



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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WHEAT-SITUATION DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT WARD

Radio Talk by Cal. A. Ward, Friday,
July 10th, Over Station WIBW,
Topeka.

WHEAT CONTROVERSY IS EXPLAINED.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—President Cal. A. Ward, of the Kansas Farmers' Union delivered a radio address here tonight over station WIBW.

Preliminary to the opening of his main discussion, relative to the present wheat situation, President Ward remarked:

"For several days, I have been following price trends in wheat and checking up on the trading in this commodity, through the various grain exchanges. I am convinced that the market is being manipulated through short selling in futures, which is depressing the world's market. I have wired former Senator Henry J. Allen, who is now in Washington, to that effect, suggesting that something be done about it. I have just been handed the evening paper, which carries the President's statement covering this very thing, which is very gratifying to me."

Following these remarks, President Ward began his discussion of the wheat controversy, as follows:

"The harvesting of this year's crop of wheat in Kansas, will soon be a thing of the past. Perhaps the most exception of one year, Kansas is harvesting her largest crop. It may run up to 170 million bushels. Today Salina was paying the farmer 28c per bushel. In western Kansas at certain points the price was around 25 cents."

Having been a farmer the most of my life, I can appreciate the present mind of the farmer when he is getting 25 or 30 cents a bushel for his wheat. The reaction that has come because of these prices is not at all palatable or pleasant. We, as human beings, are so constituted that we just naturally must blame some one."

I might be more popular should I join the ranks of those who have set out from the beginning to defeat the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board by attempting to place the blame on the Farm Board for these low prices. Having had various conferences with representatives of the Farm Board and having, given some definite study to this situation, I cannot be honest with myself by placing the blame on the Farm Board."

Press reports have carried the agitation of the farmers and other interests and in so doing have made a bad situation more grave. Let us analyze the situation a little. The present price of wheat, at tragically low as it is, is still above the world price level."

Continued efforts of grain trade and press, to discredit the Farm Board by placing too much importance on the surplus of old wheat controlled by the Board, have helped create such a feeling that the terminal elevator interests are making a bigger carrying charge on their new wheat purchases."

About June 25, No. 1 hard wheat was selling at 3 cents over the K. C. July option. At the present time, it is selling at about 1 cent under the July option. A drop of four cents in the premium basis alone. This drop represents just that much more profit to the terminal elevator operator."

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Salina, Kans., July 11, 1931.
Hon. Herbert Hoover, President,
United States,
Washington, D. C.

Congratulations on your statement July tenth asking for discontinuing of short selling in farm commodities, especially wheat. The manipulation of the wheat market through this channel has depressed world prices in this commodity. It is possible, through your executive order or department of agriculture or farm board agency this practice should be stopped."

In my judgment this is a well conceived scheme on the part of unscrupulous operators to defeat purposes of marketing act and the co-operative movement and thus subordinate agriculture and retard return to prosperity."

C. A. WARD, President
Kansas Farmers Union.

CHAUFFEUR IS DEFINED

Attorney General States Requirements of Those Securing Chauffeurs' Licenses.

Chauffeur's License Required for Salesmen and Deliverymen.

There has been so many inquiries as to just who is required to secure a chauffeur's license, so to enlighten the public, I have secured the following opinion from the Attorney General, defining "Chauffeur," and stating just who is required to secure a chauffeur's license.

The opinion follows:

"In response to your request that I give you my opinion on the question of what persons are required, under the provisions of Chapter 80, Laws of 1931, to hold chauffeurs' licenses, and those who may lawfully operate a motor vehicle under an operator's license, I would advise as follows:

"This act defines 'chauffeur' as 'Every person who is employed for the principal purpose of operating a motor vehicle, and every person who drives a motor vehicle in use as a public, or common carrier of persons or property; Provided, That this classification shall not apply to any person operating a truck used in the transportation of farm products from point of origin to market.' And further defines 'operator' as every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a public highway, but is not a chauffeur as the latter is defined above."

Exemptions in Section 3 provide that an operator's or chauffeur's license is not required for the purpose of driving or operating road rollers, road machinery or any farm tractor or implement temporarily drawn or propelled on the highways; also those in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps service when holding governmental authority and operating an official motor vehicle in such governmental service, are exempt from license under the act."

Applying the provisions of the act, and the statutory definition of 'chauffeur,' it is my opinion that all operators of motor vehicles upon the public highways, who are not expressly exempted as above mentioned, must hold chauffeur's licenses when their principal occupation is, or necessarily involves, the operation of a motor vehicle, unless such operation is of a truck used in the transportation of

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SAYS FARMERS ARE POOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN UNITED STATES

While City Man Lives In Luxury, the Country Man is Bowed With Debt and Hard Work, He Says

What! America the golden land? Not all of it, it is true; but vast sections of it, perhaps a third. There is a poverty stricken America. And do not refer to cityslums.

An European visitor to America, seeing cities like New York, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, encounters nothing but an opulent plenty. Every hotel that one enters is a palace; the food that is wasted would feed whole nations; the workmen drive motor cars and wear creased trousers; all the women are attractively dressed; everybody takes cream with their porridge. There is a standard of living among all classes to which Europe has no parallel.

Yet, unseen, lives another America, an entirely different standards and in different ways; standards so different in degree as to be different in kind. And that other America is unseen not only by visiting Europeans, but often by the native American, who will frequently deny its existence.

Yet the blue books and governmental statistics tell all about it, if one cares to look for it; and politics of late years have reflected its existence. For those books show that vast numbers of American agriculturists—the men who furnish this abundant food which the cities consume so lavishly, which is the basis of all this abounding city luxury—are never solvent, their lives through; never liberate themselves from the racking anxieties and burdens of debt though they work harder and produce more than any agricultural workers in the world.

THOSE WHO FAIL

For the American farmer is not the gentleman farmer of the English countryside, but plows and harrows and reaps with his own hands, while his wife is cook and house servant. Yet though (nominally) owner and worker all in one, his farm is almost always heavily mortgaged; and not only the land, but the crops, stock, wagons, harness; "a chattel mortgage on every stick about the place," as one farmer put it.

And after a lifetime of this struggle, enormous numbers, hundreds of thousands, fail. The place, the land and home which was to have been the patrimony of the children, is sold for debt and the owner becomes a worker or a tenant. The striking increase in recent years in the number of tenant farmers is one of the outstanding facts in the agricultural situation in America.

Or, he just abandons the farm. Perhaps America is the only country in the world where one may find farms by the hundred simply abandoned, no one troubling to work the land or inhabit the house which the elements will so quickly destroy.

And while we hear a great deal about America's ownership of most of the gold in the world, we hear less of the fact that in the past year or two hundreds of country banks in the West and middle West have closed their doors. In one town in one of the very richest agricultural states which I visited last year three out of the five banks were in the hands of the receiver.

Put the picture in human terms. On those farms it is clear there can be no place for those palatial tiled bathrooms which so impress us in the hotels of even the small industrial towns, and upon which the least "drummer" of the towns will insist. The wife of the farmer does not demand the marbled wave, the lipstick, the fine silk hosiery which is the right of every city "stenog." The farmer's wife, with never ending toil, is an old woman at 30, the business man's reward. As a few writers, like Hamlin Garland, have had courage to proclaim, life on the American farm means racking anxiety, no leisure, neglected children, ill health, early old age, a hard, ungracious, ungrateful life.

LAI'D TO THE TARIFF

When you paint this picture, many Americans will flatly deny its truth. Indeed, the farmer who suffers will generally deny it. No good American is a "knocker," or will readily admit his failure. He is taught from his youth upward to be a "booster." How can a man join the Boosters Club and yet declare that twenty years of intense labor have left him a bankrupt?

But the facts are patent enough in the figures of these bank failures, farm mortgages, sales of farms, abandoned farms, increase of tenantry, drift to the towns, co-operative movements, demands for "cheap rural credits," with the recurrent Socialist movements of one kind or another, originating in the problems of the American farmer with the economic conditions which make him the worst paid worker in the country.

It is not difficult to see, in part at least, why economic conditions have operated against him. In so far as protection has accelerated the development of industrial America, it has done so at the expense of agriculture. For protection could not "protect" the farmer. The things which he had to sell were things of which, until yesterday, America had a surplus; he had to sell them at the world price.

But everything which he had to buy, not merely his clothes and cutlery, but his machinery, wagons, harness, he bought at the protected price. No industry could stand this generation after generation.

These marvelously rich cities, with their incredibly luxurious hotels and railroad stations that are super palaces, have grown up in some measure at the expense of rural America; the town has bled the country.—Norman Angell in the London Daily News.

TIME TO CONDEMN LATER

"It is inconceivable to me," writes a farmer to Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, "how any farmer or farm organization can join the ranks of old-line companies in campaigning against the Farm Board, even though the Farm Board may make some mistakes as it naturally must in such a gigantic undertaking. There will be time enough to condemn after several years of trial."

"I would rather trust the Farm Board to correct its own mistakes as experience and time suggests than leave it to those who have long profited at the farmers' expense and who have no remedy to offer except to go on in the same old way that is bringing the farmer to beggary."

"Old-line companies are criticizing the Farm Board for not making greater efforts to bring new markets, but what have they been doing except to gamble on the markets of the world?"—Wheat Growers' Journal.

GRAIN TRADE REAPS A HARVEST

Stabilization Corporation Pays 3 or 4 Million Dollars Monthly for Storage Charges, into Hands of Grain Trade.

All Producers of Agricultural Commodities Are Suffering Alike.

Beattie, Kans., July 9, 1931.
Dear Editor: I am sending you a clipping from the Axtell Standard, just to show you it is not only the grain grower who is suffering but also the fruit grower."

