



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

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NUMBER 37

## FEDERAL FARM BOARD HEADED OFF PANIC LAST OCTOBER

### FEDERAL FARM BOARD NEWS

Excerpts from conferences of Mr. Legge with representatives of the press in Washington April 7 and 10. Background material; not a formal statement.

A. There has been some damage to winter wheat, but it isn't as bad as you suggest. From Columbus to Wichita there is considerable deterioration in the crop. In addition to that they have a dry spot out there that is pretty general. Conditions are bad enough, there probably would be a wheat shortage scare but for the big stocks in the terminals.

Q. What's this New York story about how much money is appropriated to meet some July contracts?

A. The Grain Stabilization Corporation hasn't bought or sold a July future.

Q. It says you have sold five million bushels of May.

A. They probably have sold some May—only in the Chicago market.

Q. Can you explain to us what the storage agreement made with the millers is?

A. The millers have a lot of storage space and are willing to carry some wheat to protect their own operations. The millers are taking to it very kindly. I think they will take enough of it to relieve any possible jam.

Q. In referring to it a few days ago you said the millers would have an option on the wheat.

A. They can buy it as they use it from day to day at the cash price of that date. It is just the same to them as if they were buying future contracts only they don't have to buy the contract if they have it in their bins and know it is there.

Q. Have you heard anything of the movement in England to organize a flour import board?

A. I have seen something of it in the papers. I know nothing of it beyond what has been discussed in the papers. As a matter of fact most of those countries have had something of the sort in effect for years. From what I have heard it is nothing different from what Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and Spain have been doing for many years. There is nothing new about it.

Q. What can you tell us about the cotton meeting at Birmingham?

A. Not much except they employed a manager, Mr. E. F. Creekmore of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Aside from that there isn't much to tell.

Q. Getting back to wheat, would you say that in general the crisis is past in this present situation?

A. The market is certainly more healthy and steady, particularly in view of the fact the world market has come up to a considerable extent.

Q. Is any attention being given to the matter of stabilization for cotton?

A. Not yet—not at the present time.

Q. Will the Grain Stabilization Corporation export flour?

A. It isn't exporting anything. The millers will export what flour they can. We are giving them every encouragement we can in that respect.

Q. Mr. Legge if the time ever comes when the grain trade is in opposition to the Board do you think the millers will be with you or the grain trade?

A. I rather imagine the majority will go with us. There is nothing detrimental to them. Any measure of stabilization to regulate the flow of grain, any tendency to steady the market is advantageous to the processor. It is a devil of a job to keep even on a market that fluctuates as the wheat market has lately.

(April 10, 1930)

Q. How about the big winter wheat crop?

A. It doesn't look quite as big as it did a while ago.

Q. 550 million bushels, the Department of Agriculture said yesterday.

A. There has been some deterioration during the last month—there is no question about that.

Q. Anything new on livestock?

A. Nothing definite. They are making some progress; some new organizations are being completed. Groups are continually coming in.

Q. What does that export clause in the millers storage agreement mean?

A. I know what it is intended to mean, but I don't know how far it will be possible to make it workable. The suggested adjustment is merely that of putting the miller at interior points on a competitive basis with the miller at seaboard or the foreign miller buying American wheat at seaboard points, and is based on the fact that the price of wheat at interior points at the present time is somewhat higher than the value of the same wheat at seaboard, taking into consideration adjustment of freight charges, grades, etc., and has no relation to the value of wheat in any other country. When wheat is delivered to the miller by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, he simply puts up a guarantee that the wheat will be ground into flour and exported. The millers brought that proposition up as one that would be advantageous to the milling trade.

Q. To date, what has the Farm Board done in a helpful way for the northeastern group of states, beginning with Pennsylvania?

A. We have made loans, or authorized them, to a number of different cooperative groups in Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. One of

(Continued on page 2)

### When the Stock Market Crash Occurred in Wall Street Last Fall, and This Country Was Headed for the Rocks of a Financial Panic, the First Step That Was Taken to Head Off This Panic Was the Federal Farm Board's Action in Putting a Loan Price on Wheat

In another column of this paper, we publish the report of the meeting of the Southwestern Millers League. These millers from six states do not hesitate in giving credit to the Federal Farm Board for heading off the panic which threatened this country, brought on by the greatest orgy of speculation which this country ever saw.

While Mr. Hoover was calling in the financial and industrial giants of the country, and getting pledges from them that they would keep business moving, the Federal Farm Board took the first actual step in steady conditions by announcing that they would loan money on wheat at a fixed price of \$1.25 basis St. Paul.

Whenever you feel like criticizing the Farm Board because you did not get \$1.50 for your wheat, just remember that only for the Farm Board, you might have received sixty cents for it. The program of the Federal Farm Board of bringing Agriculture back to an equality with other industries, cannot be brought about in a few months or years; the Farm Board can not perform miracles; it is a big job, and only as the farmers of this country get behind them with their support can their program be accomplished.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### TEMPLIN LOCAL 1891

We met in regular session April 7th with ideal weather as well as roads. The attendance was fine.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Gensinger were able to meet with us once again. They have some distance to come so their presence was much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Romig were guests of the local.

After the regular business meeting the social features were as follows:

Comedy—"Sambo Wins," by Mr. and Mrs. O. Fink was enjoyed.

Mrs. Wm. Fink conducted a contest which was entered into by all, thus giving the brain a chance to work fast.

Vocal duet, "A Little Kiss Before Bedtime," by Miss Mildred Thoes and Mrs. O. Fink.

A bountiful lunch consisting of butter sandwiches, wieners, sauer kraut, cake, and coffee was served by committee.

The members who haven't been at a meeting recently are urged to come to our next meeting and enjoy the business and social features with us.

The following committee have charge: Mrs. W. Heideman, Mrs. J. Eissler, Mrs. G. H. Johnson and Mrs. M. R. Zimmerman.

Mrs. G. H. Johnson Reporter.

### NORTH STAR FARMERS UNION NO. 1979

The North Star Farmers Union held its regular meeting Friday evening, April 11, there being a large crowd present to hear the special program arranged by the committee in charge.

The meeting was called to order by the president.

A report of the county meeting at St. John was given by W. T. Buckle and Bert Winchester, they reported the arrangements were made regarding our county picnic which is to be held August the 20th and that we expect to have our state president, of the Kansas National Farmers Union, C. A. Ward, of Salina, with us as the principal speaker for that day.

The business session was dispensed with and the following program was given: A piano solo by Elbert Fly, "Caprice"; A three-act play, "The Purple Pig."

The introductory address and summary of the play being given by Glen Reed.

The personnel of the cast were: Miss Gertrude Vice, Miss Corabelle Roberts, Miss Lorna McCune, Miss Dorothy Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Reed, Milton Piepmeier, Wayne Reed and Elton Vice.

Between acts Hugo Kohrs sang the following numbers: "Hark! Hark! the Lark," "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water," "Just a Wearyin' for You," A German song, "How Can I Leave Thee," sung in German, and "When You and I Were Young Maggie," with Elbert Fly playing his piano accompaniment.

At the conclusion of this splendid program the guests and members were invited to the basement, where refreshments were served, and a social time was enjoyed by all present.

Our next meeting will be April 25 with the same program and refreshment committee in charge.—By Reporter, Mrs. Herve Prentice.

### ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING TO BE HELD AT KINCAID

Members of the Bellview local met with a delegation appointed by the Kincaid Chamber of Commerce to make plans for the regular monthly meeting of the Anderson County Union. The meeting will be held in the hall at Kincaid on Friday evening April 25. A program of music, speaking and motion pictures has been worked out. A special film showing "The care of the cow, her milk and cream," will be shown together with a 1-reel comedy.

This meeting will be open to the public and every Union member is in-

ited to bring someone that is not now affiliated with the Union. There will be no refreshments served at this meeting.—M. L. Post, County Sec'y.

Fairlawn Local, No. 2158, held its monthly meeting Monday night, April 14, with a fair attendance and a splendid program prepared by the chairman, C. E. Lacey, which was enjoyed by all.

The chairman appointed Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Doughty as a committee to prepare a program or cake for next meeting, May 12.

Mr. Lacey assures something worth while at each meeting held on the second Monday night of each month. All members are urged to attend each meeting. Visitors are always welcome.—Paul Seber, Sec'y.

### GOOD MEETINGS IN BURNS COMMUNITY

It was my good pleasure to spend four days the week of April 14th in and around Burns.

