

...high prices, but when the war
over, the farmers of the country
about the only group who were
to come back to pre-war comm
farm prices. The manufacture
(Continued on page four).

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1931

The President's Column

By CAL A. WARD

BELOIT CONVENTION, OCTOBER 27-28-29-30

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, will be held at Beloit, Mitchell County, Kansas, this year. The formal call of the convention appears elsewhere in this issue.

Beloit is a thriving city in north-central Kansas, Mitchell County has always been one of the strongholds of the Kansas Farmers' Union. At present, Mitchell County has seven or eight Farmers' Union Cooperative elevators, in addition to other cooperative enterprises. Good, all-weather highways lead into Beloit from all directions, in addition to their railroad facilities.

I attended their County meeting on Tuesday afternoon, September 15, after which, in company with some of the Farmers' Union group, we met representatives of the Beloit Chamber of Commerce. It was my purpose to acquaint this group with the customary needs of the convention, in order that they might immediately go forward with their plans. We have been assured that our needs would be adequately cared for and that the groups will cooperate in making the convention a success. The sessions will probably be held in the Theatre building, or the tabernacle, in the City Park. If we are blessed with fair weather during those days, the tabernacle in the park will probably be used.

The Avenue Hotel will be designated as Convention Headquarters and the local Committee will arrange for additional accommodations in taking care of our people, in other hotels and private residences. We were assured that the prices for meals and for lodging would be regular and in line with customary prices.

An Appeal for a Large Representation

Of all the years since the history of our organization in Kansas, perhaps this year our farmers have been hardest hit. I fully realize and appreciate the hard times through which our membership is going. However, all of this does not minimize our responsibility to our organization, our business, and our families. Agriculture is not organized as it should be but we farmers today realize, as never before, that we must fight our own battles and no one else will fight them for us.

In Kansas, we have a militant organization. Our paid-up membership this year is not so large as it was last year. But we firmly believe that our present membership is fully conscious of the times through which we are going, and see and know of the necessity of maintaining and supporting our organization.

If there ever was a time when we should meet together and work out a real program, it is now. I am wondering if our membership realizes the influence our organization has in state and national affairs, when once we learn to agree and "pull together."

The agricultural question, looking toward farm relief, will occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the next sessions of Congress. The Kansas Farmers' Union should speak through its leadership at this time. We will arrive at a general, worth-while policy comparable to your interest in the organization. We have hundreds of locals and business groups in the state, that are eligible to representation at our state convention. We beg of you to hold your meetings now and choose your delegates, and in addition to your delegates coming, we want you to band together, get into your cars and drive to Beloit. Let me forcibly emphasize that your presence at this convention is very much needed. You can hold your expense to a minimum by several coming together. And there will not be a convention in the State anywhere that will offer an array of speakers that are more qualified in talking on these topics, than you will find at Beloit.

Resolutions and Legislative Proposals Asked for Now

We are just now appointing the heads of our various committees and we ask you to send to this office your resolutions and legislative proposals. We, in turn, will forward same to the Chairman of the respective committees, who will have time to intelligently consider them. We expect this year, at

our convention, to give more time to the discussion of any constructive resolutions and proposals.

From now on, until next December, when Congress convenes, your leaders will have occasion to meet with other farm leaders from all sections of the country, to consider additional national legislation. And we are very desirous of intelligently analyzing our Kansas problems and then going forward and working for such legislation, as will bring us results.

Many Prominent Leaders To Be Present

At this time, we are not in a position to definitely state just exactly those of our leaders who will attend the Beloit Convention but among others we are expecting National President John A. Simpson, Governor Harry H. Woodring, a member of the Federal Farm Board, H. G. Keeney, President Nebraska Farmers' Union, C. C. Talbott, President North Dakota Farmers' Union, and possibly, state officials from other states who will want to attend our convention.

We will be obliged to hold our speakers within the limit of the time assigned them, in order that the Convention may proceed in a business-like way.

Managers' Meeting Convened Tuesday Afternoon, October 27

C. B. Thowe, President of the Farmers' Union Managerial Association, will have charge of this session. He is arranging his part of the program and it will be published along with the general program, at a later date.

Choose Delegates Now

County, Business and local officials! Call your groups together and choose your delegates. Do it now, and arrange for large groups of your people to be present. Here's hoping that we have the biggest, best, and most profitable Farmers' Union Convention, ever.

A VITAL QUESTION

One of the most vital questions which has confronted our country for some time, will have to be settled in the near future. That is whether we shall cancel the remaining debts owing to us from foreign countries amounting to several billion dollars. Don't let anyone kid himself; these debts, if they are cancelled, will have to be paid by the producers of this country. American Agriculture will carry the largest part of this load.

