



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XXIV

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FARM SURPLUS SHOULD REMAIN ON THE FARM

Radio Speech By E. H. Everson, President South Dakota Farmers' Union

Farm Commodities Should Be Stabilized By Orderly Marketing

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience:

There seems to be more and more confusion as time goes on as to solving the farmers' marketing problems. On August 12th a telegram sent to fourteen governors of the cotton growers in those states to plow up every third row of cotton. The Board pointed out that the estimated yield of fifteen million bales this year together with the carry over would furnish a supply of about twice the amount of the probable demand. This sounds like a ridiculous proposal, when we consider the fact that millions and millions of dollars of taxpayers' money has been spent through the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural colleges and Extension Forces to destroy the boll weevil and help to increase the production of cotton.

Now the farmers are being urged to do the things that millions upon millions of taxpayer's money has been spent to prevent the boll weevil from doing. Why don't they tell the farmers to hold one-half of their cotton off the market and that they will receive more money for the half that they sell than they will receive for all of it by dumping it on the market as is their usual custom? Next year they might have a crop failure and if they should, wouldn't they feel foolish after having plowed up one third of their crop this year? Why don't they tell the farmers that it is the volume of their products, which they place upon the market within a given length of time that determines the price they are able to get for it? Why don't they teach the farmer to apply sound business principles to his industry the same as other successful industries do?

It is my contention that the way to stabilize the price of farm commodities is to regulate the flow of these commodities to market in an orderly way and the place for the farm surplus is right on the farm until the demand will pay the cost of production and a reasonable profit. Especially does this apply to the non-

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Rex Lear to Broadcast Over WIBW October 2

Salina, Kans., Sept. 29.—Rex Lear, state manager of the Farmers' Union Life Insurance Company will speak Friday night, October 2, over radio station WIBW, Topeka, during Farmers' Union hour, which is broadcast from this station each Friday night. This feature was formerly broadcast on Friday nights, beginning at eight o'clock, but with this week's program, the hour has been changed to 7:15 o'clock.

NO CORN PLAN

Aid Can Be Given In Two Ways To Corn Growers

Result Of Inspection Of Wheat In Elevator "M" To Be Announced Soon

Excerpts from press conference of Mr. Stone with representatives of the press in Washington, D. C., September 24, 1931. Background material, not a formal statement.

Q. What are you going to do with the corn plan—accept it?

A. We haven't had a corn plan yet. Some gentlemen came in from Iowa the other day, but they had no plan of any kind. They wanted to find out if anything could be done that would help raise the price of corn.

Q. Didn't they propose that the Board loan money on stored corn?

A. There were a lot of proposals as to what could be done. As I see it, there are two ways that aid could be given: by the formation in Iowa of a Credit Corporation to discount loans through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank; or by the formation of a cooperative marketing association which could be considered a regional aid to its operations into Farmers National Grain Corporation. Those two methods were discussed with this committee and they are still working on them. In Iowa, of course, they produce so much and so many agricultural commodities that naturally everybody is interested in agriculture—bankers, businessmen, everybody else who lives there.

Q. Are you going to loan money to them?

A. We can't do that.

Q. If they form a cooperative marketing association?

A. It wouldn't be the Farm Board loaning direct. It would be through

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CHINESE WHEAT SALE TERMS ARE ANNOUNCED

Not More Than One Half of Deliveries To Be In Form of Flour

Wheat and Flour to Be Used Exclusively for Charitable Purposes In Flooded Regions

The Federal Farm Board has been advised by the State Department that the Chinese National Government has announced that it would make public the sale of the contract for the sale of 15 million bushels of wheat by the Grain Stabilization Corporation to the Chinese Government for use in flooded areas of China. These terms are as follows:

1. The Grain Stabilization Corporation with the approval of the Federal Farm Board agrees to sell and the National Government agrees to buy 450,000 short tons of No. 2 Western White Wheat, to be loaded in bulk, F.O.B. United States Pacific Coast ports.

2. The seller reserves the right of furnishing not more than one-half of the above quantity in the form of flour at a comparable price.

3. Deliveries to the buyer will be made by the seller tendering wheat to the United States Pacific Coast ports to be determined by the seller and in accordance with the following schedule: 90,000 tons during the remainder of September and during October; 75,000 tons monthly during November to February, inclusive; and 60,000 tons during March.

4. The date of delivery during the respective months will be at the option of the buyer. The buyer will give the seller five days notice before tendering each vessel.

5. The price for each shipment will be the current market price on the day of issue of ocean bills of lading F.O.B. at the port of loading.

6. The buyer will pay for the wheat or flour tendered by delivering to the designated agent of the seller, obligations of the Chinese National Government bearing the same date as that of the ocean bills of lading covering each shipment. Such obligations shall be payable both as to principal and interest at New York in United States gold dollars. The obligations shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on June 30th and December 31st of each year, and one-third thereof shall mature December 31, 1934, one-third thereof shall mature December 31, 1935, and one-third thereof shall mature December 31, 1936.

7. The wheat and flour, if any, will be used by the buyer exclusively for charitable purposes in the flooded areas of China.

8. American flag vessels shall be used for the transportation of the wheat and of flour unless vessels of other flags are available at port of loading, at the time of the tendering of the wheat and flour. These vessels shall be used in item three on terms more favorable to buyer than the terms offered by American flag vessels.

Arrangements for shipping shall be made by the buyer, through a representative designated by it, under open bids or other arrangements conducted and completed in a manner approved by the American Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, designated to act for the seller.

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A. M. KINNEY RESIGNS

With this issue of the paper, I am saying "Goodbye," in an official capacity, to the members of the Farmers' Union in Kansas. My resignation as Secretary-Treasurer of the Kansas Farmers' Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, is in the hands of the Board and will take effect October 1st.

It is with a great deal of regret that I make this announcement, but for reasons which I can no longer ignore, I feel that I must make this decision. The main reason for this step is the preservation of my health. In justice to myself and my family, I feel that I must get into some occupation which will not carry the load of worry and stress, under which I have been working for the past two years.

For a little over fourteen years, I have been working in some capacity for the Farmers' Union, and while it has been hard work, yet it has been work that I loved, for my heart is in it.