From California
"Fred P. Eigenmann, Laton, California, who runs a filling station, an ice plant, coal sheds, wood sheds, sand and gravel pits, besides renting trailers and does trucking, under date of June 25, while remitting for another period of home news assurance, adds the following news item to his letter to The Standard:

"(Albert Dorrance, a brother of John Dorrance, Axtell, has bought a farm one mile east of Laton, built a new brick house thereon and the family has just moved in. 'California is harvesting the largest crop of apricots I've ever seen. They are so cheap you can't even get an offer, so they are drying them, hoping they will be able to get something for them later. Many are letting their apricots fall off and rot.'"

"There is something radically wrong with the world when fruit men prune the orchards, spray for insects, scale and blight, irrigate two or three times and cultivate every time they irrigate and then have to pass up the harvesting because they cannot afford to harvest their crops. Although at that they are no worse off than the dairymen with butterfat at 25c (only 18c here) and the poor day laborer with 17c and 25c per hour."

"We have had a gas war since March and the end is not yet. We are pumping gas at cost, but we are selling ice, coal, wood, sand, gravel, rent out trailers and do trucking, too, we are getting by where other stations are going under."

I think it is transportation, that is why they sell their fruit. Then the railroads want to raise their rates. If they would cut them so they could get the fruit out of California so the poor people could afford to buy it at a reasonable price, they could sell it, instead of allowing it to 'rot'."

J. D. STOSZ.
P. S.: If you don't want to answer this question through the paper, write me. Does the Farm Board sell their wheat through the old line agencies? If so, why? If so, what take-off do they get out of the Government wheat? Why could the government not sell our wheat direct? Now they have all been looking for this answer through the paper, some of our "High-Ups" want to know and there is no way of finding out—J. D. S.

Editor's Reply

July 10, 1931

Mr. J. D. Stosz,
Beattie, Kans.
Dear Mr. Stosz:

Your letter with the clipping enclosed at hand. I do not think there is much difference in the condition, between wheat growers and other producers of agricultural products. Wheat is in the limelight right now, probably the most distressed of all of the products at the present time because of the fact that so much of it is forced on the market in a short period of time during harvest season. The period of depression which we are going through, is no respecter of the things which the farmer has to sell."

I do not know what the answer is and do not think anyone else does. I do know, however, that if the farmers were organized, that they could have something to say about these prices. In answer to your question about who handles the Farm Board wheat, will say that the Farmers National Grain Corporation is handling every bushel of the stabilization wheat owned by the Farm Board. This, of course, does not please the grain trade, and in my opinion, they are doing everything they can to force the

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SHORT SELLING BY GRAIN GAMBLERS CAUSES 25c WHEAT

Speculators Determined to Wreck Agricultural Marketing Act and Co-operative Movement.

Suggestion Made That Grain Exchange Be Closed to Future Trading.

Last Friday morning, July 11th, President Ward sent the following telegram to Senator Allen, at Washington.

July 11
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.
Evidently grain speculators determined to force wheat market lower. Why not through executive order close future trading on grain exchanges as in war times?

C. A. Ward

Senator Allen's answer was received Saturday morning, and we are printing it below.

Hon. C. A. Ward,
Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

The President making statement tonight which I think will please you. I believe the trouble is more with the short selling than with the general activities of the trading."

Henry J. Allen.

Friday evening the President issued this statement, to the Press:

"It has come to my knowledge that certain persons are selling short in our commodity markets, particularly in wheat. These transactions have been continuous over the past month."

I do not refer to the ordinary hedging transactions, which are a sound part of our marketing system. I do not refer to the legitimate grain trade. I refer to a limited number of speculators. I am not expressing any views upon economics of short selling in normal times."

Object Is to Depress Prices
"But in these times this activity has a public interest. It has but one purpose and that is to depress prices. It tends to destroy returning public confidence."

The intent is to take a profit from the losses of other people. Even though the effect may be temporary, it deprives many farmers of their rightful income. "If these gentlemen have that sense of patriotism, which outruns immediate profit, and a desire to see the country recover, they will close up their transactions, and desist from their manipulations. The confidence imposed upon by law as a public official does not permit me to expose their names to the public."

Finishing his prepared statement, the president then emphatically added: "If I could, I would gladly do so."

We believe that short selling of wheat at the present time, by the gamblers and speculators, more than any other one thing, is the cause of the decline in the wheat market."

They are determined to wreck the Agricultural Marketing Act and the co-operative marketing organizations belonging to the farmers."

We believe that the Government will have to take action in the near future, in closing up grain exchanges of the country to future trading."

A. M. Kinney

KANSAS CROP REPORT JULY 1931

Kansas has nearly completed harvesting a winter wheat crop which sets a new all time record. The July estimate of production is 208,896,000 bushels according to the monthly crop report released today by F. K. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The area of all crop land under cultivation this year increased 629,000 acres. Larger areas of winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, soybeans, grain sorghum, potatoes, sugar beets, and tame hay were planted or remain for harvest this spring than were harvested last year while smaller areas were planted to corn, sweet sorghum, speltz, wheat beans and broomcorn. Small grain crops are yielding well. The condition of corn is about average for this date. Farm wheat reserves from the 1930 crop are small."

The Kansas winter wheat crop of 200,896,000 bushels which is a new record compares with 166,185,000 bushels the revised estimate of 1930 production, 177,361,000 bushels produced in 1928 and 176,300,000 bushels in 1914 which years held the production record prior to this year. The area harvested totals 12,556,000 acres and also sets a new record. The revised estimate of acres harvested last year is 12,310,000 acres. Yields generally have turned out better than expected a month ago especially in the southern half of the state. The average yield is 16.0 bushels per acre. The 1930 crop averaged 13.5 bushels and the crops of 1928 and 1914 averaged 17.0 and 20.6 bushels respectively. The high June temperatures came too late to cause much injury. Test weights have been unusually high. Stocks of old wheat on farms total 1,666,000 bushels compared to 7,424,000 bushels on hand July 1 last year."

Estimated production for the UNITED STATES this year and last is: winter wheat 712,611,000 and 620,370,000 bushels; all wheat, 869,013,000 and 372,442,000 bushels; corn 2,967,953,000 and 2,689,198,000 bushels; oats 1,366,267,000 and 1,352,212,000 bushels."

THE PARADISE TRUST

One night, by the aid of a vision or dream,
I crossed over Jordan's turbulent stream;
Approaching the gate where St. Peter holds sway
I cried, "Let me in, I have come here to stay."

No one answered; again I raised up my voice,
Shouting, "Dear Peter, I have come to rejoice,
And sing with the Angels on Heaven's bright shore;
I beseech you, dear Saint, please open the door."

Then, as I started to shiver and shake,
A wicket was opened, and St. Peter spake;
"Who are you?" he asked, "And where are you from?"
"A farmer," I answered, "From Earth I have come."

"Your journey is fruitless," said Peter, "Of late
No pilgrim from Earth has entered the gate,
Unless he belonged to the millionaire class,
My orders state plainly, no others can pass."

"O Peter," I shrieked, "I have always been taught,
A mansion in Heaven could never be bought,
But was only bestowed as a blessed reward,
For a life spent in praising and serving the Lord."

"Yes, that was the law," said St. Pete, with a grin,
"Till some pirates from Wall Street forced their way in;
The path to the Throne of Jehovah they trod,
And wrested the Sceptre of Heaven from God."

"They proceeded to corner the seats of the just;
And proclaimed, that hereafter, the Paradise trust
Would levy a tax of a million or so,
On each one who entered; Goodbye, you must go."

He closed up the wicket; I started to yell,
For I seemed to be falling straight down into hell;
But I only fell to the floor with a scream
Of fright at my vision; or was it a dream?

A. M. KINNEY.

FIRE LOSSES IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, July 15.—The excessive dry weather produced during June combined to give the fire loss for that month a rather substantial boost over June of 1930. The total loss for June, 1931, according to figures released by Douglas A. Graham, state fire marshal, was \$268,098. The loss for June of 1930 was only \$129,626.

Helping to swell the total during the month was a fire which destroyed a flour mill in Harper county with a loss of \$70,800. The next largest loss totaled \$50,000 and resulted from a fire in a garage at Dodge City in Ford county.

The continued dry weather during the month produced a dangerous condition causing dry roofs and making wooden and frame buildings susceptible to fire. This is apparent in the state fire marshal's report which shows that barns were damaged to the extent of \$48,329 during June. Dwellings suffered a total loss of \$64,857 resulting from 72 fires.

There were 175 fires during the month compared to only 132 for the same month last year.

The sinister cause of "unknown" again claimed the largest loss with a total of \$140,103. The next most important cause of the June fires was electricity which claimed a total loss of \$56,263. Incendiarism claimed a loss of \$13,950.

Harper county with three fires reported, led in the state during the month of June with a total loss of \$71,736. Ford county, with four fires was second with a loss of \$31,267. One fire was reported in Jewell county with a loss of only \$5.

State Fire Marshal Graham urges property owners and citizens of the state to take special care in handling of matches and other combustibles during this dry weather.

GRAIN MARKETS CONTINUE WEAK

Large New Wheat Marketings Meeting Slow Export Demand

Continued weakness prevailed in domestic grain markets during the current week and wheat prices declined to the lowest point in many years, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture. Domestic marketings of new winter wheat, together with the continued lack of export demand as a result of unsettled economic conditions and generally favorable prospects for new crop grain in Europe, were the principal weakening factors in the wheat market. Feed grains weakened with wheat but were influenced also by the favorable progress of the new corn crop and a continued dull demand from feeders and industries. Rye declined with the major bread grain, while flax lost a part of the recent advance because of a slow crusher inquiry.

