause of all this Christmas spirit—giving you more than you want?

A. You will have to ask them. That Christmas spirit is on their part not on ours.

Q. Are you going to ask for \$250,000,000?

A. I cannot tell you that. Apparently it is more than is likely to be needed at present.

Q. Are you committed to all that you have now?

A. No sir, we are not. Q. How much of a balance do you have?

A. I am not telling you that. Those fellows out in the grain trade think that we have been busted for a long while, but our checks are still good at the Treasury and the Treasury is still good.

Q. On this question of dollar wheat do you expect the price to be above or below a dollar when Russia comes back?

A. What are you talking about? The price in the United States, or Liverpool?

Q. Liverpool.

A. It will be below when you talk about foreign market but not below our market if we get production on a domestic basis.

Q. It will be unusual to have \$1 wheat in Liverpool when Russia comes back?

A. Yes I think it will be rather unusual.

Q. But you do not expect it to be less here?

A. I do not think it needs to be unless we make it less. Liverpool is 2c under Chicago today, a little better than last time you were here. It costs 16c a bushel to move it there.

Q. But to the west above \$1 here it will be essential to limit production to domestic need?

A. It will have to be consumed in this country if it is held above \$1 here. That's my guess.

Q. You were quoted as saying that none of this stabilization wheat would be dumped abroad because of retaliatory measures European countries might take. It is your understanding that it is not going to sell any of this until prices reach a certain point?

A. There isn't any written guarantee.

Q. There was originally 60 million.

A. That was to be held off the market. That has been done and is being done. There was no promise of any kind as to what would be done with the additional quantity.

Q. Any likelihood that that would

be sold abroad?

A. Don't look very promising right now.

Q. In other words, you feel free to sell it or do anything you want with it?

A. No question about it. Do you want to buy some? I want to say to you fellows, if you are in the feeding business go cover your requirements. I am not going to make any threats or promises but the stuff is worth the money and it's a good time to buy what you need.

Q. In other words, the prices are going up?

A. I didn't say prices are going up. I just advised you if you are in need of some for the pigs or farm kitchen, buy it because it is cheap.

Q. Figures given as to the total volume of future sales show something like twenty times the amount of the wheat crop. Does that mean there is a commission on each sale?

A. Somebody is paying for the service. It is not given for nothing. The regular charge is a 1-4c a bushel which, if the wheat is sold twenty times, would be 20c over a bushel. It does not necessarily follow that that is all speculation because in natural handling of wheat it changes hands a number of times and each one hedges it. I do not want to infer that this trading is wholly speculative.

Q. Has there been any change in the general stabilization plans you and Mr. Milnor outlined last week?

A. No sir.

Q. Still buying wheat?

A. Some days we buy some wheat. Q. Do they sell on the bulge?

A. They have sold some occasionally and that is a thing that was not very clearly understood. The people were suspicious of it as speculative. You buy what is offered with the result you sometimes get too much in one position and you have to get rid of it, so there is some selling involved in the transaction, but nothing speculative about it, merely adjusting stocks in the best position to handle them.

Q. Is a large part futures or is it actual grain?

A. Both.

May or March?

A. It is December, March, May, all positions. There have been a rather big percentage of futures for the reason that cash grain commands a premium over futures. I do not know how long that may continue but that's the present market. Watch the cash sales; they are running 2c premium. In other words, you can contract to have it delivered to you a few days later for 2c a bushel less than it cost you over the scales.

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The growth of the Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company has been so steady, so consistent, so sound that the Kansas Farmers' Union which sponsored it has seen the advantage of preparing for the near future when the pool will be filled. When the first pool has been filled there will still be hundreds of Kansas farmers who want to get all the advantages of co-operative protection of their mineral rights furnished by the plan which made the first pool a working success during the first year of its life. So preparations are under way to organize and begin assembling a second pool.

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