



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIV.

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NUMBER 1

## NOW IS THE TIME TO GET TOGETHER

Esch-Cummins Act Concealed in Infamy

If the Voters Want to Do So, They Can Get Together, Says Ancil Hatten, Publisher Westphalia Times

Every week I give the Union Farmer a "once over" and read with much interest your issue of August 6th, and your advocacy of the repeal of at least Section 15 of the Esch-Cummins Transportation act of 1920. As the public is aware, this is the act, and section 15 the authority, given railroads to make transportation charges sufficient to earn 5 3-4 per cent on "invested capital."

While I do not believe the government should guarantee anyone a fixed per cent of earning, yet a fixed per cent of earning on ACTUAL INVESTED CAPITAL would not be so bad.

The great wrong with the Esch-Cummins act is the manner of its conception—in infamy of course. At the time of the World war our government, after taking over the railroads as a war measure, re-equipped, put in perfect condition, filled all terminals with best new repair and building materials, also made a survey and established a new high "physical value" for all the railroads. When the Esch-Cummins transportation act was drafted, sent out of committee and passed by congress, it contained a new "physical value" created by congress, that was billions, not millions, larger than the "physical value" placed on the railroads by the Federal Government. This, together with the watered stock put into the railroads prior to 1920, is the value (?) upon which our railroads are permitted to net 5 3-4 per cent upon "invested capital." This one act is more of a crime, and affects more people, than "the crime of 1873."

But there are so many things, Mr. Kinney, that need adjusting. Not only nationally, but in state and county as well. We are in more of a chaotic condition than in the Eighties and early Nineties. The people should be aroused now to measures of reform more than they were in those years. There should be a "cleaning out" from top to bottom. Forty years ago we had the Populists, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Union, and Fusion Democrats. But the legislature of 1899 passed a law forbidding "fusion" of parties or the elimination of the names of candidates on more than one party ticket, and that ended parties in accord on the main issues, getting together. And how well I remember that in those days you resided in Anderson county and was secretary of the Silver Republican county committee, and our representative, Hon. Noah L. Bowman, was chairman.

There never was a more auspicious time than now for the farmer and laborer, the small merchant and the home owner to get together than now. While, maybe, we are all hide-bound partisans, yet, economically and on issues we think alike. Why not in the year A. D. 1932, put every aspirant for congressional, state and county representative through a test. Forty years ago we did so, and speaking as a Democrat, we did not semi-occasionally elect the candidate for governor, but we swept all into office, and after all these years, we have no apologies to offer. None is needed.

While we are by law denied the privilege of fusion of parties, there can be a tacit get-together all down the line if the voters want to do so, and as a partisan, and as an emergency, I am in favor of doing so, and would sanction a state-wide meeting for such a discussion, a la Coim's Financial school.

Ancil F. Hatten, Publisher Westphalia Times

## THE FOUR BILLION DONATION TO FOREIGN FARMERS

(EDITOR'S NOTE—The following "Four Billion Donation to Foreign Farmers" was written and published at the time this government settled a French and Italian debt at about fifty cents on the dollar. In view of the fact that at the present time, this government has relieved foreign governments from paying the interest and payments on the principal to this country for one year, we are reprinting it.)

There's a bunch of politicians down in Washington, D. C. Who are living very nicely and we farmers pay the fee; They are there to make our laws, but they mostly make their jaws Chatter like a worn-out flivver over troubles far away, And they always tell the farmers to come back another day.

They don'ted several billion to pay farmers' debts in France, And the farmers in this country furnished music for the dance; All we have to do is dig, and they do not care a fig For the extra load of taxes which they place upon our backs, As they dump our hard-earned dollars into Frenchmen's greedy sacks.

They are free and open hearted when the foreign farmer pleads But they prove quite stony hearted to our home farmers' needs; They are tighter than a clam, and they hand us out a slam, When we ask for laws to aid us in the selling of our crops; They're too busy giving money to the Dagoes and the Wops.

They know, we blooming farmers are a bunch of easy marks, And that in the next election we will vote for those same sharks; Though our pocket books are slim and our hopes are growing dim, Still they keep on lifting burdens for their friends across the sea, And reload them very tightly on the backs of you and me.

—A. M. KINNEY

E. F. SCHIEFELBUSCH TO BROADCAST OVER WIBW AUGUST 21

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 17—E. F. Schiefelbusch, President of the Farmers Union Creamery, will have charge of this week's Farmers Union hour, which will be broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, August 21st, at eight o'clock. Mr. Schiefelbusch will make an address and other interesting features have been planned.

## FARMERS CAN'T LOSE

President Ward Explains They Are Already at the Bottom

In Kansas City to Confer on Rate Hike Hearing, He Laughs at Railroad's Hope for Grain Increases.

Kansas City, August 11—Calm as any man who already has heard the worst, Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas State Farmers' Union, yesterday arrived in Kansas City with a sheaf of facts and figures. The 15 per cent rate increase asked by the railroads was the immediate business, he said.

Mr. Ward expects to confer with Clyde M. Reed, former governor of Kansas, and a group of co-operative marketing executives today. Plans will be laid to assemble evidence to be presented to the interstate commerce commissioners at their Kansas City hearing August 26. It is important business, and the farm organization head was almost flippant in the face of it.

Mr. Ward admitted it was a serious situation, so serious he could laugh about it. When he demonstrated a sardonic laugh started well and tickled out.

Worse off Than Railroads "Why should we worry? Things can't get any worse," he explained. "They can't raise the freight rate on grain from this section, because the farmers are in much worse shape than the railroads. Between now and the hearing, we will assemble evidence to prove it."

"I hate to talk like a pessimist. In fact, I'm not a pessimist. I think things are bound to get better some day. But right now we are on the bottom and the railroads can't pass their expenses on to us. We have nobody to pass them to. We are flat down and can't be made to lie flat."

"A year ago, the Kansas farmers were explosive in their demands because they had hope for the immediate future. Now they don't care. The worst has come."

"When I put out my first crop of wheat in 1908, the price was low, about 62 cents a bushel. My father (continued on page 4)

## THE WEEK WITH OUR LEADERS

SALINA, Kans., Aug. 17—Tuesday morning, August 18, President C. A. Ward will drive to Topeka, where he will confer with former Governor Clyde M. Reed, with reference to the proposed freight rate increase. On Wednesday, he will attend a county-wide farmers' picnic at Powersville, Missouri. Thursday, August 20, President Ward will go to Miami County, where he will attend a Farmers' Union picnic at Paola. Friday night, August 21, President Ward will attend the annual picnic of Riley County, at Randolph. Mr. Ward also plans to attend some of the meetings of the Board of Farmers Union Creamery, which will be held in Kansas City on Thursday and Friday of this week.

President Ward has been in attendance continuously at various picnics and meetings over the state during the past two weeks, having covered about two thousand miles during this time. He reports that his audiences are urgent in their demands that something be done about the present deplorable agricultural situation, at once.

Wednesday, August 19, Secretary A. M. Kinney will speak at the Stafford County Farmers' Union picnic, which will be held close to St. John. Thursday, August 20, Mr. Kinney will attend the annual Ohio Day picnic, at Waverly, Kansas.

# WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

With Sixty Men Controlling, Our Government—According to Gerard—With Four Per Cent of the People Owning Eighty Per Cent of the Wealth, With Right to Contract or Expand the Money of the Country in the Hands of the International Bankers of Wall Street, What is the Answer?

According to the United States Census Report, farm tenancy in Kansas amounts to 42.4 per cent of the farm population, Iowa, 47.3 percent, Nebraska, 47.1 percent, South Dakota, 44.6 percent, Illinois, 43.1 percent and other states in proportion. The United States increase in fifty years equals that ratio.

These states for which we have given the figures, are in the heart of the greatest producing area in the United States. In the most of these states this land was homesteaded a couple of generations ago.

The last report on the unemployment situation in this country shows more than seven million men out of work.

What is the answer? We are publishing below part of a speech by Governor William H. Murray, (Alfalfa Bill), of Oklahoma, in Dallas, Texas, Saturday, August 15th, as it appeared in the Kansas City Times of August 17th:

"The farmer must be able to turn at the end of the furrow with a profit," was the underlying theme of his discourse. "Civilization begins and ends with the plow. When the plow is junked at the end of the furrow, that will end commerce and the nation."

## LET SURPLUS WEALTH PAY

"What I am crying for," he explained, "is that the surplus wealth in the country shall pay for its surplus protection and not throw it on the woodhead."

"The poor man needs only little police power, as a little nation needs only little armament. The courts are built for the protection of the wealthy and of great corporations."

"By the warping of judicial position, a twilight zone has been created between the state and federal power in which we cannot reach the great corporations. Thus both units of government are paralyzed. I am opposed to nullification of state law by inferior federal courts."

He explained that he opened the Red River bridges with troops and closed Oklahoma oil wells by the plight of the farmer than the devil can grasp the conception of the Savior of Men. My greatest fear is that the people will not see in time."

## LIKE ORDINARY CRIMINALS

"What has brought about the evils that confront us?" he demanded. "We cannot deal with great combinations of wealth by ordinary processes. We've got to deal with them as you would do with ordinary criminals."

"We have today more millionaires than the world ever has had at any time in its history, and like-wise more paupers. The same banking laws made them both."

"We cannot wonder at the administration existing now," he said. "The American people wanted a business administration but business government and political government are as far apart as the poles. Business means profit but government means doing justice at any cost."

"You cannot trust the gigantic monopolies to sprinkle prosperity around over the people and you can't bring prosperity by wiping out the great middle class."

"It is a question of whether great mergers shall wipe out the little man and labor be reduced to peonage."

