



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931

NUMBER 49

ALL STABILIZATION WHEAT SOLD IS REPLACED AT ONCE

Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board Believes Short Selling Tends to Lower Wheat Prices.

Farm Board Has No Money to Resume Stabilization Purchases.

(Excerpts from conference of Mr. Stone with representatives of the press in Washington, D. C., July 16, 1931. Not a formal statement.)

Q. Did Vice President Curtis give you any intimation of the details of his new wheat plan? He says it kind of impressed you.

A. No, he did not give me any plan. I was up to see the Vice President day before yesterday, about five o'clock, and talked about the general situation, about possible acreage reduction. That's about all there was to it.

Q. Have you heard anything about this proposed moratorium on farmers' obligations to implement companies and the like of that?

A. I know nothing about that except what I have seen in the newspapers.

Q. There is nothing the Farm Board could do, is there? It's a private matter?

A. That's a private matter entirely. Q. The federal land banks could do something, couldn't they?

A. I don't know whether they could or not. They have sold debenture bonds against their land mortgages and the interest requirements must be met so I don't see how they could do anything without action by Congress. You see it's not government money but private money that is involved. They make these loans on which mortgages are taken and against these mortgages they issue debenture bonds. The debenture bonds are sold to the public. Requirements are made in these bonds that a certain amount of the principal and interest must be retired each year. I think the general conception is that this money is government money, but it's not; it's money that's raised by the sale of securities to the public.

Q. Is there any prospect of a moratorium on Farm Board loans out in that country?

A. I have not heard anything about that.

Q. They are not due for two years, are they?

A. Many of them are not due for a longer period than that.

Q. I thought the financing of cooperatives was on a three-year basis.

A. That just relates to our part of the financing of the cotton crop of last year. We gave ACCA three years in which to work their problem out.

Q. Is there anything you can do in this present situation to relieve the farmer, or to improve prices or pre-

(continued on page 4)

ALL DATES FILLED FOR NATIONAL SECY. JIMMIE O'SHEA'S FIRST WEEK IN KANSAS, AUG. 3 to 8

Monday, Aug. 3—Concordia, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Aug. 4—Nemaha Co. picnic at Seneca Fair Grounds, 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Aug. 5—Osage Co. picnic at Lyndon, 2 p. m.

Thursday, Aug. 6—Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day at Lawrence, Kansas.

Friday, Aug. 7—Woodson Co. Saturday, Aug. 8—base county meeting at Clement, 2 p. m.

WHEAT SURPLUS BECOMES A BOGEY

Reasons Given Why Farm Board Has Refused to Promise to Withhold All Stabilization Wheat from Market.

Kennedy, and Not a Row, Is Needed.

For a long time the Farm Board has announced that its supplies of wheat would be marketed with the least possible depression of American and world prices. Under pressure from politicians the Farm Board recently modified its sale policy by agreeing to sell not more than 5 million bushels per month. Why did not the Farm Board fall in line with the demand of the politicians that none of the surplus wheat be sold until the price rose to 85c or \$1.00?

1. During the many years campaign for the Tary-Haugen Bill we were taught that the surplus should be shipped out of the country as quickly as possible. Last Spring the Farm Board announced that 35 million bushels would be exported by July 1st, and more as the market would stand for it. Now the few politicians want the surplus to be held.

2. The economists are against the surplus holding plan. The politicians and the Boards of Trade are promoting the scheme.

3. There is no authority in federal Constitution or the law for the notion that the Government is in duty bound to buy at high prices all the surplus that producers choose to bring to market. The Oil industry, in as desperate plight as Agriculture, and denied even a protective tariff, is not asking the Government to buy a gallon of its vast surplus of oil with the taxpayers' money. With common sense and economic sense it is curtailing production as the way out, as Coal, Copper, Textiles and other industries with a surplus are doing.

4. The 500 million dollars given the Farm Board to aid Agriculture is not just to aid the wheat growers, but to help the producers of cotton, corn, fruit, vegetables, tobacco, the dairy products, cattle, hogs—to help all farmers. Wheat has already had far

(continued on page 4)

MORE THAN THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

1. Railroads Seem to Be Reverting to the Old "Public Be Damned" Attitude Which Was Their Policy a Decade Or So Ago

In the face of the lowest prices for farm products in more than forty years, the railroads of this country are demanding of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a flat increase of fifteen percent on all classes of merchandise and farm products carried by the railroads. The railroads' claim is, that the competition of trucks, busses and pipelines has reduced their revenue to such an extent that an immediate increase in rates is necessary.

Some of the best authorities in the United States on rate matters believe that an increase in freight rates at the present time would not only not increase their revenue but would actually decrease it because more and more of the business would go to other forms of transportation.

In the hearing now being conducted in Washington before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, J. J. Pelley, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, declared that in spite of present low prices, agriculture can take on an extra burden. He was asked the question,

"Do you know that farm products are as low as thirty years ago? And do you think it is good business to impose the highest freight rate ever known, at this time? Do you think it is a good policy?"

"Yes, it is our policy," Pelley replied.

"Can wheat, at its present low price, stand the increase?"

"In my opinion, yes," Pelley answered.

H. A. Scandrett, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, followed Pelley on the stand. He was asked the question, if it was his opinion that the western carriers, as a whole, were in as bad a shape as agriculture.

"That calls for generalization," Scandrett replied. "I am an agriculturist, too. I don't think that I want to make a comparison."

"Do you know any section, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast, as prosperous as the railroads?"

Scandrett would not answer this question.

Wilbur Laroe, Junior, representing North Carolina interests in opposition to the rate increase, indicated an effort would be made to show that the railroads, as a whole, were strong financially.

"Have you taken into consideration the fact that the railroads have increased their surplus from one billion, five hundred million, to over three billions in recent years?" asked Laroe.

Scandrett made no reply.

"The surplus is so large," Laroe continued, "that if you made no profit for seven years, you could pay dividends out of the surplus."

Another gentleman connected with the railroads, made the statement during this hearing that the farmers' question of ability to pay freight, had no part in this hearing.

If this isn't exactly the same old "public-be-damned" policy which the railroads followed years ago, we would like to have someone show us the difference.

Canner cows from Montana, shipped to the St. Paul market, will not sell for enough at the present time to pay the freight. This holds good with the sheep industry out there. A freight increase on livestock in Kansas has just gone into effect, which will raise the rates nearly fifty percent on livestock close to the Kansas City market.

Congressman Beck, of Pennsylvania, in a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, threatened that if this increase in rates was not granted, immediately, he would ask Congress at the next session, to do away with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Capper of Kansas, writes the Interstate Commerce Commission, as follows:

"I am astounded at the audacity of his suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which spent years in careful study and investigation before reaching a decision in the grain-rate case, should now cast all rules to the winds and saddle additional millions of dollars upon the shippers of this country without any examination of the merits of the demand, the needs of the railroads, or the probable consequences of such action both upon the railroads and upon the country as a whole.

"Again I would direct attention to the fact that where the railroads assert a loss of 400 million dollars in annual income, agriculture last year took a loss of 2,800 million dollars in income—and this year the loss promises to be even greater.

"Kansas wheat growers are getting as little as 25 cents a bushel for wheat. The carriers are proposing to charge 25 cents to haul a bushel of wheat from the center of the Kansas wheat belt to Chicago.

"The roads are asking to receive 37 cents a bushel to haul wheat to the seaboard—nearly twice what the farmer receives for planting, harvesting and marketing his product.

"The price of wheat today is 70 per cent below the pre-war level; present freight rates are 47 per cent above pre-war level; the grain rate reduction effective August 1 will not reduce that percentage materially.

"In the face of this condition the railroads are asking that their freight rates be increased to 69 per cent above the pre-war level.

"The railroads have in fact demanded that the commission increase grain rates to a level 32 per cent higher than the commission recently found was a reasonable level.

"And now comes a Pennsylvania congressman who insists that the increases be granted forthwith; couples that insistence with the threat of congressional action and coercion unless the commission does what he and the railroads demand merely upon the strength of their demand and his threat.

"It is an astounding proposal. I cannot believe it will receive attention at the hands of the commission. Notwithstanding, I cannot keep quiet in the face of such an outrageous statement, one calculated to add to the unfortunate breach already created between the West as represented by agriculture and the East as represented by financial interests in whose behalf such statements as those credited to Congressman Beck presumably are made."

Does anyone think for a minute that this will increase revenue to the railroads? This means that there will be another large flock of trucks put on the road to handle this business. This level increase of fifteen percent on all products, while not adding to the revenue of the railroads, will put terrific burden on that class of merchandise which cannot be handled by truck, such as grain and other products of that nature.

A meeting of the National Committee of Farm Organizations was held in Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, July 15th. At this meeting, steps were taken to raise finance and employ counsel to fight this increase.

If this attempt by the railroads to increase the heavy burden already carried by agriculture, is defeated, it will only be because of the fight which the organized farmers of this country are waging.

A. M. KINNEY.

UNION OIL CO. TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW, JULY 24

Howard A. Cowden, President of the Union Oil Company, (cooperative) of Kansas City, Missouri, will have charge of the program arrangement for this week's Farmers Union Hour, a weekly feature heard each Friday night at eight o'clock, over station WIBW, Topeka.

A bulletin board outside a church announced Sunday's sermon: "Do you know what hell is?"

Underneath was printed in smaller letters: "Come and hear our new organist."

GROWING BUSINESS MAKES COLBY OFFICE NECESSARY

L. L. Schumaker in Charge of New Jobbing Association Office

Due to the demands created by an increased volume of business, and in keeping with its policy of the best service to everyone, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has opened a new branch office at Colby, Kansas. The new branch office is the third branch to be established and is under the supervision of Mr. L. L. Schumaker. The other branches are located at Salina, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Mo.

Although the Jobbing association

has made no provision for receiving wheat at Colby through the new station, it will be the means of rendering greatly improved service to wheat growers in that section of the state of Kansas. The Colby office was opened July 1—Cooperator.

There had been a minor collision between a small car and a truck, clearly the former's fault.

"Well," he said, surveying the damage, "all I can say is I'm sorry."

"Oh, is that all you can say?"

"Well, yes."

"Well, then listen to me!"

SPECIAL NOTICE

The membership of the Kansas Farmers Union, including their friends in the eastern part of the state, are requested to be on hand and take part in the program and festivities to be held at Lawrence, August 6th, with an all day and evening program.

This event has been widely advertised and is known as the "Eastern Kansas Farm Products Utilization Day." The program is being arranged under the auspices of the Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas Farmers' Union, Kansas State Grange, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Kansas State College, and the University of Kansas.

The program will include a display of window exhibits at ten o'clock, parade of floats and bands at 11 o'clock, dinner at 12 o'clock. Lunches consist of Kansas products and will be served at reasonable prices. Free milk will be served with the lunches. The afternoon and evening programs are as follows.