Mr. Tom Wells who is doing some organization work, and M. David Thomas, manager at Burns, arranged and made possible these meetings.

Meetings were held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at points where we have no active locals and although the crowds were comparatively small yet the interest was good and those present expressed themselves as wishing to go on with the work in a definite way. During these meetings a few new members were added to the Union.

On Saturday night the meeting was held at Burns where we have a strong local. A large crowd gathered but because of the rain and threat of evening weather a good many did not stay for the meetings. It is gratifying to know that they have a strong and well managed business at Burns.

Bro. Thomas deserves credit for the good work he is doing, not only as a manager but he is keenly interested in our whole program and does not fail to look after the membership. He has the support of the membership and stockholders of his community.

While at Burns I enjoyed the hospitality of the Thomas home and I shall remember my sojourn there with pleasure.

C. A. WARD.

### INTERESTING MEETING AT OAKLEY

Wednesday afternoon April 17 I met with the group at Oakley and spoke to an interesting group of farmers and friends. At this meeting it was my purpose to stress the necessity of all cooperative groups getting squarely back of the Farm Board in the application of the Marketing Act to agriculture.

Mr. Clifford Miller was present and gave a splendid talk relative to the hook-up with the National Grain Corporation through the local and statewide marketing agencies. Mr. Gas, representing the Union Oil Co., explained the oil program and told of the savings that were available by hooking up with a cooperative concern and being in a position to share in the savings.

Enroute to Oakley I stopped off at Wakeeney and observed the work of building the creamery was progressing splendidly and that the work of organization was being carried on effectively.

C. A. WARD.

### FAIRMOUNT NO. 2049 GAINS 80%

We have a report from Fairmount local in Allen county that has a note which reads that their local has gained 80% this year. They give the Live Stock Commission Co. credit for this gain. The rebates that have been received by the members has increased their faith in the organization. There are many other cases where the rebates from live stock and the cream-

ery much more than pay the dues in

the Farmers Union. The interest checks for Common Stock in the Jobbing Association for 1929 are out, they too will help to pay your dues.

This of course is only a small amount of the good that the Farmers Union organization is to a community. We speak of this because this is one of the excuses that our organizers have come up against. The Farmer is short of cash, and cannot scrape up enough money to pay his dues.

We give you this example as one of the ways you can pay your dues.

### FRANKLIN LOCAL 1301

An interesting enthusiastic and well attended meeting of Franklin Local No. 1301, Ellsworth country, was held at the schoolhouse on Tuesday evening, April 15; the routine work was hurried through, in order that we might proceed with the party. Claiming a general favorite, Mrs. F. M. Livingston, secretary, as her honoree, Mrs. Holmes was hostess at this affair—a surprise birthday anniversary; this being the inspiration for assembling a number of guests. Mrs. Holmes, in behalf of the members, presented a book to Mrs. Livingston.

During the past many beautiful handkerchiefs were found inclosed, which pleasingly interested the honoree, while a musical contest entertained the guests. We especially appreciate the untiring efforts of Mrs. L. C. Heitschmidt, pianist, whose hearty co-operation was a material factor in its success. With lilacs and geraniums, the preferred flowers, the secretary's desk was made typical of the spring time and blossom time. A guest song was awarded Mrs. Albert Gregory for her success in the contest. Guests for the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kratzer, Mrs. Magdalene Kruse and her small son and daughter, Ruby, also her niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams, Miss Edith Marshall and Mr. and Mrs. H. Buehler and son. An elaborate and delicious menu was served during a delightful social hour. We meet again the 6th of May, when we have our ice cream festival. We hope to see you all again.—Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Rep.

### HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615

The Hawkins Local held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, April 16th.

The usual business was taken up and another new member was voted into the local.

A short program was given as follows: Recitation, Carl Gambill, recitation, Tommy Kraft; recitation, Wayne Morgan; Elson Thayer told of an argument between some negroes at the blacksmith shop regarding a debate of the previous evening on the question, "Which is the most necessary, fire or water." Both sides won. An article from the Union paper was read by Mrs. J. H. Young. Music was furnished by L. A. Zerbe, O. D. Ferris, and L. H. Perkins every time we called on them.

Refreshments of pie, sandwiches, cocoa and coffee were served by Mrs. H. Vogler Mrs. Geo. Gambill, and Mrs. Albert Kraft.

The next regular meeting is May 13th and hope every one is there to answer present.

MRS. HARRY MORGAN.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS UNION NO. 72

The Franklin Co. Farmers Union No. 72 met with the Salem Hall Local Monday evening, April 7th. Six locals were well represented and we had more than a house full. Held a short business session and from the two invitations for the next meeting, one from Rock Creek and the other from Williamsburg, it was decided to meet with Williamsburg Tuesday evening, May 6th. The program committee then gave us the following program: Zerkis Hicktown orchestra was there with one member absent, but

### PARAGRAPHS-W. P. LAMBERTSON

The 1930 Agriculture Year Books are now ready for distribution. Write me a postal card and I will send you one. All the address needed is House Office Building, Washington D. C., or an M. C. after my name. Those distributed last year were for 1928. There were none issued for 1929.

One of the new and very interesting improvements about Washington to be completed for the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth is the construction of a paved road along the edge of the Potomac down to Mt. Vernon. It is only fifteen miles but it will require much cutting and grading. Mt. Vernon is becoming more and more a popular shrine for tourists.

When the Senate or House or both are in session in the evening, there is a beacon light in the top of the dome. It is in that little cylindrical part just under the Indian and above the main part of the dome. It operates from a key at the Sergeant-at-arms desk, just as the bells are rung in our offices for roll call. I don't know why it should, but it always makes me think of the light in Old North Church which was Paul Revere's signal to start.

Flags on the Capitol, the White House and all government buildings fly day and night, rain or shine. It was hard for me to get used to this as I would see them in the rain and in the night, but now I like to see them in the storm for they remind me that

they have gone through storms in the last one hundred and forty years. There is a great deal of talk about the Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Pa., which takes place about the first of May. The Shenandoah Valley is a great apple country. This is the famous valley where Generals Sherman and Early chased each other back and forth and was the scene of the former's ride.

The first of February I got a new office room assignment, 290 on the second floor, really the main floor, close to the Postoffice. Mr. Sproul, Chairman of Mines and Mining, and Mr. Strong, Chairman of War Claims, are across the hall. All others on this corridor are from New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Louisiana. Tinkham, a bald-headed, long-whiskered, globe-trotter and dripping wet millionaire bachelor of Boston joins me on one side and just below me on the other side is young Aldrich of Rhode Island. His father was the former Senator and this young man is the younger brother of the wife of John Rockefeller Jr. If my fat cattle bring 13 cts. next week I'll take these fellows out to lunch.

Sixty-seven per cent of all the homes in the United States are now wired for electrical service. The majority of the other 33 per cent is on the farms.

With us at Williamsburg and would Miss Agnes White gave two readings, "Naughty Nell," and "An Old Maid's First Ride in An Auto," and we certainly all enjoyed them. Hope Miss White will read for us again soon.

Mr. T. B. Ford favored us with two songs and the best of the program was given by the Local from the Spring Creek community. Dialogue, "Hard Boiled and Soft Boiled," John Rule and Paul Brady. Comic Reels: Birth of a Nation, Prohibition Act, A Piece of Sheet Music, Hospital Scene, dialogue, "Ten, Nine, Eight, Seven, Six, Five, Four, Three, Two, One, Home," characters: H. M. Wood, Paul Heckman, Carl Carpenter, Vada Brady, Ellen Brady, Helen Heckman, Harry Hartpence and Paul Brady. The numbers were all good and would like to mention each one. Hope Kansas makes good use of "those eleven dollars."

Mr. T. G. Ramsey and Albert Carpenter made short talks regarding the Oil Station. Refreshments of two kinds of cake and coffee were served by the Salem Hall Local. Everyone enjoyed the evening and trust we will be invited to meet with them again sometime.

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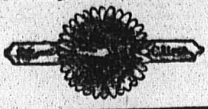
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Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930



## MILLERS CONGRATULATE MR. LEGGE'S BOARD

Flour millers from six Southwestern states at the convention of the Southwestern Millers League at Kansas City Tuesday gave vent to ringing words of gratitude to Chairman Legge and the Federal Farm Board, leading millers declaring among other things that by purchasing wheat during the violent slump the board had prevented an American panic. Wheat, said President Hoffman of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., but for the action of the board "would have gone to 90 cents, and some of you say 80 cents. If wheat had gone down like that, you would have had a panic in the United States. So it is that many believe the cost of the wheat stabilization operations, whatever they may be—even 50 million dollars—will be well worth it."