I intend to hold my membership in the Farmers' Union as long as I live and I hope that I may be able, in some way to further its cause in the future. I want to express my appreciation to all of my friends in Kansas and to all the members of the Kansas Farmers' Union, for the confidence which they have shown me in the past.

—A. M. Kinney

News of the Drouth Relief Campaign

We believe that we have now brought the case of the drouth sufferers of Montana and North Dakota to a point where every reader of the Herald and member of the Union understands what is the job to be done.

Probably there is no need to use further space in this paper, however, to tell the sad condition of 100,000 men, women and children who will starve and freeze unless they are taken care of.

They have in many cases no food at all. At least 50 per cent have no available fuel.

They have no money. In many cases their banks have ceased to function and are closed. The banks which are still open have no funds to loan.

From now on we must talk to the people who have a surplus of food and clothing and who can spare something to share with their brothers and sisters on what soon will be the cold, bleak plains.

The first question to settle here was freight. The question of free freight on donated supplies is now being handled by the railroads at Chicago. If the railroads fail us, we must then organize a truck service because we could not get far with a relief program if we had to pay railroad freight costs.

D. D. Collins has begun to contact the ministerial associations so that charitable relief work may be taken into the villages and towns of Minnesota and Wisconsin as well as to the farmers.

Donations from non-members of the Union may be used for other non-members in need of relief, and in conjunction with Red Cross efforts. While we desire to confine our distribution to Union members—Union members to Union members—non-member relief may properly go to non-member sufferers. Hungry and distressed people must be taken care of regardless of creed or organization. There are many Catholic sufferers in the drouth region, and many of them members of the Union. We are taking steps to contact the Catholic societies in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and enlist their aid in conjunction with churches of the Protestant denomination.

We have not asked for money from Union members because we can not raise enough money to get far with a relief program. People can share their fruit and vegetables because neither will sell for enough on the market to be worth much to the seller. Thousands of our members can spare something out of the family clothing chest of the September our plans will be completed. We will be on the radio telling you about it, probably over WRHM here in the Twin Cities and at Bismark, N. D.

A PATHETIC LETTER FROM A FATHER

Dunn Center, N. D., Aug. 30, 1931

Dear Editor:

When the Farmers Union organized at Dunn Center, we joined, but owing to crop failure, we have not paid our dues, is it possible for us to obtain help?

We have a few potatoes, a little flour and two cattle to keep us in food, enough I think for the winter. But there are several of us to clothe. Not an animal of any kind or a bushel of grain to sell. I have three small boys, my wife and an aged brother all dependent on me, and I am usually crippled with rheumatism during the winter months.

The weeks from now the children will be compelled by law to attend school. With not the thread of a shoe sock or shirt, what can they do? Even their overalls, which have been their only garments this summer, are thread bare. Can you give me a solution?

Our crops have been almost nothing since about 1927, but there is not a thing to sell this year. How we are to exist through this winter is more than a problem. It can't be done without immediate help.

R. J. Hamblin.

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FREIGHT RATE INCREASE ADDS TO FARMERS' BURDENS

Individual Farmer Is Urged To Support His Organization's Opposition To Proposed Increase

Is the Widow With A Railroad Bond More Needy Than One With An Unprofitable Farm?

New York, Sept. 29.—Granting of a 15 per cent freight rate increase to the railroads will add a tremendous burden to the present difficulties of farmers, said Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Farmers' League Co-operation Association, Inc., today in an appeal to farmers to support their organization in the fight against higher freight rates.

"The railroads are for additional revenue so that they may suffer no losses, pay interest on bonds and securities and pay interest on investments such as stocks," said Mr. Sexauer. "The claim is made that such increase is in public interest, that life insurance investments, bank bond lists and widows' estates and that these should be protected.

"Farmers produce an essential product as do the railroads. Farm mortgages also are the basis of life insurance investments and bank security lists, and there are many widows left with farms.

"Farmers asked for relief ten years ago. They were finally given the Federal Farm Aid Act two years ago. Already a movement has started in the cities to kill that act. That act was not what farmers asked for, but they had to accept it just the same.

"After the war farm prices went down and railroad rates went up 55 per cent. Farm prices in this territory are 77 per cent of what they were before the war. Railroad rates are 155 per cent of the pre-war rate.

"Farmers have had to reduce their costs, cut wages, lower living standards and work harder. Farmers cut their costs to meet economic changes as they were forced upon them. In deciding whether the railroads are to have higher rates such questions as these must be answered:

"Were railroad returns reduced more than those of farmers?

"Is a larger percentage of railroads going to fail than farmers?

"Is the widow with a railroad bond more needy than the widow with an unprofitable farm?

"It is as sound to ask the public to pay a higher price for milk because consumption is low as to ask for higher freight rates because traffic is light. Perhaps that is the reason for the development of the motor truck.

"Failure to obtain increased rates will probably turn the railroads attention to asking for higher taxes and greater restrictions on trucks. Farmers will pay much of that increased tax, for the men who pay it will have to add it to their hauling bill whether to markets or to farmers.

"Are railroads a mighty institution that can solve their problems by new development, cutting costs, or holding on until better times, or must farmers have the burdens of the railroads upon their already overburdened shoulders to carry with their own?

"Will railroads refuse to meet the development of new means of transportation with equal initiative aggressiveness, or must burdens be placed upon the hauling system that the old system can live in senile enjoyment of its possession of time honored monopoly?

"A special consideration granted to any group throws that much more burden upon those who do not receive like consideration. Farmers are the largest part of the hauling group." In conclusion Mr. Sexauer urged individual farmers to support their organization's opposition to the proposed freight rate increase.

FARMERS' UNION COAL IS BEING DELIVERED NOW

One of the outstanding cooperative services the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been able to perform for those who believe in and practice cooperation has had to do with coal. The Jobbing Association has been able to complete contracts with many mines in different parts of the country and thereby has arranged to get coal to suit any demand, and to deliver it to the customers at money-saving prices. Officials are constantly on the lookout for improved contracts, keeping in mind the best interests of the Farmers Union patrons.