## MUST BE ECONOMICALLY FREE

"The man who is economically dependent cannot be politically free."

He asserted he hoped that when the people of the United States went into their next national political conventions—"particularly the Democratic convention"—they would stop voting geography."

"I hope there will be no New Yorker nominated," he shouted. "A Wall Streeter can no more grasp the plight of the farmer than the devil can grasp the conception of the Savior of Men. My greatest fear is that the people will not see in time."

We believe that if we had more men like Governor Murray in public life, they would find the answer to this terrible condition which confronts the American people today.

We are printing below an editorial with some comments from the spokesman of big business, the Chicago Journal of Commerce. This is the journal which is backing the movement "A League of Business Men, Whose Purpose is to get the Government out of Business." In other words to destroy the cooperative marketing institutions. This editorial with comments, is reprinted from "Labor," the official organ of the Railroad Brotherhood.

## CHICAGO PAPER SUGGESTS MURDER!

"Journal of Commerce," Big Business Organ, Incites Assassination of Murray Because He Defies Great Oil Magnates

On August 6, the Chicago "Journal of Commerce," a daily newspaper, published the following as its leading editorial, under the caption, "Tinpot Despot":

"Oklahoma has long been renowned for her habit of dislodging her governors by the impeachment device. She might do the same to the present comical incumbent. Solely for his own political advantage, he has set himself up in business as a Mussolini with a bigger mustache."

He has no more lawful authority to shut the oil wells than he has to prohibit the wearing of shoes or to compel every man over 45 to shave at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The fact that he is governor does not give him a jot more well-shutting authority than is enjoyed by the attorney general of the state or the speaker of the House of Representatives, or the mayor of Oklahoma, or the night clerk in the principal hotel at Pawhuska.

Aside from a bath, what Governor Murray most needs is a dose of his own martial law. If some rookie National Guardsman, walking his post at 4 o'clock in the morning, in that lugubrious hour when it seems the dark will never end and the relief will never come, should happen to shoot Governor Murray by mistake, it would be a very sad thing. Very. Good deeds should never be done by mistake. They should spring from a noble purpose."

Here is a plain suggestion that the murder of Governor Murray, chief magistrate of an American commonwealth, would be a "good deed." It is made in the leading editorial of a metropolitan newspaper which draws its patronage from the wealthy, and generally assumes to speak for Big Business. Yet so far as LABOR can discover, this incitement to assassination has passed almost unnoticed.

If a Communist paper preached murder as plainly as this, the wires would be groaning with stories of the roundup of "reds" and it would take the Leviathan to carry at one load the luckless nitwits who would be deported as a result.

But the "Journal of Commerce," champion of Big Business in Chicago and echo of Wall Street, suggests the murder of Governor Murray; and nobody calls it to account. Even the obvious public indifference to "Journal of Commerce" editorials hardly explains such a discrepancy.

As usual when spokesmen of Big Business deal with anything but market quotations, the editorial quoted is stupidly inaccurate. Governor Murray has "lawful authority" for his act in closing the oil wells. A law of Oklahoma forbids the taking of crude oil from the ground when its price is below its "actual value"—and that law has been upheld as constitutional by a Federal court.

Under the constitution of Oklahoma the governor is charged with the enforcement of the law and the same document—the constitution—gives him the right to declare martial law and to call out the militia, if he deems such steps necessary in order to secure obedience to the law.

Chicago has been doing a lot of talk about punishing "public enemies." That term is surely broad enough to include, not merely boss bootleggers and rival racketeers, but editors who flippantly suggest the assassination of a governor who dares to go against the wishes of the big oil companies in enforcing a law of his state.

## BANK RESOURCES SLUMP

That of Nationals Decline \$483,769,000, March 25 to June 30

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—(A. P.)—Total resources of the 6,805 national banks in continental United States decreased \$483,769,000 between March 25 and June 30 to an aggregate of \$27,642,698,000. From June 30th, 1930 to June 30th, 1931 the slump in national bank resources was \$1,473,831,000.00.

## LAWYERS URGED TO SUPPORT COOPERATIVES

Organized Marketing of Farm Products Will Give the Farmer Greater Buying Power

Speech by W. G. Owens, Attorney for Farm Board, before Annual Meeting of Montana State Bar Ass'n

Organized marketing of farm products will give farmers greater buying power and, therefore, should have the encouragement and support of lawyers and business men of Montana, Mr. W. G. Owens, Principal Attorney of the Farm Board, said today (Friday, August 14), in addressing the annual meeting of the Montana State Bar Association being held at Hunters Hot Springs, Montana, August 14-15, 1931.

Mr. Owens outlined briefly the national cooperative program being developed under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act and reviewing the history of State and Federal cooperative marketing laws. The purpose of these laws has been to give the producers a fair proportion of the sale price of their products.

In administering the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Farm Board, Mr. Owens said, is helping farmers to organize cooperative marketing machinery, very which they themselves will own and operate in their interest. Answering the criticism from unfriendly sources that this assistance to farmers is putting the Government in business, the speaker emphasized that, instead, the truth is it is putting the farmer into the business of marketing his own products, which he has a perfect right to do.

One of the important tasks of the Farm Board, Mr. Owens explained, is to give assistance, where needed, to cooperative marketing machinery, in the financial structure of their association and in adopting sound operating policies. In the formation of new associations he urged that great care be taken to insure the proper legal and financial set-up, since the failure of not a few cooperatives in the past has been due to the fact they did not start on the right basis.

"The lawyer who has banks, trust companies or utilities for clients," Mr. Owens said, "should be versed and interested in cooperative organizations, for where agriculture is the basic industry of the State, every other business is affected by the success or failure of the marketing ability of the farmer. The greater return of proceeds of the sales of farm products to the farmer, just that much greater is his purchasing power."

The growth of organized marketing by farmers in the Northwest was stressed by Mr. Owens. "You men are living and doing business out here in an agricultural state," he said. "Some of you, I know, are interested financially in the farming business. The majority of you lawyers are advising and dealing with farmers every day. The organized business of your farmers indicates that it is valuable client."

"In 1915 Montana had 51 cooperatives with 4,784 members doing a business of \$4,823,130, and in 1930 there were 102 such organizations in the state with 20,000 members with a business of over 22 millions; North Dakota in 1915 had organized 313 cooperatives with 22,453 members and a business volume of \$47,260,000, and in 1930 we have 534 such organizations with 82,100 members and doing a business of approximately 30 millions of dollars. In 1915 the State of South Dakota had 178 cooperative corporations of 74,451 members, doing a business of \$23,816,000; in that state in 1930 there were 409 such organizations, with 94,000 members and doing a business of approximately \$63,000,000."

"While these figures are given for your own section of the country, yet they reflect the growth of farmer organizations throughout the United States."

## LOOKING AHEAD IN FARM MARKETING

Wheat has reached new lows, which makes Liverpool prices the lowest since organized trading has been established. There seems little hope for improvement before September or October, the improvement then largely depending on the movement of the spring wheat crop to market.

Statistics show that only five times in the last 21 years have there been higher prices during the second ten days of August than during the first 10 days. Three years were the War years of 1916, 1918, and 1919, and the other two were years of small south-western winter wheat crops, namely 1923 and 1927. In the last 10 years, therefore, only two years, 1923 and 1927, have shown any improvement in prices during the second ten days of August. The top price for the first 10 days of August this year in Kansas City was about 48 cents, which is not likely to be exceeded very much during August.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM IS EXPLAINED

Twelve Federal Reserve Banks in Existence

Information Taken from Report of Federal Reserve Board

The following questions and answers will give the reader accurate information concerning the Federal Reserve system of money. The authority for each statement of fact is given as taken from the reports of the Federal Reserve Board. The year of the report and page where the information may be found is designated as follows: 14-28. Means that the information is to be found in the Report for the year 1914 and is on page 28.

1. Q. When was the law enacted that created the Federal Reserve System? A. The act was approved December 23, 1913. 14-44.

2. Q. What is the name of the law creating the Federal Reserve System?

A. The law under which the bankers organized and the system created states: "that the short title of this Act shall be the 'Federal Reserve Act.'" 14-25.

3. Q. When did the system begin operating?

A. November 16, 1914. 14-06

4. Q. How many Federal Reserve Banks are there?

A. The law provides for an organization committee to be known as "The Reserve Bank Organization Committee." This committee consisted of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency. This committee was to divide the United States into not less than eight or more than twelve districts. The committee divided the country into twelve districts and located a bank in each district 14-25, and 14-214.

5. Q. How are the banks designated or named?

A. They are named for the city in which they are located; As the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. 14-25.

6. Q. What cities have Federal Reserve Banks?

A. The twelve districts are numbered and the banks are located in the following order: 1 Boston, 2 New York, 3 Philadelphia, 4 Cleveland, 5 Richmond, 6 Atlanta, 7 Chicago, 8 St. Louis, 9 Minneapolis, 10 Kansas City, 11 Dallas, and 12 San Francisco. 14-214.

7. Q. Which is the largest bank?

A. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York. 30-46.

8. Q. Which is the smallest?

A. The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. 3-47.

9. Q. How is the size of a Federal Reserve Bank determined?

A. By the amount of the capital and surplus of the banks in the Federal Reserve District that become members of the system. 14-25

10. Q. How do banks become members of the system?

A. All National Banks had to become members of the system, or forfeit their charters. State Banks and Trust Companies may also become members, if they have the capital required for a National Bank, in a city of the size where located, and by subscribing to the necessary stock and paying for the same as required by the law and rules of the Federal Reserve Board. 14-31

11. Q. How many Banks in the Federal Reserve System?

A. The number varies. On December 31st, 1930 there were the following: National Banks 7,033, State Banks 1019. Making a total of 8,052. 30-17.