No important changes were reported in foreign crop prospects. The condition of spring wheat in Canada at the first of July was officially placed at 55 per cent of the 10-year average. The deterioration of the wheat crop in the prairie provinces during June was the most serious back to 1908, not excepting the extreme drought of June, 1910. Since the first of July, prospects have been improved by good rains and cooler weather but in most areas rain came too late to be of material benefit to wheat and a crop about 150,000,000 bushels below last season's small harvest is now in prospect, according to trade estimates based upon the official condition report. Prospects in Europe continue generally favorable. Official estimates for the 1931 wheat crops for Rumania, Germany, Hungary, Spain, and Yugoslavia indicate a

total outturn about the same as last year, while time estimates for France and Italy place the total production in those countries well above that of last year. Rains have delayed wheat seeding in Australia, while continued dryness is delaying field work in Argentina. Plowing is making good progress in the Punjab and United Provinces of India and rains have improved soil conditions.

COOPERATION GROWS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

At the Second Congress of the All Russian Union of Consumers Co-operative Societies, held in July at Moscow, the president reported the number of shareholders of local societies to be more than 43,000,000 and predicted that this would increase to 50,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year. The retail societies meanwhile have attained an annual turnover of 8,755,000,000 rubles. The number of stores has increased from 73,500 in 1927 to 128,000 in April 1930.

T. B. DUNN TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW JULY 17

Salina, Kan., July 13.—T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Auditing Association, will speak over station WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, July 17th, at eight o'clock.

CREAMERY SHIPMENTS

The Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery at Wakeeney has billed out the following carload shipments since the first of the month: Two cars of eggs to Kansas City; one car of eggs to Chicago; one car of butter to Boston; one car of butter to Chicago.—Western Kansas World.

Angus: "What would you do with \$100 if I were to give it to you?"

Sandy: "The first thing I would do would be to count it."

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1931

The President's Column

By CAL A. WARD

THE MIND OF THE FARMER

These are perilous times. The condition of American agriculture and the plight of our farmers, has been growing more tragic, covering a period of more than ten years. The farmers of the country, as a class, are not easily discouraged and will cling, to the last thread. They at all times have been possessed with a super abundance of hope, faith and courage. Our farm leaders, back at the close of the war, raised their voices in words of warning as to the inequality that was so suddenly confronting our American farmers. They saw the handwriting on the wall, and had an intuition that the very situation that is now upon us, was coming.

They pleaded for the farmers to organize and join farm organizations. They argued that other industries were highly organized and that if farmers were to save themselves and hold their business on a parity with other industries, that they must join hands in mass numbers. Considerable progress was made in this line, but never yet have farmers been organized in mass numbers sufficient to demand their rights.

In studying the economics of this whole situation, it may truthfully be said that our difficulty today lies in the fact of this inequality. For instance, a bushel of wheat will make about sixty loaves of bread and sixty loaves of bread sells, in most places, for ten cents a loaf, or a total of \$6.00 for a bushel of wheat, which brings the farmer today, twenty-five to thirty cents. Is this inequality?

A grain binder sells today for around \$250. And with wheat selling at twenty-five cents a bushel, it would take one thousand bushels of wheat to buy a binder. When I was twenty-one years old, I paid for a grain binder which cost \$125.00 with 200 bushels of wheat which brought me 63c a bushel. I was informed by the old timers that a situation like that would probably never happen again. After a generation, instead of two hundred bushels of wheat for a grain binder, we have to haul in a thousand bushels, or five times as many bushels of wheat as in the former instance.

Over a period of a dozen years, we find the same thing is quite largely true especially of taxes and transportation charges. This extreme inequality which no individual or group can rightfully justify has become the laughing stock of the farmer today as he has his back up against the wall.

Business men, manufacturers, industrialists, including banking interests and financiers are all caught up in this situation, and hollering their heads off. My heavens! didn't these groups see this thing coming, ten years ago, when Agriculture was struck down at one blow, and when industry ascended steadily to a position of greater wealth.

"He that hath eyes to see, let him see, and he that hath ears to hear, let him hear." Great goodness, won't the powers that be ever wake up to the fact that Agriculture must become stabilized, and not remain subordinate to industry? The life giving blood has been squeezed out by money barons, capitalists, manipulators, and exploiters.

The source of sustenance to business and industry has been cut off, and if we ever come out of this thing, it will be when we help the farmers in America to get an American price for their commodities, comparable to the American standard of living.

Today the farmer is up in arms, and he has a right to be. Twenty-five cent wheat, six cent hogs, five and six cent cattle, ten cent eggs, and fifteen cent butter fat are destruction prices. The more a farmer does and the more he expands, the greater his losses are, and today he just can't pay his debts. He may have been foolish over the years that have passed, by making debts. He did it quite largely because the manufacturers, through their distributing agencies, in association with credit concerns, who were promoting the installment plan system, forced it upon him. The flush on all this has been run, and business stagnation is the result.

What are we going to do about it? It's one thing to be a historian and reveal facts of the past, it's quite a different thing to be a prophet and visualize accurately the future.

I spoke last Friday night over broadcasting station WIBW at Topeka. I gave my views on this controversial wheat question relative to the Farm Board's making a more definite statement than the one of June 30th. My thought in this connection will be found in a copy of my radio address which appears elsewhere in the columns of this paper. I am keenly aware of the

fact that any man in public life who makes a statement is subject to fire and criticism and becomes a target to those who are chronic knockers and destructionists.

Your State officials have, and are, willing and ready to speak out. We are wrong sometimes but we are honestly giving these issues conscientious thought. For instance, the past week, I have been called from Washington, and elsewhere, relative to the present wheat situation.

We are not defending the Farm Board simply for policy's sake. We are attempting to help them because they are the legalized force set up to apply the Marketing Act, which we think is fundamentally sound, in the program of Co-operative Marketing of farm commodities. Co-operative marketing helps some, but will not surmount a world's condition. In wheat we are getting the world's market and why blame the Farm Board because we are not getting a price equal to the cost of production?

We have a current surplus of wheat. Each day there is offered more wheat than the day's requirements are, and a statement from the Farm Board that they will hold their holdings off the market for six months or a year will not help, because we still have the wheat. Dumping it in the ocean or sending it to China might help some.

Farmers of Kansas, we must cut down our production in wheat. So must all the other states, until this thing adjusts itself. France, Italy and Germany protect their farmers because they do not produce surpluses, but rather are importers.

Now the question is, how shall we arrive at equitable reduction in acreage? It might be done several ways. First, through contract, which probably would be next to impossible to accomplish.

Secondly, through voluntary action on the part of the farmer. The handicap here is, that the willing horse, the loyal supporter of the movement, and the patriotic citizen will join hands. But the farmer who is selfish and greedy will capitalize on this situation by planting more and the net results will be about the same.

Thirdly, through legislative action, the equalization fee and the debenture comes under this head, and there is grave doubt as to whether either one of these remedies would help under present world's conditions.

The Fourth and last one I named is through the pocketbook, or economic conditions, the one we have today. This one is hard, cold blooded, at least temporarily. Every cloud has a silver lining, and we believe the death prices we are receiving for wheat today will force a reduction in acreage. Maybe twenty or twenty-five per cent.

If reported world's conditions including the situation in Canada, and the Northwest, along with Secretary Hyde's recent statement that we may have 350 million bushels less wheat in the world than we had a year ago, are true, it looks like next year we will be lined up for better prices. Possibly if we would have followed the suggestions of Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge last year we would be getting better prices today. Another thing, as you will notice elsewhere in this paper, we are convinced that if the future short selling in wheat by gamblers and manipulators were stopped and certainly if any one has the power to do it, it ought to be done, that the world's price level would be higher.

This speculation is being carried on in a big way through our stock exchanges. Especially in times like this, grain speculators should have such a sense of public patriotism, that they would do nothing, to drain money out of the poor farmers' hands who are already broke, to put it in their own, and would refrain from practices of this type and character.

A gentleman was in my office this morning, who is general manager of a string of co-operative elevators, and told me of "The Mind of the Farmer." We want our membership to know that we are willing to go all the way with you in anything that can be done to help out in the situation, and I'm sure that the Kansas Farmers Union through its leadership has such an appreciable reputation that we have access even to the doors of the White House.

Different proposals are coming to us every day. We quite naturally consult with our co-operative farm organization leaders, rather than those individuals and interests who are opposed to the Marketing Act, the Co-operatives and Farm organizations.

We have certain limitations and bounds over which we cannot pass, and as inferred elsewhere in this article, every cloud has a silver lining, and we have an abiding faith that there yet is left a ray of hope, and that together, through honest, sincere, and conscientious endeavor, we will be able to pull agriculture out of the plight in which it now finds itself.

In conclusion, may I suggest we keep our feet on the earth and approach these questions with open minds and come quickly to a realization of the fact that this fight will not be won by hurling abuses but rather, through a spirit of militant endeavor and courageous advancement.

And I am sure that I, along with scores of our leaders throughout the state and country, have put ourselves in the background and have only foremost in our thinking and action, the six and a half million farmers of the country, who are fighting a righteous warfare for existence.

In fifty years from now the Farmers Union will be more appreciated and stand as an eternal monument in behalf of American Agriculture.

THE MAGICIAN OF PITTSBURGH

America's public debt is now almost 17 billion dollars. A year ago it was only 16 billions. This is because, due to the depression, the government's revenues from the income tax and from tariffs have fallen off. Its expenses, because of the drought, soldier, and farm relief have increased.

Just after the war, America set about retiring her big war debt at the rate of about half a billion a year through the income tax revenues. Presently along came the Coolidge boom. Incomes of big corporations and rich individuals grew rapidly. Mr. Mellon pointed out that the income tax was raising much more than was necessary to retire the war debt at the even rate of half a billion a year.

Whereupon all the millionaires in the country began squawking that income tax rates should be reduced. The progressives in the senate—Borah, Brookhart, Couzens, Norris and LaFollette opposed this. "Keep the rate of taxation where it is," they said, "and in these times of boom prosperity use the surplus money to reduce the national debt faster than we now are doing."

But the senate progressives were overruled. How did a bunch of wild-eyed radical politicians presume to set their class prejudices up against the sober, experienced judgment of the Greatest Secretary of the Treasury Since Hamilton? So, amid the cheers and whistles of the millionaires, Secretary Mellon removed surtaxes from big incomes, and instead of being used to retire the national debt, the money went into the stock market to inflate stock values, and into industry which expanded more rapidly than the demand, resulting in the present economic debacle.