We are reprinting (special permission) on the front page of this paper, an editorial by George Horace Lorimer, the editor of the Saturday Evening Post, which should cause every American citizen to do some serious thinking.

Write your Congressman and Senator and tell him how you stand on this question. Tell them, in plain language, that American agriculture will not accept this burden.

WE RECEIVE SOME REPLIES TO A LETTER

On July 6th, the following letter was mailed to all of the Congressmen from Kansas, and both United States Senators. We are printing on this page the answers so far received.

July 6, 1931

"My Dear Sir:

"In view of the bitter fight which is being waged against the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board at the present time by interests which have always been opposed to co-operative marketing, the Kansas Farmers Union will be glad to have a short statement from you defining your position on this question.

"Every farm organization in Kansas, every co-operative marketing organization in Kansas and every agricultural institution in Kansas has gone on record as supporting this Act and the Federal Farm Board. We hope you will see your way clear to give us a statement for publication in the Kansas Union Farmer.

"I am asking all the Kansas representatives in Congress to give us their ideas and opinions of this subject.

"Very truly yours,

"A. M. KINNEY, Secretary."

Coffeyville, Kansas, July 9, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Secretary,
Farmers' Union,
Salina, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Kinney:

Your letter of July 6th has been received. I am afraid that I can not give you the letter as you would like it. I am not at all in sympathy with the personnel of the present Farm Board. I have not entirely turned my back upon the Marketing Act. I am simply unalterably opposed to the present personnel and management of the Board. I think the Board is playing politics at the expense of the producers. I think they are catering to the consumers and forgetting the producers. It seems ridiculous and absurd to me that the Farm Board or anyone else holding 80c wheat would want to sell it on this market. A man holding wheat at this time and not intending to sell it on this market could obviously make no better move than to say to the grain buying world, "You are not going to get any of my wheat until you pay a decent price for it." The Board holding the wheat at this time and merely saying, "We are not going to sell at this time," but leaving the impression that it will sell in the near future at any price, serves no better purpose than to depress the present price.

The inherent weakness in the Marketing Act is to be found in the fact that its administration can be placed in the hands of those who are primarily interested in buying cheap farm products. If the Act places the power in the Farm Board to increase the price of farm products, it obviously follows that the Board has the power to depress the price of farm products. This is a democracy. Being a democracy, it is incapable of a political government. Being a political government, the will of the majority must sooner or later be respected. When the destiny of agriculture is placed in the hands of a government board, the destiny of agriculture is in the hands of politics. The most votes are always to be found on the side of cheap farm products rather than high priced farm products. This is because there are more consumers than producers. The only possible escape from this situation would have been a provision in the law that every member of the Farm Board should be one engaged in agriculture.

It is my opinion that from the beginning the Farm Board has very largely been in the hands of the enemies and destroyers of agriculture rather than the friends of agriculture. The first Chairman of the Board was Mr. Legge. I can not think of a man in America who has more of the personal responsibility for the distress of agriculture upon his hands than Mr. Legge has upon his. For ten years the implement monopoly has been robbing the American farmer. It has never been doing it more shamefully than it is doing it at this time. \$265 binders to cut 33c wheat is an economic crime and a social outrage. I think Mr. Legge could have better served the American farmer by standing in court defending himself and his company against the charge of maintaining an unlawful combination in restraint of trade than he could have possibly have served the farmer as the czar of the Farm Board. It appears that about all that has happened with the resignation of Mr. Legge and the appointment of Mr. Stone is that Mr. Legge left his office in charge of his secretary with instructions to carry out his program.

I think the action of the Farm Board in the present situation is clearly a case of catering to the food consumers of the industrial sections. Secretary Hyde recently made a speech in the East in which he was quoted in substance as saying that the Farm Board wants to obtain a fair price for the farmer, yet it is not going to run up the price of food on the consumers. This statement is as logical as if one would say, "While I am traveling north, I am going to end up at a southern destination."

I think our present depression is primarily the result of ten years of economic discrimination against agriculture and in favor of industry. During this ten years, 27 million farm people have become insolvent. They went off the market and are no longer buying the products of industry. When this happened, industry laid off a lot of labor. This unemployed labor is no longer buying the products of either agriculture or industry. This has brought about an under-consumption which is unduly depressing the price of farm products at this time. I think this discrimination came about not so much from an inadequate price paid for farm products as from an outrageous price charged for the products of industry. The statistics of the Agricultural Department disclose that farm products which were worth one dollar from 1909 to 1914 were from

1920 to 1930 worth \$1.30. The products of industry which were worth one dollar from 1909 to 1914 were worth \$1.70 from 1920 to 1930. Thus, it will be seen that agriculture enjoyed a 30 percent increase over the normal price for its products while industry enjoyed a 70 percent increase over the normal price for its products. This additional 40 percent enjoyed by industry was largely the result of a highly monopolized industry, able to spurn competition and the law of Supply and Demand. In the present depression, agricultural products are now suffering something like a 40 percent decrease under the normal price. The agricultural products which were worth a dollar from 1909 to 1914 are probably worth about 60c at this time, while in the case of many industrial products, the 70 percent increase above the normal price is still being enjoyed. I refer particularly to steel, farm implements, and freight rates. Industry still has a monopolistic strangle-hold on the situation.