12. Q. What are Banks called that become members of the System?

A. They are designated as "Member Banks." 14-25

13. Q. What are the Federal Reserve Banks called?

A. They are called "Federal Reserve Banks" or "Reserve Banks." 14-25

14. Q. How much stock do the member banks have in the Federal Reserve Bank?

A. They must subscribe for stock (continued on page 4)

## LEAVES THE FARMERS UNION

Chas. Stevinin Resigns From The Management of Store After Five Years' Service

Chas. Stevinin, manager of the Wellsville Farmers Union Co-operative Business association's store for the past year, has tendered his resignation to the board of directors. His successor is elected and is ready to take over the management. A. H. Fiehrer, for twenty-three years a resident at Wellsville, at Lawrence for the past seven years, was here this week and met with members of the Board Wednesday night. It is understood that he has a proposition under consideration, and that it is likely he will take over the management of the store Monday of next week.

Mr. Stevinin came here five years ago, from Baldwin. As will be seen by a financial report of the business of the association it shows a nice profit; now, when he came here the business was "in the red" several thousand dollars. The auditor's report shows a profit of more than \$2,000 the past six months. Considering the general financial situation during that time this is a remarkable showing; and indicates that the association has enjoyed an unusually good business during that time, and the hearty cooperation of members. Mr. and Mrs. Stevinin have made no definite plans but probably will remain in Wellsville.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931

## The President's Column

By CAL. A. WARD

### TIME FOR ACTION NOW

The past two weeks I have traveled more than two thousand miles, by auto, speaking at picnics and Farmers' Union meetings in several sections of the state, including one picnic of farmers held in Harrison County, Missouri. Quite naturally, in attendance at these meetings, I have talked to hundreds of farmers, individually. They have come to me and talked square from the shoulder. They have told me that in times past, they were able to meet their obligations and pay their debts and carry on. But all over the state, our farmers are throwing up their hands in despair, their backs are to the wall and they are of such a frame of mind, which presents a condition that is not to be laughed or scoffed at. Many of them are of the group of more than one million and a half farmers of this country, who have lost their homes in the past four years.

As I meditate upon and analyze the contacts made, on this two weeks' program of meetings, I have reason to believe that the farmers of our country represent the highest type of citizenship. Occasionally, some high-up bird or group of individuals tell me, in discussing the farm problem, that our farmers are erratic, socialistic and desperately in want of the proper equilibrium or balance. I want to go on record as belonging to the group of farmers and my reaction is, after a very full experience of two years in meeting with men and groups of every description and from every class, that the farmers of the country are just about as well balanced as anybody in all God's world.

I have no desire to discredit or cast stones at anyone, but I have many times been absolutely and completely disgusted with many of the theoretical proposals and solutions offered for some of our present economic ills. Many of these have come from men of high standing, some from economists and even governmental officials. Many times we are presented with a book of graphs and I have sat for hours, endeavoring to listen, as these professors of economics would quote and read agricultural history and the farmers' condition, going back fifteen or twenty years. But the alarming thing in most every instance which was utterly lacking, and made the situation ridiculous, was, the lack of practical suggestions, "as to where agriculture was to go, from here."

I can't blame the farmers for becoming impatient, disgusted and radical. My heavens, when wheat was 50 or 60 cents a bushel, fat cattle eight or nine cents, hogs seven to eight cents, butter fat thirty to forty cents, eggs twenty and twenty-five cents, and so forth, and so on down the line, our farmers had enough to worry about, in meeting the unavoidable cost of production, and overhead. But when wheat brings only 25 to 30 cents, eggs 12 to 15 cents and butter fat around 20 cents, it just presents the impossible, and our farmers can't carry on.

I think that if a lot of us farm leaders would become a little more impatient, militant and possibly, radical, we'd change this whole thing, face about, in time, it may be, to save hundreds of thousands of our farmers from destruction and bankruptcy, who, unless something is done, and done NOW, are going to lose their homes in the next couple of years, just as sure as the good Lord made little apples.

Over a year ago, we were advised by BRAINY politicians, financiers and business men, who were SCIENTIFICALLY and THEORETICALLY correct, that the distressed situation of the country was a psychological one and proposed to cure the whole situation by instituting a buying program. These super-men proposed, as they do in many cases, to begin at the top, rather than the ground.

Well, again, we know now that they were wrong and I suggest again that it's high time for all the farm organizations, through their leadership, to get their heads together and do something about it. Twelve months may be late. We've dilly-dallied too long now. I have a firm belief that it's in the power of the farm organizations to secure national legislation that will give the farmers a living and an American price for their commodities and farm products, especially that portion required for domestic needs.

I don't believe we'll ever be able to control our production in any other way, than through national legislation. The Agricultural Marketing Act is a step in the right direction and has already done marvelous things in behalf of the cooperative marketing of the farmer's products. It provides and makes possible the proper marketing facilities, local, state-wide, and national, but cooperative marketing is not all of it. Let the bill be amended, to provide that

the Government, through its proper agencies, will set a minimum price for agricultural commodities. This price to be paid, only for domestic requirements.

Most students are agreed that our world's market on many commodities, is practically gone at this time. After much thought and consideration, I agree with others of our leaders, that the surplus should be kept on the farms and made unsalable for market purposes, thus bringing in line our production to consumptive needs. This will necessarily take some machinery, but the cost of carrying into effect some such plan will be insignificant as compared to the direct results brought to our farmers. And permit me to say, that if we ever expect any degree of national prosperity, we must first save the farmers of this country, who represent nearly fifty per cent of the total buying power of the nation.

It is my firm belief that the Farmers' Union, in company with our other organizations, holds the key to this situation. It is high time now for every member of the Farmers' Union, who is in arrears with his dues, to pay his dues and ask his neighbor to join hands, that we, through our representatives, may go to Washington the coming winter, with a well defined, workable, program, that will give the farmers an American price for their product. We will meet stiff opposition and we will have to fight for our rights. But if we have the good of the masses at heart and if we want to do our part in straightening out this national entanglement, and if we are interested in bringing about a condition that will put our millions of unemployed back to work, to further insure prosperity, then we will be willing to get back of the greatest and most powerful farm organization in the country, namely, the Farmers' Union, and again present a united front that will carry agriculture up to a standard of equality with other industries.

Many jesting remarks have been made with reference to Governor W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, of Oklahoma, but I rather appreciate the stuff he's made of. While some others of his opposers are standing by and doing nothing, some say Governor Murray seems to get on the scene of action and puts it over. People, we must have action and have it now. I have just read this morning extracts from Murray's recent speech, made at Dallas, Texas. Governor Murray was right, when he said that "the farmer must be able to turn at the end of the furrow, with a profit. Civilization begins and ends with the plow."

Governor Murray reasoned in his speech, an I agree with him, that surplus wealth shall pay for its surplus protection. I say, the money barons, the captains of finance, big business and special interest, have profited by the millions because they use the power of money to manipulate their business and cause to be enacted such laws, through which they might carry out their selfish programs, to add to their treasures, vast amounts of wealth, at the direct expense of the masses.

Let's pay our dues, enlarge our membership and go down to Washington with a well defined plan and demand of our Congressmen and Senators, that they SUPPORT IT!

### A TWO MILLION DOLLAR SAVING IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

It appears that the much touted gasoline tax in Kansas is progressively degenerating. In April this year exemption based on the vehicles was 15 per cent of the total, in May 20 per cent and in June 33 1/2 per cent. It appears to be easier on the conscience altho the legislature which changed the law last winter evidently never thought of it, to swear that the gas is not to be used on the highways, than to swear, as formerly, that it had not been so used.—Topeka State Capital

Articles similar to this, taking a slam at the refund provision of the gasoline tax law, have been appearing frequently in the press lately.

We would gather that there will be a strong attempt in the next Legislature to do away with this gasoline refund provision. Analyzing this statement from the Topeka Capital, would show that during May and June there was an increase shown in the consumption of gasoline in tractors. Everyone knows that in May more power machinery is used in Kansas, than in April and in June, especially, this year, harvest began early and of course an immense amount of gasoline is used during harvest season. If the farmers of Kansas do not fight for this gasoline refund, they will certainly lose it in the next Legislature. The Nebraska Legislature last winter refused to allow the farmers of Nebraska this exemption for gasoline used for agricultural purposes.

The savings to the farmers of Kansas this year will amount to more than two million dollars, by reason of this law and only for the determined stand which the farm organizations in Kansas took on this matter, this saving would have been lost.

### A CALL TO ACTION.

If Governor Woodring and the Kansas Legislature really want to do something for Kansas—let them fight, bleed and die for tax reform!

Let them clean up and clean out the state institutions so that they may be honestly and efficiently and economically run regardless of obligations to the political hangers-on.

Let them fight for a consolidation of all counties in the state into not more than half the number and for the elimination of townships altogether, effecting enormous savings in local administration expenses.

Let them push their income tax program for all it is worth. If Kansas really want to do something for Kansas, let them forget their petty differences and jealousies and work together for a complete reformation of the tax system—for as nearly an ideal system as possible built around these three points:

1. Let gasoline and automobile taxes pay, all costs of roads and bridges.
2. Let a graduated income tax pay all costs of schools and education and state administration.
3. Let tangible property pay the balance for local administration.

If such a program could be put into operation in Kansas, people would hardly know that they were paying taxes, aside from those with big incomes who could well afford to pay. Private property would only be carrying about 25 per cent of the burden under which it now staggers. With a tax system like that Kansas would not have to worry about a "five-year program" of industrial and agricultural development—it would come of its own accord.