Now that the depression has shriveled the big incomes so that the income tax will not meet expenditures, what does Mr. Mellon propose to do? He opposes raising the rate on large incomes—that would "hurt business." Instead he proposes either to lower the income tax rates, taking in small incomes which now are not taxed, or else, better still to levy a sales tax, which would fall on rich and poor equally, out of any possible relation to their ability to pay.

Just what are the financial principles behind Mr. Mellon's wizardry which our friends the rich esteem so highly? Well, there are two. First, during the boom, he prevented a treasury surplus (which could have been used to retire the national debt) by lifting the taxes off the rich. Second, during the depression, he proposes to prevent the treasury deficit by piling more taxes on the poor.

These are the parlor tricks so far performed by the Wizard of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Young Bill White in Emporia Gazette.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS WON'T PLAY POLITICS

Some of the Members of the National Committee of Farm Organizations did not like that part of my account of the Corn Belt Committee split which said:

The National Committee owes so much to the Farm Board that it will probably never speak out decisively on anything of a political nature. On the other hand, the new Corn Belt Committee gives signs of being more interested in the political campaign of 1932 than in anything else. There will be a tendency for the National Committee to fight for Hoover and the Farm Board, and for the Corn Belt Committee to fight against Hoover and the Farm Board.

In replying to this statement, A. M. Kinney of the Kansas Farmers' Union which is affiliated with the National Committee, writes:

This new National Committee of Farm Organizations does not hold any brief for Herbert Hoover and the Republican party. We did object, however, to having our organization tangled up in a political campaign of any nature. The fact is, that the organizations represented in the new National Committee of Farm Organizations believe the agricultural marketing act has been of a great deal of benefit to American farmers. We object to its repeal at the present time or amendments to it offered by its enemy. While we do not believe it is perfect, we believe it can be amended some time in the future by its friends so as to make it more effective.

I have received several other assurances from people allied with the National Committee movement that there will be no tendency whatever for the committee to fight for the Republicans in the campaign of 1932. In fact, one individual, high in the American Farm Bureau Federation, assures me that an effort will be made to get both the Democratic and Republican parties to avoid referring to the Farm Board in their 1932 campaign platforms. However, it seems to me that it will be just as hard to keep the Republicans from pointing with pride to the Farm Board as it will be to keep the Democrats from denouncing the Farm Board as the cause of low prices for farm products. The National committee will have won a real victory for itself if it keeps the Farm Board issue out of politics. This is no reason, however, why the National Committee should not have the courage to speak on other political issues, such as the tariff, our monetary system, etc.—Wallace's Farmer.

THE PRESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL EAST SPEAKS

"If American Wheat Farmers are capable of competing in the world market; if there must be a high price here and a much lower price abroad, then it must follow as the night the day that every dollar of the margin between the two prices means a direct subsidization of wheat farmers at the expense of all other Americans, or, to put it in another way, a deliberate taking of the money from a vast majority of American pockets to put into minority pockets. And this is equally true whether the legislative robbery takes the form of a tariff or investment of hundreds of millions of taxpayers cash in wheat speculation. The method doesn't matter."

Not all our citizens, not even a majority, are farmers. Of the farmers, a majority do not raise wheat at all. What free acceptance of the world market rates would mean to the cheapening of living costs in this country is worth much more discussion than has been received from our politicians.—Editorial in Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Had we not seen the foregoing in print we would not have believed that a great metropolitan daily would have the effrontery to prostitute its editorial columns with such malicious propaganda. But the instance serves to point out moral, that we must prepare to combat the powerful press of the industrial East which will stop at nothing to serve the interests from which it draws its sustenance.

This attack, coming from a region which has waxed prosperous under the very same type of protection which it seeks to repudiate, is not the kind of attack which we need fear. But we must be on guard against the kind which is cleverly veiled, and which these same hostile interests are quite capable of planning and launching.—Illinois Union Farmer.

MUST WE DESTROY OUR SURPLUS FOOD PRODUCTS?

A well-known economist was talking about the scheme which a California peach cooperative affiliated with the Farm Board had followed in merchandising an exceedingly large peach crop. There were almost twice as many peaches as could be sold without ruining the market. This had been carefully determined in advance and so the cooperative decided to let one-half of the crop rot on the trees and paid one cent a pound for the peaches which were left to rot, harvested and one-half cent a pound for the peaches which were left to rot. The figures are not exactly accurate, but they illustrate the principle. I do not know just what part the Farm Board had in this proposition, but I understand one of the members helped work out the scheme.

It occurred to several of us that if this proposition were sound for peaches, it might be applied to wheat. Probably a congressional act would have to be passed giving additional power to the Farm Board making it possible for the Farm Board to compel every farmer at wheat harvest time to plow under one-third of his acreage, in this way taking American wheat off the export market and allowing our wheat prices to rise behind the tariff wall.

If the principle is sound with peaches, why isn't it sound with wheat? The only answer is that there are so many wheat farmers and the uniform destruction of the right percentage is a little difficult to administer.

It seems like a crazy thing to think that we must go through a period of doing things of this sort before our imaginations will be sufficiently stimulated to enable us to engage in planned production such as will prevent unemployment, price decline and economical chaos such as we have been suffering from during the past year.

A certain amount of widespread, deliberate destruction might have a purging effect on the economic system. Why not get ready to consider a deliberate destruction of one-third of all of our food in an effort to get people ready for cooperative, planned thinking to avoid such foolishness? Personally, I think a little destruction of this sort would be preferable to the plain "dumbness" which now seems to characterize our economic leadership.—Wallace's Farmer.

The Insurance Corner

We are again getting back to the normalcy of business routine and are recovering from the blow of the loss of one of our most valued and loved executives. The sudden death of our secretary, Charles A. Broom, was such a shock to all of us who were intimately acquainted with him that it seemed as if we were a ship drifting without a master. We are proud to say, however, that our officials and office force have responded nobly in this time of loss and with this help, our new manager, Mr. W. J. Spencer, has every hope of continuing the building of an Insurance Company of which its members may well be proud.

Mr. Spencer has been connected with this Company for eight and one-half years, first as a board member, then head of the loss department and Vice President and now as President-Manager. Mr. Spencer has an intimate knowledge of the Company through his several years of association with us. We are confident of the future and of a successful and prosperous business under our new manager.

We wish to say a few words at this time to our agents and members with regard to the extension of credit for insurance premiums. We have given some credit to our members as a service to them and to our agents. We wish you to remember that when we give credit that we are accommodating you and in return we expect the obligation to be promptly paid when due. We realize, as well as, if not better than most, that money is a scarce article for most of us, especially those who are bearing the brunt of the exceedingly low grain prices. But our members must know that our good standing and security is their protection.

We cannot pay losses with notes or extended credit. So we are asking for prompt payment at the time your notes are due. We wish to help our members as much as possible in this time of financial depression and to extend to them every consideration and service within our power and within the limits of sane business. We are doing a good volume of business this year in spite of rather insecure times and we wish our members success and feel that we merit their confidence.

—By the Office Force of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WHEAT EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 1 cent a word per line. If run 4 times per week, as "For Sale," "For Rent," "Wanted," "Lost," "Found," "Help Wanted," "Room and Board," "Compounds," etc., count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. THIS DEPARTMENT IS WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

SEEDS AND PLANTS

O. I. C. Bred gilts, pigs, Peterson and Sons, Osage City, Kans.

WANTED

WANTED—Position managing elevator or helper. Any place, ten years' experience. Will take stock. Address O. G. Hamm, Norton, Kansas.

WANTED—Position as Manager of Farmers Elevator. You will make no mistake by giving us a chance at it, for we have had years of experience in the grain business and all the side lines. Have been employed but the firm has sold out just lately. Call a phone and good references. Give particulars in first letter. Address J. E. M., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE

FREE YOUR CHICKENS FROM Lice—Combination Nest Box and Fumigator. Costs 1c to make. Stop spraying and powdering. Simple Formula 50c—Shaw, 714 Central, St. Petersburg, Fla.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa Seed for Fall Sowing. Reconditioned and tested. \$5.00 per bushel. F. O. B. Sample on Request. George Keard, Jr., Randall, Kans.

CAN'T AFFORD TO BREAK FARMER

Senator Capper Writes the Interstate Commerce Commission That if the Railroads are Allowed to Sacrifice the Wheat Raisers They Will as Inevitably and as Severely Damage Themselves

In his letter, Senator Capper points out that the roads are asking 32 per cent higher freight rates on grain than the Interstate Commerce Commission declared reasonable a few weeks ago. And if the carriers are to get nearly 1-2 times as much for hauling wheat to Eastern consuming centers as the farmer gets for growing it, they could well afford to take the increase if it were granted. That would call for wheat-acreage reduction with a vengeance and the roads would be the first to suffer from it and that suffering would be severe.

THE LETTER

Topeka, Kansas, June 20, 1931
Judge Ezra Brainerd,
Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:
The demand of the railroads for an increase in freight rates at this time is astonishing, short sighted, and most inopportune. I earnestly hope that the application of the carriers for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates as filed with the commission, will not be granted.

Conditions in this agricultural area call for a decrease in freight rates, not an increase. It was only a few months ago that the commission after a long and exhaustive hearing and investigation, ordered a decrease in the rates on grain, and it reaffirmed that action a few weeks ago by refusing a rehearing.

May I point out to you that at the time your commission refused to reopen the grain rate case, the railroad executives issued a statement that their income had been reduced by 400 million dollars? The report of the department of Agriculture shows that the income of the farmers of this country during the same period had been reduced by 2,800 million dollars. Agriculture has taken seven times as heavy a blow as the railroads have taken from the depression.