PROGRAM FOR THE DAY
Forenoon
Display of Window Exhibits 10:00
(continued on page 4)

RECORD VOLUME OF WHEAT RECEIVED BY F. U. JOBBING ASSN.

Rush of Receipts Came Earlier This Year Because of Movement from Southwest Kansas.

Although the wheat harvest is virtually just starting in northwestern Kansas, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association already has been receiving a record volume of wheat at Kansas City, Salina and St. Joseph. In former years practically all the wheat handled by the Farmers Union firm has come from northwestern Kansas but this year a great volume from southern and southwestern Kansas has been handled cooperatively through the Jobbing Association. Manager Harry Witham predicts handling a volume from northwestern Kansas substantially larger than last year's volume from that section. The volume coming from other sections of the state, particularly the southwestern part, is just that much added to the usual volume.

The heavy receipts of wheat have started arriving earlier than usual this year for the Jobbing Association. This is due largely to the fact that the firm is handling this new volume from southwestern Kansas, which, of course, comes in ahead of the receipts from northwestern Kansas. The volume from northwestern Kansas is coming in at about the same time of year it arrived last year.

The peak of the wheat business will be reached during July, which will correspond with the time of last year's peak. Last year the Jobbing Association at Kansas City handled 819 car loads in July. According to Mr. Witham, that total will be easily surpassed this year.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is going into the 1931 peak season with many additional elevators affiliated with it, over and above the number affiliated last year. The advantages offered by the Farmers Union cooperative marketing agency have appealed to farmers at every level, hence the new affiliations and increased business.

Although receipts of wheat are larger this year than ever before for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, much of the wheat is not coming immediately to market, due to the fact that a large number of farmers are storing their wheat in their own bins at home, hoping for an improvement in prices.—Co-Operator.

FARM GROUPS HAVE OBTAINED WORTH WHILE LEGISLATION

President Cal. A. Ward Substitutes for T. B. Dunn, Sec'y-Mgr., Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n. in Radio Speech Over WIBW, July 17

Reviews Proceedings of National Committee of Farm Organizations Meeting, at Des Moines.

Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, who, it was announced in last week's paper, was to have delivered a radio speech over station WIBW, Topeka on Friday night, July 17th, is one of the busiest men among those connected with our state-wide activities. For the past several weeks, much of his time has been occupied in connection with various Farmers' Union activities in Kansas City, including the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

Because of the fact that Mr. Dunn's business is occupying his entire time at present, and owing to the fact that President Cal. A. Ward was passing through Topeka on the night on which Mr. Dunn's speech was scheduled, President Ward substituted for Mr. Dunn on this occasion.

President Ward had just returned from Des Moines, Iowa, where he had been in attendance at a meeting of the National Committee of Farm Organizations. In his address, Mr. Ward reviewed briefly the proceedings of the Des Moines meeting, explaining that the meeting at Des Moines had been called primarily to discuss the question of the proposed fifteen percent freight rate increase. He explained that the various farm organizations in Kansas, through their leaders, were opposed to this hike in rates and would go to the limit in defending the shippers against it. Stating that at a recent meeting of the Kansas farm groups with the Kansas Public Service Commission, it was agreed that inasmuch as this proposal on the part of the railroads was not sectional but applied to the whole country, all states should be interested and it was decided that the Kansas groups should solicit the support of the entire National Committee of Farm Organizations, in defending the shippers against this proposed increase in rates.

At the Des Moines meeting, Mr. Ward stated, it was found that the groups included in the National Committee of Farm Organizations were in favor of cooperating in defending the shippers in this connection. In order to intelligently handle the situation, a committee of five was appointed, who will have direct charge of employing counsel, gathering evidence and soliciting finance. The committee named was: Ralph Snyder, President Kansas Farm Bureau; C. Cogswell, Master Kansas State Grange; C. C. Talbot, President North Dakota Farmers' Union; Charles Hearn, President Iowa Farm Bureau and Mr. Thompson, National Secretary Farmers' Cooperative Grain Dealers' Association.

Another issue discussed at the Des Moines meeting was the money question, and while not being in attendance at this session of the meeting, Mr. Ward understood that there was considerable discussion and some diversity of opinion relative to this subject. Among others, Henry Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Farmer, took part in the discussion.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act was not forgotten at the Des Moines (continued on page 4)

PROTECTING OUR OWN BUSINESS

In this day and age, when everything is highly commercialized, and when people in all walks of life endeavor to get value received, it is well for our Farmers' Union membership to take time and consider seriously our responsibility to our own organization and our business, namely, farming.

Through the columns of this paper, for years, an educational program has been carried on, which has slowly but surely brought the farmers of Kansas and those who have participated in the Farmers' Union and its program, to a higher plane of thinking and acting. A paper that goes to twenty thousand subscribers, of so high a class as those of the Kansas Union Farmer and directs our minds along lines of organization, cooperation and activity, cannot help but do a lot of good.

The writer has met, the last couple of years, hundreds of men within the state, from all walks of life, who have spoken highly of the good work that the Farmers' Union is doing and the important place our paper is filling as it reaches thousands of the best farmers in Kansas, in looking toward the farmers' becoming more definitely organized, in defense of their own interests. Many of the contributions on farm problems which are found in our paper, may come from the pens of unskilled minds, in the art of self expression, but no one who scans the columns of this paper has any doubt as to what our minds are, on these various problems and issues. In other words, we are attempting to supply our readers with information of a practical type backed up by just common, every day, good sense.

In this period and age of world-wide, economic depression, it stands all of us in hand to protect our OWN BUSINESS. The whole country is in an economic change. Our attitude and actions at the present time will determine, quite largely, the relative position of agriculture to other industries, for the future.

There is no better avenue through which to work, than through the Kansas Farmers' Union. And the Kansas Farmers' Union voice is heard through its paper and leadership. Therefore, we again ask every member, who is delinquent in his dues, to PAY THEM NOW. This office is fully aware of the financial condition of the Kansas farmer, and our membership. But, members, we must carry on!

We ask every local to re-dedicate itself to its task and opportunity. If your officers are indifferent, as to the program of the Kansas Farmers' Union, we ask every member to make himself a committee of one, to educate and thrill your leaders with the spirit of the age and the necessity of the occasion, by laying plans to collect your past and present dues.

There are some marks of encouragement. The dues received last week were above the average for one week at this season of the year, which shows that our membership is assuming its responsibility.

More than sixty locals are 100 percent paid up. Reports tell us that many more would be, save for one or two who have not yet paid. If we are to win and hold our present reputable position in this great program, and if we are yet to ascend higher planes in order to bring agriculture out of its present chaotic condition, we must all pull, and PULL TOGETHER.

So, members, please pay your dues, NOW!

CAL A. WARD.

SIXTY-THREE LOCALS WHOSE 1931 DUES ARE PAID ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

In many instances a Local would have been 100 percent, save for one member whose dues were not paid.

If any members of any Local have a complaint because of exclusion from the above list, or think that their Local should have been included, write Secretary A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Let's all get busy and add the names of many more Locals to this list, next week!

Let's make this the motto of every Local in Kansas: "One hundred percent payment of 1931 dues by September 1st."

Admire	1255	Ogallah	2046
Advance	1889	Pioneer	250
Amy	1564	Prairie Dale	370
Axtell	1792	Prairie Gem	540
Bow Creek	548	Pleasant Hill	573
Barrett	1071	Prairie Glenn	665
Bear Creek	1542	Pleasant Vale	782
Bell	1565	Pleasant View	833
Beaver Flats	2117	Park	309
Barclay	2194	Prairie Star	944
Carson	1035	Pleasant Hill	1202
Cass Ridge	1038	Pretty Creek	1652
Cedar Bend	1837	Peifer	1777
Downy	2106	Robbers Roost	765
Dover	1127	Route One	491
Eureka	2056	Rose Valley	568
Fortney	1682	Sand Creek	1982
Grover	2123	Sand Creek	624
Grantville	2090	Sand Creek	1181
Goodrich	2090	Sand Creek	1220
Highland	717	Sand Creek	1557
Highland	1632	Stony	2051
Island	2193	Sunnydale	2066
Lone Willow	1083	Sunnydale	2131
Lawndale	1354	Three Corners	570
Little Wolf	1549	Turkey Creek	769
Lee	1349	Valley View	1001
Marshall Center	671	West Corning	1868
No. 8	1782	Wiles	488
Nevada			834

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

A. M. Kinney, Editor and Manager
Mary Riley, Assistant Editor

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Simpson, President, Oklahoma City, Okla.
H. G. Keeney, Vice President, Omaha, Nebraska
James J. O'Shea, Secretary, Roberts, Montana

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Emil Becker, Clarks, Nebraska
T. E. Howard, Denver, Colorado
H. H. Everson, Yankton, South Dakota
C. M. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
Fritz Schultheiss, Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas
W. P. Lamberton, Vice President, Fairview, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Conductor, Blue Rapids, Kansas
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kansas

DIRECTORS

B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kansas
J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas
Ross Palenske, Alma, Kansas
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas
P. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1146 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; 1004 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—400-3-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308 Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Farmers Union Building, Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY—Room 311 Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931

AN EDITORIAL LEAVES A WRONG IMPRESSION

"From time to time some charges have been made regarding certain practices of the Farm Board. These charges have come from high sources, and deserve a definite answer. At this time, when the Farm Board has refused to definitely withhold its wheat until a decent price is attained in Chicago, the following editorial, written by Clyde M. Reed, former governor, in his newspaper, the Parsons Sun, last Friday, will prove interesting:

"While the farmers of Kansas and the other wheat states are forced to sell their wheat at a price as low as 24 cents a bushel the farm board, created to stabilize prices and to help the farmer, has been dumping wheat on the Kansas City market this week in competition with the farmers.

"Two of the big millers of Kansas City admitted yesterday that they had purchased old wheat from the farm board at a price of 44 cents in Kansas City. It was reported that three other large mills had purchased farm board wheat to supply their needs.

"The farm board's wheat, sold this week, cost 76 cents per bushel last winter. It takes a loss of 32 cents a bushel. It could easily have held the old wheat until the farmers were protected without taking a greater loss. It has deliberately chosen another course."—Salina Journal.

The above editorial, written by Clyde M. Reed, in his newspaper, the Parsons Sun, last Friday and printed as an editorial in the Salina Journal on Monday, July 20, if it is not intended to be unfair to the Farm Board, certainly will leave a very wrong impression in the minds of their readers. Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board has stated repeatedly that all wheat that has been sold in the southwest, since the movement of the 1931 crop, has been replaced immediately, by wheat purchased out of the new crop.