The income tax amendment to the constitution will in all probability be passed at the next election. But after that it will be up to the Governor and the legislature to shape a program of tax reform around it that will really do Kansas some good. May the Lord give them strength and wisdom!

To which may be added a pious Amen!—Iola Register. The Editor of this paper has never been able to agree with the editorial policy of the Iola Register much of the time the past few years, but we can wholeheartedly support the program as announced above. We believe this program is founded on good horse sense and if put into effect in Kansas, we would not see so many farms advertised for sale.

We believe that not a dollar of direct property tax should be used in building roads and bridges. This, in itself, would take a load off of farms and country homes.

At the present time, almost as much money is raised by direct tax, to be used on the roads in counties and townships, as is now raised by the gasoline tax.

Again the proposal to raise all school and state taxes from a graduated income tax, would certainly lift another heavy load from the farmer.

If direct taxes on property were only used for county and township purposes, then it would be easy for the citizens to fix the responsibility for high taxes. At the present time, with property taxes being divided up between the state, school and local government, the officials and politicians always have an alibi when high taxes are mentioned.

We believe that this program as announced by the Iola Register can be put into effect in Kansas. We believe that it should be put into effect in Kansas.

We believe that those three proposals, numbered (1), (2), and (3), should be used as a slogan by the farmer and the farm press.

A year from next November when the graduated income tax amendment comes up, vote for it, and get your neighbors to vote for it; then see your candidate for the legislature, and demand that he support these three proposals.

## THE ESCH-CUMMINS RAILROAD BILL SHOULD BE REPEALED OR AMENDED

One of the very first acts of the next congress should be the repeal, or at least a radical amendment be made, to the Esch-Cummins railroad bill. This is the bill passed by congress in 1920, guaranteeing the railroads the privilege of a carrying charge sufficient to earn annually five and three fourths per cent on "invested capital." The act of 1920 was at a time when the high rate of invested capital was placed upon the railroads by the government, and the Esch-Cummins bill increased the "physical value" of the railroads many billion dollars more than the government value. So the railroads are earning 5 and 3-4 per cent on a bogus "physical value," plus all the watered stock put in prior to 1920. Why, we want to know, should railroads be given this special privilege over farms?—Westphalia Times

### WE ARE ALL MAD, HENRY.

The more I think about this 15 per cent increase in freight rates for which the railroads are petitioning, the madder I get. Railroad freight rates already average about 55 per cent above pre-war, and if the railroads get the 15 per cent increase, the rates will be 77 per cent above the pre-war. In other words, if the railroads get what they ask for, they will take just twice as much of the farmer's dollar for freight rates as was the case before the war.

The thing which makes me most annoyed of all is that some of the concerns which have been so scared about government money being used to help farmers, are now doing their best to use government power to hurt farmers. I would like to see some of our western insurance companies, which do not own many railroad bonds, but which do have an enormous investment in farm and mortgages, present to congress their side of the case. Why shouldn't these concerns say to congress that they are just as disturbed about the agricultural situation as the eastern insurance companies are disturbed about the railroad situation, and ask that congress take effective action to increase the price of agricultural products by 15 per cent in the near future?

Forgetting madness and talking common sense, I would urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission that they speak to the railroads as follows:

Your troubles are lack of tonnage. Tonnage will come back when business improves. In the meantime, wait patiently and stand the hard times like the rest of us. Your asking a 15 per cent increase at such a crucial time in our economic history convicts you of pig-gishness before the whole people of the United States.

—Henry A. Wallace, in Wallace Farmer

### \$4,158,000,000 FOR ARMAMENTS

Figures appear staggering when they represent spending to advanced the well-being of mankind. But no such excitement stirs us when we learn of truly colossal outlays for purposes of human destruction.

Comes now the announcement of world armament figures in the Year Book of the League of Nations for the last fiscal year.

The various nations spent no less than \$4,158,000,000 for armament last year. This figure is not mitigated by news that the expenditures are getting any less. On the contrary, the nations spent \$100,000,000 more last year than the year before.

The outlay per nation among the major states:

United States, \$707,425,000; Soviet Union, \$578,943,000; France, \$466,980,000; Great Britain, \$465,255,000; Italy, \$248,946,000; Japan, \$236,861,000; India, \$211,587,000; Germany, \$171,923,000; Spain, \$112,588,000; China \$94,291,000, and Poland, \$92,873,000.

Such is the state of affairs as we approach the 17th anniversary of the "war to end war." No sensible person expects any state to scrap its defenses while its neighbors arm to the teeth. But it is about time the nations got together for a really sincere facing of the disarmament problem if we do not want the apex to protest the doctrine of evolution.—Washington Daily News.

## The Insurance Corner

By Ward Spencer, President-Manager.

We are getting the hail checks out this week, and hope that all that had hail losses will receive their checks by the end of the week. While the hail losses this year were not excessive, they were enough, considering everything. None of our people buy hail insurance unless they are living in territory that is visited by frequent hail storms. Most of our policy holders are regular customers, and are very satisfactory customers in nearly all cases, and the best of relations exist between the Home Office and the policy holders who make up the company.

George Peak was down in Stafford County last week and wrote the following letter:

Mr. W. J. Spencer,

Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Spencer:

Just a line to tell you of the wonderful meeting I had the pleasure of attending Friday evening, the 14th at North Star Local, Stafford County. There were 119 present, a fine program and refreshments.

Arrangements were completed for the county meeting and picnic at St. John. It was a pleasure to meet with those Union people. I am over the state, or a good portion of it, and have attended a great many Locals, but North Star of Stafford has them all beaten in more ways than one. I hope you have as enjoyable time at the County picnic as I had at the Local.

Very truly yours,

G. C. PEAK

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

In many instances a Local would have been 100 per cent, save for one members 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 Olive Hill	1120
Amy	1564 Pioneer	250
Astell	1792 Prairie Dale	370
Bow Creek	548 Prairie Gem	540
Barrett	1071 Pleasant Hill	673
Bear Creek	1542 Pleasant Vale	782
Bell	1565 Pleasant View	833
Beaver Flats	2194 Park	909
Barclay	1035 Prairie Star	944
Carson	1632 Star	1202
Cass Ridge	1038 Pretty Creek	1652
Cummings	1837 Pfeifer	1777
Cedar Head	2106 Quick	765
Downy	1127 Robbers Roost	491
Dover	2056 Route One	568
Eureka	911 Rose Valley	1982
Fortney	1632 Star	624
Grover	108 Sand Creek	804
Goodrich	2090 Sunflower	1181
Highland	717 Sand Creek	1220
Highland	1632 S. Diamond	1567
Island	2193 Silverdale	2051
No. 8	Stony	2066
Grantville	2023 Sunnydeal	2131
Lone Willow	1083 Toulon	570
Lawndale	1354 Three Corners	769
Little Wolf	1376 Trivoli	1091
Lee	1549 Turkey Creek	1886
Marshall Center	1349 Valley View	488
No. 8	671 West Corning	438
Nevada	1782 Wiles	834

## KANSAS UNION FARMER WHEELS

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

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### FOR SALE

WINTER HARLEY 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.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. Pigs, Peterson and Sons.—Osage City, Kansas.

WE PAY \$3.00 PER DAY TO RELIABLE FARMERS demonstrating our Cream Separators and explaining our farm relief sales plan which lets separator pay for itself. Write for details.—SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA.

## UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



We are highly pleased that the Kansas Union Farmer is taking an interest in the money problem of the farmers come to understand that the wrong use of power granted by Government to Federal Reserve Banks is the principal cause of the present low prices they will take more interest in the matter.

Your continued articles by "Seldom" whoever he may be, are interesting to say the least. I hope that "Seldom's" plan of going back over historical data may be the means of attracting attention to this most vital subject.

We have been trying to do the same thing by appealing to reason and logic but seemingly have not made much headway. We sincerely hope that Seldom's plan will succeed. We have no pride of utterance just so the cause of justice for agriculture is prospered no matter how or by whom.

Also your editorial and quotations from the monetary association are timely and to the point. The fact that immediate financial relief is urgent if agriculture is to survive induces me to advocate only such change of policy as is possible under our present financial system.

To overturn our present system as advocated by the above writers would take years to accomplish. What we need is relief now. Present conditions are very bad, may even dangerous. Something must be done soon if farmers by wholesale are not driven from their homes or bankrupted.

Everything that "Seldom" writes is true and the half has not been told. It's an interesting story of the financial sculduggery that has been carried on since the Civil War. We happen to have lived through the most of it and know whereof we speak. If the whole thing was known to the present generation they would instantly rise in rebellion and in defense of their homes and property.

Of course the above mentioned writers are absolutely right. Government should issue all money and control its volume as provided in the constitution. The fathers who wrote that immortal document were wiser in their day and generation than we are. They had just come through a siege with King George's Government in which they were prohibited from issuing colonial paper money and with increasing taxation made their situation impossible. That was the real cause of the American revolution.

They knew (as taught by Benjamin Franklin) that the power to control money volume was the power to control business and prosperity or fate of the nation. Some day the American people will return to the sound teaching and practice of the wise writers of the constitution.

For Brother Kinney's benefit who has a great fear that our demand for increased money volume would result in its being "just handed out in gold" we advise that he read the report of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks published every Friday afternoon in the Kansas City Times as required by law. It will be found on the stock and bond market page. Week before last Federal Reserve notes were increased 68 million dollars and as I write this Friday afternoon the increase is 42 million, making an increase of real money of 110 million dollars in two weeks and we haven't heard of its being "handed out to the gods." Also discuss and bills bought have increased.