The price of wheat in Kansas City yesterday was below 50 cents. This means a return of 33 cents a bushel for Kansas wheat growers, even less in the western, larger part of the Kansas wheat belt.

The carriers are proposing in their application to charge 26 cents a bushel to move wheat to Chicago from central Kansas. That is within 7 cents of the present price farmers are receiving for their grain.

Then the roads are proposing to charge 47 cents a bushel to transport wheat to the seaboard—or 143 per cent of what the growers are receiving for it.

The price of wheat today is 61 per cent below the pre-war level; present freight rates are 47 per cent above the pre-war level. Notwithstanding this striking disparity the railroads are asking that these rates be increased to 69 per cent above the pre-war level.

This would make the value of wheat, in terms of railroad transportation it can purchase, 25 per cent of the pre-war value. It will require 4 bushels of wheat to pay for transportation that 1 bushel of wheat would purchase in 1914.

The commissioner's findings in the grain rate case I recall them, were to the effect that the transportation charges on grain for this Western territory, were already too high, by approximately 21 to 25 million dollars a year.

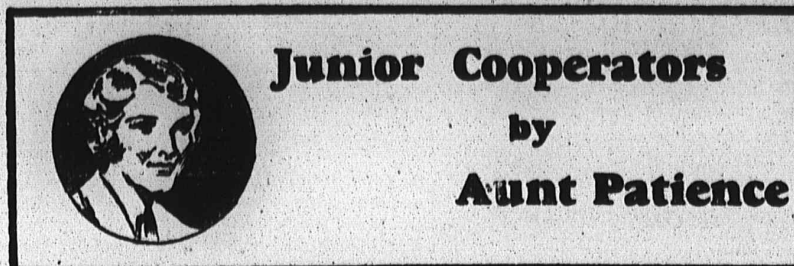
Now, as I understand the application of the carriers they are asking for increases that will add another 25 million dollars a year to transportation charges on grain alone in this territory, to say nothing of the increased charges this territory will have to pay on other commodities.

The railroads are asking the commission to allow freight rates on grain 32 per cent higher than the commission a year ago declared reasonable; and that it again declared reasonable a few weeks ago, when it refused to reopen the grain rate case.

I believe this demand for increased rates is largely of Eastern origin. So far as the Kansas railroads are concerned the records do not show they need higher rates. I am informed by the rate department of our state public service commission that our state net income from their Kansas operations in 1930 was within 98 per cent of their income in 1928.

Kansas farmers are getting 50 cents or less for wheat—and paying 17 cents of that for railroad transportation; cattle are bringing 8 cents, hogs

(Continued on page 4)



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators: At last we have the results of the essay contest—we have been ready to send it in for some time but just one thing and then another conspired together to delay it.

I want to assure you that each of you did well with the essays, but so many of you wandered from the subject assigned that it was necessary to reject some of the essays containing the very best thoughts. The essays that were selected were chosen because the writer stayed nearest to the subject.

Those who will receive prizes are: First, Miss Alberta R. Meredith, and Wilbur Warren, Royce, Ed, Leo, Sibert, Ed. Tied for 4th, Mavis Fellers and Albert Forslund, 5th, Marcus Pfeiffer. These essays will appear in paper. Those who receive honorable mention for their efforts on the essay are the next ten best essays in order named:

Lella Leive,
Carl Cornell,
Ethelreda Smith,
Fern Barritt,
Margaret McGowen,
Bernadine Snyder,
Amelia Schmidt,
Barbara Lambatte,
Mary Hazel,
Virginia Gabelman.

Wish that I could put you all on the honor roll as all of you did well. However, the remaining essays will be graded in your lessons. We will have a lesson this month so watch for it. We hope to get the lessons in more regularly in the future. Hope you are all enjoying your summer vacation and that you will drop out of the Club. I enjoy reading your letters to Aunt Patience so much. Please keep on writing.

Very sincerely,
Your Junior Instructor.

First Prize HOW THE JUNIORS CAN BEST HELP THEIR LOCAL UNION

By Alberta Meredith
The Juniors can help by encouraging their parents to get new members to join the Farmers' Union. Also by encouraging all farmers to join the Farmers' Union and to explain the advantages it has of organizing the Farmers into a powerful organization. For only through this type of organization can the farmer ever hope to be on an equal footing with other industries.

We Juniors can also help by taking parts assigned to us in our local programs of entertainment. Think of that we should put the Farmers' Union paper into the hands of non-members whenever possible. And as to the paper, I think it would be of valuable service if we Juniors could write and send in a letter to the Farmers' Union paper to every non-member, as a sample.

Our largest job is to educate the farmer to the values of organization. We also should keep in touch with the price of the different commodities handled by our local union, so when the opportunities for information, and the differences in commodities are asked, we will be able to render such service with the utmost courtesy.

We can also help by soliciting new members for our Junior Club. For if the Juniors are interested in their work, it will have a tendency to interest their parents more in their own organization. And we should enter with as many different products and, if possible, livestock, into local and county fairs. And they should be entered under "Our Junior Club," representing our local union. Through this work we would come in personal contact with farmers and other Juniors, which would give us the opportunity to explain and go over the different advantages in which the Farmers' Union and Juniors' Club can benefit the whole family.

Second Prize HOW CAN THE JUNIORS BEST HELP THEIR LOCAL UNION

I think the boys and girls can help their local unions by going to the meetings with their fathers and mothers. And can organize the Junior Department and become an active member. Tell the other boys and girls about what you are doing and then join the Club. Pretty soon we would have a large Junior Department, and could do our part in helping the Farmers' Union work. The Junior Department can help with the program which will make the meetings much more interesting and help draw a larger crowd. If we ever expect to be among the great Farmers' Union leaders, we ought to begin with the Junior Department and work up to the highest positions possible. We Juniors can help out by going to the meetings, and we can certainly do a lot of good there. This probably would interest other boys and girls and cause them to see the good time we are having and they will want to go too. This way, the Juniors can help their local unions. As we awake and ready to take any part in doing away they can, and others are apt to follow.

I am only 9 years old, but I can do my part. I have taken part in the programs we have had here at Manning, and expected to give a reading the last meeting, but it was stormy and I later found out I was taking the whooping cough. I want to do my part whenever I can help in any way. My father is a Farmers' Union worker, and I want to be like him. If all of the boys and girls of our local would be members and do all they could to help the Farmers' Union along, we would soon have a much larger organization. I am willing to be a worker and do what I can.

Yours truly,
Wilbur Warren, Rose Manning, Kansas

Third Prize HOW CAN THE JUNIORS BEST HELP THEIR LOCAL UNIONS?

There are different ways by which the Juniors can help their local unions. It all depends upon what the local unions are doing now. If the local is doing the best that can be done, the Juniors can help by going to the meetings, and we can certainly do a lot of good there. This probably would interest other boys and girls and cause them to see the good time we are having and they will want to go too. This way, the Juniors can help their local unions. As we awake and ready to take any part in doing away they can, and others are apt to follow.

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Yours truly,
Wilbur Warren, Rose Manning, Kansas

wanting me to publish my picture—I'm going to, some day. We're not sending paper for the lessons—it would cost us more to mail it to you than it would cost you, to buy it for your books. Write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

McPherson, Kan.
May 25, 1931

Dear Aunt:

How do you like these hot and cold days? Well they are alright I guess. It has been such a long time since I wrote you that you probably think I have forgotten you, but I haven't. Our school was out April 22. I am 11 years old and will be 12, December 20th. I will be in the seventh grade next year. I am sorry I didn't get my essay in, but am sending in the May lesson. I don't have much to say, although I haven't written very often. I hope I find my twin sometime. When are you going to put your picture in the paper. Well I guess I will ring off. With love forever

Betty Jane Curtis.
Care Luther Curtis, McPherson, Kan.
I thought you would like to see my picture. I like the essays you speak of, very well, compared with the weather we had a week ago. I wondered why you didn't write about it. I'm sorry about the essay, too—you might have won a prize. And someone else who wants to see my picture—I'll send it to you. I'm so anxious to see it. I think I'd better keep you in suspense a little longer.—Aunt Patience.

Olathe, Kan.
June 1, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Hope you are too. It sure was a week and a half here for about a week. I am sending in my first lesson. I don't know whether it is alright. Do you get a star sent to you, put behind your name on the membership roll. I must close now. We have 4 kittens.

Irene Eastland
Dear Irene: Your lesson was very good. I thought you would like to see my picture. I like the essays you speak of, very well, compared with the weather we had a week ago. I wondered why you didn't write about it. I'm sorry about the essay, too—you might have won a prize. And someone else who wants to see my picture—I'll send it to you. I'm so anxious to see it. I think I'd better keep you in suspense a little longer.—Aunt Patience.

Arkansas City, Kan.
June 29, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine, and my father belongs to the Farmers' Union, and he has belonged to it for two and one-half years. He is secretary-treasurer of a local Farmers' Union. I like to go to school. It is snowing like to have a book and pin, if there are any left.

Yours truly,
Edith Hughes

Dear Edith: We are glad that you've decided to become a Junior Cooperator. Your book and pin will be sent to you. We'll have a lesson on the paper soon.—Aunt Patience.

Ransom, Kan.
May 18, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 14 years old and hope to be graduated from the 8th grade this year. My birthday is June 6th. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I read the letters in the paper. I would like to be a member of your club. I have 7 sisters and 4 brothers. I like to go to school. It is snowing like to have a book and pin, if there are any left.

Yours truly,
Ruth Schweitzer

Dear Ruth: We're so glad to have you in our club. My father has a good sister and brothers—would any of them like to become a Junior Cooperator too? We'll have a lesson on the paper soon.—Aunt Patience.

Haynesville, Kan.
May 24, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I thought I would join. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I am 11 years old. My birthday is October 20th. Will you please send me my pin and book? And please explain what we are to do with the book. I am sending in my lesson. Hope you don't miss my letter as it is with a lesson. Well, goodbye for now. Hope I see my letter printed.