Fifty millions as a not too great price to pay for preventing a panic in the United States is certainly conservative, and Mr. Hoffman may have said 500 millions and been incorrectly reported. If it cost 5 million dollars to avoid a panic, it would be cheap at the price.

Millers have suddenly discovered that the farm relief law is not as fatal as they suspected, and this is due to the action of the board, not in sustaining the market by purchases so much as in permitting millers, in return for the use of their elevators for board wheat, to take out this board wheat for milling purposes according to their needs, at the market price. So long as the situation remains, the board in effect gets their wheat for them, and this is miller relief as well as farm relief.

The millers at Kansas City did not officially indorse the contract by which their storage facilities become available for board wheat, but Mr. Hoffman and others agreed that the terms are liberal to the miller. "It will be to our advantage to work with them," declared the spokesman for the millers. "It won't hurt us and will be better than having some long-haired politician advocating the construction of mills at government expense, to be operated at a loss, in competition with us."

Whatever the motive, it is a fine thing to see the millers not only co-operating with the Federal Farm Board, but even complimenting it on saving everybody from "a panic in the United States."—Topeka Daily Capital.

## UP TO THE WHEAT GROWER

The complaint of the wheat grower is that which he buys in a protected market, he sells in a world market. The tariff upon articles of commerce makes the price to the farmer the world price, or the one at which they may be purchased abroad, plus the tariff imposed upon entry into the United States.

The wheat grower sells at the world price because he produces more wheat than can be consumed in the United States. We are a wheat exporting rather than a wheat importing nation. Despite the tariff, wheat is sold upon the basis of Liverpool prices. The price of the exported surplus controls the price of all wheat.

Various proposals have been urged to make the tariff upon wheat effective. The equalization fee was one. The export debenture is another. The plan of the farm board is to reduce the acreage and thus largely do away with the price depressing surplus. Allowing a fair margin of safety for the nation's food supply, it would virtually place wheat production upon a domestic basis, which would make wheat prices, the members of the board hope, the world price, plus the tariff.

As might be expected in a great wheat state like Kansas, there is objection to a reduction of acreage. Let others less fitted to grow that crop do the reducing, we argue. That particularly is true among the larger producers.

Yet the wheat growers of the northwest have reduced acreage. The largest wheat farmer in the world has reduced his acreage 100 per cent in response to the plea of the board.

Men produce wheat to make a profit. The farm board urges that they grow four bushels of wheat instead of five to obtain for four bushels more than they can obtain for five. It is a strange doctrine, for farmers who long have sought greater profits by producing more. But profits are the objective. The government is making a serious effort to increase farm profits. It has made \$500,000,000 available for that purpose. It has called to the farm board some of the ablest minds in the nation to direct the effort to make agriculture equally prosperous with industry and commerce. These men have outlined a plan intended to benefit the farmer. It now remains to be seen whether the farmer will co-operate with the government to that end.

It is granted that the board's plan is an experiment. But it is an experiment with less apparent possible evils than other plans proposed, which also would have been experiments. Whether farmers will heed the suggestions of the outstanding men called to serve on the farm board or others who seek the popular side of a question for selfish purposes rests with those who live on the land.—Topeka State Journal.

There are three candidates for United States Senator in Kansas this year. Henry Allen, the present incumbent Congressman Sproul from Sedan, and Ralph Snyder, the President of the Kansas Farm Bureau. I think every man in Kansas has made up his mind about Henry Allen. Congressman Sproul has never done anything startling during the years he has been in Congress.

Ralph Snyder as President of the Kansas Farm Bureau has been working very closely with and for the farmers of Kansas for several years. He is a conscientious, able man, and we believe he has the interests of the farmers at heart. He is backing the Federal Farm Board, the National Grain Corporation and the cooperative associations of Kansas to the limit. Mr. Snyder has been President of the Committee of Farm Organizations of Kansas ever since it was formed, and has carried out his work in this capacity honestly and efficiently.

This paper is not advising any farmer how to vote; but you should study the records of these men, what they have done, what they stand for, and then vote for the one whom you think will serve the best interests of the farmers of Kansas.

## KANSAS IS PROUD OF C. E. HUFF

At the first regular stockholders' meeting of the National Grain Corporation, Mr. C. E. Huff was elected as President of this corporation. This is a distinct honor to Kansas, but it is only a recognition on the part of the directors of the National Grain Corporation of Mr. Huff's great ability, his singleness of purpose and his qualities of leadership which has made

him an outstanding figure in the great struggle to bring Agriculture back to an equality with the other great industries of this country.

Those of us who have been close to Mr. Huff, and have watched him come up from the ranks of the Kansas Farmers Union to the head of the greatest farm organization in the world, the National Farmers Union, are not surprised that he has been chosen to head the National Grain Corporation. Mr. Huff does not represent the National Farmers Union alone, he represents the combined cooperative thought of all of the farm organizations of the United States.

Out here in Kansas, we love him, we believe in him, and we know that the leaders of the cooperative movement have not made any mistake in choosing him to head the greatest cooperative in the world, the National Grain Corporation.

## GIVE NO PREFERENCE TO ANY FARM ORGANIZATION

McKelvie Assures Manager Witham That All Look Exactly Alike to Federal Farm Board

That all the farm organizations will be treated exactly alike, and that no preference will be given to any one of them, is the substance of a statement made by ex-Governor Samuel R. McKelvie in a recent conference with Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. The conference took place in Chicago. Mr. McKelvie is the wheat member of the Federal Farm Board.

Another statement made by Mr. McKelvie, according to Mr. Witham, is to the effect that the farmer, under the arrangement now in effect, has the privilege of delivering his wheat to the co-operative elevator, designating the way he wants it handled. He can have it stored to sell at some future time, or he can take a cash price at the time of delivery. In case the farmer wants his grain stored for future sale, the elevator, of course, will have to have some kind of a contract with him. If he takes a cash price at the time of delivery, the farmer will be needed. The farmer is also given the opportunity to pool his wheat with other farmers, if he wants to do so. In that case there would be a pooling contract.

Mr. Witham was also in conference in Chicago with other departments of the Federal Farm Board. One conference had to do with the loan price on wheat. This price, at this terminal market is figured on the basis of \$1.15 for No. 1 hard wheat. This loan price can be had only by members. Affidavits will no doubt be required to show that this wheat, on which the

loans are to be made, has been delivered to the elevator by a member of the cooperative association. "If we take advantage of the Federal Farm Board Act," says Mr. Witham, "We will have to see to it that our members or stockholders qualify under the Capper-Volstead Act." Mr. Witham believes 95 per cent of the stockholders in the Jobbing Association will qualify, although some of them will have to make some changes in their by-laws. It is his understanding that the by-laws, to conform with the Capper-Volstead Act, must prohibit the sale of stock to any one except producers, and must limit each stockholder to one vote regardless of how many shares he may own, and must limit the interest rate to 8 per cent on common stock.

All that a university or final high school can do for us is still but what the first school began doing—teach us to read. We learn to read in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves. It depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books.—Carlyle.

Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; then shalt thou reach the point and happiness and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shalt thy soul walk upright nor stoop to the silken wretch because he is richer, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.—Franklin.

## OILGRAM, April 12, 1930

GASOLINE .....	58-60 U. S. Motor	6.7750	7.0000
UNION .....	60-62, 437 c. p.	6.7639	7.875
CERTIFIED .....	60-62, 400 c. p.	7.0000	8.00
	64-66, 375 c. p.	7.5000	8.25
	Full O-Pep (antiknock)	10.25	10.25
KEROSENE .....	41-43, w. w.	4.3750	4.9375
	42-44, w. w.	4.8750	5.1250
DISTILLATE .....	38-40, straw	3.1250	3.6250
	36-38, straw	2.875	3.25

UNION OIL COMPANY (Cooperative)  
North Kansas City, Missouri

## The Insurance Corner

Elmdale, Kansas, April 14, 1930

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to thank you for your prompt adjustment of my loss, which destroyed all the buildings on my farm, except the house, on the tenth of April.

Mr. Wells, your agent, was at Burns, but came home in response to a phone call, and to my surprise he called me in less than twenty hours, stating he had a check for the full amount of the loss. You can depend on me saying a good word at all times for the Farmers Union Insurance Company.