Deliveries are now being made to elevators, stores and business associations all over Kansas. Those who have been receiving the coal are expressing themselves as highly pleased with the quality of the coal, and with the low prices which are the result of cooperation through the Jobbing Association.

Mr. H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, announces that a new coal proposition is being developed in Colorado, which will work to the advantage of those who buy coal through the Farmers Union. Mr. Witham was in Colorado last week, in company with representatives of the Equity Union, working out some of the details of this new Colorado coal deal.

—Cooperator.

Nebraska Steers Top The Market

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company made a sale today of a carload of 1,223-pound steers belonging to G. M. Warner of Furnas county, Neb., at \$9.25. This is the top. Besides this carload of steers Mr. Warner had in two carloads of 1,268-pound steers that brought \$9, and a carload that weighed 1,138 lbs. and brought \$8.40.—Drovers Telegram.

ASK YEAR'S TRIAL

Then Known If Gas Tax Exemption Abused

Carl Rice, of Fourth Highway Division, Says We May Be Unduly Alarmed

TOPEKA, Sept. 23 (AP)—The 1931 Kansas gasoline tax law, which provided a new scheme of exemptions around which a controversy has raged, in the opinion of Carl V. Rice, fourth division member of the state highway commission, has not had a sufficient test to enable determination "if its abuse is so general as charged."

The new law made provision for exemption at the time of purchase from the state tax of three cents a gallon for gasoline used for purposes other than the operation of motor vehicles on public highways. The old law provided for refunds after payment of the tax.

Commissioner Rice's statement, released today, follows:

"Friends of the state highway system in Kansas have become very much alarmed recently because of the published statements with reference to the percentage of gross gasoline tax claimed as exempt. The reports of the state oil inspector show that last month 45 percent of the gross sales of gasoline were claimed to be exempt. For the first five months of the operation of the new law which permits users of agricultural and industrial gasoline to avoid payment of the tax by signing a statement at the time of purchase, that the gasoline is to be used for exempt purposes, we find that exemption was claimed for 27 1/2 per cent of the gross sales. The amount claimed as exempt has increased each month and the fear has been expressed that this law will seriously cripple the state highway department in the construction and maintenance of state roads.

"It is my belief, from an analysis of the reports that we are becoming unduly alarmed and that the law has not yet had a sufficient test to enable us to determine if its abuse is so general as charged.

"The operation of the new law covers the period from April first to August 30, 1931, and shows gross exemptions claimed \$1,462,848.42 for five months, as compared with gross refunds for the calendar year ending June 30, 1931, of \$2,003,810.97. It is not possible, however, to compare the figures month by month as under the old law, the purchaser of gasoline had three months in which to file his claim for refunds and then considerable time might elapse before he received his money from the state. For example we find in October, 1930, the state paid refunds of \$987,224.83, and in November, 1930, only \$112.35. It is apparent that these figures do not represent the amounts of exempt gasoline sold in those two months. The refunds on gasoline sold in the months of January, July and August, 1930, were paid in the six months period following September 30, 1930. If we take this six months period from October 1 to February 28, we find that the total refunds in that period of six months were \$1,315,151, or approximately 70 per cent of the refunds for the entire year, and 35 per cent of the gross tax collections during the six months period. This is a higher percentage than was claimed as exempt in the past five months and indicates that the percentage for an entire year under the new law may compare favorably with the old law when we can add the winter months to our calculations. The alarming figures which have been published reflect the

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LAREDO IS WINNER OF FIRST PLACE IN AUGUST

Seven Loads Shipped by Laredo, Mo., Shipping Association Clinches First Honors

Newly Organized Shipping Association at Ness City Wins Second Place With Six Loads

First place on the August Honor Roll was captured by the Laredo Shipping Association, Laredo, Mo., with seven loads of live stock shipped to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission during the month. The Commission during the month, Don E. Page, who has been one of the most active shipping association managers coming to Kansas City for a number of years.

Second place was won by one of the new shipping associations, organized this spring. The Ness County Live Stock Shipping Association of Ness City, Kan., shipped six loads during August to win second honors. Ed Mauch is the manager of this new and lively outfit. The Farmers in Ness County are behind this cooperative institution which but recently was organized in their community, and they are making it one of the most valuable assets to their county.

Three associations were bunched in a third place with five loads each for August. They were the Frankfort Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Association, Frankfort, Kans.; Glen Association, Gothenburg Shipping Association, Gothenburg, Neb.; Paul Poggenдорff, manager, and Randolph Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Randolph, Kans.; Emil Samuelsen, manager.

Another new association, organized but a few weeks ago in the western Kansas territory, placed with four loads for the month. This is the Natoma, Kans., Live Stock Shipping Association, which is managed by Wm. D. Craig. This association was organized soon after the grand opening of the new association. The wonderful business coming in from these two western Kansas associations proves the value of such associations to the western Kansas farmers. Several other associations have been functioning in other parts of the western territory, and they, too, have proved to be valuable assets to their respective communities.—Cooperator.

SOUTH DAKOTA TRAGEDY

Here is a "Believe It or Not" story handed in by A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Creamery and Produce Association. Mr. Seamans, however, for some reason refuses to vouch for the absolute truth of the story.

The story, as it is told, is that a South Dakota farmer left his team out in the field where he had been plowing, while he went in to the house. He was gone but a few minutes, but when he got back his mules had been eaten; and two of the biggest grasshoppers, surrounded by a million others, were pitching horse shoes to settle the question of which one would get to eat the harness. This goes to show that a drought isn't anything compared to a grasshopper plague.—Cooperator.

JOBING ASS'N. BRANCHES REPORT GOOD BUSINESS

Both branch offices of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are doing a good business, according to reports of officials. The change in freight rates has had a tendency to affect the St. Joseph office, but in spite of that fact, that branch is handling its share of the business on that market. The Salina, Kans., branch is also handling a good volume of business, just as it has been doing for the past several years.—Cooperator.

Relief Plan No. 7,744

From the Washington Star. Wets and dries are going to spend one-half billion each for national campaigns. Why don't both cancel their dates and give the billion to the unemployed?