The editor has always had a high regard for Clyde M. Reed and we would be very sorry to learn that he had definitely aligned himself with destructive critics of the agricultural marketing act and the Farm Board. We believe that he should have informed himself as to the actual circumstances regarding the selling of stabilization wheat, before he accused the Farm Board of dumping wheat, on the Kansas City market.

A statement of Chairman Stone, issued last Friday, July 17, appears below:

"In response to questions of newspaper correspondents at my office Thursday noon, I stated that The Grain Stabilization Corporation has not sold a single bushel of wheat in the Southwest in competition with farmers marketing the new crop; that all sales made in that section to meet mill or storage requirements since the new crop began moving had been replaced with purchases of an equal amount of other wheat.

"In the Northwest spring wheat section some few sales have been made to mills that had to have spring wheat in order to continue their milling operations, but these were made only after the mill had notified the Stabilization Corporation, in writing, that it would have to close down unless it got old spring wheat to take care of its milling requirements. These small sales in no way compete with the price of the new hard winter wheat being marketed in the Southwest.

"I stated further that the Farm Board is doing and will continue to do everything it can under the law to help farmers meet their present difficult situation.

"Any published reports giving a contrary view to my expression have no foundation in fact."

THE ENIGMA

This association of poverty with progress is the great enigma of our times. It is the central fact from which spring industrial, social, and political difficulties that perplex the world, and with which statesmanship and philanthropy and education grapple in vain. From it come the clouds that overhang the future of the most progressive and self-reliant nations. It is the riddle which the Sphinx of Fate puts to our civilization, and which not to answer is to be destroyed.

Henry George (1893).

FARMERS' UNION CONFLICT

There is a conflict on between the extremists in the Farmer's Union (and perhaps some other farm organizations) and the more careful though progressive and liberal leaders. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmer's Union is one of the latter class. He is full of common sense, wisdom and courage. It was Ward and his group that made the first request upon the farm board to withhold its wheat from market. In all his relations, both with the organization of which he is the head, and the public Ward can be depended upon to fight vigorously for the farmer and the common public interest.

John A. Simpson, national president of the Union, is an able extremist. When he comes into Kansas and attacks Ward and the Ward group he will find the great majority opinion of the state behind Ward. In The Sun's judgment Cal Ward is an ideal farm leader and the Kansas Farmers' Union will undoubtedly support him. So will the mass of Kansas opinion.—The Parsons Sun.

ONE MAN GETS 2,000 MEN'S WAGES

Another Startling Illustration of the Way Wealth Is Concentrating in the Hands of the Few in This Country

How much is a supermillionaire worth to the country, in terms of other men?

This is not a conundrum; it is a sober question, suggested by a few figures as to what a supermillionaire collects by comparison with other men. For example:

Group 14 is the title which the Census Bureau applies to industries which make things that go on wheels, runners, wings or keels. It does not include locomotives or cars made in railway repair shops; for these are assigned to the transportation industry.

But it does include locomotives and cars made elsewhere; it includes autos, motorcycles, bicycles, sleighs, firsts, carriages, wagons, airplanes, ships and boats—everything from a boy's sleigh to a Mallet engine or a transatlantic liner.

In 1929, according to the Census Bureau, these industries in the United States employed 573,697 persons, and paid total wages amounting to \$932,773,693.

In 1929, according to the United States Treasury, 273 persons in this country had net incomes of \$1,500,000 or more, each. The total net income of these 273 persons was \$907,479,577.

In other words, 273 supermillionaires came within 2.7 per cent of collecting as much in net income as 573,697 persons were paid in wages—which means gross income—during the same year.

Each of these supermillionaires, after paying all the expenses of his business, collected the wages of more than 2,000 workers as his net personal income.

Was he worth that much to the country?

Most indications point the other way. Undoubtedly practically all of these 273 were profiteers, controlling something which people must buy, such as utility service; or gamblers with marked cards in the stock and commodity markets. The social value of these creatures is well below zero; the nation would be better off without them.

Not to stress that matter, however, any man claiming 2,000 men's wages certainly has no just complaint to make if the nation takes half or more of his income to be spent for the common good.—Labor.

STABILIZATION WHEAT

When this issue of the Hoosier Farmer went to press, July 8, the grain trade was continuing its fight to compel a definite statement from the Federal Farm Board to the effect that wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation would be kept off the markets until the new 1931 crop will have been marketed.

The facts are that such a policy would be advantageous only to elevator owners, brokers and speculators, and it would not help the growers. On the other hand it would unnecessarily deplete the revolving fund and take the control of wheat from the hands of cooperatives.

The move sponsored by the opposition to cooperatives has been cleverly made and many friendly senators and congressmen have been drawn into the controversy on the wrong side. It also appears that a few cooperative leaders also do not understand the situation and therefore are sincerely advocating the wrong policy. We must not forget that the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board were established for the sole purpose of protecting the interests of farmers and the stand taken by the Board to market approximately 5,000,000 bushels of stabilization wheat per month, if conditions warrant, is considered by them in the best interests of the growers.

Let us not be deceived by grain trade leaders and politicians who would have us believe that a different policy would be more advantageous to us when in fact it would work only to their interests. The Federal Farm Board is to be commended for its brave stand in favor of the interests of the grain growers of this country even if its policy does work to the disadvantage of others. We have complete faith in the Federal Farm Board.—Hoosier Farmer.

AN ARMY OF FOUR MILLION MEN

The head of the army, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, appeared on May 13 before the War Policies Commission and revealed the War Department's plan for drafting the men power and material resources of the nation on the outbreak of war. It calls for the immediate mobilization of 4,000,000 men and for the seizure of all federal, State, county, and municipal buildings to house and shelter troops in place of the huge cantonments of the last war. Purchases of 4,000 essential items (there are 700,000 on the War Department's shopping list) are to be allocated in advance—now—and not to be regulated by competitive bidding, but the contract is to be so drawn as to limit profiteering and "to deal effectively with the over-acquisitive (!) contractor." None the less, there is to be set up "an agency to determine prices for general government buying," so that "the government will not necessarily use economic and industrial conditions." "Price-control efforts," we further learn, "will be directed gradually, and in general recognition of their necessity and reasonableness."

In other words, the whole pretense that there will be conscription of wealth as well as of men is frankly abandoned. We are again to tear the conscripted man, willing or unwilling, from his home and deprive him as ruthlessly as we please of his right to life, but we are again to treat our great capitalists with courtesy and all consideration. So much for the American Legion's demand since 1922 that "dollars as well as men be drafted" in the event of war. General MacArthur thus not only scorned the Legion, but he went out of his way to oppose Bernard M. Baruch's plan for "price-freezing" at the level of war, under which prices would be stabilized by federal law at a level existing on a designated "normal date". There is nothing in General MacArthur's suggestions which really offers sound opposition to the profiteering that disgraced our last war. Who would run his "agency to determine prices for general government buying"? The army? Who will be in the army then? The day after war is declared the leading industrialists will be in it. For at previous hearings it has been openly admitted that the War Department has already commissioned no less than 14,000 industrialists throughout the country as "contract men". This is fully half, if not more than half, of the entire number of reserve officers in the German army at the outbreak of the war in 1914. Is there the slightest prospect that these men will not dominate any general purchasing agency? Or that they will even be satisfied with the opinion of the present National Commander of the American Legion that a return of 7 per cent on property during the next war will be "about right"?

As for the rest of the plan, never, so far as we are aware, even in Germany in the palmiest days of its militarism, did any generals advocate the immediate military seizure of all public buildings to house troops. It is quite characteristic of the extreme militarist mind that it brushes aside all consideration of the civil government when war begins—it was this contempt of the Ludendorffs and Tiritzes for the German civil authority and their defiance of it which as much as anything else brought about the German disaster. What would become of all our federal, State, county, and municipal governments, if the military should occupy their buildings on the outbreak of war and throw them into the street? And how in heaven's name could one drill and equip four millions of men in the corridors of our federal courts or post offices or customs houses? If for no other reason, the whole MacArthur plan ought to be thrown out because of this very stupidity.

But the militarist's self-revelation does not stop there. General MacArthur and the War Department have now placed themselves squarely in the position occupied by the worst of the European militarists of 1914—they would refuse exemption from military service to anybody. No Quakers, no clergymen, no men who have given their lives to pacifism, nobody is to be exempted; all are to be dragged into the ranks to kill or be killed. The conscience of the individual is now entirely to be violated by the Moloch of the state. What punishments our militarists will now decree for those who next dare to keep their souls stainless does not appear—death, we suppose, as was the original proposal of the officers of the Judge Advocate General's department in 1917.

As for the problems of the mobilization of civilian labor, there General MacArthur walks as lightly as he does in treating of capital. "Conscription of labor would be so resented by the workers affected that they would not lend their best efforts to the production of needed supplies." How cowardly! How unworthy of a true patriotic militarist! If conscripted men in the ranks are to have their wishes disregarded, if they are to be compelled to serve by use of torture, the rifle-but, the solitary cell, as in 1917-19, why regard the wishes of the munition-maker? Let force be applied to him as well. Let him, too, be spread-eagled to cell doors, manacled and chained, hurled into lightless dungeons. Why permit the all-conquering state to be defied by threats of factory slacking, of unpatriotic "soldiering on the job"?

As for demobilization, General MacArthur urges a commission to deal with that problem from the start so as to be ready when the war ends. Ready for what? Victory or defeat? Ready when? Who can say? The General is careful to declare that "this plan does not envisage any particular enemy." No, indeed. How could it? There is not a country in the world today that would contemplate suicide by attacking the United States. There is no one which will ever have reason to war upon us unless we war upon it—not a single one of our foreign wars was other than of our own seeking. As for the waste of war, the General is not interested. So far as reported, he makes no provision for adequate pay or for the bonuses, insurance, or pensions that invariably cost more than the war itself.

And what hypocrites General MacArthur makes of his Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, and of each and every one of us! For we are the ones who declare that we won the war to end war; that we originated, signed and ratified the pact to outlaw war, and pledged our holy word our sacred honor, to abide by the Kellogg Pact and never again to war.—The Nation.

The President's Column

By CAL A. WARD

THINKING STRAIGHT

We're living in an age when changes come upon us, suddenly, almost over night. I doubt very much whether we have recorded in history, a generation in which our nation has experienced so great and far-reaching limitations, as the one through which we are just passing.

Even those of us who are approaching middle life, may look back and say with certainty that today is not yesterday, neither is yesterday, today. Being able to look back a generation and then in our thinking, come up to the present time, puts us in a more favorable position to understand the present world-wide crisis, through which we are passing. Forgetting all other avenues of life, including business, professional and industrial, we farmers can see that even in our own circles, great changes have been wrought. The principle of evolution has taken root, and progress has been the result. We have gone from the more crude and primitive manner and ways of living, to that which puts us in direct contact and possession with the most modern and scientific achievements of the age.