I have paid insurance premiums for forty five years and this is my first loss but I would not think of going without protection in the Farmers Union.

Wishing you the success that you are justly entitled to, I remain  
Very truly yours,  
(Signed)  
MAGDALENA REEHLING.

P. S. My mistake was in not having more insurance, two buildings that were burned had no insurance at all and the barn could not be rebuilt for \$1000.00.

The above is another exceptional case in which we were able to make a very prompt settlement by reason of the quick work of our agent on the ground.

New hail rate cards and automobile rate cards and other instructions have been mailed out during the past week. We are now working on a card for trucks similar to the passenger car card sent out a few days ago.

There have been several new locals organized during the past week, or two, which will greatly enlarge the field for our insurance.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF DEC. 31, 1930

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash .....	Assets .....
Bonds .....	Real Estate .....
Mortgages .....	Building .....
Warrants .....	Accounts Rec. ....
Real Estate .....	Auto and Furn. ....
Certificates of Deposit .....	Depreciation, Reserve .....
Building .....	Legal Reserve .....
Accounts Receiv. and Jobbing Assoc. Stock .....	
Auto & Furniture and Fixtures .....	
Premium Notes .....	
Trust Fund .....	
\$354,615.25	\$49,849.22
Liabilities	
Losses in process of adjustment .....	
Depreciation Reserve .....	
Legal Reserve .....	
Surplus .....	
\$354,615.25	\$49,849.22

## :. Federal Farm Board News :.

(Continued from page 1)  
The important thing is the survey the Board is helping the agricultural colleges to make of cooperative marketing in the thirteen northeastern states. This study is to develop how best to bring the farmers cooperative of that section in line where we can do them some good and to fit their activities into the national program. We are getting a good many applications and inquiries from the northeastern states. The potato growers in Maine have quite a problem. The grape growers of Western New York got some financial assistance. If there is any state that doesn't have an agricultural problem, we would like to hear about it.

Q. Pennington papers rather reflect an indifferent attitude among farmers.

A. The need hasn't been as great there, although several of the Congressmen have been over here with various propositions. There are manufacturing towns right at their door, they have a direct farm to consumer market, so for the most part the produce does not go in general channels of trade.

A discussion of the wheat grower's storage problem, by E. J. Bell, Jr., economist, acting in charge, grain section, division of co-operative marketing, Federal Farm Board.

Where and how to store the crop is one of the most important and perplexing problems facing the wheat industry at the present time. Wide-spread use of medium sized tractors, combines, and motor trucks, is pushing the crop to market much faster than ever before. Improvement of roads in country districts also contributes to early marketing. There is no question but that the cheapest way for farmers to handle wheat is to haul it to the local elevator direct from the combine or threshing machine. The fact that growers realize this and follow the practice wherever possible is placing a severe strain upon marketing and transportation facilities.

These new harvesting and marketing methods, together with a larger carry-over than ever before, caused congestion at terminal markets in 1929. This congestion increased the cost of handling grain and disrupted the marketing machinery. It increases competition for storage space all over the country and enhanced the carrying charge. It forced railroads to leave wheat in box cars along the sidings for a month or two, increasing the cost of transportation. It depressed cash prices with respect to futures and disturbed the ordinary hedging operations of country elevators. All these factors operated to the detriment of buyers and sellers of grain.

It is not the purpose of this article to draw any definite conclusions as to how the storage problem can best be handled. An attempt is made to outline the important advantages and disadvantages of each type of storage and to stimulate thought and discussion on the subject. This is not a problem which can be solved by simple measures but can only be worked out through the cooperation of many persons and agencies.

No attempt is made here to discuss the seasonal movement of wheat prices. Holding grain every year cannot be recommended on the basis of present information. No one can guarantee that if the farmer stores his wheat he will be able to get higher prices later in the season. The experience of the past two seasons illustrates this point. On the other hand, growers may be forced to hold some of their grain if the existing marketing machinery cannot handle the crop as rapidly as it is marketed.

In the past, one advantage claimed for farm storage has been that growers could thereby retain absolute control of their product. If deliveries were made to local elevators the grain entered the marketing channels and passed out of the control of producers. For the purpose of this discussion it will be assumed that the grain will be marketed through the producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative association which retains control of the commodity until it is sold to mills or exporters.

In addition to being piled on the ground or stored in box cars, each of which is very uneconomical, there are four places where wheat can be held, namely, on the farm, at the country shipping points, at interior concentration points and at terminal markets.

**Farm Storage**  
The advantages of farm storage are four in number. In the first place, it helps to prevent congestion both at country shipping points and at terminal markets. Second, it preserves the identity of high-quality country-run wheat. Third, it is storage permits shipping to the most advantageous markets. Fourth, the construction of farm granaries is cheap as compared with some types of storage such as local country elevators, although it is not as cheap as building large concrete terminal storage tanks.

Farm storage helps to prevent congestion because it holds back the flow of wheat in the harvest season and allows the terminal markets and railroads to handle the wheat over a longer period.

High quality wheat coming direct from the farm often commands premiums at terminal markets over wheat which merely might have been mixed to some extent. By storing wheat on the farm the grower can keep the high quality wheat separate and thus secure any premium which the market might afford. If this wheat is mixed with wheat of inferior quality, much of the premium will be lost.

By holding grain on the farm the farmer can take advantage of the best markets at the time when he wants to sell. There are many parts of the country from which wheat can move to several markets. It is sometimes hard to predict in advance just which of these markets will be best at the time sale is made. If wheat is held back in the country until it is marketed it can then be moved without back haul to the market where the highest price is being paid.

The disadvantages of farm storage are, first, that it makes an added ex-

pense to the total cost of marketing; second, that it is impossible to move wheat from the farm if roads are bad; third, that wheat stored on the farm is less desirable collateral for loans than if stored in a public warehouse and fourth, that there are not facilities for conditioning wet grain on the farm.

The added expense to the total cost of marketing arises from the fact that the wheat must be shoveled from a truck into a farm granary and then later shoveled back into the truck. Interest and depreciation on the building, insurance from fire and theft and the natural shrink of the grain are additional items of expense. After these expenses of farm storage have been incurred and the wheat is put back on the truck, it is in exactly the same position as when it left the combine or threshing machine and must still be moved to the local shipping point and handled through the country elevator. It has been estimated that the cost of storing wheat on the farm amounts to about five cents per bushel.

The following table shows the various items of cost involved in farm storage where a thousand-bushel bin, costing \$150, is used:

Interest on bin at 8 per cent.....	\$12.00
Depreciation on bin, 10 per cent.....	15.00
Insurance, risk and shrinkage, one cent per bushel.....	10.00
Cost of two extra handlings, 1 1-2 cts per bushel.....	15.00
Total cost 1,000 bu. ....	\$52.00
Cost per bushel .....	5.2c

Furthermore, road conditions in the wheat belt are generally very favorable for hauling during the harvesting season. Later in the winter rains and snows often make roads impassable. If wheat is held on the farm it is impossible for it to be moved at certain times of the year. For this reason bankers often feel that wheat stored on the farm is no better collateral than the other wheat which the farmer is able to put up. However, in some states where the State Department of Agriculture provides an inspection service for grain stored on farms, banks often honor farm storage certificates.

Facilities for drying wet wheat on the farm are rather limited. Certain types of ventilated bins will keep the wheat from spoiling but will not reduce the moisture content to any appreciable extent. Therefore, if a farmer has wheat which is not in condition to store on his farm, it is generally necessary for him to move it to some point where it can be dried promptly.

**Country Shipping Point Storage**  
Local elevators already provide a large amount of storage space. Many elevators at points where the volume of business is large enough to justify the increased expense are adding to their present bins.

The advantages of storing wheat at country shipping points are first, that it relieves terminal congestion and undue strain on railroads; second, that it permits keeping separate high quality country run wheat; third, wheat stored in country elevators can be shipped to the most advantageous market; fourth, storage at the country elevator saves extra handling on the farm and the expense mentioned above; fifth, grain held at the railroad can be moved at any time regardless of the condition of the roads, and sixth, grain stored in a country elevator which is bonded under state or federal laws can issue storage tickets which are satisfactory collateral for loans.

Storage at the country shipping point has certain disadvantages. First, construction of extra bin space at the country elevators is relatively expensive, amounting to from 15 to 25 cents per bushel. Second, these bins may not be needed every year. There is a danger of over-building in localities where the wheat crop is large one year and small the next, or where production practices are changing.