I want to go on record as predicting that if this bank policy of increasing currency and its corresponding bank credit continues for a reasonable time market prices will rise and continue to do so until our normal price level is reached and our severest troubles will be over with.

(continued on page 4)



## COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

HOWARD A. COWDEN,  
President Union Oil Company

### THE WAR IN OKLAHOMA

Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray displayed the kind of courage rarely shown by public officials in these times, when he took "the bull by the horns" and used the National Guard to close the oil wells of Oklahoma. More was involved than merely turning the valves on 8,000 oil wells. He was fighting the battles of the Independent Oil Producers of the state who were rapidly being ruined, and the Governor pruned the independent producers as having made possible development of the state's natural resources. He attacked the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, the Champlin Refining Company, and their associates and the pipe line companies who he said had access to the courts "and have acted upon the assumption that they are superior to and possessed power beyond the sovereign power of the State of Oklahoma and its 2 1/2 millions of people."

Protection, "by judicial juggling through injunction," has been denied the independent producers, Murray said. He asserted these companies have promised to keep men employed while "monopolistic companies have cut down wages and reduced the number of employed... shutting their pipe lines and other destruction of their properties... to the extent that a continuation of present conditions and markets is liable to produce mob violence unless all these wells are at once closed down."

Governor Murray said the price of crude oil "has been by such methods of the Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., in combination with other monopolistic oil corporations, reduced to such a low price that the independent producer has not been able to obtain a price equal to the cost of production."

He further charged that Sinclair company conducted a lobby in the last legislature "and spent many thousands of dollars for said lobby and in procuring a petition to overawe the legislature and the state government, holding numerous secret meetings with seditious intent and intrigue against the state government."

Managers and directors of Cooperative Oil Companies will do well to watch developments in Oklahoma. Strange as it may seem, some Cooperative Oil Companies are handling the products of these same "monopolistic companies." Can the two have anything in common? It reminds one of the "lion and the lamb lying down together."

### OIL EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE A CREDIT UNION

Members of Employees' Association Will Be Included

North Kansas City, Mo., August 16.—The employees of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) at a meeting August 3rd, voted to organize a credit union. This action came as a result of a careful study of the operations and benefits of credit unions, and how the services of such an organization could be made available to their own group. The new credit union will be known as the Cooperative Oil Credit Union. A charter has been issued by the Secretary of State's office to the new organization. Par value of shares is \$5.00 each. They may be paid in full by the members or on installment basis at the rate of not less than 25c per week. The employees of the Union Oil Company and members of their immediate families are eligible to membership.

### SERVICE TO EMPLOYEES

The Cooperative Oil Credit Union is organized under the credit union law of the state of Missouri. The plan of operation will conform closely to that used by the other credit unions. It is simple and is carried on entirely within the membership. A president, secretary and treasurer, who is the manager, will be elected from the members of the union as well as credit and supervisory committees. A board of directors of five members will also be selected from the membership. The treasurer will be placed under proper bond as provided for in the state law.

Loans are made to the membership from the capital which their savings provide. It is the policy of credit unions to give short term and small loans preference in order that the benefits may be enjoyed by the largest number of members. The new Cooperative Oil Credit Union will follow this plan and loans will be made as soon as a sufficient amount of capital is available. Interest on loans will be charged at the rate of 1 per cent per month on unpaid balance. This represents a substantial saving, as compared with the usual financing charges made by various financing companies.

### MOVEMENT IS WIDE-SPREAD

Credit union laws have been passed in thirty-two states, and there are today approximately 1,500 credit unions in operation. These credit unions have assets of more than \$45,000,000, and have loans amounting to \$90,000,000. It is significant to note that the most successful unions have started in a small way, and have made a gradual and substantial growth. This is characteristic of true cooperative organizations. One of the largest credit unions in the United States started eleven years ago with a capital of less than \$50,000 and today they have more than \$1,000,000.00.

Approximately 25 employees of the Union Oil Company will become charter members of the Cooperative Oil Credit Union. Plans are being worked out for the membership to include the Employees' Association. This association is made up of employees of all Union Certified distributors who sell Lee tires and tubes. Membership in the association gives each member a \$500 life insurance policy with no cost to the member. The Union Oil Com-

pany makes a small profit on the tires and tubes which is used to pay the insurance premium. By extending membership in the Cooperative Oil Credit Union to this large group there is a very great possibility for it to render much service and make a remarkable growth.

In addition to saving money for the members on loans it will also render a very vital service by encouraging habits of thrift and systematic saving. Credit unions are operated on a purely cooperative basis, each member having only one vote. The plan of operation fits in ideally with the general plan of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative). The savings of employees will finance the Cooperative Oil Credit Union and the loans will be available only to members. Profits which accrue will be distributed among the members after proper reserves have been set aside.

A meeting has been called to elect officers, and the employees are enthusiastic about the benefits which they expect to derive from the Credit Union.

### INCREASED VOLUME AND PROFITS REPORTED BY SOUTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE

Selby, South Dakota, August 11.—A most satisfactory report was made at the annual meeting of the Equity Union Exchange, covering the past years operations by the manager, A. M. Hoven.

A patronage dividend of 13 per cent was paid on purchases of gasoline, kerosene, oil, grease, tires and tubes. A patronage refund of 5 per cent was paid on sales of grain and miscellaneous purchases such as coal, twine, and feed. Before distributing these profits among the members the company set aside a substantial reserve.

It is interesting to note the large per cent of refund made on the oil department of the company, and is an indication of the service they are rendering their patrons through this department.

The Equity Union Exchange is owned by a group of farmers in this territory and their past year's record shows that they are saving money for themselves by operating their own company.

The stockholders expressed much satisfaction during the meeting with the splendid reports made.

Walter C. Smith, is president of the company; M. L. Hornby, Secretary, and W. H. Masteller, Frank Zabel, and Harry Johnson are directors. The company now has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$51,128.72.

### "MAJORS" PILE UP MORE LOSSES

With the close of the second quarter of the year many of the "major" companies have reported enormous operating losses.

The Phillips Petroleum Company reported a net loss of \$2,054,802.00 for the second quarter of the year, as compared with a net profit of more than \$3,000,000.00 for the corresponding period of 1930.

Directors of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share; they formerly paid 50c.

Skelly Oil Company and subsidiaries have reported a net loss of \$1,926,538.00 for the June quarter. For the three months ending June 30th, a loss of \$11,056,034.00 was reported by the Shell Union Oil Corporation and subsidiaries.

### HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT THIS?

A Colorado farmer recently made a business trip to Kansas City and the following is an interesting analysis of his expense account:

Railroad fare to Kansas City:—70 bushels of wheat.

Pullman one way:—75 dozen eggs.

Hotel in Kansas City one night:—21 dozen eggs.

Meals (each):—2 pounds butter fat.

Haircut and shave:—3 bushels of wheat.

Shoes shined:—1 1/2 dozen eggs.

Railroad fare return trip:—2 cows (or 1 1/2 dozen eggs).

For the same reasons why farmers should cooperate.

Effective August 1st, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) announced they would discontinue installing, loading, or leasing service station equipment to resellers. This practice, because of competitive conditions, has become quite general among oil companies during the past few years. It has, however, been regarded as economically unsound because it has encouraged outlets far beyond the number required to take care of consumers need, which in turn results in high marketing costs. The understanding is they discontinued the practice in an effort to put wholesale business on a basis of straight commodity selling. It is said the policy will be permanent if the competitive situation permits.

Gasoline consumption for the second half of 1931 will show an estimated increase of 3.7 per cent over the corresponding period of 1930, according to reports of the American Petroleum Institute. Domestic demand is expected to increase 5.7 per cent. Domestic crude requirements for the period are estimated to average 2,393,000 barrels daily.

Cooperative circles have been organized in Poland, the purpose of which is to complete the education of its members particularly in economic and cooperative questions.

### LITTLE ESSAYS ON GOING TO COLLEGE

By F. D. Farrell  
I—Who Should Go To College?

One of the chief justifications for going to college is that it enables a person to discover and develop his own abilities. Frequently the young person just out of high school has no very clear idea either of what he wishes to do or of what he can do well. His high school experience has revealed some of his abilities and interests but usually it has not subjected either to any very severe tests. It usually has given him but little opportunity to compare himself with other people. The average high school contains only about a hundred students, most of them having similar backgrounds of experience, and it offers comparatively few subjects for study.

The college, on the other hand, con-



F. D. FARRELL

tains hundreds or even thousands of students from a great many places and having widely different abilities and backgrounds, and it offers hundreds of subjects for study. Thus a college provides extensive opportunity for the student to compare and to test abilities and interests, and so to discover and develop his powers—intellectual, spiritual and physical.

Virtually any student of sound character who has completed a four-year course in a good high school with a record equal to or better than the average for his class, and who considers college chiefly as a place for discovering and developing his own powers, may obtain incalculable benefits by going to college. If a person's high school record is below the average for his class there are grounds for doubt whether he has powers of sufficient importance to justify years of college for their development. There are, of course, exceptions.

Th mere fact of being enrolled as a college student means little in itself except opportunity. Sometimes, unfortunately, even the possession of a college degree means little more. While a college course usually affects one's "outward and visible signs," the most important benefits are inside the college graduate's skin, where they affect his ideals and his attitudes and inspire and guide his actions.

The people who should go to college are those who demonstrate by their performance in high school that they may have better than average native abilities—intellectual or spiritual, or both—and who regard college training primarily as a means of discovering and developing these abilities.