During this age, the farmer has displaced the cart, buggy and horse drawn carriage with the automobile. He has gone from a speed of three to six miles an hour to a speed of 50 to 75 miles per hour, with high powered machines. Trucks that will carry eight to ten tons, have displaced the farm wagon that would carry 50 to 60 bushels. Horse drawn plows, cultivators and other farm implements, which took all the boys, including Dad and the hired man, to operate, have given way to large guage farm implements, drawn by tractors of various types and sizes. A couple of men, under the new system, can turn off as much work as eight or ten men, under the old system. On many farm homes, the coal oil lamp has given way to an electric lighting system, either an individual farm unit, or direct from the high line.

The farm wife, instead of stooping over the wash tub and doing her washing on a board, simply sets her electric washer into motion and by power, the job is done, while she reads the morning paper, or entertains the kiddies.

It is not the purpose of the writer, in this brief article, to pass judgment or to justify the progress and accomplishments of the last twenty years. Instead, it is hoped that we may be able, by looking over the past, to visualize, with a degree of certainty, something as to what the future holds for us.

In my judgment, our present crisis, which is world-wide in its scope, is upon us, quite largely because of the fact that in this age of rapid changes and advancement, we have been unable because of a multitude of barriers, that have come to the horizon, to adjust the whole economic structure, in a way to retain our proper relationships between groups and save ourselves from the gross inequality in which we now find ourselves.

All groups of society are wrestling with this problem and because the farmers have been, to a considerable extent, unorganized, while business and industry have been highly organized, agriculture has been gradually on the decline, since the World War and the present sad plight is the result.

We hear a lot, these days, as to what the solution is. Many proposals and suggestions have been offered but the crisis is still with us. We cannot hope to come out of it and have prosperity until our dollar is stabilized and our buying power is restored. And inasmuch as most wealth comes from the earth, it is firmly believed that our farmers must be put in possession of better prices for their commodities. In other words, before we can look for any worthwhile and appreciable prosperity, agriculture first must be stabilized.

There is no better way of the farmers' asserting themselves, than through the avenue of a farm organization. The Farmers' Union offers you this avenue.

The Insurance Corner

This last week has been very hot and dry and there have been many fires in standing grain in Western Kansas. Some owners were carrying short-time grain insurance and some were not. The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company had some of the grain insured that burned and at this time all of the claims have been paid except one and our adjuster is taking care of this today. In spite of the low price of wheat it pays to carry short time grain insurance.

Also there have been quite a few lightning losses on live stock this year even though there has not been so very much rain. Sometimes lightning strikes where least expected and often times from a small cloud. There is renewed activity on the part of concerns selling lightning rod equipment and many farm homes and out-buildings are being equipped with standard lightning rods. We believe that properly installed lightning rods are not only property savers, but LIFE savers as well.

W. J. SPENCER.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WHEAT EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have something to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Send word to address: "Wheat Exchange," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in address. Compound word count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED

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. Can give bond and good references. Give particulars in first letter. Address J. E. M., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Alfalfa Seed for Fall Seeding. Recleaned and tested. \$3.00 per bushel. P. O. Box 100, Request, George Kaad, Jr., Randall, Kans.

WINTER BARLEY for sale. Makes better crops than Oats. Makes Best Winter pasture and good hog feed. 50c a bushel. Sample 10c.—W. J. Havlik, Tampa, Kans.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"Let those who have failed take courage; The enemy seems to have won, Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong. The battle is not yet done. For sure as the morning follows The darkest hour of the night, No question is ever settled Until it is settled right." —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

We are getting a little tired of recounting the same old panic market conditions, otherwise for policy's sake called a business depression or readjustment. The latter are fine, mild names, calculated to soothe the suffering people. If we were to name it according to our feelings it would be a condition in which sulphurous fumes were the prevailing atmosphere.

President Hoover has pulled off a year's moratorium for Germany. That means a year's rest for payment of war debts. Reports differ that from one to two billion dollars worth of German securities have been sold to American investors. The possibility of their becoming worthless may have had something to do with the hurried negotiations. Big business usually gets what it wants from our Government.

Anyhow pretty much everybody was for the moratorium with the faint hope that it might help market conditions. We see that our good friend, Senator Frazier out at Larned is moving for a bankers' moratorium for the distressed wheat farmers and the bankers seem to be favorably inclined to the proposition for a 60 or 90 day breathing spell, hoping by not forcing wheat on the market prices may be better. It's only a faint hope but "a drowning man will grasp at a straw."

Wheat 29 cents a bushel. Crude oil 10 cents a barrel in east Texas. All other market products still falling. No change for the better in sight at this writing. It's getting uncomfortably close to confiscation. This moratorium idea is becoming catching. Pretty much everybody wants in on it. Hoover may have started something that may be hard to stop. It sounds mighty good to the debt-harassed farmer.

The beleveled bankers would be glad to give their customers a lay off from debt paying but of course there's a limit to their ability to do so however willing they may be. Outside of New York and other large cities there's a money famine in the country. It's just as well to call it by its right name. There's been too much camouflaging and covering up and obscuring the real cause of our present dangerous financial condition. It's time for people to wake up and demand relief from the present unbearable condition.

And while we're writing about it, we might as well try to discover who is responsible for this money famine. Our wise progenitors who wrote the constitution, knowing the dangerous power of private control of money, wisely vested it in Congress. The money-issuing power is regarded by all nations as a sovereign prerogative.

It would be interesting to go over the history of money in the United States (but space forbids). Of how Andy Jackson smashed the U. S. Bank because they threatened control of Government, and how he foolishly put nothing in its place, so that there followed a long period of State banks of issue, with no Government supervision, known as "the wild cat," "red dog" money era.

The National Bank system was created during the Civil War, with power to issue money based on Government bonds, of which six or seven hundred million dollars is now in circulation and can't be increased because the supply of bonds so authorized is exhausted and Congress hasn't sense enough to extend the circulation privilege to the World War bonds.

The Federal Reserve system was (continued on page 4)



COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

HOWARD A. COWDEN,
President Union Oil Company

JUNE BIGGEST MONTH FOR UNION OIL

NORTH KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17, 1931—According to an announcement just made by the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) they have just completed the biggest month in the history of the company both in volume and profits. They purchased and began operating the first cooperative compounding plant in the country two years ago. They have completed their second year's business with a record-breaking month.

A comparative statement of volume for the first six months of this year with the same period last year shows an increase in the volume of oil and grease of 58 per cent. The gasoline and kerosene volume shows an increase of 75 per cent over the corresponding period last year. This volume is approximately six times what it was during the same period two years ago.

The net profits for the first six months of 1931, show an increase of 60 per cent over the net profits for the first six months of 1930, which is approximately nine times the amount of profits the company made during the six months' period two years ago. The volume of oil and grease shipped during June shows an increase of 40 per cent over June a year ago, and the gasoline and kerosene volume shows an increase of 60 per cent over last June.

OFFICE SPACE INCREASED

Since the Union Oil Company purchased the North Kansas City property the office space has been increased from time to time, and twice the compounding capacity of the plant has been doubled in order to take care of the rapidly growing volume. During the past four weeks a second story has been added to the office building which doubles the office space they have been occupying. The office on the first floor have also been refurnished as well as the entire outside of the building. In line with their policy to give prompt and efficient service the new offices have been arranged with proper lighting and heating facilities so the employees can do a maximum amount of work. This is also true of the compounding plant.

There are now twenty-one persons employed in the offices and plant of the company.

A SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

There are three outstanding reasons for the splendid increase in volume: First, the Union Certified products manufactured by the company have constantly given good satisfaction, and have, therefore, a wide-spread reputation for quality. Second, the company has constantly added new accounts. Many of these are local cooperatives which the company has helped to organize and others are concerns which see the value of cooperatives working together in larger groups, and have pooled their volume with the other companies which make up the central company. Third, their progress of centralizing cooperative efforts in with all other cooperative endeavors of cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations throughout the country, all of which have one purpose, that of making conditions better for farmers and their families.

In addition to these, new products have been added from time to time. About the first of the year tires were added. A little later they began to manufacture stock dips, disinfectants and fly sprays. Officers of the company now have under consideration the organization of Credit Unions which along with the Employees' Association, providing insurance at no cost to the employee, can be made valuable to the cooperative oil movement and those who are building it.

According to Howard A. Cowden, president, the recent improvements will greatly facilitate handling of the constantly increasing volume. He also reports that the first half of July shows a splendid increase over July a year ago and indications are that it will be another record-breaking month for the company.

KANSAS COOPERATIVE ADDS OIL DEPARTMENT

STOCKTON, Kansas, July 17, 1931—A few weeks ago the board of directors of the Kansas Union Elevator which is owned by a large number of farmers in this territory, voted to operate a bulk oil station in connection with other activities. A complete bulk station was purchased and installed. The new department is now operating, and handling a very nice volume.

W. J. Fleming, manager, reports that the company will be exclusive distributors of Union Certified products, and that the membership will participate in the wholesale as well as the retail profits.

Wm. Ross, Fred Schellar, Earl Bartholomew, Joe Griebel, and Chas. Hance are members of the board of directors.

This new cooperative department is welcomed by the consumers in this territory for the savings made for the consumers of these products will stay in our community, and will help to make our cooperative institutions stronger.

Rumor has it that a second ship load of gasoline from Russia is on its way to the United States. Although the report is not confirmed, it is supposed that the gasoline will go to Detroit, being taken by ocean steamer up the St. Lawrence river, and transferred to barges for movement through the locks.

WESTERN COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE RECEIVED FIRST SHIPMENT

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., July 17, 1931—The farmers in this territory have just received a carload of Union Certified lubricating oils and greases.

The shipment was made from the cooperative compounding plant, North Kansas City, Missouri, in which hundreds of farmers in this state are interested.

The farmers have purchased the oil at a good price, and in addition will participate in dividends declared at the close of the year.

This is the first shipment of cooperative oil and grease into this territory. It is anticipated that the quality and price will build up a large demand for this brand of goods, which will mean a substantial savings to farmers here.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

A very important cooperative meeting will be the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative), held at North Kansas City, Mo., July 27. It is expected all of the thirteen members who represent farmer consumers of petroleum products in six states, will attend.

Characteristic of these meetings is the fact that every member displays a keen interest in developing the company as related to its program of service, and savings for fellow-consumers in the respective territories they represent. Each member, a cooperative leader in his state, and all of the farmers with pressing personal duties, is very much concerned in broadening and perfecting the program of this purchasing cooperative which has as its purpose the saving of money for farmer consumers in the purchase of petroleum products—enough so to take time to counsel with the other members in building it bigger and stronger.