It is a waste to construct buildings which are only used to capacity in a relatively few number of seasons.

The third disadvantage of country shipping point storage is that it is expensive to recondition the grain. Volume of business does not usually warrant the installation of commercial driers, so it is necessary for the manager of the local elevator to ship wet wheat as rapidly as possible.

One advantage sometimes claimed for the elevator as compared with farm storage, is that it permits mixing wheat of different grades and qualities. If, however, the wheat is mixed, stockholders of the cooperative elevator lose the benefit of high-quality country-run wheat when the grain is sold on terminal markets.

**Diversion Point Storage**  
Diversion points from which the freight rate is equal to each of several markets are often logical locations for storage. There are several advantages of storing wheat at such points. First, wheat can be shipped to the most advantageous markets at any particular time. Second, warehouse receipts issued by interior elevators provide excellent collateral for loans. Third, large terminal interior elevators can be constructed at lower cost per bushel than building bins at the local country elevator. Fourth, there is a greater chance of utilizing such elevators to capacity every year than with the country elevators or farm granaries. This is true because diversion points can draw from a larger territory. When yields are low in one locality, it is often possible to fill the elevator with wheat from other regions. A fifth advantage of diversion point storage is that with a large volume of business, driers can be installed and grain conditioned more economically than at country elevators.

Interior diversion point storage has certain disadvantages. First, there is the cost of extra handling. Nearly all railroads make charges for storage in transit. Whenever a freight carload of grain is unloaded into an interior elevator an extra charge has been added to the marketing process and the cost has been increased. Second, when grain is stored at diversion points there is a greater strain on railroad facilities than when it is stored on the farm or at country ele-

vators. Storage at interior points close to the producing region, however, would not place so great a strain on the railroad facilities as when the wheat is moved all the way to terminal markets during the rush season of the year. In the third place, storage at interior diversion points means that some of the benefits from high quality country run wheat might be lost. This disadvantage cannot be overcome to a certain extent by storing the wheat in special bins and preserving its identity without mixing. If such a policy is to be followed, steps must be taken to convince the buyer that this grain has not been treated, conditioned, or mixed within the elevator.

**Terminal Storage**  
The first advantage of terminal storage is that it makes for economy in handling. Cars of wheat can be moved from country points into terminal or mill elevators without intermediate unloading and loading. A second advantage of terminal elevators is that they afford maximum facilities for mixing and conditioning grain. In the third place, there is the greatest possible chance to make efficient use of terminal facilities. In regions where the crop is small one year it might be large the next. Storage space at markets which draw from different areas can be utilized more completely than elevators at country points. The fourth advantage of terminal storage is that it provides the cheapest construction per bushel. Fifth, storage tickets from properly bonded terminal elevators provide the very best kind of collateral for loans.

In the face of these advantages there are very serious disadvantages connected with moving grain to terminal markets during the harvest season. First, storage at terminal markets makes for the maximum of congestion, a condition which is harmful to the interest of both buyers and sellers of grain. The second disadvantage of heavy movement to terminals is that it taxes railroad facilities to the utmost, frequently increasing the cost of railroad operation and may add to the growers' shipping expenses. A third disadvantage of terminal storage is that it usually limits the number of markets to which the grain can be sold. Only under exceptional circumstances is it profitable to move wheat back from a point to which it has previously been shipped. Therefore, an organization which has wheat stored at a terminal market often loses the opportunity to sell the grain elsewhere. A fourth disadvantage is that by putting grain in store at terminal markets much of the benefit from country run wheat is lost. This disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by holding the wheat in special bins. However, there is a prejudice on the part of some buyers against even specially-binned terminal elevator wheat. Fifth, wheat in terminal storage becomes a part of the visible supply and unduly depresses prices.

In conclusion, it can be said that ordinarily the cheapest way to handle the wheat crop is to move it directly from the combine or threshing machine to the country elevators and from the country elevators to the mills. This practice, however, does not regularly yield the greatest returns to the shipper. Rapid movement of the crop seriously disturbs the marketing machinery both with respect to prices and methods of marketing. With newer methods of harvesting and hauling grain and with the introduction of the combine which often means wet and immature wheat, new problems of storage are presenting themselves. Whether or not the individual farmer can profit by holding his wheat is questionable. An organization of farmers, however, might be able to effect considerable savings by holding the grain and leaving the sale to an efficient manager who is in constant touch with market conditions.

The storage problem of the wheat grower can best be worked out through his cooperative organizations. These organizations are making extensive studies of the situation and all in a position to advise their members relative to this and other marketing problems as their program is developed.

(Radio talk on "Orderly Production and Distribution" delivered by James C. Spross, chairman, Federal Farm Board, at Washington, D. C., over national broadcasting company's chain of stations on April 4, 1930.)

The Agricultural Marketing Act laid upon the Federal Farm Board the two-fold task of, first, promoting the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities by the establishment and financing of a producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative farm marketing system, and second, aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in agricultural commodities through orderly production and distribution.

Instead of discussing, at this time, the achievements of the Federal Farm Board in its pursuit of the first branch of its major function, the improvement of the marketing system, through the development of cooperative organization, I desire to direct your attention to the second mandate laid upon the Board, the responsibility and duty "of aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses" in agricultural commodities.

No one will question that this is a heavy responsibility; no one can doubt that it is a difficult, if not impossible, undertaking. At the same time no student of the present agricultural situation will deny the fact that some method or system of prevention or control agricultural surpluses is indispensable if the benefits of cooperative marketing are to materialize. It is absolutely essential that production programs be coordinated with market requirements and demand.

It is in view of this fact that, in recent months, the Federal Farm Board has been directing its attention to the stabilization of production of various agricultural commodities. The Board is alive to the fact that, in the case of practically every agricultural commodity, there is a surplus of pro-

(Continued on page 4)



## Ladies Auxiliary Junior Co-operators

### MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

#### ALMA

Maebelle Fink  
Kenneth Fink  
Adeline Miller

#### ALTA VISTA

Anna M. Faltz  
Erma C. Hoch

#### ALSO

Clara Bates

#### AMOT

Marlene Snodgrass  
Marthelle Snodgrass

#### ARKANSAS CITY

Carl Brown

#### AROLD

Josephine Pantel

#### BELOIT

Emma Jane Coffield

#### BALDWIN

Helen Holcom  
Helen E. Sutton

#### BEAVER

Mary Isabelle Churchbaugh  
Marvin Puckett

#### BEAVER

Gerald Puckett  
Lloyd Puckett

#### BEAVER

Virginia Williams  
Lorrie Williams

#### BEAVER

Marlene Truhelka

#### BEAVER

Bettie Irene Low

#### BEAVER

Nadine Guggisberg

#### BEAVER

Marlene Truhelka

#### BEAVER

Bettie Irene Low

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Nadine Guggisberg

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Bettie Irene Low

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Nadine Guggisberg

#### BEAVER

Marlene Truhelka

#### BEAVER

Bettie Irene Low



6797. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5.

A 4 year size requires

1 1/2 yard of material 32 inches

wide or wider, if made with puff

sleeves 1 1/2 yard is required. To

trim as illustrated will require

4 1/2 yards of insertion or lace

banding. Price 15c.

6797. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40

and 42 inches bust measure. A

38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards

of 36 inch material. For con-

trasting material 1/2 yard is re-

quired cut crosswise. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our

UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUM-

MER 1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS

showing color plates, and contain-

ing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and

Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND

COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON

DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME

POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illus-

trating 30 of the various, simple

stitches) all valuable hints to the home

Kansas Union Farmer, Pattern

Dept., Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

HOME

By Mrs. E. B. Minnis

Wife of Dispatcher, Shawnee, Okla.

There will be spring again over the

hills.

There by the creek the flowers still

unfold.

There I listen for a voice that's stilled,

By the pasture gate so old.

There wild geraniums softly scent the

breeze;

In their flowers I see her face and

hear her sing,

On the mountains I see the aspen

trees,

And how vines on the porch still

cling.

There prairie lilies haunt me with her

smile.

And clouds are gray that once were

blue;

They fade away for just a little while,

Until I come to you.

There cool winds blow the poppies in

the grass.

And spread my love with a willing

hand;

Silently I stand and watch it pass,

And try to understand.

The largest airplane in the world

has a wing span of 160 feet. It is an

Italian ship.