### MADE THOUSANDS OF ENTRIES

HUTCHINSON, Kans.—Last year there were 2,821 individual exhibitors at the State Fair, who made a total of 12,813 different entries. This gives one an idea of the magnitude of the State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 19-25. The State Fair is Kansas' great exposition—the annual school of practical education where Kansans, young and old meet to grow friends—to exchange ideas and to compare products of the farm, the home and the factory. The exhibits, the educational features and the entertainment is bigger than ever this year.

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## 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 study the lessons. The address to which all Junior Cooperators should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Erte, Kans.  
June 30, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine and hope you are. My cousin, Grace, asked me to join and so I am joining. I am 11 years old and will be in the 7th grade next year. Please send me my book and pin as quick as possible. I will try to get my lessons and will write every month. I have four little blue-gray kittens. Well I guess I had better close.

Yours truly,  
Joyce Ellis

Dear Joyce:

I'm fine, thank you, and so glad that you're joining our club. Your pin and book will be sent this week. Have you named the kittens yet? You forgot to give me your birthday date.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans.  
July 1, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my book and pin last week. I think it is pretty. When are you going to send the lesson. I am anxious to see it. I'll try to get my lessons in. I suppose you were waiting for me to write. I didn't have much time to write because we are in harvest. We started combining today. I haven't found my twin yet. Are you going to celebrate the Fourth of July? I wish I could celebrate too. I'll close—With love.

Yours truly,  
Mary Frances Walters

Dear Mary Frances:

The lessons are published in the paper and we expect to have one this month. I wonder why you didn't write, but if you're busy harvesting, I know why you didn't. No, I didn't do much celebrating. I haven't found my twin yet. Write us again.—Aunt Patience.

Dunlop, Kans.  
July 2, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

Just a few lines to ask you if I can join your club. I have been reading the paper for a number of days, and today is my birthday, July 2. I found two twins already, so I guess you would call us triplets, wouldn't you? I am 12 years old. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am in the sixth grade next year. We own 160 acres. I am planning on going to Chicago this summer and go to school up there. I don't know if I will send you my letter is getting or not. I will close. Will you send me a book and pin? I will study the lessons. My brother got married in Salina. His name is John Cole. I have six brothers and five sisters, making six girls in all. I belong to the 4-H club. I hope you have a good time the 4th.

Yours truly,  
Helena Cole

Dear Helena:

Of course you can join our Club—I'll send your book and pin this week. My, you're lucky—to have found "triplets" already. Did you go to school and what school did you go to? Thank you for your wish.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans.  
July 3, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 11 years old, my birthday is June 20. Have I a twin? My father is a member of the Buckeye Farmers' Union. I would like to join the club. Will try to send in my lessons.

With love,  
Mary Esther Schmidt

Care Roy A. Schmidt.

Dear Mary:

We're so glad you're becoming a Junior Cooperator. Watch the paper for your twin and write me when you find one. I'll send your book and pin very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kans.  
July 2, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I did not have time to write any sooner, I will now take time and write to you. It has been a long time since the last time I wrote to you. I am 12 years old and my birthday is June 7. I didn't find my twin yet. I am sorry for not sending in the lessons, but have neglected to do so because we didn't get our paper regularly. I do hope I am not thrown out of the club as I am proud of being a member of your club. I am going to do all the lessons from now on. I'm sure, because there'll be nothing to keep me from it. I guess I have to close because my letter is getting long.

Your friend,  
Rosa Schmidt.

Dear Rosa:

I'm sorry about your not getting the paper regularly—I wonder what can be the reason? No, indeed, you've not been dropped from the Club and I know you will do your best to send the lessons that we have in the future. Be sure to let me know when you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Ames, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 9 years old and my birthday is September 18. Have I a twin? I am joining your club. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to get the lesson. I will be in the sixth grade next year. Please put the club song in the paper soon, as I haven't heard it.

Yours truly,  
John Kelley York

Dear John:

I'm glad that you've decided that you would like to be a Junior Cooperator, and I know you will get the lessons. Alright, we'll try to have the Club Song soon.—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans.  
June 26, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my essay. I asked my sister (Georgia) to join your club and she is joining. Will I get a star for asking her. For pets we have a

dog and a pony. Our dog's name is "Sport" and our pony's name is "Toots."

Your friend,  
Junior Ames.

Dear Junior:

Your lesson looked fine—yes, you'll receive a star for asking Georgia to join the Club. We're going to have the Membership Roll soon. I'd like to see your pet and dog—do you ride the pony to school?—Aunt Patience.

Winfield, Kans.  
July 2, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am sorry that I forgot and didn't put our birthdays in my last letter. Millard's is June 23, and mine is December 3rd. We are expecting to have a good Fourth of July this year. Millard and I rode the binder, while Charles, my older brother, drove the tractor. We had some rain Wednesday night. I am taking violin lessons now. Ruth Keeler goes to our school. She has a mile and we have 1/2 mile to go. I read the letters every week. Well I guess I will close.

Clarice and Mildred Kittelson

Dear Clarice and Mildred:

Did you have a nice Fourth? I think it would be fun to ride a binder, but rather hot, isn't it? It's a lot of fun taking violin lessons—the violin is one of the very best instruments one can learn to play. No, I don't think I know your cousins—where do they live?—Aunt Patience.

Garrison, Kans.  
July 2, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

It has been quite a long time since I wrote you. I am sending in my May lesson. I got a letter from a Junior the other day whose name is Nettie Bates, from Glasco, Kansas. I am going to write to her. I am 13 years old. My birthday was June 15. I will close for this time.

Yours truly,  
Eleanor Hanson.

Dear Eleanor:

It's a very long time since you've written. I'm so glad you got the letter from Nettie—I like to hear that other kids write and other and I do hope you answer it right away. Your lesson looked very nice. I'll send on to our Junior Instructor—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans.  
July 3, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

My father is a member of the Farmers' Union and I would like to join your club. I am twelve years old, and in the seventh grade. My birthday is on December 14. I have a twin, but don't remember who it is.

Well, I must close now.

Your niece,  
Helen Brown

Dear Helen:

We are very glad to add your name to our Membership Roll. I'm sorry you can't get to school and I hope you'll be able to write to us soon. I'll be glad to send you both book and pin. We'd like to have your name on the Membership Roll.—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans.  
July 1, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine except that it is so hot. This is the first time I have written, and I am writing now because I would like to become a member of your club. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union.

I am eleven years old and by birthday is March 4th. I would like to find my twin. Well I must close now.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING  
SYSTEM EXPLAINED

(continued from page 1)

to the amount of 6 per cent of their capital and surplus. For illustration: A bank has capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$500,000. This makes a total of \$1,500,000 so it must subscribe for 6 per cent of its \$900,000 worth of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank. 14-25.

15. Q. Is this stock paid for in full? A. No, only one half has been paid in. The law provides that the Federal Reserve Board may call for the balance of the subscribed stock to be paid for when deemed necessary. 14-25.

16. Q. How is the capital stock paid for? A. It is paid for in gold coin or gold certificates. 14-25.

17. Q. In other words the Federal Reserve Banks are hoarding gold by virtue of the fact they receive it in payment of their stock? A. Yes. The Reserve system is a gold hoarding system.

18. Q. Do the member banks draw dividends on the paid in capital or the subscribed capital? A. They receive 6 per cent cumulative dividends on the paid in capital only.

19. Q. How are the earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank distributed? A. Under the Act as originally passed the earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks were to be distributed as follows: First—All necessary expenses have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an amount of six per cent on the paid in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. Note: A cumulative dividend means that if the Reserve Banks do not make enough to pay their dividend to the stockholders in any one year, it may be paid out of the accumulated surplus, or there is no surplus, they can pay it out of the surplus that may accumulate in a subsequent year.

Second: after the aforesaid dividend claims have been met, all the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a Franchise Tax, except that one half of such net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to FORTY per cent of the PAID IN capital stock of the Federal Reserve Banks. 14-30

20. Q. Have the above provisions been changed? A. Yes. They have been materially changed for the benefit of the Reserve Banks.

21. Q. What are the changes and when made? A. By Act 329 of the 65th Congress, approved March 3, 1919, changes were made as follows: After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a FORTY per cent of the PAID IN capital stock of the Federal Reserve Banks. 14-30

## FARMERS CAN'T LOSE

(continued from page 1)

said, "You will never live to see wheat this year."

"With 200 bushels of my wheat, I bought a binder. This year I have known men to buy ordinary binders with 1,000 bushels of wheat. That shows the change in relation between what the farmer buys and what he sells. The farmer's wheat in the low year of 1908 had a buying power five times as great as it has in 1931."

"Confidently enough, the eastern experts tell us to cut production. I have come to agree with them to a certain extent. Cutting production may be our only solution. But the problem is more gruesome than it appears on the surface."

"A few men are cutting production voluntarily for patriotic reasons. But many times as many are cutting production because they are beaten. With capital gone, some men are unable to put in a crop. Acres may lie idle as a result of failures. Others have a little money to go on and will put in their crop without properly working the ground. They can't afford the expense of proper seeding methods."

"Still others are too disgusted to be interested in a wheat crop. They have no faith in the future price. Large Scale Farmers Hit

"A type of farmer who would never risk cutting production in ordinary times is forced to it now. The large scale operator with large units in Western Kansas probably has in investment in machinery of at least \$10,000. Combines and tractors cost money."

Suppose that farmer has bought his machinery on credit as many of them have. Suppose he has payments of \$3,000 or \$4,000 coming up next fall. Ordinarily he won't take a chance on cutting production, any more than the implement dealer will make a cut in his payments. But this year the situation has changed. Hundreds of those men operating large tracts on small capital have told the implement dealers to take their machinery. They are through."