I make these statements so that it will be understood that I think that the farmer's troubles are not to be found entirely in a bad marketing condition for his products. In fact, I think his principal troubles come from the market in which he buys rather than from the market in which he sells. At best, the Marketing Act can correct none of his ills except those which are found in the market in which he sells.

These views of mine do not mean that I am opposed to cooperative marketing and those features of the Marketing Act which bolster and encourage cooperative marketing. It simply means that I do not think for a moment that the Marketing Act, even in the hands of friends, can completely solve the farmer's problems. On the contrary, the Marketing Act, in the hands of enemies, in my judgment makes the matter worse. In my judgment I doubt the success of the present Marketing Act or any ultimate benefits to be derived therefrom for the farmer, until it is strengthened with further restrictions as to the eligibility of members, and until it is strengthened with something in the nature of the equalization fee for the purpose of handling the surplus.

A few bad judges would not justify one in turning his back upon the courts. Likewise, improper personnel of the Farm Board does not justify one in turning his back upon the Marketing Act.

The provisions of the Marketing Act encouraging the cooperatives with financial support is all right. However, the leaders of cooperatives must not permit themselves to be in the position of trembling and subservient debtors standing before an arrogant creditor. The Farm Board must remember that it is not loaning its money but that it is loaning the money of the Government of the United States. The leaders of the cooperatives must ever retain their independence and remember that they are under no personal obligation to the members of the Farm Board.

The leaders in the farm organizations must not, in their gratefulness for the financial support which their cooperatives have received, defend the Farm Board irrespective of the personnel which may be on the board or the conduct of the board.

Such opposition as comes to the Farm Board at this time from Julius Barnes and those he represents should be completely ignored by those who are interested in the welfare of agriculture. It is obvious that such opposition is prompted by personal enmity for the competition of the cooperatives in the marketing of grain. Likewise, the farm organizations would make a great mistake if they charge that all opposition to the present Farm Board comes from the private grain trade and its friends.

Frankly, I fear for the future of the farm organizations if their leaders uncompromisingly defend each and every act of the Farm Board, so long as it is under the management of Legge, Stone, and others with similar views.

This letter may not be just exactly what you expected, yet, above all, I owe to you an honest and frank answer to your letter.

With sincere best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

HAROLD MCGUGIN.

July 10, 1931

HM:H

Mr. A. M. Kinney,
Salina, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

Your double-headed letter has just been received.

In reply I wish to state that I have, at all times, and am now, in favor of co-operative marketing. I wish to state further that your letter is the first information I have received that "every farm organization" in every co-operative marketing organization in Kansas and every agricultural institution in Kansas have gone on record as supporting the Farm Act and the Federal Farm Board. It would be of interest to me to know how recently these organizations have gone on record with such support.

I voted for the Farm Marketing Act with considerable misgivings, but it was the only measure proposed by the administration and it was distinctly understood that no other measure would receive consideration. I voted for the authorization of \$500,000,000, as asked by Mr. Hoover, as a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. I also voted for every dollar of that \$500,000,000, hoping that the Federal Farm Board would do all that was claimed that it would do toward stabilizing agriculture.

I could fill a whole page of your paper showing just how well it has succeeded, but that would not be a short statement on my part.

In conclusion, I stated to Mr. Legge, when he appeared before the Deficiency Appropriation Committee, of which I am a member, and asked for the last \$150,000,000 of that \$500,000,000, that it would be the last dollar that I would vote for the Farm Board to stabilize agriculture in the manner in which it has been stabilized since the formation of this Board. So far, nothing has occurred since then to cause me to change my mind.

Very truly yours,

W. A. AYERS.

July 11, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Secretary,
Kansas Farmers' Union,
Salina, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Kinney:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 6th inquiring my stand on the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board.

I have always been in favor of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and voted for it. I still favor it and I believe that if properly supported it would, with a sympathetic Farm Board, work out to the great advantage of farming interests. I have been impatient with the uncertain attitude of the present Farm Board in regard to the disposition of wheat controlled by the Stabilization Corporation, but this is no fault of the Act. I believe the principle involved in the law is correct and I am just as firm in that belief as I was when I voted for the Act.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. GUYER.