Ships are now being equipped with

two-way communication systems. It

is possible for the ocean traveler to

talk to his friends in Kansas as he

goes across.

A device has been perfected which

enables the discovery of "failure

points" on railroad rails. No one can

tell how many lives that research has

saved.

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose fa-

ther is a member in good standing of the Farmer's 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, the child 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.

Victoria, Kan., April 17, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I want to join the Farmers Union

Junior Co-operators I am in the

seventh grade and 13 years old. Please

send me the pin and book. Where

are the lessons? Do you send them

to each one?

I wish you a "Happy Easter."

Sincerely yours,

Hubert Rajewski.

Dear Hubert: We will be glad to

enroll you as a member of this de-

partment. You will find the lessons

in the paper about one each month.

Perhaps you could write the prize es-

say that Mr. Lear is offering a prize

for who don't you try it? Hope

your Easter was pleasant.

Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kan., April 17, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience:

### 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 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each word in body of ad. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### WANTED

WANTED—Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, part. Inquire, John Black Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—All adults to study the Junior Co-operators lessons.

WANTED—A Fieldman for Southeast Kansas. Must be under forty years of age, a member of the Farmers Union and have an unquestionable reputation. Acceptable applicant will be given special training. Remuneration is on the commission basis. You write your own pay check. Write to me, outline your past and enclose photo if you have one.—Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS

Frost Proof Cabbage Open Field Grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mottled, labeled variety name. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants Postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 2,000, \$5.00. Full count prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

#### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed grown in Rooks County, Frank Baum, Salina, Kan.

Five Year Lease on Level Wheat Land in Greeley County, Kansas. Now in virgin sod, can rent you a quarter in 1-5 first and second year, for rental at 1-5 first and second year, and 1-4 rent for following three years. Sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, be it.

RESOLVED: That it is a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn him in every way we can.

RESOLVED: That we sincerely condole the loss of our friend, and commend his soul to the merciful Father who has promised to reward the faithful.

RESOLVED: That we heartily commend the family of our departed friend, and pray for their comfort and consolation.

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RESOLVED: That we



FEDERAL FARM BOARD  
(Continued from page 2)

duction or such a surplus is imminent. So nicely balanced is the relation of supply to demand in some instances, that the slightest increase, or promise of increase, in price, produces an over-supply. In consequence, the Federal Farm Board is urging that producers of spring wheat, of cotton, of early potatoes, of tobacco and of other commodities, adapt their planting plans to market requirements.

As a result there is a campaign for curtailment of cotton acreage for 1930 throughout the cotton area of the south. There is a similar effort to reduce the acreage of spring wheat. For months, the Interstate Early Potato Committee, has been laboring to stabilize plantings in the several states involved in order that the market requirement may not be exceeded. In no branch of production is an acreage curtailment more necessary than in the case of tobacco.

As the representative, especially of the tobacco industry, on the Federal Farm Board, I feel a keen personal interest in the present market situation as regards that crop. In view of this responsibility, I take this opportunity to say, in no uncertain terms, that in my judgment, the tobacco growers, throughout a large part of the tobacco production area, if they persist in apparent present intentions to plant tobacco for the 1930 crop, will surely bring disaster upon themselves.

Let this language may seem to be too strong, let me bring to your attention the U. S. Department of Agriculture report on the Burley Tobacco situation. On March 28 I sent to the Extension Directors of Kentucky and Tennessee a telegram containing the following language:

"Department of Agriculture report on intentions to plant indicates increase of fifteen per cent in acreage of Burley tobacco. This increase, with average yields, would result in crop about seventy-five million pounds larger than 1929 crop and the 1929 crop was approximately fifty million pounds larger than the annual demand for Burley tobacco. If the acreage is increased fifteen percent and average yields are obtained the crop will be about sixty million pounds larger than any other crop ever produced and the total supply next fall will be almost as large as in 1926 when the price averaged about thirteen cents per pound."

No one familiar with conditions in the tobacco growing sections will question that an average of 13 cents per pound for Burley tobacco spells disaster for the grower.

Earlier government reports for the Flue-Cured Tobacco sections showed intentions to plant by farmers of acreages in excess of the planters in 1929. There is ample evidence that there is a widespread intention on the part of growers of plant tobacco acreages entirely out of relation to market requirements. Surely, no one can be surprised if they then find in the season that their crops will have to be marketed at ruinously low prices.

In the face of such conditions, what is to be done? I want to say in plain words, that there is no disposition on the part of the Federal Farm Board to "pass the buck" by putting the responsibility for stabilizing production upon the farmers alone. The Board is sincerely desirous of doing everything that can legally and properly be done to assist and local agencies and the farmers themselves, in their efforts to meet the situation.

Thus the Board is cooperating with the state extension and marketing agencies, and with the growers, bankers, dealers, merchants, etc., in the State of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia in setting up an Interstate Flue-Cured Committee which is carrying on a systematic campaign of education and organization of tobacco growers designed to bring about stabilization of acreage, improvement in credit systems, the better balancing of farming systems and the improvement of marketing practices.

It is obvious that a long-time program is comprehended within the limits of such an outline. Undoubtedly, some persons will be disappointed that the evils of the present situation cannot be dissipated with a wave of some sort of magic wand. But this committee and the Farm Board, I believe, know that present conditions did not develop over night and they are fully aware that they cannot be cured in a day. They are convinced that the first step to be taken is to bring production somewhat more into harmony with market requirements; and they are equally certain that the growers must act to save themselves.

Is there anything unreasonable about that? If the best information available indicates that proposed acreages of cotton, of wheat, or of tobacco or of some other crop are almost certain to oversupply the market; and if a ten percent decrease of wheat or a fourteen per cent curtailment of cotton or a fifteen per cent reduction of tobacco, or some other out in acreage of some other crop is required in order to bring production and market demand somewhat into harmony; and if the Federal Farm Board, in cooperation with the state extension and marketing agencies and with representatives of banking, commerce and industry, exerts every reasonable effort to bring the facts squarely before the growers, whose, then, is the responsibility if, in spite of the warning, in spite of obvious fact the farmers persist in planting acreages of tobacco, wheat, cotton, potatoes and other crops such as practically insure the production of surpluses?

He is a very foolish person who clamors enthusiastically for the setting up of cooperative marketing associations and who, at the same time, hamstringing the associations by persisting in a blind production program that produces a surplus which no marketing agency that way ever could distribute and sell at profitable prices.

The farmer must remember that the Federal Farm Board is under mandate of law to drive a double team. One horse is prevention and letting; the other is prevention and control of surplus production. The load is too heavy for one horse, and the job is not going to be finished

satisfactorily until they are both pulling together in double harness.

In the most solemn manner I urge the growers to heed the warnings held up before them. The Federal Farm Board and every other state and local agency interested in the progress and prosperity of agriculture will be glad to assist in the development of a program that will make farming safe and sane and remove the speculation feature that is inherent in blind planting of money crops, without regard to market requirements and without reference to a balanced program of farming.

COOPERATION—that is what is needed. Cooperation is a safe, sane orderly production program, cooperation in a producer-owned, producer-controlled marketing system—that is the key to unlock the door of agricultural progress. The Federal Farm Board stands ready and willing to help—but the farmers must help themselves.

In response to newspaper inquiries regarding the storage agreement between millers and The Grain Stabilization Corporation, Mr. Legge said: It seems to me that some of the press clippings coming in indicate a misunderstanding of the suggested price adjustment to American millers, on wheat used to manufacture flour for export, the matter being referred to as an effort to make the American price competitive with lower priced grain from other countries.

Nothing of this kind has been discussed or contemplated. The suggested adjustment is merely that of putting the miller at interior points on a competitive basis with the miller at seaboard or the foreign miller buying American wheat at seaboard points, and is based on the fact that the price of wheat in interior points at the present time is somewhat higher than the value of the same wheat at seaboard, taking into consideration adjustment in freight charges, grades, etc., and has no relation to the value of wheat in any other country.

To illustrate: The Stabilization Corporation has a supply of wheat in St. Louis, a portion of which would naturally move to New Orleans for export, and the price at St. Louis happened to be three cents a bushel higher than the wheat would actually bring if shipped to New Orleans for export. The result is that the Gulf miller and the export buyer of wheat would be getting an advantage of three cents a bushel over the cost of the American grown wheat used in making flour by the miller at St. Louis. Inasmuch as the Stabilization Corporation expects to sell a part of the wheat in store for export eventually, it would make no difference to them whether they sold the wheat to the St. Louis miller at \$1.17, or shipped it to New Orleans at a price which would net them at St. Louis that same figure. The St. Louis miller on the other hand would be on an exact competitive basis with the Gulf miller or the miller abroad who is using the American grown wheat.