The members of this board represent several of the leading farm organizations. In working out the best way to make the members' purchase dollar as big as possible when he buys gasoline and oil, they work together in perfect accord.

F. L. Kamp, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Business Association, Grainfield, Kansas, recently made the statement that their oil department made \$6,300.00 the first six months they operated it. He added, "Each month this year shows a constant increase over last year. This is largely due to the fact that we are handling quality products—Union Certified. These products are built up to specifications—not down to a price. Each gallon of gasoline, kerosene and oil we have handled has come from our own company and is marketed under our own brand."

"The Union Oil Company has been a big factor in developing the Farmers Union membership in Kansas. No other agency has been of greater assistance in this respect during the past two years."—A. M. Kinney, Secretary Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

COOPERATION—THE GOLDEN RULE APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE

Cooperation is the only means by which the six millions of farmers living between the Atlantic and the Pacific, can expect to win for ourselves a fair wage for our labor. The efforts of this great mass of people are individually weak and futile, in our struggle against great economic forces. Bundled together, we can realize our demands for the things we want and should have. Through cooperation, and through cooperation only can we lift Agriculture from economic weakness that it is, to a Herculean giant it should, and has a right to be.

Not only can we do this, but it is our duty to place Agriculture on a permanently sound economic basis, through our cooperative efforts. This is the mission of the United States, depend upon this fundamental industry of the country—Agriculture—for a living. We ask you—can the government of these people be permanently sound—can the institutions we so dearly love be safe when one-fourth of the people of these United States are dissatisfied because of the unfair condition in which they are now placed?

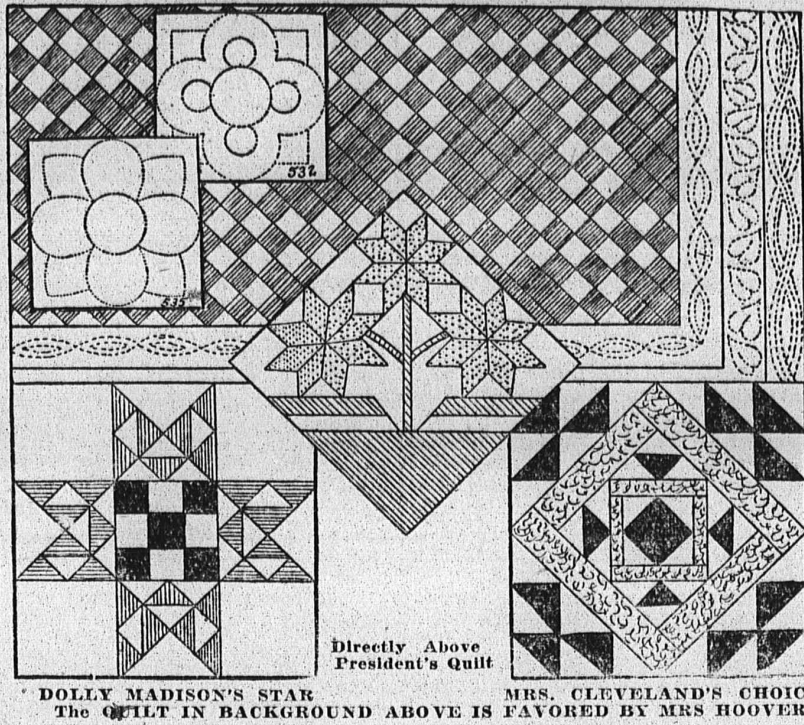
One of the leading economists of the Middlewest, recently made the statement, publicly, that he would accept as a gift, the farm lands of the entire state of Kansas, with their present mortgaged indebtedness.

It is a critical situation. It is more than that. It is a tragic situation. Cooperation among farmers is the only solution. To cooperate then is our duty. It is our duty to our nation, to ourselves and to the lives we love. It is for us to make a supreme effort to build our cooperatives stronger and more serviceable even in spite of fierce opposition. Our farmer-owned cooperatives have weathered the storm in the economic depression and are today our brightest hope in this area of economic darkness. United we Stand, Divided we Fall.

RIGHT TO WORK

And the right of a man to labor, And his right to labor in joy— Not all your laws can strangle that right, Nor the gates of Hell destroy. For it came with the making of man, And was kneaded into his bones, And it will stand at the last of things, On the dust of crumbled thrones.

To the White House With Aunt Patience



DOLLY MADISON'S STAR THE QUILT IN BACKGROUND ABOVE IS FAVORED BY MRS. HOOVER

For some time I've been telling my readers about my interesting and favorite quilt designs, and am going to let you tell me about your favorite. Think what fun this will be, and with all the prizes I am giving you certainly have a mighty good chance to make it well worth your time. For I am going to give \$20 to one of my readers, \$5.00 cash to three others, a complete cut-out quilt top to three more, \$1.00 each to three others and a cut-out pillow to still another three. To the next 100 I will send accurate cutting patterns of the winning designs mentioned above.

Perhaps in your family, or among your friends' relics there is an old, old quilt that is not generally known, or maybe you have worked out a new and original design that could be strikingly popular. Just make a sample block and send it to me with a letter not over 300 words long telling me in your own way about the block. You may send a block, or as many different designs as you wish. They will be judged by their attractiveness and color arrangement and by your letter—grammar and spelling will not count. Write only on one side of paper and do not write about other things in this letter. Use a separate letter if you are writing about more than one block. Your letter and sample block must be mailed by August 31st, 1931, and winning the quilt named for her as soon as possible, thereafter. In case of a tie, duplicate prizes will be given. On account of the number it will be impossible to answer the letters on the contest or to return samples.

I would like to hear from every one of my readers. I am sure that most of you would welcome a letter from me, so let's get busy right away and submit to me your favorite quilt design.

Directly Above, President's Quilt
Dolly Madison's Star.
The quilt in background at top has been favored by Mrs. Hoover.

Take an imaginary strip with me to the White House, for there we will find among countless other treasures, some of the most famous quilts in the world. The quilt of the mansion for which it is named, and left because it has historical value. Martha Washington's name has come down to us attached to so many things that it is almost a household word. French Bouquet, Grandmother's Plover Garden, and many other names could be given for it.

We are presenting here at the top of the page a reproduction of the quilt Mrs. Hoover admired and had made as a well-line gift for her son. She now possesses a duplicate of that quilt, given to her by an admiring quilt. With this quilt, an admiring quilt, this design remains will be attached to this design remains.

Address Aunt Patience, Kansas Union Farmer.

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.

Greenleaf, Kansas, May 28, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your Club. My birthday is Dec. 12th. Please send me a book and pen. It is a fountain pen that you send me. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and we take that paper. I will try to study my lesson if you send my book and pen right away please.
Yours truly,
Vivian Martin.

Dear Vivian: We're so glad you want to join the Club. We'll send you your book and pen right away. You should wear wrist-lets. Write soon.
Aunt Patience.

Valley Center, Kans., May 28, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am glad my father is a member of the Union Farmer. My school was out May the twenty-third. I will be in the seventh grade next year. My teacher in the sixth grade was Miss Gustin. I sure did like her for a teacher.

This is the first time I have written to you. I would like to have a book and pin if you will please send them to me.

I am 10 years old. I will be 11 my next birthday on October 23. I wish that every one would write to me.
Yours truly,
Esther Mathers.

P. S.: I would be pleased if you would send me your photograph.

Dear Esther: I'm so glad you've decided to become a Junior Cooperator and your book and pin will be sent very soon. You'll have to write me often, for you're very young. My birthday is on October 23rd, too, you see. I'd send you a photograph but I don't have one just now—I'll try to get one later.
Aunt Patience.

Meriden, Kans., May 26, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have been quite a while since I have written to you. I am sending in my lesson and hope I get a good grade.

I did not send in my essay because it was a little hard for me. We are having our vacation now

Geneseo, Kans., June 2, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: My brother and I are sending in our May lessons. We thought the lesson was real easy. Your nice,
Sarah Crowl.

Dear Sarah:—I was glad to get your and Archie's lessons and I'm sending them on. Congratulations on winning third place in the lesson contest! You'll receive your prize very soon, now—and it's going to be a nice one—or at least, I think you'll like it a lot.—Aunt Patience.

Arkansas City Kans., June 1, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I am 10 years old. My birthday is October 1st. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I hope to be a member of the Club. Please send me a book and pin. It is getting late so I will stop.
Yours truly,
Ina Marie Hughes.

Dear Ina Marie:—Thank you for your book and pin very soon. We have a great many children's birthdays so I think you'll find your twin soon. Please write us again.—Aunt Patience.

Elmo, Kans., June 2, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am 8 years old. My birthday is July 4. I will be 9. My father belongs to the F. U. I hope to be a member of the Club. Please send me a book and pin. I am in the fourth grade next year.
Yours truly,
Dorothy Duddy.

Dear Dorothy:—Thank you for your book and pin very soon. We have a great many children's birthdays so I think you'll find your twin soon. Please write us again.—Aunt Patience.

Girard, Kans., May 30, 1931.
Route 1.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I am sending my lesson in today. I have not received my book and pin yet and it has been three weeks since I have written. Do you want me to send my lesson to you on the paper you sent me? I don't know whether I got my lesson right or not but I did my very best. Aunt Patience, I have found my twin already. It is Wanda Davis. Her birthday is April 15th and so is mine. We are just the same age. I haven't written to her yet but am going to write today. Aunt Patience, I will send you my picture if you will send me yours. I think it would be nice if you would have your picture at the head of the Junior's column.

Dear Rita:—I'm sure you're sure you received your book and pin by this time—if you haven't, let me know at once, as it must have become lost. Yes, you are to send in your lessons on the paper in the notebooks. Your lesson books find—no pen do better than their very best. I'm glad you've found your twin and it's nice that you're just the same age. I hope you'll write each other often. Please do send me your picture—I don't have any of myself just now.—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., June 4, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I did not have time to write. I got some time now to write to you. I am 11 years old. My birthday is September 21st. Next year I am in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Bridget Tajchman. I like her very much. I told my two sisters to join and they did. So will I get two stars? My letter is getting long, so I will have to close.
Sincerely yours,
Eva Lorel.

Dear Eva:—Yes, you'll get two stars for your sisters—I'm glad you asked them to join. Have you found your twin yet? I hope you'll take time soon again, to write to me.—Aunt Patience.

McCune Kans., May 30, 1931.
Route 5.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read your column for a long time and like it. I would like to become a member of the Junior Club. Father is a member of the Farmers Union and has been for a long time. I will try to send in my lessons.

Our school was out the 17th of April. We had a big dinner and program. I did go to Mulberry. Our teacher was Mr. Emory Farnham of McCune. I took the diploma examinations April 18th and the 26th and passed, making good grades. I am 14 years old and out of the eighth grade.