Garden City, Kansas, July 11, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney,
Kansas Farmers' Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

I am in receipt of your letter of recent date requesting that I send you a short statement defining my position toward the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board. In reply I wish to state that as far as I am concerned this is a poor time for me to express an opinion.

I was a member of the committee in the House which reported the Agricultural Marketing Act, I voted for it, and have always supported it. Up until the present time I have supported the policies of the present Farm Board although I have not always agreed with them in every position they have taken. I am, however, so utterly disappointed and disgusted with the attitude which the Board has taken as respects the present crisis in the wheat market that I do not at this time care to make any statement which might in any way be construed as an endorsement of the Board or its present policies.

I still believe in the principles of the Agricultural Marketing Act. I think that rightly administered it can be of immense benefit to American agriculture. I am a firm believer in cooperative marketing and feel that its continued growth and development will offer the American farmer the best opportunity to solve his financial problems. However, I believe that the present policy of the Board in refusing to take any action or make any statement which would have the effect of bringing

(Continued on page three)

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have any thing to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rates: 2 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each 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 rail road, in good grain section. Write or call B. H. Oesterreich, Woodbine, Kansas.

FOR SALE—10 ton truck scales—A. F. Koch, Hutchinson, Kansas.
PURE Female Polka Pups. \$2.—R. Yaw, Marysville, Kansas.

SECOND STATE RURAL CARRIERS' CONTRACT

North Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—The Union Oil Company (Cooperative) has just completed a contract with the Kansas State Association of Rural Letter Carriers. Before completing the contract a meeting was held with the Rural Carriers' board of directors, and the many cases by which both the Union Oil Company, and the Kansas Rural Carriers would benefit by working together were thoroughly discussed. Announcement has been made by the Union Oil Company that the price quoted the State Carriers' Association will represent a very substantial saving to their membership, and at the same time will increase the volume of the Union Oil Company, which will be beneficial to the several thousands of Kansas farmers in the company.

In discussing the matter with their state board it was explained that their carriers would, by using Union Certified, be working with many farmers whom they serve. Many of the farmers along the rural routes of the Letter Carriers are part owners of the Union Oil Company through which they are pooling their volume with tens of thousands of farmers in other states. Thus they are buying their petroleum products at less cost, by reason of the fact that the profits are returned to them. The money which they save in this way is used in developing their home communities which are the same communities in which the rural carriers make their homes.

About six weeks ago the Union Oil Company completed a contract with the Rural Letter Carriers Association of Missouri. The contract became effective immediately, and the company reports that the shipments to Missouri carriers are starting off in fine shape.

A few weeks ago the Union Oil Company completed an arrangement with the Kansas State Highway Commission to supply their requirements of lubricating oil for the last six months of the year. This, together with the Rural Carriers contract, is an indication of the wide public acceptance which the Union Certified products of the Union Oil Company have in the state of Kansas. The Rural Letter Carriers in other states have under consideration the making of contracts with the Union Oil Company.

GRAIN CORPORATION TO CONTINUE POLICY

Direct Marketing Called a "Distinct Forward Step"—Plays Farm Board Critics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Directors of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation moved today to dispel any doubts as to whether the corporation would continue its recently adopted direct marketing and expansion program.

By resolution, at the end of a two-day secret session, they unanimously endorsed the program and commended the executive officers for "loyalty and faithful discharge of their duties."

The meeting was called to help handle the huge amount of grain purchased by the Federal Farm Board with which it is affiliated.

The marketing program, designed to simplify handling and reduce costs of selling grain, has met considerable criticism. This opposition was met by the directors with a statement in which they characterized direct marketing as a "distinct forward step."

A second resolution adopted at the close of the meeting flayed critics of the Federal Farm Board, and commended the board for its "faithful adherence to the principles established and recognized by the agricultural marketing act."

The directors criticized attempts of the American Federation of Business to discredit the Farm Board and characterized that organization as being "sponsored by organized dealers in agricultural products, including members of boards of trade, grain exchanges, live stock exchanges and allied organizations, for the announced purpose of getting the government out of business."—Drovers' Telegram.

WATER FOWL SEASON THIS YEAR IS FROM OCT. 20 TO NOV. 19

Alva Clapp, State Game Warden and member of the Advisory Committee, has been able to secure for Kansas sportsmen, a more satisfactory season on migratory water fowl. The Bureau of Biological Survey has designated noon, October 20th to open set, November 19th, as legal open dates on migratory water fowl.

See Old Family Album

It is estimated that men on this continent annually pay 750 million dollars to barbers. And if you don't believe the result is worth every penny of it, just ruffle through the pages of the old family album.

WE RECEIVE SOME REPLIES TO A LETTER

(Continued from page two)
wheat prices up has done irreparable injury to the cause of cooperative marketing, particularly in the grain belt.