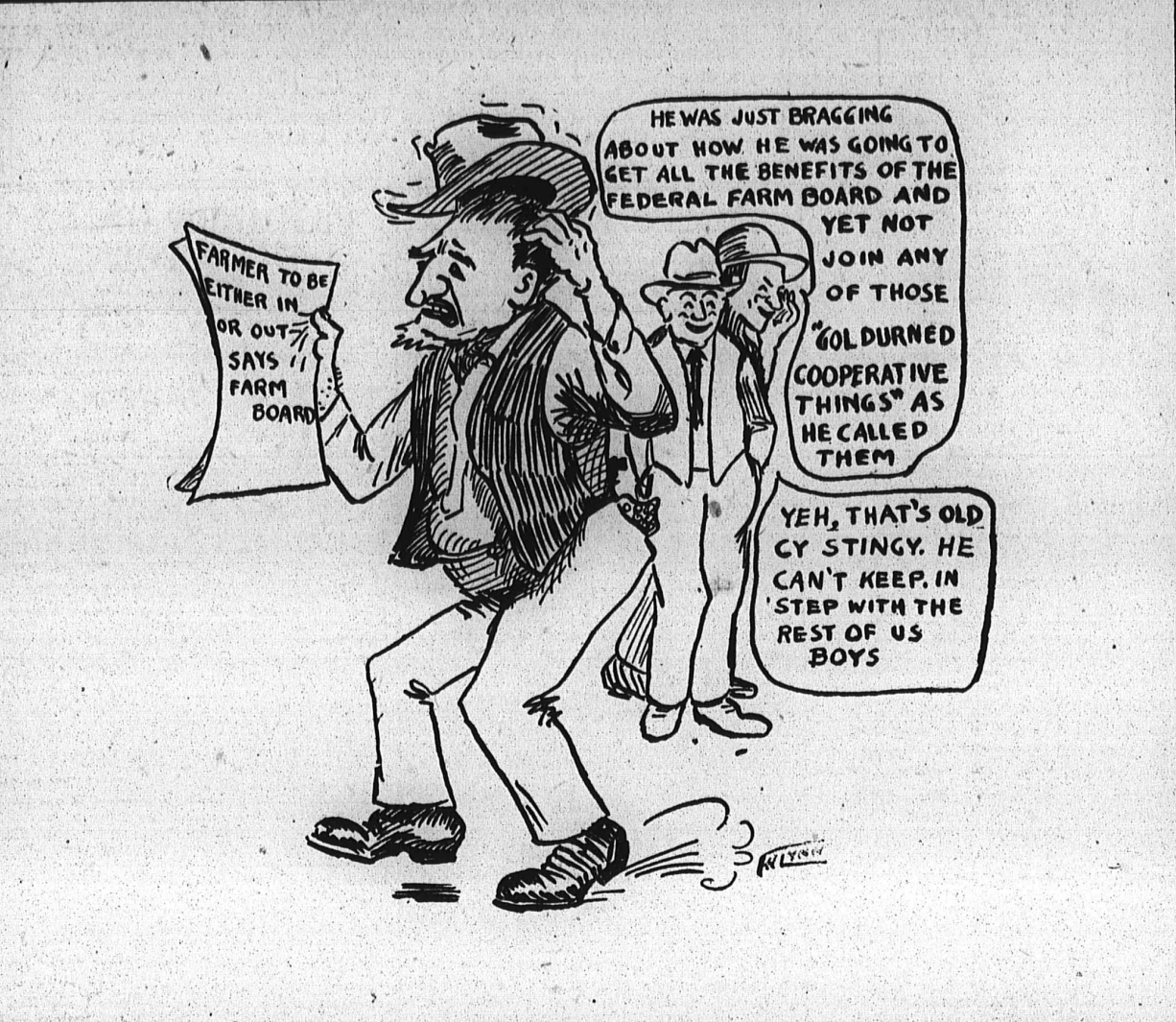
There could certainly be no charge of dumping in this transaction as it involves nothing more than a price adjustment as between the interior miller and the miller at seaboard. It only puts the interior miller on a basis of equality with the miller at the seaboard in the United States or with the foreign buyer of the same wheat.

A group of eminent naturalists are so alarmed over certain aspects of the present wholesale destruction of our wild life that they are determined to bring about reforms by vigorous action. This is prompted by sentimentalism. It is clear to us that if present trends continue unchecked our country will soon be devoid of wild life and the results to the farmers, especially of the west, will be fairly in the nature of an economic catastrophe, comparable to a nationwide infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly. We are hoping that the farm journals will aid our efforts, in the way of editorial and similar treatment. If you desire more detailed information the communication will be glad to furnish it.—A. Brazier Howell, Department of Anatomy, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore Maryland.

As cultivation has increased so have the rodents, by leaps and bounds. But their natural enemies have not increased, but on the contrary the hawks and owls have been shot off, the badgers, skunks, and coyotes have not only been shot by almost individual who catches a glimpse of one, but the high prices for fur has prompted a tireless pursuit of them all. Consequently there are few of the natural enemies of rodents now left in comparison with their former numbers, and rats, mice and ground squirrels flourish in devastating numbers.

In the grain country of Montana the average damage to standing grain by ground squirrels is \$3.75 per acre. If the farmers would be glad of this figure as an assured profit. Damage to alfalfa by jack rabbits is frequently higher, and instances might be quoted indefinitely showing that thousands and thousands of farmers fail to make a profit solely because of rodent damage. But they frequently overlook this because it is accomplished such a little at a time, whereas if a coyote or a skunk kills a single chicken the farmer is up in arms.

**HAS  
MADE GOOD with  
millions!  
KC  
BAKING POWDER**  
(Double Action)  
**Same Price for Over  
38 Years  
25 ounces for 25¢**  
Pure—Economical  
Efficient  
MILLIONS OF POUNDS  
USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT



Each coyote is worth to the farmer from 25 to 50 dollars a year as a rodent destroyer. An increasing number of her realizers this, and that when chickens or lambs are frequently killed a single individual or family of coyotes is responsible. But where large flocks of sheep occur enough coyotes turn destructive to cause considerable loss, so the sheep men have demanded their eradication. Now sheep owners are well organized and frequent are wealthy, powerful men who can get what they want both in their state and in federal legislative bodies. So in 1916 they succeeded in getting the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to start predatory animal control operations. This was all right at first for it was not particularly extensive and some measure of control, in certain areas, is advisable. But the slaughter has increased year after year until the situation is becoming intolerable, in spite of vigorous protests from enlightened quarters.

The death of these coyotes is not in itself so alarming as is the way in which it is accomplished. The coyote is the most wily of beasts and is the last meat eater to succumb to the temptation of a bait. Consequently in order to eliminate coyotes from an area means that every fur-bearer (every rodent eater) in the region will probably also be killed, and bitter complaints from legitimate trappers are just pouring in. Trapping, however, is not quick enough to kill the 100,000 coyotes per year, which is a figure given in a Biological Survey estimate, so several millions cleverly prepared strychnine baits are now broadcast each year. Last winter one of the federal hunters scattered from his car a poison line that was 700 miles long. Every hungry meat-eater, including dogs, that happened along was doomed.

Recent investigations by disinterested parties have shown that many valuable fur-bearers are actually destroyed by this use of poison than are coyotes—a fact which the Biological Survey has studiously failed to point out, because its predatory animal control is a bait for one of the largest items of its appropriation. As a result, over wide areas badgers, skunks, the little desert foxes, and their ilk have been practically exterminated and the rodents may flourish unchecked.

The Biological Survey is on the defensive but it cannot explain away the facts. Through its hunters it is doing irreparable damage not only to wild life but to the farmers, who have to pay through the nose to unaccountable rodents, for the sake of preferential benefit to the sheepmen minority. And a fact that is inexcusable in a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, famed for its painstaking economic researches, is that it has not determined by scientific investigation the percentage of the beneficial vs. the injurious aspects of the coyote's food habits.