I play golf, ride horses, play baseball and go swimming and am going to learn to play tennis. I live on the farm. For pets I have two dogs and a horse. I guess that I will close.
Sincerely,
Wanda Pool.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin. Dear Wanda:—We're awfully glad to put your name on the Membership Roll of the Junior Cooperators. I'd like to have attended your program and dinner. I don't like to play golf very well—but I do love to swim and ride—and play tennis. I think baseball would be fun, too. Please write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Tescott, Kans., June 4, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: Well, I have just finished my lesson and so I will send it tomorrow.

My thought is very very easy. I took my music lesson today. I take on the piano. Mrs. Edwin Brooks is my music teacher.

I will be a freshman in high school next year. My average, in the examinations that I took to see if I graduate, was 88.

Well, as I have one more letter to answer and I also must practice my music yet today, so I guess I will close for this time. Your friend,
Virginia Gabelman.

P. S.: Yes, every one seemed to think it grand. Please send me your picture soon.

Dear Virginia: I received your lesson and have sent it on to our Junior Instructor. Do you like to practice? You'll be glad you can play in a few years—it's something you'll live all your life long. I think 88 is a very good average. And another request for a picture! I'm afraid I will really have to have one taken.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., June 3, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am 10 years old. I will be in the sixth grade next year. My birthday is September 14. I would like very much to join your Club. Please send me a book and pin. I will write you to get my lessons.

Your niece,
Grace Eldred Lash.

P. S.: My sister, Irene, wants to join too. She will be fifteen September 22.

Dear Grace: It makes me very happy to be able to add your name to our membership Roll—I hope you'll like being a member and that you'll study the lessons carefully. Please write us again.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., June 4, 1931.
Dear Aunt Patience: I want to join your Club. Please send my book and pin soon. I'm going to send in my lesson. Some of my friends joined and like it fine.

I will be thirteen June 18th and I

will be thirteen June 18th and I

will be thirteen June 18th and I

will be thirteen June 18th and I

wish my birthday twin would write me a letter. I will try to answer it. I am going to be in the 8th grade next term. I was in the 7th grade last term. I belong to the Norway 4-H Club and take baking I. My two sisters also belong.

Your friend,
Eva Lash.

Dear Eva: I'm glad that your friends like our Club—and that you've decided that you wish to be a member. You must watch for your twin, too—and when you find one, let me know—and be sure to let us know how you're spending your vacation. Have you learned of any special good recipes in your study of baking? If you have, you have, you might send them on to us.—Aunt Patience.

June 2, 1931.
Darling Aunt Patience and all Junior Cooperators! I'll send your book and pin very soon. We have a great many children's birthdays so I think you'll find your twin soon. Please write us again.—Aunt Patience.

We are having lovely weather now days, aren't we?

My school was out April 15th and I have gotten my grades and as I see I'll be a freshman this coming term.

Since school is out, I've been working in the field. I would rather like it if it wasn't so warm.

Every week I'm so pleased to see so many new members. Aren't all of you? We really don't know how many young folks we do get acquainted with until we get in something like this. I feel as though I know all of you, even Aunt Patience.

I bet, Aunt Patience, you feel as though you know all of us, don't you?

Well, I must ring off for this time.
Love,
Rita Hammerbacher.

Dear Rita:—I'm sure you're sure you received your book and pin by this time—if you haven't, let me know at once, as it must have become lost. Yes, you are to send in your lessons on the paper in the notebooks. Your lesson books find—no pen do better than their very best. I'm glad you've found your twin and it's nice that you're just the same age. I hope you'll write each other often. Please do send me your picture—I don't have any of myself just now.—Aunt Patience.

Our school was out the 17th of April. We had a big dinner and program. I did go to Mulberry. Our teacher was Mr. Emory Farnham of McCune. I took the diploma examinations April 18th and the 26th and passed, making good grades. I am 14 years old and out of the eighth grade.

I play golf, ride horses, play baseball and go swimming and am going to learn to play tennis. I live on the farm. For pets I have two dogs and a horse. I guess that I will close.
Sincerely,
Wanda Pool.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin. Dear Wanda:—We're awfully glad to put your name on the Membership Roll of the Junior Cooperators. I'd like to have attended your program and dinner. I don't like to play golf very well—but I do love to swim and ride—and play tennis. I think baseball would be fun, too. Please write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

McCune Kans., May 30, 1931.
Route 5.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read your column for a long time and like it. I would like to become a member of the Junior Club. Father is a member of the Farmers Union and has been for a long time. I will try to send in my lessons.

Our school was out the 17th of April. We had a big dinner and program. I did go to Mulberry. Our teacher was Mr. Emory Farnham of McCune. I took the diploma examinations April 18th and the 26th and passed, making good grades. I am 14 years old and out of the eighth grade.

I play golf, ride horses, play baseball and go swimming and am going to learn to play tennis. I live on the farm. For pets I have two dogs and a horse. I guess that I will close.
Sincerely,
Wanda Pool.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin. Dear Wanda:—We're awfully glad to put your name on the Membership Roll of the Junior Cooperators. I'd like to have attended your program and dinner. I don't like to play golf very well—but I do love to swim and ride—and play tennis. I think baseball would be fun, too. Please write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

McCune Kans., May 30, 1931.
Route 5.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read your column for a long time and like it. I would like to become a member of the Junior Club. Father is a member of the Farmers Union and has been for a long time. I will try to send in my lessons.

Our school was out the 17th of April. We had a big dinner and program. I did go to Mulberry. Our teacher was Mr. Emory Farnham of McCune. I took the diploma examinations April 18th and the 26th and passed, making good grades. I am 14 years old and out of the eighth grade.

I play golf, ride horses, play baseball and go swimming and am going to learn to play tennis. I live on the farm. For pets I have two dogs and a horse. I guess that I will close.
Sincerely,
Wanda Pool.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin. Dear Wanda:—We're awfully glad to put your name on the Membership Roll of the Junior Cooperators. I'd like to have attended your program and dinner. I don't like to play golf very well—but I do love to swim and ride—and play tennis. I think baseball would be fun, too. Please write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

McCune Kans., May 30, 1931.
Route 5.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read your column for a long time and like it. I would like to become a member of the Junior Club. Father is a member of the Farmers Union and has been for a long time. I will try to send in my lessons.

Our school was out the 17th of April. We had a big dinner and program. I did go to Mulberry. Our teacher was Mr. Emory Farnham of McCune. I took the diploma examinations April 18th and the 26th and passed, making good grades. I am 14 years old and out of the eighth grade.

I play golf, ride horses, play baseball and go swimming and am going to learn to play tennis. I live on the farm. For pets I have two dogs and a horse. I guess that I will close.
Sincerely,
Wanda Pool.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin. Dear Wanda:—We're awfully glad to put your name on the Membership Roll of the Junior Cooperators. I'd like to have attended your program and dinner. I don't like to play golf very well—but I do love to swim and ride—and play tennis. I think baseball would be fun, too. Please write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

McCune Kans., May 30, 1931.
Route 5.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read your column for a long time and like it. I would like to become a member of the Junior Club. Father is a member of the Farmers Union and has been for a long time. I will try to send in my lessons.

Our school was out the 17th of April. We had a big dinner and program. I did go to Mulberry. Our teacher was Mr. Emory Farnham of McCune. I took the diploma examinations April 18th and the 26th and passed, making good grades. I am 14 years old and out of the eighth grade.

I play golf, ride horses, play baseball and go swimming and am going to learn to play tennis. I live on the farm. For pets I have two dogs and a horse. I guess that I will close.
Sincerely,
Wanda Pool.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin. Dear Wanda:—We're awfully glad to put your name on the Membership Roll of the Junior Cooperators. I'd like to have attended your program and dinner. I don't like to play golf very well—but I do love to swim and ride—and play tennis. I think baseball would be fun, too. Please write us again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Marjorie Sullivan, Denmore, Kans.
P. S.: I'm sending in May's lesson. I haven't seen your picture yet Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot, it's not very much fun. I've not had my picture yet—Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot, it's not very much fun. I've not had my picture yet—Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot, it's not very much fun. I've not had my picture yet—Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot, it's not very much fun. I've not had my picture yet—Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot, it's not very much fun. I've not had my picture yet—Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot, it's not very much fun. I've not had my picture yet—Aunt Patience.

Dear Marjorie:—Yes, I do feel as though I knew all of you—some of you, who write more often and give more details about yourselves—I feel as though I knew better, of course, than others. And that is my wish—to have you all feel that you know each other well—that we're all one big family who are all striving for the same thing—a better understanding and a study of cooperation and our great organization, the Farmers Union. Yes, I think outside work is very healthful—most of us are indoors too much. Of course, when it's too hot

PAGE FOUR

ALL STABILIZATION WHEAT SOLD IS REPLACED AT ONCE

(continued from page 1)

vent prices going down any further? A. We are doing everything we can under the law. Take the cooperatives in the wheat section. They have three options under which the growers can deliver wheat. A man can deliver his wheat and sell it where he wants to, or put his wheat in the seasonal pool, get an advance and at the end of the year receive an average of what the grade of wheat brings for the season, less the advance at the time of delivery and the cost of handling.

Q. What was the percentage of advance last year? A. I think it was 75 per cent of their day's market price.

Q. What are they doing this year? A. Most people are selling their wheat when they deliver it.

Q. In your June 30 announcement you said you would not sell at present prices. Have you sold any? A. In the Southwest Section some wheat has been sold but every bushel of it has been replaced and we expect to continue that policy for wheat present in other parts of the section. In the Southwest section wheat sold in the Southwest section has been replaced by an equal number of bushels of wheat.

Q. Is that the wheat at the ports? A. No. I think that wheat will all be out of the country within the next few days. That is something to do with anything we are talking about.

Q. Where in the Southwest are you making these transactions? A. Where the mills want wheat of certain kinds held by the stabilization corporation, or must be moved. Such transactions were provided for in our announcement.

Q. While wheat is so low you are not going to sell any of that 5 million bushels? A. There are certain exceptions to that. In the Northwestern spring wheat area there are some mills that would have to close down if they could not get hard spring wheat with which to make a certain kind of flour.

Q. But you are not going to change your position? A. Instances of that kind will come within the 5 million bushel limitation.

Q. You won't necessarily have to replace that? A. No, but in the hard winter wheat section where new wheat is coming to market now, no stabilization wheat is being sold that is not being replaced.

Q. You see clippings from the newspapers from all over the West? Aren't they getting after the Board pretty hard, threatening political revolt? A. Somebody went after me pretty hard in Kansas the other day.