TO THE UNWHIPPED

We are the ones to watch some day,
When the showdown comes at last;
We who have known the harder way
That led through a rougher past;
We who have trained upon defeat,
Battered and beaten back,
As long as the heart is there to meet
The call for a new attack.

We've battled the head winds, fight by fight,
In an endless jam with Fate;
We've floundered on through the pit of night
Where the black gales howled their hate;
We've taken our beating standing up,
And now with the calling drums
We lift our heads, with another cup,
To the next hard scrap that comes.

Raw luck has lashed our softer roles
To a new red-heart romance;
It has burned the fat from around our souls
And given red blood a chance;
And when at last the tide has turned,
With blood-stained flags unfurled
We'll cut our way to the place we've earned
Where the unwhipped rule the world.
—Grantland Rice.

Notice to Members

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT BELLOIT, KANSAS, OCTOBER 27, 28, 29, 30, 1931.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Beloit on October 27, 1931 at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, October 27, 1931 at 8:00 p. m.

The Farmers Union Managers Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 27, 1931 at 1:00 p. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 28, 1931 at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and three directors. One director from each of the First, Second and Third Districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Kinney five days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, October 24, 1931.

2. One delegate for each county district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 24, 1931.

3. One delegate for each county or district cooperative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

DELEGATES ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR CREDENTIALS TO A. M. KINNEY, STATE SECRETARY, SALINA, KANSAS, AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS BEFORE THE DATE SET FOR THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

C. A. WARD, President.
A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

NOTE: If the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials then we can list them and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than it will be if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

This is to Certify that Farmers.....(Delegate)

P. O. Address.....

(Alternate) who are members

P. O. Address.....

In good standing of..... Union No.....

State..... were elected as delegates to the Twenty-

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Beloit, Kansas, on October 27, 1931.

Secretary

President

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931

BETTER STOP THE LEAK

There was published just recently an article by a Washington newspaper man which praised highly the way in which Secretary Mellon had guided the policy of reducing the national debt. Congress prescribed retirement of as much as three billion dollars of the debt by this year, but Secretary Mellon and his associates took surplus funds during the years of industrial prosperity and paid off five billions more.

That sounds like a big reduction, doesn't it? Actually, we haven't gained an inch on the debt of 1919. The declining price level has stolen every cent that has been applied to the national indebtedness. John R. Commons, of Wisconsin, says:

"Our own huge war debt has been reduced about one-third, but if we consider the fall in prices since 1920, the burden of the remaining two-thirds on the tax-payers is greater than was the whole burden at the prices of 1920. And if prices continue to fall, the burden on industry and agriculture will continue to be greater than the amount saved by further reducing the debt."

Even the United States hasn't been able to pay off the mortgage on the home place. We would think more of Secretary Mellon as a financier if he had worried more about stopping the deflation leak in the treasury instead of putting all his attention on pouring more dollars in at the top. Wallace's Farmer.

THE CASE OF ELEVATOR "M"

By the time this current issue of the Herald reaches our readers, every bushel of grain in Elevator "M" will have been run and the grade of wheat contained therein will be established, also its protein content.

The grading and weighing of every carload of wheat in the elevator will have been done under the joint supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and the grain grading department of the Federal Government.

Three samples have been taken of each car, one for the Minnesota Warehouse Commission, one for the Federal Government department, and one for the Farmers Union Terminal Association. When the job is finished, and the record established, the Herald will begin the story of what we now know to have been a carefully developed plan to strike a blow at the Marketing Act, the Federal Farm Board, and the Farmers Union Terminal Association. We promise you all it will be some story.

The final chapter, so far as the organized grain trade and their allies, A. J. Olson of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Chas. Crandall of the Central Livestock Association, and W. S. Moscrip of the Twin City Milk Producers, are concerned, was written by State Senator Mullin, who, on Tuesday, September 15th, made formal charges to Governor Floyd Olson against the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission involving Elevator M.

Senator Mullin is a brother of W. E. Mullin. The said W. E. Mullin is a member of the grain commission firm of Mullin & Dillon company, and members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Senator Mullin represents a state senatorial district, in the city of Minneapolis, a city whose palaces and skyscrapers have been built out of the exploitation of the grain fields of the Northwest.

The meaning, the purpose and the people who have made what they hoped would be a knockout attack on the Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Terminal Association, is now established. When we get through with the story, we will have the plotters all in the same bed, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Olson of the Farm Bureau, Crandall of the Central, Moscrip of the Milk Producers, and Rumble, the official steersman of the group.

The sheep will be on one side and the goats on the other.—Farmers Union Herald.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR RURAL RELIEF

Abolition of the municipal commissioner's levy with the exception of the amount required for old age pensions, was announced by Premier Bracken at a meeting at Melita on September 12, as a contribution toward the relief of agricultural distress in the province. All municipalities will benefit by this repeal or suspension of land tax, including the city of Winnipeg, the amount of the tax being between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

For the special relief of the five municipalities in the southwestern part of the province where the crop was totally ruined by drought Premier Bracken outlined the following program of measures to be undertaken by the provincial government acting with the Dominion government and the municipalities:

1—Freight will be paid on fodder and feed shipped in, and the cost borne jointly by the Dominion, province and railways. Applications for paying the freight would be made through the municipalities, and passed upon by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

2—Direct relief will be paid on a basis of Dominion 50 per cent., province 25 per cent., and municipality 25 per cent. Those who receive direct relief will work for it, if the municipality so desires.

3—Thousands of cords of wood which have been cut by settlers in eastern and northern Manitoba will be shipped with freight paid by the government, and sold at \$2.25 per cord for poplar and \$3.00 a cord for tamarack. This will help employment in eastern and northern Manitoba where no more wood can profitably be cut until the large amounts of cordwood that have accumulated have been sold.

4—Coal from a new mine being developed near Deloraine will be sold at two dollars a ton at the mouth of the pit to those within hauling distance of the mine.

5—The Dominion and province will pay 90 per cent of the cost of relief projects, mostly road construction. This will average \$20,000 for each municipality in the drought area. This is the largest programme of works authorized outside the urban area. Loans will be made to those municipalities unable to raise their 10 percent share.—The Manitoba Co-operator.