Evelyn Mumert, age 11

Dear Evelyn: I'm so glad you've become a member of our Club—you're almost my twin, too. We have a great many other birthdays—let's see you'll find a twin soon. Well, you are to keep your lessons in your books. Also anything of interest connected with the club and when you have your Junior Locals, you can keep program, songs and other things connected with the work. It is to be sent to a scrap-book you see. No, I always look for a letter with the lessons, but it is a little easier to find when the letter is on separate piece of paper. Please write me soon.—Aunt Patience.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am late in sending in my lesson. But I can't help it. I couldn't quite understand the last question very well. P. S. I think it would be nice to have a picnic.

Dear Alice: I'm sorry the last question in the lesson wasn't clear—but I see you finally decided what it meant. Oh, wouldn't it be nice to have a picnic like them, don't you?—Aunt Patience.

Kincaid, Kan.
May 28, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my lesson and I wish you would tell me my grade. I think they are easy and wish they were harder. Has very many more joined since I have? I look like it will grow larger. They had a program at Mt. Zion last night, and I spoke a piece.

Yours truly,
Ruth Swender.

Dear Ruth: Well—that's an unusual wish—to wish your lesson was more difficult. We'll try to make it harder, next time! Yes, we've had a good many new members. I should have liked to hear you speak—what piece did you give?—Aunt Patience.

JUNIOR FOUND OUT

The 4-year-old boy, perched on his father's knee in the crowded bus, looked hard at the stout, gruffly dressed woman as she busied in and edged herself into the only seat left. Then he turned to his mother.

"Mum," he said loudly, "it's a lady."

"Hush, dear," his mother said; "we know it is."

The little boy looked puzzled.

"But, mummy," he said, "you just said to me, 'Whatever this object coming in?'"

EASY TO HANDLE THE BEE STING IF YOU KNOW HOW

The sting of the honey bee is painful, but interesting. If the victim understands the structure and operation of the bee's defense weapon, he can prevent much of the pain and swelling. J. L. Hamblin, in charge of the bee culture laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives this cheering information.

When a bee prods its victim it tears itself from its sting, a sacrifice which costs the insect its life. But the sting left in the skin has just started on its way for it and the poison sacks attached are equipped with muscles which tend to drive it deeper and deeper.

The sting is composed of two lancets, each provided with a series of sharp barbs pointing backward and inward to a harpoon. The reflex action of the muscles attached to the sting mechanism is such that first one lancet is driven into the flesh, where it anchors, then the other, and so on, each lancet going a little deeper and becoming more firmly lodged. During this time the poison sacks are also squeezing the poison sacks in such a manner that poison is constantly being pumped into the wound.

Most persons make the mistake of trying to pull out the sting. When this is done the pressure of the fingernail or harpoon is driven into the flesh. The sting should be immediately scraped or scratched out, and since no time is to be lost looking for a knife or even in opening one, the fingernail is the best thing to use in the emergency, says Mr. Hamblin, who has frequently made the demonstration before interested visitors at the bee culture laboratory.

With the brief explanation given by Mr. Hamblin anyone may be a good demonstrator, but he should not expect the process to be entirely painless.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT? Cold Meats for Hot Days

Without work or worry during hot weather, the housewife must have a supply of cold cooked meat. A generous slice of meat makes a good foundation for any meal, especially for a cold plate-lunch.

An inexpensive meat but one of the most appetizing lunch is cooked tongue, according to Dr. Martra Kramer of the foods and nutrition department, Kansas State College. A slice of cold tongue in a heart of lettuce, stuffed tomato salad, and a combination of potato rolls makes a combination as palatable as it is attractive in appearance.

Appealing to the hungry man as well as to the one with jaded appetite is a large, thin slice of juicy, cold roast pork served on lettuce, topped with potato salad, sliced tomato, and hot rolls and you have a lunch "fit for a king."

Perhaps the ham has been sliced until no large slices may be cut. Then ham loaf solves the problem and furnishes a most appetizing solution. In fact, ham loaf is doubly useful since it is good either hot or cold, sliced and served attractively. To make the loaf, use one-third each of cured ham, fresh pork, and beef. Add eggs, milk, and brown crumbs, and onion if wished, to form a loaf. Bake as usual.

Doctor Kramer suggests the following unusual sauce which adds flavor and piquancy to the sliced ham loaf. Combine thick, tart apple sauce with whipped cream and horseradish. If the cream is lacking, use the other two ingredients and serve generously. Then there is a chance to use small bits of cooked ham with green peas and corn. This starch is used to make the "licking" for postage stamps and envelopes. Experiments are being conducted on behalf of the Government in effort to make use of sweet potatoes as a source from which to obtain a tasteless starch to take the place of the starch heretofore used on stamps.

SWEETER POSTAGE STAMPS

The United States Government spends several million dollars a year in buying a low grade material called casava plant grown in Java and Cuba. It is the same plant that yields tapioca and other foods. This starch is used to make the "licking" for postage stamps and envelopes. Experiments are being conducted on behalf of the Government in effort to make use of sweet potatoes as a source from which to obtain a tasteless starch to take the place of the starch heretofore used on stamps.

WE MANUFACTURE— Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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7240. Ladies' House Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches
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Price 15c.

INTERIOR GRAIN STORAGE
AND NEW ELEVATORS MAY
RELIEVE TERMINALS

Storage of more of the early winter wheat crop than usual at interior ingramarkets near producing areas and the use of newly constructed storage facilities at terminal markets may prevent the threatened terminal elevator congestion at Gulf markets, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, following a survey of the grain situation.

Summarizing the situation, the bureau says: "Conditions indicate a crop in Texas and Oklahoma larger than in either of the last two years. Serious congestion attended the marketing of the 1929 hard wheat crop. It began at Galveston in early July and affected all terminal markets as the marketing season moved northward. The principal factors contributing to this congestion were exceptionally large stocks of wheat on farms, and in interior and terminal elevators; large wheat crops in Texas and Oklahoma; rapid movement of wheat from farms to market especially in those sections where many combines and motor trucks are used for harvesting and marketing; late and restricted export movement.

"Stocks at terminals at the beginning of the harvest, this year, were heavier than on the corresponding dates in either 1930 or 1929. Available storage space at these markets was smaller on June 20, 1931, than on that date last year, and about the same as in 1929. It is expected, however, that new construction now in progress and which will be ready to receive grain about July 15 will increase the available storage space considerably. The Texas and Oklahoma crops this year are considerably larger than either the 1930 or 1929 crops. The export movement during the harvest season this year is uncertain.

"Reports indicate that new wheat from Texas and Oklahoma is running relatively low in moisture and corresponding high in protein content. It is probable, because of the high milling quality of the new wheat and the premiums stocks of old wheat, that mills may take more new wheat than usual during the early movement this year and thus help to relieve the congestion at terminal markets early in the season. Private elevators at practically all hard winter wheat markets on June 20 had only a relatively small part of their space filled. These elevators are expected to take more than their normal share of the early crop movement thus relieving to that extent the pressure on public elevators. Owing to the relatively high protein content of the southwestern crop, and the high premium on old wheat, it is anticipated that relatively large quantities of the early hard winter crop will move to spring wheat milling centers. This will tend to relieve the situation at Galveston.

"The remainder of the hard red winter wheat section, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, promises to have a crop this year about as large as last year. Combines and motor trucks will be as important this year as last year in accelerating the movement of wheat from farm to market.

"Total stored storage facilities at 14 of the principal wheat markets increased about 45 million bushels during the 1930-31 crop year. This is equivalent to about 38 million bushels working capacity. Stocks of all grain in store at those markets on June 20, 1931, however, were about 60 million bushels heavier than on the corresponding date in 1930. The space available for storing the new crop, which is the difference between stocks of all grain in store and the working capacity of the elevators, is about 22 million bushels less than was available last year. New construction now in progress, however, will just about offset this deficit in available storage space.

"The distribution of available storage space as between public and private elevators as well as among the

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Since God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, Mrs. Oscar Gustafson, wife of Mr. Oscar Gustafson, who is a member of North Union Local No. 716, McPherson, Kansas, we, the members of North Union Local No. 716, herewith pay tribute to the memory of our departed neighbor and friend and extend to him our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that one copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and that they be read at the minutes of the local.

Harry Johnson, Secretary.
E. A. Peterson, President.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Alex R. Wilson who was called away July 4, 1929. Dearest to memory that words can tell are thoughts of him we loved so well.

Mrs. Alex R. Wilson and family.

(Mr. Wilson was a faithful member of the Farmers Union and was secretary-treasurer of Sand Creek Local No. 294, Rush Co., for a number of years.)

DR. J. M. GAUME
Rectal Specialist
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WHEAT SITUATION DISCUSSED
BY PRESIDENT WARD

(Continued from page 1)
Export basis tonight is about 2 cents under Chicago September delivered the Gulf, which is about 3 cents per bushel under what cash wheat is selling for in domestic markets.

The government report issued today gave the total production as 869,000,000 bushels as against 850,000,000 bushels, which was the final for the last crop.

From all over the state comes the request that the Farm Board should go beyond its statement of July 30 and say definitely that they will hold present stocks of the Stabilization Corporation of the market for a definite period. I, myself, several weeks ago, thought this type of a statement in face of the fact that mill stocks were low and that the outlook for a crop in Canada and certain sections of the Northwest was not promising, would help some. But, since that time we have a statement from Secretary Hyde that the world shortage of wheat compared with last year might be 350 million bushels and a statement like this most usually is strengthening to the market. But, when this statement was made, that was not the fact; prices continued to sag.

The Farm Board made a definite statement on June 30 which incorporated the following:

"1. Sales by the Grain Stabilization Corporation will be limited in the coming year to a cumulative maximum of 5 million bushels a month, or a total of 60 million bushels by July 1, 1932.

"2. The cumulative sales policy shall not apply to sales to foreign governments now being considered.