Q. What have you been paying for these replacements in the Southwest? A. The market price.

Q. How long are you going to keep up the policy of not selling in the Southwest? Just while the crop is moving?

A. That will depend. I think perhaps that will be the case. I am not making any definite commitment.

Q. You say prices ought to be higher. Do you agree with the President it's short selling that's keeping them down?

A. I think to some extent that's true. I don't know all there is to be known about the wheat market operations, but I do think it's a bad thing where millions and millions of bushels are sold with no intention of delivering the wheat or of buying it back at a lower price.

Q. Are you anywhere near ready to put out your statement on how you will handle the cotton holdings? A. No.

Q. When will you get to that? A. I can't say because we have not reached a conclusion on it.

Q. Will it be before the 31st of this month? A. Possibly so. But I have just said we have not reached a conclusion yet.

Q. How long since you sold any wheat down there that reduced the amount of wheat you have? A. None has been sold on that basis since the new crop began to move in June.

Q. Then the only wheat you have sold has been to millers who are absolutely needing it? A. That's right.

Q. Then practically, except for these emergency sales, you are back to the position of where you were before you made this announcement refusing to sell at present prices.

A. In the announcement of June 30, we made just that statement of policy. "The sales program," we said at that time, "will be conducted in such a fashion as not to depress the movement in prices. It is not the purpose of the Corporation to make any immediate sales even of those (a month) amounts (5,000,000 bushels a month) at the present range of prices. It is the view of the Board that taking in the view of the world situation, sales of such moderate amounts can be made without interference to the general market."

Q. As far as the Southwest Section made in the Southwest section since this wheat crop started to market that have not been replaced.

Q. In other words, you have done exactly what Watson, Capper and Curtis want? A. As far as the situation in the Southwest wheat section is concerned and as far as stabilization wheat stocks depressing the market, there has not been a bushel sold since this statement was issued that has not been replaced.

Q. The only difference is that you won't say when you will start selling. A. In my opinion, no statement of that kind would affect the price of wheat, because the price of wheat is based largely on world supply. Every bushel that's in existence in the world today would have been in existence if the Stabilization Corporation hadn't bought a bushel of the 1930 crop. The location of wheat has some bearing on the price, but the price of wheat depends upon the supply in the world to meet the demand.

Q. What you say doesn't leave short selling having any influence? A. I think it does. I don't see how our wheat producers can be helped out by having a 42-cent tariff and then having wheat that's grown in another country hedged in the markets of this country and consumed in

Europe. I never have had anybody explain to me how that helped the wheat grower in the United States, because that wheat can't be paid and unless the 42-cent tariff is paid and he sells his grain, I can't see how that helps me as a wheat producer.

Q. Would you say the present situation is a cause for legislation to limit future sales? A. I think it's a little early to offer suggestions on legislation.

Q. How much wheat has been sold in the Northwest as emergency sales? A. I have not the exact figures. They possibly run a million or a million and a half.

Q. That's the 5 million a month? A. Yes, but that's a mere guess.

Q. Is there any way you can see where this Southwest situation can pull out? A. I think it would help considerably if they would hold back a considerable amount of this grain off the market and this fall reduce their acreage substantially. Such action, I believe, would reflect itself in the price of wheat eventually. If acreage is reduced to an average domestic basis and the farmer has his own organization through which to merchandise his crop, he can easily handle a surplus created by weather conditions.

Q. These reports from the Southwest say something about marketing conditions. Is there any serious marketing congestion? A. Not that I know of, because the Stabilization Corporation, where it becomes necessary, is moving stabilization wheat to make room for the new crop.

Q. Any Southwest wheat moving out into the Northwest? A. Not yet.

Q. Do you anticipate there will be? A. I have not seen any indication of it yet.

Q. Is the storage situation such as to invite wheat up there? A. I don't think so.

Q. Is the Northwest wheat crop going to be sufficient to fulfill the demand for hard spring wheat? A. With the old stocks they have now it will be enough.

Q. Could the Farm Board be persuaded to resume stabilization purchases by the fall of wheat prices to any level whatever? A. Can you give the reason for that?

A. Yes, a very good reason. If you get into the stabilization of wheat you can't stabilize the price unless you can buy throughout the season and that could not be done. If stabilization of this crop of wheat were started it would be necessary to buy all the surplus to maintain the price and that can't be done on 500 million dollars and the Board continue to aid other commodities.

Q. Nothing can happen to make you change your policy? A. We are acting in the way that we think will be for the best interest of all the wheat growers of the country.

Q. Referring to cotton, you said the Board had not considered its policy. Was the Board satisfied with the acreage reduction in cotton last year? A. It would have been better if the reduction had been larger. There have not been large cotton crops the last year so so. The main trouble is underconsumption of cotton. If you get consumption back to normal—and this year I think it will be considerably larger than last—you have a situation that will clear itself up. Until that consumption demand comes back, I think the only outlet is to reduce acreage.

Q. Helps, but it would have been better if it had been larger.

Q. Have you heard anything from your cooperatives in regard to this moratorium on bankers, merchants and other people? A. No, I have not.

Q. What about Intermediate Credit Bank help? A. They are lending money to cooperatives—the primary financing, just the same way they have been doing for years.

Q. Would it be fair to say that you think prices might be improved in the Southwest if the farmers held the wheat and there will be sufficient money for cooperatives to justify that course? A. I don't want to give advice. But if I were a wheat farmer and could hold my wheat on the farm and not rush it to market, I most assuredly would. In many instances farmers can sell their wheat at a better price by feeding it to livestock, even at the present price of livestock.

Q. Then the only wheat you have sold has been to millers who are absolutely needing it? A. That's right.

Q. Then practically, except for these emergency sales, you are back to the position of where you were before you made this announcement refusing to sell at present prices.

A. In the announcement of June 30, we made just that statement of policy. "The sales program," we said at that time, "will be conducted in such a fashion as not to depress the movement in prices. It is not the purpose of the Corporation to make any immediate sales even of those (a month) amounts (5,000,000 bushels a month) at the present range of prices. It is the view of the Board that taking in the view of the world situation, sales of such moderate amounts can be made without interference to the general market."

Q. As far as the Southwest Section made in the Southwest section since this wheat crop started to market that have not been replaced.

Q. In other words, you have done exactly what Watson, Capper and Curtis want? A. As far as the situation in the Southwest wheat section is concerned and as far as stabilization wheat stocks depressing the market, there has not been a bushel sold since this statement was issued that has not been replaced.

Q. The only difference is that you won't say when you will start selling. A. In my opinion, no statement of that kind would affect the price of wheat, because the price of wheat is based largely on world supply. Every bushel that's in existence in the world today would have been in existence if the Stabilization Corporation hadn't bought a bushel of the 1930 crop. The location of wheat has some bearing on the price, but the price of wheat depends upon the supply in the world to meet the demand.

Q. What you say doesn't leave short selling having any influence? A. I think it does. I don't see how our wheat producers can be helped out by having a 42-cent tariff and then having wheat that's grown in another country hedged in the markets of this country and consumed in

Europe. I never have had anybody explain to me how that helped the wheat grower in the United States, because that wheat can't be paid and unless the 42-cent tariff is paid and he sells his grain, I can't see how that helps me as a wheat producer.

Q. Would you say the present situation is a cause for legislation to limit future sales? A. I think it's a little early to offer suggestions on legislation.

Q. How much wheat has been sold in the Northwest as emergency sales? A. I have not the exact figures. They possibly run a million or a million and a half.

Q. That's the 5 million a month? A. Yes, but that's a mere guess.

Q. Is there any way you can see where this Southwest situation can pull out? A. I think it would help considerably if they would hold back a considerable amount of this grain off the market and this fall reduce their acreage substantially. Such action, I believe, would reflect itself in the price of wheat eventually. If acreage is reduced to an average domestic basis and the farmer has his own organization through which to merchandise his crop, he can easily handle a surplus created by weather conditions.

Q. These reports from the Southwest say something about marketing conditions. Is there any serious marketing congestion? A. Not that I know of, because the Stabilization Corporation, where it becomes necessary, is moving stabilization wheat to make room for the new crop.

Q. Any Southwest wheat moving out into the Northwest? A. Not yet.

Q. Do you anticipate there will be? A. I have not seen any indication of it yet.

Q. Is the storage situation such as to invite wheat up there? A. I don't think so.

Q. Is the Northwest wheat crop going to be sufficient to fulfill the demand for hard spring wheat? A. With the old stocks they have now it will be enough.

Q. Could the Farm Board be persuaded to resume stabilization purchases by the fall of wheat prices to any level whatever? A. Can you give the reason for that?

A. Yes, a very good reason. If you get into the stabilization of wheat you can't stabilize the price unless you can buy throughout the season and that could not be done. If stabilization of this crop of wheat were started it would be necessary to buy all the surplus to maintain the price and that can't be done on 500 million dollars and the Board continue to aid other commodities.

Q. Nothing can happen to make you change your policy? A. We are acting in the way that we think will be for the best interest of all the wheat growers of the country.

Q. Referring to cotton, you said the Board had not considered its policy. Was the Board satisfied with the acreage reduction in cotton last year? A. It would have been better if the reduction had been larger. There have not been large cotton crops the last year so so. The main trouble is underconsumption of cotton. If you get consumption back to normal—and this year I think it will be considerably larger than last—you have a situation that will clear itself up. Until that consumption demand comes back, I think the only outlet is to reduce acreage.

Q. Helps, but it would have been better if it had been larger.

Q. Have you heard anything from your cooperatives in regard to this moratorium on bankers, merchants and other people? A. No, I have not.

Q. What about Intermediate Credit Bank help? A. They are lending money to cooperatives—the primary financing, just the same way they have been doing for years.

Q. Would it be fair to say that you think prices might be improved in the Southwest if the farmers held the wheat and there will be sufficient money for cooperatives to justify that course? A. I don't want to give advice. But if I were a wheat farmer and could hold my wheat on the farm and not rush it to market, I most assuredly would. In many instances farmers can sell their wheat at a better price by feeding it to livestock, even at the present price of livestock.

business depression, has enabled the enemies of the Marketing Act to create suspicion and distrust in this program, the result has been that unwarranted attacks and criticism have been hurled at the Farm Board because of recent stated policies.

We express our firm conviction that the Marketing Act originates with the traditional enemies of the principles of cooperative marketing.

We further recommend that farmers and cooperatives of the country be not misled by the propaganda of prominent political leaders, that is apparent in so many sections of the country today.

We commend the President for his recent public statement relative to the abusive use of executive power in this program, and we commend the President for his recent public statement relative to the abusive use of executive power in this program, and we commend the President for his recent public statement relative to the abusive use of executive power in this program.

Resolutions Committee Cal. A. Ward, C. B. Steward, Oscar Helme.