If the Farm Board is to succeed, if cooperative marketing is to become what we hope it will become, both must have the confidence and support of the farmer. The recent action of the Board, or rather lack of action, has resulted in an entire loss of confidence in the Board on behalf of the farming population of this state. Not only that but it has engendered a most belligerent and hostile feeling toward the Board. One which, in my opinion, it will take many years to overcome. This feeling should not necessarily extend to the principles of cooperative marketing but because the two matters are so closely associated in the minds of the average person, it is being reflected in the attitude of farmers and the general public toward co-operative marketing.

Ninety percent of the farmers in southwestern Kansas believe that Chairman Stone and probably the rest of the Farm Board are in league with those who are seeking to depress prices.

As one who has heretofore defended the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board at every opportunity and who has publicly expressed himself as being favorable to them on many occasions, I feel that the present situation is a heart-breaking one. The sole responsibility, it seems to me, rests upon the shoulders of the Board and unless until its attitude is changed I do not feel that I can give it my further support. I am sincerely in hopes that the Board will yet see the light in this matter but every day of delay, of course, makes the situation worse.

I am herewith enclosing copies of two letters which I have recently written Mr. Stone and which amplify the thoughts which I have tried to express in this letter to you.

Yours very sincerely,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE.

Blue Rapids, Kansas, July 14, 1931.

A. M. Kinney, Secretary,
The Farmers' Union,
Salina, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Kinney:

I am glad to respond to your request of July 6th for a statement regarding my position on the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board.

The administration of the Federal Marketing Act, which sought to make it possible for the farmer who produces the food of this country to have a part in marketing his products the same as all other industries have, has been made most difficult through the bitter attack of those organizations which seem to feel that they have a God-given right to the exclusive privilege of marketing the farmers' products and the present depression of industry of all kinds brought about as the result of the war. Mistakes may perhaps have been made but the wonder is that under such conditions more mistakes have not been made and that any benefits at all have been accomplished. Yet in Kansas, where wheat has reached the lowest price in a century, every farm organization, every cooperative marketing organization and every agricultural institution has gone on record as supporting this Act and the Federal Farm Board. Why?

First, because farm leaders, who are not playing cheap politics, realize that the only hope of agriculture has of ever having a part in setting the prices at which its products shall be sold is in standing by the Agricultural Marketing Act, which seeks to make it possible for those who produce the food that feeds the nation to have the same part in marketing their products as every other industry has and must have if a fair return is to be secured. And they realize that if the present opportunity which the Government has set up to make possible farmer owned and farmer controlled marketing organizations is lost that it will be years before another such opportunity will be had.

Having been raised in the grain business I have every sympathy and no prejudice against that very efficiently managed industry, but cannot agree that the Grain Exchanges in the cities that have built up a monopoly for the marketing of every bushel of grain which the farmers of the nation produce have an exclusive right to continue to do so, when the farmer is forced to accept for his products whatever the market offers regardless of whether it is compensatory with the cost of production or not.

I do not blame the Grain Exchanges in the cities for fighting to market the farmers' products so as to continue the collection of their commissions, but I hope their propaganda against the Farm Board because of the unusual conditions that have existed since its organization will not mislead the farmers of the nation into demanding the repeal of the Act. Amendments may be desirable but they should be made by those whose desire to help the farmer prompted the legislation.

It is unfair to point to the present price of grain as the result of the Marketing Act or the Federal Farm Board. They realized two years ago that the depression, caused by the principal nations of the earth in going to war, and issuing bonds for money which was spent recklessly and carelessly, was settling down upon the European nations as the payment of such obligations was pressing, and that such depression might extend to this country; and they tried to prepare the wheat farmer for the trouble that might come when they advised the reduction of wheat acreage. That this advice was disregarded is evidenced by the fact that the next year the wheat acreage in every wheat growing state was increased, perhaps because of the belief that the purchase of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat through the agencies of the Farm Board would protect the market.

Last year when European markets were flooded with cheap wheat the agencies of the Farm Board, through the purchase of more than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, were able to keep the price of wheat twenty to thirty cents above the European market until the wheat farmer had a chance to sell his wheat.

Now with another bumper crop of wheat piling up a surplus that cannot be sold abroad a demand is being made upon the Farm Board to set a date or a price at which they will market the 200 million or more bushels of wheat that they now hold. I believe that this is the propaganda of the grain speculators who know that if such a statement can be forced from the Farm Board that millions of dollars may be made by selling wheat short as such time or price approaches. And farmers are being led to believe that if they would make such profits safe to the wheat speculators that the price of wheat would immediately rise and that the Farm Board in refusing in advance to advise what its policy will be is standing in the way of better prices. The purpose is to create a demand for the repeal of the Farm Marketing Act.