COLLAPSE

From his spacious summer home in Iron Mountain, Mich., Henry Ford issues an edict that next year he will employ no workman who does not plant a garden in his back yard "as a means of alleviating temporary business depression."

Coming from Mr. Ford, the country's foremost advocate of a high daily wage scale, this is intensely significant. It means that in spite of the high daily wage paid, Mr. Ford is no longer able to give the workmen dependent upon him an annual living wage. Although they are highly paid for the time they do work, their working days per year are so few that they must go into truck gardening in order to eke out the necessities of existence during the year.

At a time when the farmers are offering food to the workers at ruinously low prices to the producers, it reveals the fact that the Ford wage scale system has collapsed.

Although Ford pays a minimum of \$7 per day, he is unable to give his workers enough days' work per year to sustain their families without outside help. Why? Because he is unable to sell enough cars per year to keep them busy. American labor needs, not a high daily wage, but an adequate annual wage—an even flow of income and security against "lay-offs." Other automobile manufacturers are in the same predicament.

Ford has received much publicity on his high daily wage scale. His gardening order is not a remedy for the evil but an admission that his system is unable to give the workmen dependent upon him an adequate living wage.

This is an age of specialization. The farmer should raise food for the workers in return for automobiles, radios and machinery. If the worker is to raise his own food, why should not the farmer set up a forge and manufacture his own car? Let Mr. Ford think over that angle of his suggestion for a moment.—Emporia Gazette.

THE INCOME TAX AND HARD TIMES

The income tax means a tax on net incomes of all persons and corporations. During hard times net incomes are lower, sometimes are altogether wiped out and become net losses. Hence the income tax is lower in proportion as hard times cut profits. Hence the income tax is in proportion to the ability of the taxpayers to pay, which corresponds exactly with the generally accepted principle that should govern the levying of taxes. Our present property tax is very different. It levies a fixed, rigid per cent on tangible property (almost wholly exempting intangible property) and without regard to profits or losses.

The income tax system is the only general tax system that makes taxes equitable during hard times. When adversity cuts deep into the profits of the merchant, the income tax very greatly reduces his tax burden. When the farmer's crop falls his income drops accordingly. The home of the laborer and salaried man is untaxed by the income tax, and a reasonable amount of their income is exempted for living expenses, and if their income is cut their income tax is cut in proportion. If hard times slows down the profits of the manufacturer, the income tax slows down his taxes in the same ratio. Under the income tax system if the farmer's livestock die of disease, or are destroyed by storms or floods, as often happens to other property also, he has no tax to pay, while the property tax system collects taxes on dead livestock and on destroyed property. If adversity reduces the net income of professional men, their income tax comes down also. If financial depression lowers the prices of farm products, then the income tax will lower the farmer's taxes in the same proportion, or may wipe them out altogether.

If the income tax is reduced, sometimes very greatly reduced, in times of adversity, how can the government be maintained? In succeeding articles this objection will be analyzed and answered.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By W. J. Spencer, President-Manager

Many of our friends called on us at our Booths at the Fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson and we secured a goodly list of names of people who might want to take advantage of our plan for saving money on property insurance.

Several of our agents also visited our Booth and we especially want to thank Paul M. Lytle, our Topeka agent, for the valuable work he did for us at the Topeka Fair.

We understand that the attendance at the Hutchinson Fair was considerably less than usual; however that is to be expected because of the financial condition of the wheat farmer. Stafford County Farmers Union was again in the limelight at Hutchinson on account of winning the first prize for the best County Exhibit. This makes four times that the Stafford County Farmers Union has put Stafford County "over the top."

Had heavy wind storms over the State, beginning September 18th and lasting until the following Monday. We paid several claims from Decatur, Norton, Rooks, Mitchell, Osborne, Jewell and Republic Counties in the North and Northwest and from Stafford, Cherokee, Miami, Osage, Douglas Counties in the South and East part of the State.

The most serious loss was that of W. T. Conger of Codell, Rooks County. His barn and some of his outbuildings were blown away.

Some of the agents writing new business on Schools and Churches were I. W. Beattie, Conway, Francis Kingston, Hoisington, and Bert Winchester, Stafford.

News of the Drouth Relief Campaign

(continued from page 1)

APPEAL FOR AID
Mohall, N. D.,
Sept. 4, 1931

Dear Editor:
A very large crowd assembled at the Grassland Schoolhouse Wednesday evening, September 2, to determine the amount of flour, potatoes and vegetables that would be needed by the members of this local for their winter supply.

We understand that the Union members in the East are going to try and help the Union members in the drouth stricken areas. This has taken a "load" off the minds of our members and is certainly to be appreciated by the union in this locality.

A committee of three was also appointed to be in Mohall on September 2 to give our list of needs to the head men there. Mr. R. A. Spitzvokel was appointed chairman of the committee.

Our regular meeting will be held on September 18, at the schoolhouse. We expect to put in our orders for our winter coffee supply. Come on folks, let's get together.

Benah Mace, Corr. Sec'y,
Grassland Local No. 263

CHILDREN NEED CLOTHES

Savage, Mont.,
Aug. 31, 1931

Dear Editor:
I have been reading all the letters in the Herald about the drouth and hard times, so I thought I would write you also.

In 1929 our crop was less than 268 bushels of wheat. We had to go to the land company.

In the spring of 1930 we had no money with which to buy seed and borrowed 55 bushels of wheat and 10 bushels of flax. When threshing time came we got 68 bushels of wheat and the flax was not fit to cut, so after giving the land company one-fourth of the wheat, we had nothing left.

We gave up the land we had leased and sold the improvements we had put on the place so we could get a few groceries and flour for winter.

This year borrowed money to put in a large crop of flax and got nothing.

Now we have moved from North Dakota to Montana expecting to get work in the beet fields. We have two cows, only one milk and that does not go far in a family of seven. We are putting up weeds for the cows for winter so they will not starve.

School starts today but my six-year-old can not go as he has no clothes or shoes. The fourteen-year-old has overalls and shoes that will pass, but the other children and myself need clothes.

I put in a big garden this year, but the potatoes took it. We had two bushels of potatoes last winter and none since.