"3. Any sales for the purpose of clearing trade channels shall be promptly replaced by purchase of an equal quantity of wheat and will not be considered part of the sales program.

"4. The sales program shall be conducted so as to not depress the market of prices and no immediate sales are contemplated at the present range of prices.

"5. It is understood that if world production should be altered radically by which the whole surplus could be disposed of, it is in the interest of the farmer that this should be done, but no such policy will be undertaken without ample notice and until the farmers' representatives can be consulted."

Upon reading this statement I was very well satisfied because I felt that it clarified the Farm Board position and should be conclusive evidence within itself as to just what the Farm Board would do. The facts are, the wheat market continues to sag.

I am of the opinion today that if the entire stabilization stock could be dumped into the sea, it would not put the market up. At the most, not more than 2 or 3 cents per bushel. No one will bid for our wheat over the world price. The fight in the grain market, is being carried on by the grain trade to defeat the program of the Farm Board.

It is not so much the amount of surplus we have that affects prices as it is the fact that we have a surplus. This simply means that the fight waged against the Farm Board at the present time is without foundation.

The marketing Act was created to assist the co-operatives and this fight has incurred the enmity of the old line independent commodity interests. They have sought, since the passage of the Bill, to destroy it and now, in face of the world crisis when low levels, they have capitalized on the situation and have spent millions of dollars to distort the producers' grain on the cause them to place the blame on the Farm Board which, again I say, is without foundation.

This whole affair has a political angle and there are a lot of politicians who are scared stiff and instead of defending a program which is supported, and in most instances, voted for, they have joined the ranks of popular sentiment in condemning rather than constructively coming to the support of the Farm Board in this, the country's greatest crisis.

I want my hearers tonight to understand that a certain basis of this situation will show that the Farm Board has not depressed the price of wheat. Neither would a statement that they would withhold their present holdings raise the price to any appreciable extent in view of the fact that at the present moment we have a surplus of wheat. The mills will not purchase stocks above world price levels. Neither will any one else.

The grain and storage men who have large facilities for storage have a selfish position in demanding the Farm Board to hold its present stock intact. They are profiting immensely by the storage charge and do not want this channel of revenue to get away from them. No wonder they are interested in the Government holding this wheat when they get about 1 cent per bushel more in storage charges which per month in a period of a little more than a year would buy outright their storage facilities. Good storage terminal facilities are built every day for around 14 cents per bushel. A good investment for the storage owners, isn't it?

The grain trade is determined to wreck the co-operatives and blow up the Farm Board because they can see large profits slipping away if the co-operatives become dominant. I hope every loyal member of every cooperative and every farmer organization will see the hand writing on the wall and not join hands with the interests and groups who have always been at the throat of the co-operatives and the organized farmers.

Your Farmers' Union leadership, as well as the leadership of other farm organizations are going to stand back of the Agricultural Marketing Act and defend the Farm Board when we think they are right. We are not holding them up as a group of Gods. They have made mistakes and will make more demands. But, again I say, after a careful study of all of the facts and all angles relative to this recent wheat controversy in Kansas,

we are convinced that the Farm Board is in no way to blame.

We are getting a world price, as low as it is, for our wheat. I am convinced that we must bring our production down to somewhere near domestic requirements and then we will be in a position, as European countries are doing today, to protect the American farmer through tariff regulation and by giving him an American price comparable to the American standard of living.

"CHAUFFEUR" IS DEFINED

(Continued from page 1)
farm produce from point of origin to market. All other persons in physical control of any motor vehicle upon the highways, not specifically exempted, are required to hold an operator's license. Illustrating the principle involved, all persons regularly employed or occupied in the operation of motor vehicles used in grocery, gasoline, furniture coal, sand and other building materials, milk, ice, newspapers and periodicals, laundry, and other produce, factory or wholesale or retail deliveries, will be required to take out and hold chauffeurs' licenses. Those regularly engaged in driving hearse and ambulances must have chauffeurs' license.

Where the regular course of business of solicitors, salesmen and delivery men require the operation by them of a motor vehicle as a regular and substantial portion of their duties, a chauffeurs' license is required.

There are no exemptions from the operation of this law because of governmental employment except those specifically given, being the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps; therefore those persons operating motor vehicles owned by the state and by counties, townships, cities, boards of education, etc. and required to hold licenses, just the same as if they were operating their own vehicles of private employees.

Likewise, all civilian employees of the United States government included in those in the mail service, are subject to the provisions of the act and those regularly engaged in operating a motor vehicle in rural or city mail service or in transportation of mails to and from railroad stations, must have a chauffeurs' license.

The requirement of the chauffeurs' license is in all the above mentioned instances conditioned on the operation of a motor vehicle as a principal employment which either occupies a substantial proportion of the time of the operator or else the operation of the motor vehicle for a substantial period of the time during which the operator is employed. It follows that anyone who has one who is not regularly employed to operate a motor vehicle, the regular operation of which requires a chauffeurs' license, may in an emergency, or temporarily, operate a motor vehicle in such business upon an operator's license, but if such person continues to operate such motor vehicle until such operator becomes his principal occupation or employment, then he will be required to secure a chauffeurs' license.

The statute provides that "every person who drives a motor vehicle while in use as a public or common carrier of persons or property" shall be considered a chauffeur. Therefore, every person engaged either as a regular occupation or on a single occasion in operating any bus or truck line or transfer line engaged in business for the public, or any taxicab, must hold a chauffeurs' license."

Victor L. King
Motor Vehicle Commissioner
Topeka, Kansas, July 11, 1931.

GRAIN MARKETS
CONTINUE WEAK

(Continued from page 1)
price of wheat down, in order to discredit the agricultural marketing act. The grain interests and big speculators are in the market, selling short, millions of bushels of wheat at the present time. Now, you know, when anyone offers to sell something, whether it is wheat or any other article of merchandise, and keeps offering it for sale in large enough quantities, the price is bound to decline. There is undoubtedly a good deal of politics in the demand that the Farm Board hold the stabilization wheat, until it reaches a certain price. Back of this, you can also see the hand of the organized grain interests. This 200,000,000 bushels or more of stabilization wheat, which the Farm Board is handling, is stored in terminal elevators, belonging to old-line grain interests. On this wheat, the stabilization corporation is probably paying three or four million dollars a month, for storing, turning, and so forth. If this wheat is held in these elevators for one year, it means probably 40 million dollars of government money going into the hands of the grain trade. These are perilous times and if the American farmers allow themselves to be bamboozled by the interests which have always opposed cooperative marketing and join in a demand for the destruction of the agricultural marketing act, the only piece of legislation ever offering direct aid to agriculture, then the future of independent farming in this country, looks very gloomy. I hope that the farmers will not be stampeded by those interests which are seeking the destruction of cooperative marketing.

The question of railroad rates is also a very vital question at the present time. In view of the Supreme Court decision the other day, that the rates on grain should be reduced, the railroads are demanding fifteen percent increase in rates on all products. The National Committee of Farm Organizations meets in Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, the 15th, to make plans to fight this increase. It was the farm organizations a few years ago which secured the reduction in rates, which the Supreme Court has ordered, to go into effect immediately. If this demand of the railroads is defeated, it will be because of the farm organizations of the Missouri valley, waging this fight.

Yours very truly,
KANSAS UNION FARMER.
By Editor A. M. Kinney

IN MEMORIAM

A. M. Kinney,
Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Bullard, Kilian and now Charlie Broom. Kansas is being drained of her very best and the Union is losing men whom it will be hard to replace. Temporary friction internally is bad enough. Loss of old Kansas associates is very deeply regretted.
JAMES J. O'SHEA,
National Secretary.

Mr. G. E. Creitz,
Care Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Creitz:
We were certainly upset by your telegram yesterday announcing the death of Charlie Broom. While we differed in some things, we all recognized his ability and his loyalty to the Union, and knew that he was a very fine man.
Sincerely yours,
ALDRICH BLAKE.

In the death of Charles A. Broom we have lost a true friend, not only our own organization and the great co-operative movement as a whole, but to each of us personally. His counsel was always for the good of the enterprise, and never tainted with personal interest. Sincerity was an outstanding characteristic. We have, indeed, suffered a real loss.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION
ROYALTY COMPANY,
A. D. Rice, President
Emil L. Johnson, Vice-President
John Frost, Director
John Huber, Director
G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

Dear President Ward,
I feel the loss of our esteemed brother, Bullard, very keenly and know that the organization is bound to suffer as his place cannot be filled. Another man will be found to serve on the Board in his stead but he will not have the ability of Bullard. Some one else will fill in as contact field man but he will not have the vision or tact of Bullard and yet how little we feel this blow as compared with the bereavement of family. The losses, the heart breaks which are felt at the beginning and at the close and all during the days. It's justly pitiful, our helplessness to alleviate such grief. You can do a little extra work as President, I can do more as a member and gradually we'll fill out and not miss the valued man a lot but the family has an untireable loss. To the Union I am offering a minute sacrifice. I feel this is my duty and to the E. L. Bullard family we can offer our tenderest sympathy and kindest word of hope.
Fraternally yours,
WALTER L. MAXWELL.

CAN'T AFFORD TO
BREAK FARMERS

(Continued from page 2)
6 cents, butterfat 14 cents, eggs 9 cents—and paying transportation costs out of these prices, in most instances. Taxes are these times as high as 10 years ago on Kansas farms.

This producing region cannot afford to pay the present freight rates on grain and livestock to say nothing of a 15 per cent increase. If the carriers are to get nearly one and a half times as much for hauling wheat to the consuming centers of the East as the farmer gets for growing it—the roads are shortsighted in seeking for such a ruinous sacrifice. If the asked-for increase is granted there will be wheat-acreage reduction with a vengeance, and the roads will be first to suffer from that reduction and that suffering will be severe.

I feel that the demand for increased rates shows a lack of consideration for the public interest that is almost incredible. The carriers could not afford to take the increase if it were granted.