As one who believes that the hope of agriculture lies in its ability to market at least a part of its own products so as to have something to say in the price at which they shall be sold I voted for the Federal Farm Marketing Act and I do not propose to be stampeded into voting for its repeal until it has been given a chance under normal and fair conditions, which it has not had because of the depression which is world wide as the result of the World War and the attack and propaganda of the Grain Exchanges in the cities.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES G. STRONG.
Marion, Kansas, September 11, 1931.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Secretary,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

I am very glad to answer your letter which came during my absence.

The stabilization operations of the Farm Board have largely obscured in the public mind the primary purpose of the Farm Marketing Act and this is my opinion, is very unfortunate. These stabilization operations have been at best only incidental to the work of the Board; were largely forced upon the Board by insistent demands, and I may say frankly that I have little faith in the permanent value of such operations carried on by the government. In any event, we should not lose sight of the principal thing sought through the Farm Marketing Act, namely, the development of cooperative marketing of farm products. Surely there is deep need for such cooperative marketing. The unorganized farmer dealing with a world so widely organized, is low in bargaining power. The difficulties of successful cooperation in this field have

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COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

HOWARD A. COWDEN,
President Union Oil Company

THE BATTLE LINES ARE DRAWN

I have just read an editorial in a business magazine which elaborately extols the virtues of "The Federation of American Business." It is explained that this is an organization of business men to carry on a "crusade" to "preserve business for individuals and private initiative." In reality it is a "co-operative" in terms as "socialism," "communism," and "pink" are used.

This new organization, the purpose of which is to preserve business for "private initiative" is said to be political in purpose and that it will organize "down to the last voting precinct." The Board of Trade, Life Stock Exchanges, and Oil Companies are urged to support the new organization. The membership is already large, and no doubt each contributes a general amount of which the "jack pot" to the end of which will be another "Boston Tea Party" with the organized farmers of America "throwing overboard" a lot of those who have "grown fat" at their expense.

When an effort is made to destroy farmer cooperatives, the enemy will find not one, but literally thousands of Paul Reverses, riding through the night to arouse American farmers throughout the length and breadth of our great nation. And, when lined up for battle, they will find the same type of men who with their trusty muskets in hand, lined up to face and put to flight the haughty Red Coats, and whose shots for freedom were heard around the world.

Some of the Old Line Companies soliciting the business of Co-operatives are, I understand, at the same time supporting the Federation of American Business. The lines are drawn! It is high time Co-operatives "merge" their activities and develop their own National Organization. Let's Hang Together—Not Separately.—Howard A. Cowden.

FALL SERIES DIST. MEETINGS

Plans are almost completed for holding the fall series of district and managers meetings of cooperative oil companies, sponsored by the Union Oil Company (Cooperative). For the past two years the Union Oil Company has taken the lead in calling these meetings. They have been held at locations convenient for the managers and directors from the various territories, to which the company is supplying, to attend.

The Northwestern meeting of the fall series will be held at Sioux Falls, on October 12th. The last two or three meetings in that territory have been held at Aberdeen. The company has, however, recently established a warehouse at Sioux Falls, and in order to make it more convenient for managers in that territory to attend, this meeting will be held there.

Other meetings of the series will be held at North Kansas City, some where in southwestern Kansas, and one meeting will be held at a point where the managers in Northwestern Kansas and southwestern Nebraska can attend. The exact dates and places of these meetings will be announced very soon. Tentative plans are for holding them shortly before or after the Sioux Falls meeting.

The managers and directors of all cooperative oil companies are extended a hearty welcome to attend the meetings, whether or not they are handling Union Certified products. These get-together meetings in the past have proved to be a sort of school of instruction for managers and directors, and other leaders of the cooperative oil movement. Very recently it is through contacts made at these meetings that new members become interested in joining with the large number of companies who distribute Union Certified. It affords them the opportunity to get their hand in on the handling of Union Certified products as to the quality of Union Certified, and the service of the Union Oil Company.

WITH THE "OLD LINERS"

Recent press reports show that the Old Line oil companies are continuing to live up to the reputation of gradually getting the control of the petroleum industry in the hands of a smaller number of "old liners." A recent investigation completed by the Independent Petroleum Association of America shows that twenty oil companies own 80 percent of the industry's total assets. These assets for the entire oil industry total twelve billion dollars.

This list of twenty "super" companies includes ten Standard Oil companies, and ten non-standard companies. Several of these companies which produce the largest amount of crude in the United States are also among the largest producers of crude in foreign countries, and are large importers of crude into the United States. It is reported that officials of the Independent Petroleum Association of America have protested the proposed merger of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, and the Standard Oil Company, California, on the grounds that it would violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and that the proposed merger is "the pursuance of a plan to restore and maintain unreasonable profits in the oil industry."