"In the completeness of the crash is our hope for the future. That explains the apparent indifference to consequences of the Kansas wheat farmer today. Lower production is coming."

"If they try to add a 15 per cent rate increase on top of that, what can we do but laugh about it? We don't think they will get the increase on farm products."

"Some day we hope the farmers will be well enough organized to control production without a crash such as we are seeing in Kansas this year."—K. C. Times

## UNCLE ANDY SAYS:

(continued from page 2)

There is just one thing that may prevent this happy consummation and that is if the stock and grain exchange gamblers go wild again and by creating fictitious values absorb all this much-needed new money and bank. Let's hope for the best.

Friend Kinney, my last notes as sent you by Kansas Farm Bureau are not suitable for your paper. I had just got steam-rolled in a taxpayers meeting when I wrote them and was not in a fit state of mind to write for the general interest. This increase of money is such genuine good news that I just had to write you about it.

Practically yours,  
ANDREW SHEARER.

WHEAT CARRY-OVER IN U. S.  
INCREASES 10 PER CT. IN YEAR

A carry-over of 319,059,000 bushels of domestic wheat in the United States on July 1, 1931, is reported in a preliminary estimate issued August 12, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with 290,530,000, the estimated carry-over of a year ago, and is an increase of 28,529,000 bushels or 9.8 per cent.

These estimates include stocks of wheat stored by mills for other owners which have not been included in estimates prior to 1930. A comparison of the estimates of the last two years shows that stocks of old-crop wheat on farms and in interior mills and elevators and in merchant mills are smaller than a year previous, and that commercial stocks of domestic wheat are larger by nearly 100,000,000 bushels.

Commercial stocks are reported at 203,967,000 bushels July 1, 1931, compared with 109,327,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks owned by merchant mills as estimated from Census Bureau reports were 21,808,000 bushels, compared to 46,870,000 bushels in mills and elevator a year earlier. In transit and to arrive, there were 12,198,000 bushels compared to 14,700,000 bushels. Stocks of old-crop wheat on farms were 32,121,000 in 1931 compared to 47,101,000 bushels in 1930. Stocks of old-crop wheat in interior mills and elevators were 30,552,000 bushels in 1931 compared to 60,166,000 bushels in 1930. The total of all wheat for which estimates are available prior to 1930 were 300,646,000 bushels in 1931 compared to 278,030,000 bushels in 1930. The new estimate of stocks stored for others in mills and mill elevators is 18,413,000 in 1931 compared to 12,500,000 in 1930.

These carry-over figures include some mill holdings of Canadian wheat stored for milling in bond into flour for export, but do not include commercial stocks of Canadian wheat stored in bond in the United States markets which are reported as 15,347,000 for 1931 compared to 4,729,000 in 1930.

## POULTRY OUTLOOK

Less poultry on farms both in Kansas and the United States compared with a year ago, reduced the stocks of poultry and eggs, sustained the consumption of poultry products, and cheaper feeds in relation to prices of poultry and eggs are the outstanding features of the mid-summer poultry outlook report for the United States, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and released by F. K. Reed, Agricultural Statistician for Kansas.

The number of laying hens in farm flocks in the United States is about 5 per cent less than a year ago, while the number in Kansas is about 8 per cent less. The number of young chickens is 10 per cent less in the United States and 9 per cent less in Kansas. The output of commercial hatcheries for the country as a whole, from January to June, showed a decrease of about 26 per cent compared with the first half of 1930.

Stocks of frozen poultry in storage on July 1 were 39,000,000 pounds and of 54,000,000 pounds last year, and stocks of eggs were smaller by about 1,248,000 cases compared to a year earlier. Stocks of frozen eggs were slightly less than a year ago.

Farm prices of grains used for poultry feeding in June were only 60 per cent of the 1929-30 five year average, while the price of chickens was 76 per cent and eggs 63 per cent comparatively. On June 15 this year both poultry and egg prices were higher than poultry feed prices while the opposite was true a year ago. The large wheat crop in Kansas this year together with the present prospects for a corn crop larger than a year ago indicate liberal supplies of poultry feed during the next twelve months in this state. This situation is maintaining the country as a whole.

SHOW FROM PARIS  
AT THE STATE FAIR

Hutchinson, Kans.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the world famous "Follies Bergere" the musical show of international fame will be among the entertainment features in front of the grandstand at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 19-22. The scenes, backgrounds and costumes are the same as used in Paris and London, in fact the entire outfit was sent to this country direct from Paris. The State Fair entertainment program this year will include a great variety of offerings among which the "Follies Bergere" will be the headliner. Among the other almost equally as big attractions will be the Wan Wan San Wonders from China, Graham's Western Riders (Kansas' own National known riders), Billy Clowns, Thaviu's Symphonic Band, Shows rides and such. Horse races are on the program for three days and auto races two days. Aside from these great entertainment features, there will be an abundance of educational features and demonstrations.

Rural Engineering—J. S. Glass. Exposure to the heat and drying sun is almost as damaging to farm equipment left standing in the field as exposure through the winter months. When you are through with a piece of farm equipment, it is advisable to return it to its place in the machine shed.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Oh, yes, we had our picnic as we had planned, Tuesday, August 14th, which was sponsored by the three farm organizations of the county. At eleven o'clock sports and contests of various kinds were held about noon, the few lined up around the "counting tables," not to discuss the price of wheat or the 15 per cent advance in freight rates, but who it was that brought that good pie, etc. We had a fine dinner, with plenty of fried chicken, even though Dr. Wolf did accuse Ralph Snyder of being a "chicken eater."

Dr. Wolf was master of ceremonies for the afternoon program and Zerbe's orchestra got to strike first. Other musical numbers of the program were:

Two vocal solos by Miss Bernice Blunk; violin solo by Miss Florence Melchert; vocal numbers with guitar accompaniment, by Mr. Raymond Bryan and a reading by Miss Agnes White.

Greetings from the city of Ottawa, were extended by R. Redmond. Short but very interesting talks were given by Ralph Snyder, president of the State Farm Bureau; J. H. Foltz, a director of The State Cattle and C. A. Ward, of our State Farmers' Union.

Senator Arthur Capper was next introduced and had only spoken a few minutes when the rain, which had been trying to scare us at different times through the day, began to make some of the ladies wonder what they were going to do with their hats. Dr. Wolf said we would go to our cars for a few minutes, "till the shower was over" and then resume the program. It rained quite hard for about an hour and by that time the crowd had mostly left.

We were very sorry to miss the interesting and important things that Mr. Capper was going to tell us, but if what he was going to say had anything to do with bringing the rain, we wish he had come sooner, for we were needing the rain. Another reason for the rain coming just so soon perhaps was the weather man, heard from the ladies calling the cows a short time before and concluded the picnic was all over.

Mrs. S. E. Allison won the cow calling contest. Mr. M. S. Watts, was the heaviest man present at the picnic, 285 pounds. Mrs. J. M. McWharf, the oldest lady present—88 years of age. T. B. Kelsey, the oldest man present, was 93 years old. John A. Jacobs, won for the largest family present—there were ten of them. E. F. Sherry and family of Delville, were from the farthest point away. Dr. and Mrs. J. M. McWharf won for the couple having been married the longest, which was 66 years.

Prizes for the different contests were donated by the Ottawa business firms, for which we all thank them. We felt very grateful to everyone and we especially thank those who willingly gave their time to take part in the program and serve on the committees, which all helped to make the picnic the success it was.

We are going to next county meeting with the Williamsburg Local, Tuesday evening, Aug. 25. We plan to have a speaker for this meeting and let everyone try and be there and give the cause the support it should have.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Sec'y.

## FAIR—FAIRER—FAIREST

The Marshall County Fair Association has announced its dates for September 29 and 30 and October 1 and 2, for the annual Fair to be held at Blue Rapids, Kan.

Originally the central idea of a Fair was the Agricultural part of it; also to encourage the farmer to make two blades of grass or grain grow where one grew before; but a change has come over the spirit of Agriculture this year, at least thousands of American farmers have become impoverished—not because of crop failures, but because this old earth of ours yielded too much corn and wheat carried the largest surplus in history. If we had produced "less" we farmers would have been more prosperous.

25 cent wheat, 16 cent oats, and 40 cent corn, along with nick hogs, are making farmers of us farmers; also the taxes are way too high. Eight hundred farms in Gove county are to be sold for taxes Sept. 1st, and Gove county is one of our largest wheat producing counties. Can you beat that? Too much wheat and people are really going hungry. There are men 15 to 74 years of age, walking our highways daily, asking for something to eat. No, the farmer cannot afford to keep him. Some tell me all they have had is a roasting ear and a cup of coffee all day long, and I believe them. The farmer has all he can do to feed his family, let alone these jobless men, who are going through the country now. They are telling us again to feed this 25 cent wheat to the hogs. Now take my word and see if hogs don't go up \$2 a hundred before October 1.

The Marshall county farmers held a mass meeting at the Liberty theatre at Marysville, our county seat, to see if our taxes could not be lowered to some extent. They are just becoming unbearable. The next thing we know, they will be selling 800 Marshall county farms for taxes. I believe Coolidge and Capper can get us out of the old nine hole. How would their names look on a national ticket.—J. D. Stosz.

WASHINGTON COUNTY  
MEETING AUGUST 28

Washington County Farmers Union will hold their quarterly meeting at Vach hall, one mile north and three east of Hanover, August 28, starting at 10:00 a. m. Basket dinner at noon. Ice cream will be furnished. U. S. Congressman Lambertson will be there. Let's go.