Heretofore only competent naturalists have been fully aware of this dangerous situation, and for three years their petition that the Biological Survey abandon its harmful policy has been ignored. Now they are determined that it shall cease forthwith, and are taking vigorous steps to bring this about. Fully 98 per cent of the Naturalists outside of the Biological Survey condemn these practices in no uncertain tones. They are not sentimentalists but on the contrary are fully cognizant of the lasting economic harm that is being done. They demand reform, as set forth in the enclosed declaration, signed by the eminent of America's natural scientists who know precisely what they are talking about. They include writers, presidents of universities and museums, directors of scientific institutions and of departments, curators and faunal naturalists. Their expert opinion, disinterestedly offered, cannot be ignored nor their condemnation lightly cast aside.

Young Bride: After planting a pie plant, how long should it take to grow a pie?

Groceryman: About as long as it would take an egg plant to lay an egg.

Business Man (saying grace): We thank Thee for Thy bountiful blessings but beg to state they are not suitable for our present needs.

Keep low desires below you lest they overpower you.

## UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee."—Burns.

Just now much uncertainty is impending. The conference committee in Congress is wrestling with the new tariff bill that was intended to benefit agriculture. It's a big job to go over the thousands of items in the bill as passed by the House then amended by the Senate and jockey for an agreement. And then the bill must go back and be passed by both houses of Congress again.

We have been following the tariff debates quite closely in the Congressional Record to see if we could find out what it is all about anyhow. It is quite apparent that political parties have lost their identity as far as protective tariff is concerned. The most pronounced Democrat will fight just as hard for a high rate on his state product as a New England Yankee will.

It's largely a game of grab. Every state for itself. All pretense of protecting infant industries is abandoned. Even the cost of production theory between here and abroad is lost sight of. It looks now as if we were reaching a climax in our protective theories so that when all are protected, none are protected. That's why the old protected industries are fighting so hard to keep protection from being extended to each and every thing produced including agricultural products.

If the raw material is protected it naturally takes the profit out of the finished product, and if the finished product is protected, in all fairness why shouldn't the raw material be protected? So there we are. If everything is protected all around and prices raised all around we're just like the darky woman watching her man ride off the merry-go-round. When he got off she asked him, "Whar ya bin and whar am ya now?"

In all probability rain will have come before this is in print. Just now the drought is becoming serious. Growing wheat is in great danger, pasture grass at a standstill, small grain barely coming up. Over production may suffer a knock out. Then what will our saviors do for an alibi? Weather is a "fickle jade." Nature is very wise. Taking one year with another it is unsafe to advise cutting down food production.

The Federal Reserve banks are deflating us again at the rate of a million dollars a day. The general price money is cancelled and taken out of circulation. The excuse is the blow up of the Stock Exchange. It is quite human to seek an excuse for meanness. We all do it.

Tariff protection may be as high as the moon but if money is contracted prices will fall. All history will bear me out in this assertion. The fixed income credit dealing class want low prices so their dollars will buy more. Producers of tangible wealth want high prices so dollars will be more easily gotten. So there we are. Wouldn't it be a good idea for producers to find out just who's doing this and why it's being done?

The nation is in the throes of a slow financial panic. Everybody is complaining. Business is bad. Thousands of men thrown out of employment. The old, old cry of overproduction is again heard in the land.

It's nothing new to us old men who lived through similar periods. It's simply under-consumption. The saturation point in consumption has never been reached.

The Federal Farm Board seems to have reached an impasse, that is they have gone as far as they want to go under the present law. So far nothing much has happened. Wheat is still rascally low in price. When Mr. Legge asserts that he will never consent to sell wheat for export cheaper than to our millers—that seals our doom. Our hopes are blasted of a domestic price commensurate with the American standard of living. If that's the best Mr. Legge intends to do, he had better resign and not waste any more government money.

We see that our Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the National Farmers Union, has been elected president of the Board of Directors of Farmers Grain Corporation, Chicago. That's good news. Mr. Huff is no trifle. He means business. The tang of the earth of Norton County, Kansas is still upon him. In his merited elevation he'll not forget the farmers. Mr. Huff will never rest till something substantial is accomplished. He'll never lay down like Mr. Legge has done. The fire will fly first. He'll either mend things or end 'em.

**POULTRY HOUSE FLOORS**  
Follow tile and flatwise and covered with a coating of cement mortar about one-half inch thick makes a very good floor for the poultry house. The hollow spaces in the tile prevent the passage of moisture from the earth to the floor surface. A smooth concrete surface can be kept sanitary and when tile is used as a base the floor has the advantage of being warmer in winter than a floor which is laid on the ground in the ordinary manner.

Do not wash eggs for incubation. If the shells are dirty, reject the eggs, or scrape the dirt off with a knife. Mary had a little lamb, A regular go-getter, But it wandered into Wall Street And now it needs a sweater!

**TREES WORTH SAYING**  
Tree lovers often have to face the question of deciding whether or not a particular tree is worth the expense of treatment. Tree specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say that most shade and ornamental trees with only a few dead limbs are unquestionably worth attention. Others that have many dead limbs or decayed areas may not be worth the expense involved, particularly if they are rapid-growing short-lived trees. In many cases the owner will be better satisfied in the end to replace a badly diseased or mutilated tree with a healthy perfect one.

**FLOOR CRACKS**  
Cracks in a new well-laid floor are the result of a change in moisture content within the wood itself. This change is due to improper preliminary seasoning; improper storage conditions at the mill or retail yard; delivery of the flooring during wet weather or before the masonry or plaster walls are dry; or it may be due to the absorption of moisture from the air within the building either before or after the flooring is laid. The use of the heating plant may be advisable, says the United States Forest Service to maintain a temperature that will prevent excessive humidity in the building from the time the flooring is delivered until the house is occupied.

**WILL EXPLAIN FACTS ABOUT BARN FIRES**

Has a threatening rainstorm ever led you to store hay while it was still dangerously full of moisture? Every season thousands of barns throughout the country are filled with crops without the proper precautions having been taken to prevent mysterious fires caused by spontaneous ignition.

Many farm buildings are completely destroyed by fires originating in this way, but even when barns are not lost, tremendous damage often results from charring of hay, making it almost useless for cattle feed.

Much of the loss and worry connected with spontaneous combustion in haymows may be avoided, according to scientists who have been studying fires and losses due to this cause. So

far they have arrived at important conclusions of benefit to farmers.

During the National Farm and Home Hour, May 8, D. J. Price, chemical engineer of the United States department of Agriculture, will tell the nationwide radio audience about the most recent facts concerning barn fires caused by spontaneous ignition. Farmers throughout the country may find this information very beneficial in applying precautionary measures when they are busy storing the season's farm products. The talk by Mr. Price over a coast to coast network of NBC stations is only one of the many helpful features of the National Farm and Home Hour broadcast daily between 11:45 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

"FARMER INSURANCE  
AT FARMER COST!"

That is the motto of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Life Company, whose insurance is sold only to farmers and whose resources are dedicated to the financial betterment of farmer policy holders.

Why not become a practical co-operator today by projecting your estate with a policy in this company? Write or call at the home offices. It is a pleasure to help you.

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Be Assured of  
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Ship your cream to the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery—Market prices paid—Honest weights and tests given—For further information, see your local station manager or write direct to the Kansas City plant.

Farmers Union Co-Operative  
Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Price List of Local  
Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c  
Credentialed blanks ..... 10 for 5c  
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c  
Constitutions ..... 5c  
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c  
Secretary's Minute Books .....50c  
Farmers Union Buttons .....25c  
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

W. L. E. A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

The Season Of  
Storms Is Here

Are you amply protected in case your home is the one picked by the storm to be derelict?

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Insurance Companies  
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We want our SERVICE to be the deciding factor in influencing farmers and live stock men to ship their live stock to us. This is the farmers' own cooperative live stock marketing firm, and it is therefore the logical firm to ship to. We are paying back substantial dividends to stockholder patrons.

Aside from the fact, however, the service we are able to render, the fact that we get the highest prices possible for your stock and get your returns to you promptly, is reason enough for us to merit your patronage.

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Special Disorders  
Why suffer long-  
art my Ambulant  
method, no mild  
no loss of time  
except coming to  
my office, no  
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cepted I GUARANTEE  
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Calves and lambs un-  
dercut easily. No blood.  
Your personal check for  
brines a BUREAU Type  
**EMASCULATOME**  
From PETERS'  
Our 8-page il-  
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Order today from this ad. Address  
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Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia  
in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the  
first day, and checks Malaria in  
three days.