The proposed New Jersey-California combination would have approximately 21 percent of the total refining capacity in the United States. According to one oil executive, the trend toward unification in the oil industry will eventually result in no more than one-half dozen units controlling the entire domestic oil business.

It is said that competition in the oil industry is perhaps keener than in any other industry, and as a result of large oil industries fighting for an outlet of their products, in many cases the competition is destructive.

Should the Standard New Jersey-California merger be consummated it would form the largest corporation in the history of the United States, according to reports.

According to a report filed with the United States district court, the operations of Richfield Oil Company at California, and subsidiary companies, resulted in a net loss of \$2,543,349.00, for the period from January 15th, to May 31st, 1931.

Reports show that it costs the Old Line companies 20c per gallon to maintain a portion of their stations, and it costs them an average of 7c per gallon for all stations.

(This "news" item was clipped from a leading metropolitan daily):
Drunkard In Line of Duty—Wife Blames Business Methods in Suit
Over Husband's Ruin
San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The California supreme court has granted Mrs. Ruth Wheeler the right to sue the Shell Oil Company for one-fourth million dollars on grounds the company made a drunkard of her husband, Joseph C. Wheeler, former company manager for Southern California and Arizona.

Wheeler, whose former salary was \$1,000 a month, was discharged, Mrs. Wheeler sued in Los Angeles superior court on allegations the company made Wheeler a drunkard by ordering him to entertain visitors and drink with them.

"HERE AND THERE"

A. S. Gentry, manager of the Consumers Oil Company, Brainerd, Missouri, recently made a short visit at the offices of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative).

While there he purchased an additional 400 gallon truck to enable them to take care of their increased volume. The new tank will be painted in the cooperative oil orange and blue colors, with the Union Certified trade mark, and the slogan, "Our Profits are Your Dividends."

The Grady Trucking Company, Quinter, Kansas, which is more than 300 miles from Kansas City, hauls a large quantity of Union Certified oils large quantity of the Cooperative Oil Company at Quinter. Mr. Grady is also an enthusiastic user of Union Certified products, and a good booster. On each side of his truck he has a large sign with the words "We use Union Certified Motor Oils and Greases" in large letters. All the way from Quinter, Kansas, to Kansas City, and back, Mr. Grady is advertising Union Certified and Cooperative.

DISPLAY OF CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTS

A complete line of cooperative products will be on display at the Topeka State Fair September 14th to 19th, and the Hutchinson State Fair September 19th to 25th.

The booths at these fairs will be in charge of E. W. Barth, representing the Union Oil Company (Cooperative). A visit to the Union Certified booth will be worth while to every consumer of petroleum products who is interested in the cooperative oil movement to the end that he may purchase the petroleum products which enter into his cost of farm production, at as low a cost as possible. A lion, at as low a cost as possible. A lion, at as low a cost as possible. A lion, at as low a cost as possible.

A number of cooperative oil companies notified their intention of becoming members of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative) at the expiration of their present contracts.

NEBRASKA CO-OPERATIVE MAKES 15 PER CENT REFUND

M'COOK, Neb., Sept. 10.—Farmers in this territory have for several years been building an outstanding successful cooperative institution, namely the M'Cook Equity Exchange. Their financial statement for the year ending May 31, 1931, is conclusive proof that their efforts for the past 12 months have been most satisfactory.

Their oil department has been outstandingly successful. The stockholders declared a 15 per cent patronage dividend for this department which equals 75 per cent of the net profit on purchases made by the stockholders. The total sales amounted to \$100,955.73.

THIRD LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE

Madison, S. D., Sept. 11.—The Farmers and Merchants Cooperative Oil Company here is making a record which justifies a feeling of pride by every citizen in our community. At the close of their last business year, June 30th, their financial statement shows a net profit for the year of \$20,241.54. Their statement for the year previous shows net profits amounting to \$27,814.21. In other words, the farmers and other consumers in this territory which own and operate the Farmers and Merchants Cooperative Oil Company have made savings amounting to almost \$50,000. They have kept this money at home to build better churches, schools, and in other ways improve our community.

We are proud to know that we have the third largest cooperative oil company in the state. Mr. R. E. Stanford is manager of the company, and is assisted by his board of directors, who are as follows: R. E. Stanford, Oscar Olson, L. A. Hanson, Delbert Ayers, Frank Pethrom, and Rudolph Wenk.

During the two years mentioned the company has handled 723,180 gallons of gasoline, 73,514 gallons of kerosene, 22,303 gallons of alcohol, and 19,813 pounds of grease.