All we can do is to trust God, have faith in Him, and I know things will brighten up.

If we can get some clothes and food for the winter, so the kiddies won't have to go without, I will be thankful.

Mrs. J. W. Holler.

FROM VALLEY COUNTY MONT.

Hinsdale, Mont.,
Sept. 1, 1931

Dear Editor:
I have made out a list of things we need for the winter. We didn't raise a spear this year and last year we hardly raised enough for chicken feed.

Last winter our home burned. We were completely out of everything. We had a few things left but we had to sell the clothes on our backs. It was a terrible blow to us and we haven't been able to rebuild. The neighbors were very kind to us, however, and the Red Cross gave us out of their garden seed this spring. I planted a big garden, but we will have nothing but a few potatoes.

This summer we had nothing to eat but dry bread, gravy and chicken, then one of our neighbors supplied us with butter. Now we have two cows that are milking and are glad to have milk to drink. But we are on our last milk of flour and don't know where we can get more when it is gone.

All the wells are dried up and we must haul water in a barrel a mile for our use and the chickens.

We are in need of clothes, food and feed for our family and cows.

We had a meeting of our Union last week, and out of 27 families only five or six will be able to get along without aid. The Red Cross will give no aid to a farmer owning a car or livestock, but how can a farmer continue if he disposes of all his belongings and especially his stock?

Mrs. C. A. Siddens.

APPEALS TO THE MORE FORTUNATE FOR AID

Gage, Mont.,
Sept. 3, 1931

Dear Editor:
After reading several letters of the terrible drouth conditions, I, too, feel I must say how it is here. No rain, drier and hotter each day. There is no food for man or beast. Oh, what will become of us here in this awful drouth stricken Montana? We are truly facing a most terrible time, with cold winter around the corner.

We have raised scarcely anything in the past four years, but this is the worst ever in the 21 years we have lived here.

I truly love these dear Montana people who have hearts of gold. Just step and think you people who have plenty and never know what it is to go hungry. Does your heart miss a beat? God says, "Ask and Ye shall receive," Truly in Jesus' name I am asking you who have plenty to open your hearts and pocket-books and help us here in our time of terrible need.

We have not a vegetable of any kind for our families for the long winter months and no feed for our stock. Every year we have gone in debt for seed, but a big crop and got nothing—drouth, and one year grasshoppers took a clean sweep.

There has been much sickness in our family, too; but I praise God our lives have been spared. I have always gone to church regularly and have a great much comfort from the services, but now we cannot buy gasoline to drive to church.

Mrs. Frank Brown.

CITES RED CROSS AID

Sept. 8, 1931
Reserve, Mont.

Dear Editor:
In the last issue of the Herald you asked for facts about what the Red Cross is doing.

There are four in our family. We have a cow and some chickens. The cow is milking now but will be dry soon and the chickens give us a few eggs, but we have no feed for them this winter.

We get \$6.00 a month from the Red Cross which of course helps. This is in the form of an order on the local store and \$6.00 won't buy much.

Another family of six gets \$10.00, one of four gets \$12.00, one other of five gets \$10.00 and a bachelor \$5.00. I don't understand the difference in amounts, as we all are in the same fix.

We get this aid for only one month at a time so have to ask for it every month.

We understand the Farmers Union is going to ship in vegetables and possibly clothes. We certainly would like to get a few vegetables, as we have none of any kind.

C. Casper.

CREDITORS MEET DEBTORS

Genevieve, Mont.

Dear Editor:
The following petition has been circulated and signed by 500 farmers. We are extending this petition to take in the state of Montana and the whole United States.

"To the Creditors of the People of Valley County, Montana: The time has come when we are confronted by a grave situation which among many of our people amounts to a practical state of bankruptcy."

"And we, therefore, as a group, demand the following relief: That our debtors allow off 1931 and 1932 interest on existing debts and that the principal on such debts be divided into five equal payments without interest."

"First of said payments to become due and payable October 1, 1933, and continually thereafter until paid."

"This petition is in line with the policies of the President of the United States and financial institutions."

The creditors met us on August 29 and offered to throw off one year's interest, but we wouldn't accept anything but the requirements of the petition. It is up to the creditors to accept the terms of the petition or it's mass bankruptcy for all of us broken farmers."

In regard to an article in the Herald of August 24 about selling wheat to feed China on liberal terms, if they are starving for wheat our Farm Board has a surplus, by all means sell it to them. But why not sell our farmers wheat to feed our starving chickens, cattle and hogs on as liberal terms of credit as extended to China?

In regard to the Red Cross, in my judgment during the year 1930 it did as much harm as good. Orders were issued on local storekeepers, who immediately doubled their prices. I am sure that many people received aid who did not need it.

There are thousands of men like myself, who have always donated for charitable purposes. The financial condition and weather elements have reversed conditions until now we have to have always fed you, now we to be fed by you.

V. F. Hartley,
—F. U. Herald.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

BROWN CO. FARMERS UNION

The Brown Co. Farmers Union No. 42 will meet at the C. P. A. hall, 715 Oregon street, upstairs, Hiawatha, October 15, at 2 o'clock.

Election of officers and state delegates to Beloit.

By-Laws, pages 39, 40. As many as possible of the members are requested to attend. Four prominent speakers will discuss Farm Board Co-op., Marketing, Junior Co-operators, Legislation, etc. Everybody come.

Charles A. Babbitt, Pres.
Clyde S. Boyer, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

BY DOUGLAS CO. F. U.

Baldwin, Kans., 9-22-31.

The Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Please find inclosed for publication a copy of the resolutions passed by the Douglas Co. Farmers Union quarterly meeting held at Hope Well schoolhouse Sept. 19, 1931.

(1) We are unalterably opposed to the recent action of the State Tax Commission raising the valuation of livestock for assessment purposes at a time when the livestock market is the lowest in twenty years. Livestock is now selling considerably under the valuation originally put upon it by the local assessor.

For the Tax Commission to raise the valuations is contrary to the spirit of our state constitution.

(2) We recommend that all farmers refuse to pay war time prices for manufactured articles while receiving under cost of production for our commodities.

(3) We urge every farmer to vote for the income tax amendment in 1932.