President Ward closed his address, with the plea for the farmers to stand by their organization, and we should never quit when we are in the middle of the stream, Mr. Ward concluded. "Every constructive agricultural legislative movement in the last ten years has originated with the farm organizations. Only a student of this whole situation can fully appreciate what the farmers, through their organizations, have been able to do."

UNCLE ANDY SAYS (continued from page 2)

created along about 1913 with power to issue money based on mercantile paper and 40 per cent gold. That is why this class of money called Federal Reserve Notes fluctuates so badly.

When the merchant's note is paid off, the money issued against it is paid off and canceled. This is the much-lauded, elastic money system we are using now. That was the greatest blunder of the Wilson administration. If the money volume is our measure of value (which it is) why should it be elastic any more than our yards, or gallon measure should change continually.

Federal Reserve Banks can also issue money on Government bonds, which was done up to 1920, which is called Federal Reserve Bank notes. There were many millions of this kind of money in circulation but all now taken out of circulation and canceled. It wasn't elastic enough to suit the price manipulators.

It will be seen from the above that Federal Reserve banks have ample power to increase money supply, but of course it is more profitable for the banks to loan their credit and that's where our trouble comes. In times like the stock exchange blow up in 1929 bank credit gets scared. Banks clamp down on their borrowers and there you have the beginning of a panic.

To sum this problem up, Congress has power granted by the constitution to coin or issue all money and to regulate its value. Congress long ago delegated that power to Bank corporations, retaining partial control which they fail to exercise. Bank politics is so great that no law can pass Congress not to their liking.

Congress and the President have power to change this whole unhappy financial situation. The responsibility is theirs. Let us for the present quit fooling with ineffective measures and demand pledges of our Congressmen and Senators that they will command the Federal Reserve Board by joint resolution to restore the money volume and price level of 1926.

If our Congressmen don't understand the problem or are unwilling to comply, let us serve notice we will find representatives who do understand and who are willing to meet our demands. We must have an honest dollar, not the thieving one we have now, that is robbing people of their wealth and driving them out of their homes—a dollar that is our servant, not our master as at present.

What say you farmers and business men? Can't we get together on something tangible and which is an actual matter? Let us better efforts on ineffective minor issues? The Farm Board never has had a chance to show what they could do. Let's give them a moratorium until normal conditions are reached.

BROOM'S DEATH GREAT LOSS The death of Charles A. Broom, secretary manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, which occurred at his home in Salina the morning of July 1, is a great loss to the co-operative movement, and particularly to the field of mutual insurance. He was a man of high integrity, and was always ready to give a helping hand.

Those of us who were acquainted with Mr. Broom realize what his loss means to the Farmers Union of Kansas and their insurance company. He had been president of the Mutual Insurance Association of Kansas, and at the time of his death was a director of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies. His loss will be greatly missed by those who are endeavoring to promote the principles of mutual insurance.

Mr. Broom arose early the morning of his death to do some work on the lawn, and was found dead in the kitchen of his home. Death was due to heart failure, caused by high blood pressure and extreme heat. Mr. Witzgen, president of our Insurance Company, and I attended the funeral in Salina on July 3.

A. C. Millington, In Nebraska Union Farmer.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to call from our faithful brother, Walter Frank White, member of Springfield Local No. 2182,

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Anderson County Farmers Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the family and also spread on the minutes of the meeting.

C. S. Baker, Earl Starit, Will Nail, Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE (Massachusetts Street) (continued from page 1)

Parade or Floats and Bands 11:00 Dinner Hour (South Park) 12:00

Music by Visiting Bands 1:30 Speaking Program 2:00

Ralph Snyder, President, Kansas Farm Bureau, President

"All speakers will stress the five-year Agricultural and Industrial program Recommended for Eastern Kansas."

J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Harry H. Woodring, Governor of Kansas.

Arthur Capper, United States Senator.

Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Band Concerts 4:00 Supper Hour 6:00

(South Park) Evening

Speaking Program 7:00 Cal A. Ward, President, State Farmers Union, President.

H. Umberger, Dean of Extension, Kansas State College, State Geologist, University of Kansas.

C. C. Cogswell, Master, Kansas State Grange.

Walter F. Kirk, Master Ohio State Grange.

Concert of Mass Bands Maurice Brudenthal, President, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Presiding.

Victor Murdock, Editor, Wichita Eagle.

In addition to the above speakers and others of our own Farmers Union leaders within the state, National Secretary of the Farmers Union, J. J. O'Shea, will be in attendance.

A large tent is being provided; an attractive display of agricultural and industrial exhibits may be studied throughout the day and evening. It is our earnest hope that membership in the eastern part of the state, make plans now to be in attendance during this day and evening.

In addition to the entertainment and information provided, it will furnish a splendid opportunity for all of us to meet our friends.

Cal. A. Ward

UNCLE ANDY SAYS (continued from page 2)

created along about 1913 with power to issue money based on mercantile paper and 40 per cent gold. That is why this class of money called Federal Reserve Notes fluctuates so badly.

When the merchant's note is paid off, the money issued against it is paid off and canceled. This is the much-lauded, elastic money system we are using now. That was the greatest blunder of the Wilson administration. If the money volume is our measure of value (which it is) why should it be elastic any more than our yards, or gallon measure should change continually.

Federal Reserve Banks can also issue money on Government bonds, which was done up to 1920, which is called Federal Reserve Bank notes. There were many millions of this kind of money in circulation but all now taken out of circulation and canceled. It wasn't elastic enough to suit the price manipulators.

It will be seen from the above that Federal Reserve banks have ample power to increase money supply, but of course it is more profitable for the banks to loan their credit and that's where our trouble comes. In times like the stock exchange blow up in 1929 bank credit gets scared. Banks clamp down on their borrowers and there you have the beginning of a panic.

To sum this problem up, Congress has power granted by the constitution to coin or issue all money and to regulate its value. Congress long ago delegated that power to Bank corporations, retaining partial control which they fail to exercise. Bank politics is so great that no law can pass Congress not to their liking.

Congress and the President have power to change this whole unhappy financial situation. The responsibility is theirs. Let us for the present quit fooling with ineffective measures and demand pledges of our Congressmen and Senators that they will command the Federal Reserve Board by joint resolution to restore the money volume and price level of 1926.

If our Congressmen don't understand the problem or are unwilling to comply, let us serve notice we will find representatives who do understand and who are willing to meet our demands. We must have an honest dollar, not the thieving one we have now, that is robbing people of their wealth and driving them out of their homes—a dollar that is our servant, not our master as at present.

What say you farmers and business men? Can't we get together on something tangible and which is an actual matter? Let us better efforts on ineffective minor issues? The Farm Board never has had a chance to show what they could do. Let's give them a moratorium until normal conditions are reached.

BROOM'S DEATH GREAT LOSS The death of Charles A. Broom, secretary manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, which occurred at his home in Salina the morning of July 1, is a great loss to the co-operative movement, and particularly to the field of mutual insurance. He was a man of high integrity, and was always ready to give a helping hand.

Those of us who were acquainted with Mr. Broom realize what his loss means to the Farmers Union of Kansas and their insurance company. He had been president of the Mutual Insurance Association of Kansas, and at the time of his death was a director of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies. His loss will be greatly missed by those who are endeavoring to promote the principles of mutual insurance.

Mr. Broom arose early the morning of his death to do some work on the lawn, and was found dead in the kitchen of his home. Death was due to heart failure, caused by high blood pressure and extreme heat. Mr. Witzgen, president of our Insurance Company, and I attended the funeral in Salina on July 3.

A. C. Millington, In Nebraska Union Farmer.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to call from our faithful brother, Walter Frank White, member of Springfield Local No. 2182,

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Anderson County Farmers Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the family and also spread on the minutes of the meeting.

C. S. Baker, Earl Starit, Will Nail, Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE (Massachusetts Street) (continued from page 1)

Parade or Floats and Bands 11:00 Dinner Hour (South Park) 12:00

Music by Visiting Bands 1:30 Speaking Program 2:00

Ralph Snyder, President, Kansas Farm Bureau, President

"All speakers will stress the five-year Agricultural and Industrial program Recommended for Eastern Kansas."

J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Harry H. Woodring, Governor of Kansas.

Arthur Capper, United States Senator.

Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

CHARLES A. BROOM, AS I KNEW HIM

For a long time I only knew him by the letters that came from the Insurance Office, from which, however, there was something about his letters that somehow made me form a liking for Charles. We have had a number of Insurance Secretaries come and go since I began writing and boosting for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, their passing meant nothing to me, for I had not been drawn close to them, they had not impressed me.

How different it is now, I feel that I have lost one of my best friends. Also the Farmers Union one of its most useful and loyal supporters.

We cannot have another Charles Broom, the good Lord gave only one to the world like him, but others must fill his place as best they can and all about that I feel a greater responsibility because he can no longer render service here as he has in the past.

The first time that I met and shook hands with Charles, I was indeed happy, for I had looked forward to this meeting and the many times that we met afterwards were all happy meetings, except the one when we met at Brother Bullard's funeral.

Here we were both in sorrow, as we had both worked with and knew Brother Bullard so well it was a shock to all of us. In only a few days the phone rang and a voice said, "Mr. Wells, we have had news this morning. Mr. Broom is dead. At first it seemed it could not be, but as I was told more concerning the matter I gave up, wondering why this should be. To me he had lived up to the Golden Rule as 100 per cent. He was one man that I never heard say a mean thing of another."

Charles Broom was a good man, that is one thing I am sure of in my own mind. No evil can happen to a good man, either in life or after death.

As he expressed my thoughts, in the words of my friend, Homer Hoch.

"We live and die in a world which we do not understand. The wisdom of man is his greatest enemy, but wherever we look upon the changing panorama of the world we behold a mystery. In earth and sky and sea, in every dawn and every nightfall, in the prophecy of every springtime and the fruition of every harvest, in leaf and flower and crystal—always and everywhere the note and the breath of mystery."

"And greater than this mystery of the world around us is the mystery of what we see in the mystery of what we are. The mystery of thought, the mystery of love, the ever-saddest mystery of death."

At the meridian of his powers our brother, loved one, and a thing like this should be we do not know—it belongs to the endless mysteries of life. But somehow we know that in the economy of the universe and the endless years it must be well. The voice of Christ faith must speak and give meaning to these fleeting days of life and take from death its blighting tragedy.

Somewhere there must be a Kingdom where life's deeper meanings are revealed, life's injustices corrected, life's inequalities leveled, life's incompleteness made whole. It must be so, in a land of far horizons and cloudless skies.

The life of Charles A. Broom will always be an inspiration to me. I will always hold him in loving memory.

T. R. WELLS.

RESOLUTIONS OF APPRECIATION AND SYMPATHY

Whereas, a kind and loving Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, our President and brother, E. L. Bullard, and whereas in the course of human events, the results of his activities and relations with his fellowman are well understood and appreciated;