F. T. Poland, Co. Secretary  
H. F. Wescho, Co. President.

## ELMDALE PICNIC

About two hundred of the Elmdale Farmers' Union members and their

friends and neighbors, gathered at the Starkey grove, one mile east of Elmdale, for the third quarterly meeting, with a basket dinner and all day meeting.

The dinner was served cafeteria style and looking down the long table, we wondered where they ever got that word—hard times.

After dinner we had a short program, opened by singing "America," in praise of our State President, Cal A. Ward.

Mrs. John Wells sang, "My Wild Irish Rose." Harder and Starkey gave us some violin music and Claud Parsons music and song.

Mr. Ward gave the first talk and everyone enjoyed it, as everyone likes to hear Mr. Ward talk.

W. P. Lambertson, congressman from the second district, followed Mr. Ward, and everyone was pleased with his talk. Homer Hoch, our congressman from the fourth district gave a short talk.

W. C. Childs, Pres.

WE CAN CONTROL NEXT  
YEAR'S WHEAT PRICE

Unfortunately at the present time the farmer has very little if any tariff protection. While it is true that grain from foreign countries cannot come into this country and be used in a domestic way without paying a certain tariff yet the futures market are open to the world to sell as much as they please on margin. This was shown last year when it was brought out that Russia a country not recognized by the United States has been very active in selling American wheat short, to the detriment of the American farmer, and American business as well. And these same futures contracts are usually brought in on a distressed market, at a big profit to the seller, and a big loss to the American citizens, and in the whole transaction not one penny of tariff is involved.

But without any help from the farm board the American farmer this year by sowing one-half of his crop and buying now the other half of the crop at the present distressed price can control the price for the coming year and put the country on a domestic basis so as to take advantage of the tariff. To do this it is only necessary to cut the acreage 50 per cent and buy now the other half either on the future May option with sufficient margin, or from neighbors that are selling cash wheat. The wheat so bought will be cheaper than it can possibly be raised and delivered.

M. J. TINKLER.

## RILEY COUNTY F. U. TO MEET

The third quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Swede Creek Camp grounds, in the northeast part of the county, Saturday, Sept. 5—an all-day meeting. Basket dinner at noon.

John A. Simpson, President of the National Farmers Union, will speak at one o'clock p. m.

All Union members are invited to hear Mr. Simpson.

Yours truly,  
GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

## ISLAND LOCAL F. U. NO.

2193 GAINS 7 NEW MEMBERS

Island Local Farmers Union No. 2193 at Narka held its regular meeting on August 10th, with a large crowd present. The meeting was called to order by our president, Mr. William Chopp, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Bushby of Belleville, director on our insurance board, gave a talk on insurance. Mr. Peterson, manager of the Fairbury, Neb., Farmers Union Creamery was then introduced who gave a very interesting talk on Cooperation and why the Farmers Union should be patronized by its members. Mr. J. E. Shippy, State Lecturer of the Kansas Farmers Union, then gave a very good general talk on Cooperation which resulted in the joining of seven new members. The Chopp Bohemian orchestra then played a number of selections which were enjoyed by all.

Refreshments consisting of cake and ice cream were served by the ladies.

Our next meeting will be held on August 24th.

JOE NOVOTNY, Sec'y.

NEMAH COUNTY PICNIC  
WAS WELL ATTENDED

Nemaha County Farmers Union held their all-day picnic on Tuesday, August 4, at the Seneca Fair Grounds. A large crowd was in attendance and everybody in fine spirits.

The program began at 10:30 A. M. with music and several talks by local men. At 11:30 State Sec. A. M. Kinney in his address stressed the farmers' need of organization. After a bounteous basket dinner the Seneca band entertained with a concert, followed by Cong. W. P. Lambertson, who was the main speaker of the afternoon. Mr. Lambertson in his talk gave his reason for the present depression—organized avarice. Cong. Jim Strong, from the 5th district, also gave a short interesting talk.

Free lemonade was furnished by the Nemaha Co. Farmers Union stores. The Seneca Chamber of Commerce treated the crowd with a truck load of ice cold watermelons. The picnic was free to everyone and was well attended by business and professional men of the county. It is hoped that this will be an annual affair.

ELDON T. HARDEN, Co. Sec.

MIAMI CO. F. U. PLAN  
A BASKET DINNER

The Miami Co. Farmers Union are making preparations for this quarterly meeting with a basket dinner at 12 o'clock with free ice cream and Paola City will put on some entertainment for the young folks. There will be a business meeting at 10 o'clock sharp and in the afternoon session there will be music and entertainment for all. Our State President, Cal Ward, will be the principal speaker followed by other members of our state business organizations. They have a message for you, come and

hear them. It seems to me that if ever there was a time when we should get together it is the present time. We need an awakening. No doubt a great many of the Miami Co. members attended the so-called tax meeting in Paola on the 10th so you could not help but be impressed by the facts brought out as to tax conditions as far as expenses were concerned with a whole page of our paper full of the delinquent tax list and a prospect of two pages for the next sale. Mortgages being closed continually. Farmers or in fact laborers in general not being able to meet obligations when the farmers not trying to help himself. Why not get together? We did nothing by keeping apart. Why not try organization? We pay the big end of the tax. Why not have something to say about how it is spent. Anyway all come out Aug. 20th and let's talk these things over and get together on a plan that will help I wish every farmer in Miami Co. would come and hear President Ward explain our situation. You are all welcome, bring your baskets and let's get better acquainted and have a sociable day. We will all feel better to talk these things over.

Be sure and come. Everybody welcome.

W. J. PRESCOTT.

ISLAND LOCAL HOLDS  
BIG MEETING

Dear Cooperators:

Last Monday night Island Local where a real crowd met to discuss our problems, ice cream and cake in abundance were served and we were given a special treat by a real talk from P. D. Peterson, manager Farmers Union Creamery of Fairbury, Neb. P. D. comes from a land where cooperation played a big part in placing agriculture on a parity with industries.

On Thursday night Bradford did herself proud with a large turnout, and much interest was shown. Again ice cream and cake were served, and all enjoyed themselves. A word, friends, if we had 1000 locals like the two above mentioned, that meet regularly every two weeks and, that when they meet, endeavor to do building, effect savings, etc., our farmers would forge ahead toward greater achievements than heretofore known in America.

Friday, the 14th, I attended the Graham county picnic, where several hundred real cooperators assembled, enjoying basket dinners, where old friends met and new ones were made, and where, again the true spirit of cooperation was exemplified. We were favored by a fine talk from Cal Ward, our own President, the Judge of the Circuit Court, and a few remarks by your humble servant.

At each of these meetings I was encouraged by the attitude and impressed by the attitude of our good Kansas people to work in harmony on a worthwhile program.

Don't give up the ship, friends, stay right in there and fight. Let's go places and do things. Sooner or later, conditions will force us to. Be ahead of conditions. Pay those dues and get a new member. See you later.—J. E. Shippy.

"The Farm Board has given careful consideration to the German offer to purchase cotton. The Board is desirous of facilitating assistance to Germany and to the American cotton producer by expanding his immediate markets."

"Many conditions of the German offer are beyond the ability of the Board to comply with. It therefore was unable to accept the offer under the present proposed terms."

"In addition to other difficulties, the original suggestion of Ambassador Sackett five weeks ago provided for a minimum price which would have contributed materially to stabilizing the price of cotton and would have made it possible for the holders of new crop cotton. The fall in price since that time, due in part to the situation in Central Europe, has necessarily led to the elimination

## FEDERAL FARM BOARD

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## by the German Government of that feature of its offer.

"However, a new possibility has arisen in this whole question, which offers an alternative course. The purpose of the discussion has been in effect to assist the Germans in securing the foreign exchange necessary to provide immediate supplies. The effort now being made by the Treasury Department to expedite payment to German nationals under awards of the arbiters of certain German claims if successful would place the German bank in possession of an even larger amount of dollar exchange than the volume of this proposed transaction in cotton and would enable German business to make its purchases directly from the producers and the trade in the normal way."

## K. S. C. FARM CALENDAR

Agricultural Economics, E. C. Grimes  
Low prices of wheat make it desirable

able that the place of wheat in the farm business be considered in the light of all the facts. On many farms, some wheat acreage can be replaced with other crops to an advantage. In the western part of Kansas, increased summer fallowing of land is desirable. These are things which will result in lower costs of production for wheat.

## Agronomy—R. I. Throckmorton

Extremely early seeding of wheat should be avoided in most cases because such seeding favors the Hessian fly, depletes the soil of reserve moisture, and makes the plants more susceptible to injury from the Helminthosporium type of foot rot. The highest average yields of wheat are secure when the seeding is done on, or just before, the fly-safe date.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FARMERS E. & C.  
UNION OF AMERICA

Billings, Montana, August 11, 1931.

WHEREAS, We have been informed by the Chairman of your Board (Mr. Howard) that your Board changed the location of the 1931 Convention from Great Falls, Montana.

WHEREAS, At the Convention of 1930 held in St. Paul, Minn., the regular elected delegates to said Convention voted unanimously to hold the 1931 Convention in Great Falls, Montana.

AND WHEREAS, The regular elected delegates have always designated the place where the National Convention be held.

AND WHEREAS, We the undersigned Board Members and Officers of the Farmers E. & C. Union, Montana Division, believe it is unfair for your Board to discriminate against Great Falls, Montana.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Board of the Farmers E. & C. Union of America instruct the National President, Mr. Simpson to issue the regular call for the 1931 Convention to be held in Great Falls, Montana.

## Board Members—

Mrs. L. J. Bronson  
J. C. McIntire  
C. O. Spangler  
W. S. Good  
B. W. Bailor

J. T. Kelley, President  
J. Ira Palmer, Vice President  
E. R. Kindler, Secretary

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