(4) We resent the insidious propaganda that is now being put forward to bond the State of Kansas for road building purposes.

(5) We recommend that the Farmers Union State convention be held in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1932.

Respectfully submitted by your committee.

J. M. Palmer,
Roy Merchant,
Ralph Kline,
CHAS. J. GLEASON,
Sec., Douglas Co. Union.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union will meet in the E. O. G. F. basement on Friday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 P. M.

We hope the secretary of every Local in the county will endeavor to have several of their members attend this meeting.

We will elect a delegate to the state meeting, have a report on the Farmers Union Oil Co., and adopt a set of By-Laws for the county union.

If you want to continue our monthly meetings for the rest of the year,

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—APPLES, all varieties to suit every taste, all grades to suit every whim, prices to suit every pocketbook. By the basket or truck-load. MECK BRAZELTON, Troy, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two elevators, 8000 and 3000 capacity. Located at Woodbine and Shadybrook, Kans. Three warehouses and eight lots. On Rock Island railroad, in good grain section. Write or call B. H. Oesterreich, Woodbine, Kansas.

FOR SALE—10 ton truck scales—A. F. Koch, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

Those who have been saying that cooperative cotton marketing, the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board are responsible for the depression in the South should make a survey of European countries where chaos is threatened; where the great old empire of Great Britain was forced to take most drastic steps to prevent a complete collapse, and there they will find no co-operative cotton marketing, no Agricultural Marketing Act and no Farm Board.

It is easy to sit by and criticize but the critic certainly should have some substantial argument to sustain his criticism. It might be well for these critics to examine the records which will show that cotton farmers of the United States have been receiving since the marketing act was passed, a price for their cotton above the world market.

If one who criticizes wishes to be fair, he will tell all the truths and admit all the facts.—Oklahoma Cattle Grower.

please come out to this meeting and tell us about it.

We hope to have some music by our Farmers Union orchestra in addition to our regular program.

The usual lunch and dance will be part of the evening's entertainment. Visitors welcome.

I. E. SEWELL, Sec'y.

TEMLIN LOCAL UNION

Templin Local Union No. 1891 met in regular session September 2, 1931. Pres. Adams being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, G. H. Johnson was appointed secretary for the evening in the absence of Hugo Simonton. Meeting was opened by singing songs Nos. 8 and 22 in our Union

PAGE FOUR

FARM SURPLUS SHOULD REMAIN ON THE FARM

(Continued from page 1)

perishable products. Why should the farmers make such a basket for place their goods upon the bargain counter? Why should not the farmers sell their products the same as other business men and have their say in regard to the price?

For some time I have been questioning seriously the sincerity of these various governmental agencies in their pretended efforts to help the farmer and why not when we take an inventory of our agricultural industry and find that instead of becoming more profitable that the industry has continued to experience steadily increasing losses? In other words from a financial standpoint we have been advancing backward. It is true of course, that we have added millions and millions of dollars to the national debt, while sustaining their losses. The agricultural industry has been altogether too charitable for its own good. We plant in faith, harvest in hope and market with a great deal of charity. It is a mighty fine thing to plant in faith and it is fine too, to harvest in hope and it is splendid to be charitable of course, but they tell us charity should begin at home. How do you farmers like to be charity? You have produced so many of the good things of life in the past that now you must suffer for the want of them in the future?

If we had just a small part of the surplus of grain that has been dumped on the market in the middle west in the farms now throughout this drouth and grasshopper infested area, we would not have that uncertain feeling as to how we are going to carry on another year. The food crop of the country will get its share of the money crop, when those who produce the food organize themselves properly to control the food and market it in an orderly business like way so as to collect a profit in the transaction. Then too if agriculture, which is our basic industry were restored to a profitable basis, this prosperity would be reflected in all other lines of business. It would be a stabilizing influence upon all other industries.

The city of Chicago with its suburbs has a population equal to that of four or five of our states here in the agricultural west and from the standpoint of natural resources this agricultural section is by far the wealthiest in the entire nation. Perhaps it is because our section is so rich in natural resources that it has been so greatly exploited. It is possible, too, that because our soil is so rich in fertility and our natural resources so great that we have not realized the necessity of conserving them as we should. If times like these cause us to realize these things more fully, some good may come out of this depression. If we only have the foresight to say if they had known what they know now, they would not have done so and so. Of course, none of us are wise enough to look into the future and tell definitely what will happen, and perhaps it is well that this is true. We ought all of us however, to profit by the experiences of the past and weigh our problems in the light of experience.

Experience is a great teacher. In fact no amount of book learning, valuable as it may be, can take the place of actual experience. Experience has taught us that in times of distress the principles of mutual cooperation intelligently applied are more effective than any other remedy.

The situation we are confronted with at the present time throughout this section of the country is that on account of drouth and grasshoppers, we do not have much to sell and what we do have to sell the prices are entirely inadequate to meet the requirements. Then there is the spectacle of thousands who have absolutely nothing to sell and therefore nothing to exchange for the necessities of life. The Government Drouth Loans will help, but a large number of our people, who can otherwise sustain themselves will not be able to meet their interest and taxes this year and that means if they are able to hold on, there will be two years of interest and taxes to pay next year; so you can see how important it is that the number supported by taxes be kept at the very minimum. These are matters ladies and gentlemen, that we should be considering seriously right now and planning how best to meet the situation.

Co-operation is the key to the solution. There are men of our people who have something they can spare, which would help the needy and unfortunate. There is no finer spirit than that of giving a helping hand to an unfortunate brother or sister and I want to say to you my friends, the opportunity is at hand and in my opinion will continue until spring. Great as our material resources may be they are as nothing compared to that of our people. There are many of our people with a little help can be self-supporting and maintain their homes that without such help might not be able to do so. Most of our people are of the hardy pioneer stock. They have wrestled with the forces of nature and conquered a wilderness and developed it into a great commonwealth of splendid homes. Our state owes much to these sturdy pioneers. It seems to me we should do everything we possibly can to make it possible for them to enjoy these homes they have built during their eventful life. The loss of the homes of our people is the greatest loss I can conceive of, except when one has given so much of life's struggle to acquire a home. In so many cases it is life's great objective. It seems to me the very height of ambition of a young couple starting out on life's journey should be to own their own home free from debt. It gives one a feeling of contentment and security that cannot be enjoyed any other way.