Cordially yours
Arthur Capper.
In Capper's Weekly

A red-hatred by applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?"
"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?"
"Anything."
"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"
"Not on \$3 a week," said the boy.

ODDS AND ENDS

A farmer from Cedar county, Iowa, writes:
Your defense of the federal Farm Board in your issue of May 23 is amusing as well as the most disgusting item that I have read in your paper for some time. Brace up, Wallace, and strike squarely at the situation. I know that you know what we need.

The Farm Board has had very little to do the way or the other with this depression in which we find ourselves. My instinctive prejudices have been against the Farm Board rather than for it. Nevertheless, I try to be fair and the editorial in the issue of May 23 contains my ideas on the Farm Board.

Those farmers who are trying to blame the Farm Board for causing the present depression will soon find themselves in the position of fighting the battles of the organized commission men on the central markets. These men, of course, have their rights and the Farm Board, in certain cases, has perhaps done them an injustice. I can't believe, however, that the farm folks have so completely solved their problems that they can afford to go out of their way to fight for the organized grain trade.—Wallace's Farmer.

ST. LOUIS MARKET ADOPTS
1,000-BUSHEL CONTRACT

Notice has been received by the Grain Futures Administration of a change in the rules of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, whereby, effective July 8, trading in grain futures is on the basis of a 1,000-bushel contract instead of the usual unit of 5,000 bushels. "This should appeal to country elevators and others whose hedging requirements call for smaller trading units," according to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the administration.

"Units of 1,000 bushels may be traded in at other contract markets, but the change in rules at St. Louis is an innovation in that hereafter all trading there will be on the basis of 1,000 bushels, instead of the usual 5,000-bushel contract. Traders in that market should obtain as favorable executions on 1,000-bushel orders as on 5,000-bushel orders. Commissions also have been reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50 per thousand bushels." Many country elevators and small dealers, says Doctor Duvel, will be much pleased for the reason that the 5,000-bushel unit is too large to enable the convenient hedging at all times of their cash grain commitments.

CROP YIELD IS USUALLY OVERESTIMATED

The yield of crops usually is overestimated every year in the mind of the public, especially that portion of it that does not grow the crops and who know nothing about it but the accounts of the isolated big yields they read of in the papers. Sam Jones may have a small field of wheat on especially rich soil that may make 40 bushels to the acre. Of course it is natural for the editor of the local paper to give it a write-up. Sam wouldn't like it if he didn't. But most of the folks not knowing a whole lot about yields cannot be blamed for believing that if Jones' wheat made 40 bushels, even though it is said to be the best in the neighborhood, the rest thereof ought to be making 25 or 30 bushels. In reality, it is probably making from 15 to 20 bushels. We like to read of the big yields, but too often the market is depressed by taking too much notice of that which is big and not enough notice of the greater acreage that may return less than a third as much.—Harley Hatch in Kansas Farmer.

ONE-TENTH OF U. S. HAY CROP
LOST THROUGH SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

"Fully one-tenth of the harvested hay crop of the United States is lost from the time it is cut until it is used as a result of spontaneous heating; it is as surely lost and consumed as if American farmers had consigned every tenth load of their harvest to the flames," said Dr. C. A. Browne, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, today in making public the results of the latest investigations of the spontaneous combustion of hay.

Doctor Browne said that although the annual loss resulting from the burning of barns and other farm property in the United States as a result of spontaneous combustion has been estimated to exceed \$20 million dollars a year, the actual loss in the decrease in the weight and nutritive value of hay during spontaneous heating will annually amount of many times that sum.

Doctor Browne, who is chief of the chemical and technological research section of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, has made an exhaustive study of the subject both in the United States and in Europe. Information gathered by the bureau in regard to the causes and prevention of spontaneous combustion of hay, it is hoped, will assist farmers in reducing their losses from this cause during the current season.

"The spontaneous heating of hay," says Doctor Browne, "takes place in three stages. The first is due to the vital activity of the living cells of the grass which continues for some time after it is cut. As a result of these cellular processes the sugars and other carbohydrates of the grass begin to break down and heat is evolved. If the freshly cut grass is placed in a pile, the escape of heat is retarded. The heat can be felt by inserting the hand into the pile.

"When the mass of heating hay reaches a temperature of 140 degrees F. the life of the grass cells is destroyed," says Doctor Browne, "and then commences the second period of spontaneous heating caused by the molds and bacteria that occur naturally in hay. The numbers of the microorganisms because of the favoring warmth and moisture produced in the first stage of heating, increase greatly and additional heat is produced, the temperature rising as high as 180 or 185 degrees F."

"When hay is properly cured by the ordinary process," says Doctor Browne, "its moisture content is reduced from about 75 per cent to less than 20 per cent, at which point the vital processes of the cells stop and bacteria and molds can not live. There is then very little danger of the hay overheating in the stack or mow. The trouble is that the ideal condition can not always be attained in practice because the farmer, to avoid the risk of rain, or because of rush of work may draw in his hay before it is cured completely. The vital processes of the grass cells in improperly cured hay have not been completely arrested and heating begins in the interior of the mow; moisture driven from the warmer to the cooler parts; and the hay begins to 'sweat'.

"When the temperature of a mass of hay reaches 180 degrees F. the life of the bacteria and molds is destroyed; the hay may then become slowly cool or, if conditions are exactly favorable, it may enter upon the third and final stage of spontaneous heating in which the temperature rises to the point of ignition."

This third stage presents the puzzle which has baffled scientists for many years, but Doctor Browne says that recent investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils indicate that the bacteria in the interior of the hay mass, if air is excluded, produce very unstable compounds. Upon the accidental access of air these compounds are oxidized rapidly with an evolution of heat so great as to kill the bacteria and to raise the temper-

FOREIGN FARM MARKETS
CONTINUE DEPRESSED

Foreign markets for American farm products continued depressed during May and June, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Temporary prices advances resulted from the announcement of proposed war debt suspension," according to the Service, "but the more significant reaction to the proposal was the renewed confidence in the future manifest in Europe, particularly Germany. The arrangement of credits for Germany, in Paris, London, and New York, also assisted in clarifying somewhat the rather tense European political atmosphere which is still an important factor in limiting industrial and commercial activity.

"Unemployment, however, continues at high levels," the Service adds. "The European cotton textile trade is

not yet sure of raw cotton values and buys cautiously. Wheat moves in restricted volume at irregular prices, and demand for pork products remains poor. In the Orient, cotton continues in good demand in both China and Japan. All wheat markets reacted upward sharply on June 22 in connection with the announced proposal on war debts, but on the following week, most markets lost some of the gain registered earlier."

BROTHER—FALL IN

Does it make you mad when you read about Some poor, starved devil who flickered out. Because he had never a decent chance In the tangled meshes of circumstance? If it makes you burn like the fires of sin, Brother, you're fit for the ranks—fall in!

Does it make you rage when you come to learn, Of a clean-souled woman who could not earn Enough to live, and who fought, but fell In the cruel struggle and went to hell? Does it make you seethe with anger hot? Brother, we welcome you—share our lot!

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AUTO ADMISSION REDUCED

Hutchinson, Kan.—With the addition of eighty acres to the State Fair grounds at Hutchinson, which now comprises 191 acres there is added automobile parking space, so the Board of State Fair Managers, are announcing a reduction in the automobile admission price this year, according to A. L. Sponsler, Secretary. The auto admission price into the fair grounds has been reduced to 25 cents which includes free entrance to any parking section. This reduction to 25 cents was made for the accommodation and convenience and economy of the visitors. Owners have continuous free access to their autos at all times day or night. After 6:30 p. m., there is no charge at the gates for either persons or automobiles. The charge at the grandstand is 50 cents admission with free seat included.

LIBERTY LOCAL

Liberty Local No. 782 at Waterville, Kans. held another big meeting.

In spite of the busy season a very large crowd attended. The usual business meeting was conducted, followed by a good program.

Solo, Loren Van Walkenbergh; song, Twila Blaser and Velma Buell; song, Cook sisters; short comedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Tommer; song, Twila Blase, Lyle Winklinpleck. Accompanist on the piano, Sophie Blaser; songs, Asa Walsh sisters; music, George Livergood, Roman Youngberg; song, Silver Coon quartet.

Our county president, Raymond Scholz of Frankfort, was present that evening and he gave us an interesting talk, all of which was enjoyed.

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Our next meeting will be held July 22. The following are asked to serve on the program committee: Arthur Mapes, Fred Komp, Harry Lamoreaux. Eats committee—Mrs. Henry Travelute, Mrs. John Link, Mrs. Frank Harker.

MRS. JOHN TOMMER,
Reporter.

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LIQUID OR TABLETS
Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

666 Salve for Baby's Cold

CLEAR CONCENTRATED
HOG SERUM
AT MONEY-SAVING PRICES
80¢ PER 100 cc
Blood Serum 60¢ per 100 cc
Virus 1/2¢ per c.c.

Bidwell-Johnston clear, pasteurized Anti-Hog Cholera Serum is easier to use—requires 20% less serum—is more quickly absorbed—is safer and purer—tested under Government supervision. Guaranteed fresh, pure and potent. This serum is the best and most economical of Government experts.

While vaccinating against cholera immunization against Swine Plague with Bidwell & Johnston Swine Plague Aggravant. Price Only 10¢ per dose. We pay express or postage. Sent C. O. D. if you prefer. Serum comes in 125, 250 and 500 c. c. bottles with Virus in 15, 30 and 60 c. c. bottles. Full particulars and complete price list on Vaccines and Serum FREE on request to Bidwell & Johnston Serum Co. 305 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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Two beautiful young girl friends met at the station and embraced with one of those tangible demonstrations of affection known as kissing. "Ah," moaned a young fireman, "that's one thing I'm absolutely opposed to."

"What's that?" asked the engineer.

"Women doing men's work," was the angry reply.

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