Home ownership provides a permanent foundation upon which to build a great civilization. It is impossible for a young couple to make enough money or to save enough money farming to enable them to purchase a farm home and pay for it on the basis of present prices of farm products in relation to the prices of the commodities which the farmer has to buy. Prices of farm products now are less than they were in 1920, when the Federal Reserve Board entered upon its criminal

policy of deflation, which was done deliberately to force down the price of food and raw materials. Wheat and corn are selling at about one-sixth what they were in 1920. Oats, corn, wool, hogs and eggs are selling at about one-fourth and one-fifth of what they were in 1920. The farmers get only 60 cents in purchasing power, whereas the manufacturers dollar has been increased about 40 per cent above par. We are told that the farm problem is not a political problem. Self styled economists tell us it is purely an economic problem, but let me say to you my friends, that it is political control of the Federal Reserve Banks that made it possible for them to commit the crime of deflation and it was political control of legislation in enacting the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Law, which in my opinion would be more appropriately named the "Hog-Smoot Tariff Law" that has destroyed a large part of our market and prevented mutual exchange relations in carrying on trade. It was political control of our Banking Department in the State of South Dakota that deprived the innocent depositors of closed banks of their savings deposits. In a great many instances this represented the life's savings of some of our most honored and respected citizens, many of them were of those sturdy pioneers, who played such a large part in developing this great commonwealth. We cannot place the blame for this political control to either of the political parties and exclude the other for both are guilty. Of course, I realize that many of you who are strong party men and women will disagree with that statement, but I want to say to you we have the record and it cannot be disproved. I know there are plenty of individuals who are strong partisans for selfish reasons. There are those of course, who expect to share in the patronage after election and for that reason are anxious for the success of the party. They will exercise all the influence they have during a campaign in securing votes for their party. The unfortunate thing about this is that the successful candidate after he is elected is often bound to take care of those who were his best vote getters, regardless of whether they have any qualifications for the position or not. Ward heards who are masterhands at fooling the people and seldom good for anything else are in line for a position.

There must be a general awakening on the part of the people to the fact that governmental affairs are the affairs of the people; that the prosperity, happiness and well being of the people depend more upon the management of their governmental affairs than on any other one thing and when the majority of the people fail to exercise their duties as citizens in selecting men, regardless of their party affiliations, who are honest, efficient and of the state, then government of the people has been lost and nobody knows what might happen.

Here is an opportunity my friends where all good people can co-operate in a common cause for the welfare of the state and nation, as Edgar Guest sets forth in his poem, "Here on Earth."

Here is where the blows are struck,
Here is where the wrong is done,
Here are toilers in the muck;
Here beneath the shining sun,
Pain and hurt and sin abide,
Here is where our souls are tried.

What's beyond I cannot say,
Save my faith that all is well;
There the wrongs are cast away,
There the cruel wrongs are dealt,
But this life on earth and sea
Holds so much that need not be.

I would not remain afar
Thinking only of my soul;
Here where hatred mars the scroll,
Thought and time and strength I'd give
Bettering this life we live.

Not to-morrow, but to-day,
I would serve another's need,
I would smooth another's brow;
Bind the cruel wounds that bleed;
But that need is ended when
But my hand would sooth it now.

Life has need of kindly men,
Just, courageous, true, brave,
But that need is ended when
Comes the sexton to the grave;
Let me, then, my duty face,
Making earth a happier place.

Let me serve the living here,
Not the dead across the bar,
Let me carry hope and cheer
Where the sad and hopeless are;
Angels wait upon the dead—
Let me smooth the path men tread.

This is E. H. Everson, State President of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America (South Dakota Division) concluding his talk over WNAK. I thank you.

ASK YEAR'S TRIAL (continued from page 1)

high percentage of the harvest months.

"Another fact disclosed by the reports is that there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of gasoline in Kansas this summer in spite of the fact that tourist camps and filling stations report a decrease in travel. This increase in the consumption of gasoline can only be explained by the fact that the low price and the ease with which exempt gasoline can be obtained has caused many operators of tractors and machinery to use a cheap gasoline instead of kerosene which they used last year. All of this increased consumption would be exempt gasoline and accounts for the large amount of exempt gasoline sold in the past two months.

I believe and certainly hope that at the end of a full year's experience we will find that the net amount of gasoline tax collected will equal or exceed the collections in 1930. Until we do have a full year's experience we are not justified by the present report in a hasty repeal of this law which was enacted for the benefit of the farmers in Kansas."

NO CORN PLAN

(continued from page 1)

Farmers National. The method would be just as I have stated—that the loans direct to the individual producer made by the credit corporation would have to be loaned to the individual on warehouse receipts on corn stored in farm storage.

Q. If they form a cooperative marketing association, would you be willing to loan money to them?

A. That would be handled through the parent association, which is Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Q. Could they loan on corn in farm storage?

A. Yes. They have a Farm Storage Act in Iowa, which I think give could the right to go out and inspect the corn on the farm and see how much there is, seal it, and then issue a certificate which is eligible as collateral for a discount with the Intermediate Credit Bank.

Q. Could you do this for Iowa and have it have any effect on the corn situation in the whole country?

A. That question came up. There were five or six states involved in it and some of them haven't any Farm Storage Law. I don't see how it could be handled in those states. Many complications are involved. Normally about 85 per cent of the corn crop is sold through livestock and only about 15 per cent is sold for commercial uses. If you were to raise the price of corn 15 or 20 cents a bushel and not have the price of livestock raised simultaneously, you might be creating a condition where instead of only 15 per cent sold commercially, you would have a lot more sold commercially. Many complications are involved. Normally about 85 per cent of the corn crop is sold through livestock and only about 15 per cent is sold for commercial uses. If you were to raise the price of corn 15 or 20 cents a bushel and not have the price of livestock raised simultaneously, you might be creating a condition where instead of only 15 per cent sold commercially, you would have a lot more sold commercially. 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