Junior Cooperators
by
Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Modoc, Kans., Sept. 30, 31.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am in school now. My birthday is October 1. Have I a twin? I ask you aunt. I am a lesson. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I have a brother in the sixth grade. I am four years old. For pets I have a little blue cat. He looks like a bear. I wish you could see him. I have a little tiny cat, too. I am five foot one inch and weigh 121 pounds.

Your niece,
Edna Douglass.

Care E. C. Douglass.
Dear Edna: I was so glad to get your letter and I'd like to see your cat, too—is he a Maltese? You must watch the paper for your "twin" and let me know when you find one. Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Sept. 11, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I am 7 years old. The pin and book is pretty. My sister Rosemary ask me to join the Farmers' Union and so I did. My birthday is Oct. 6. I am working out at my sister's house. Please put your picture in the paper. Thanks for the pin and book. So good bye.

Your niece Junior,
Stephen Maurath.

Care Clem Maurath.

Grainfield, Kans., Sept. 11, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Please send me a book and pin. When are you going to put your picture in the paper? How is the weather at Salina. Good bye.

Your niece,
Rosemary Maurath.

Care of Clem Maurath.
Dear Rosemary and Stephen: Since you wrote me together, I'll answer you in the same letter. I'm glad you liked the pin and book. Rosemary, and that you're becoming a Junior Cooperator. Stephen, please write me again soon, both of you. —Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., Sept. 14, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My sister Albina would like for you to give her a golden star for she got me to join your club. I like the letters that some of the boys and girls have written. I would like to have a book and pin, please. I will try to study my lessons well but I do not quite understand the lessons. I would like to be a member as long as able. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. My birthday is November 30. Am 14 years old and in the eighth grade.

School will start September 8. I am very anxious to go to school again. Will some of the Juniors of my age please write to me. I will try to answer all the letters I receive.

Your faithful Junior,
Beata Richmond.

P. S. Have I a twin? Hope I will find one soon. We didn't receive our paper for the last two weeks.

Dear Beata: Welcome to our Club—Albina will get three stars—one for you, and one each for Edna and Willie. You should be getting your paper—everyone whose 12th dues are paid should be receiving a paper. We were forced to discontinue papers to those who had not paid 12th dues and in doing so, some mistakes may have been made and papers stopped to those who have dues paid, and should be receiving the paper. Write me when you find your twin. —Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Ka Sept. 4, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

Having a few minutes time I thought I would write and ask you to join the club, so please send me a book and pin. My auntie has a book and pin. I think they are very nice. My birthday is February 18. Hope I'll find my twin soon. I will describe myself. I have black curly hair, brown eyes.

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Albina asked me to join the club, so give her another star.

Your niece,
Edna Scheck.

Care of Frank Scheck.
Dear Edna: Your book and pin will be sent very soon and we're glad you're joining. Watch for the next lesson—and for your twin. —Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., Sept. 4, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? Hope fine. I am O. K. I would like to join your club so please send me a book and pin soon. My birthday is June 26. I am six years of age. My auntie is asking me to join so she has to give me a letter for me. I can't write very nice yet. I am sending my letter with her. Have I a twin? Hope I will find my twin soon. Don't forget to give my auntie Albina a star.

Your nephew,
Willie Scheck.

Care of Frank Scheck.

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Care of Frank

WE RECEIVE SOME REPLIES TO A LETTER

(continued from page 3)

been so great that the government seeks through the Farm Marketing Act to lend the powerful aid of the government in bringing about farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for the marketing of farm crops. Whether this can be brought about on an effective scale, does not yet clearly appear. The effort to bring it about deserves, in my opinion, the sympathy and help of everyone who believes in the principle involved. At best it is an end which cannot be reached speedily. It is a longtime program. If, for any reason, practical or psychological, effective marketing cooperation cannot be realized, the Act will fail. Whatever may be said about cooperative marketing, certainly those who believe in it ought to give little weight to the propaganda against it emanating from those whose interests would be hurt if the plan succeeds.

Sincerely,

HOMER HOCH.

HH-K

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By JOHN FROST

Editor Kinney has asked the writer to conduct a Tax Department in The Kansas Union Farmer. More particularly he desires a complete explanation of the income tax, and a marshalling of the facts and arguments in support of it. For at the next general election we vote on an income tax amendment.

The National Farmers Union is demanding that the property tax shall be supplanted by the income tax. The Kansas Farmers Union has been fighting for a real income tax for Kansas in lieu of property taxes. Beginning with Wisconsin in 1911 some 20 states have now an income tax, the most of them weaklings, but growing. The U. S. adopted the income tax system in 1913.

Just now the taxpayers of Kansas are in revolt, as never before, over intolerable tax burdens. But, apparently, a large per cent of the taxpayers are in the dark as to the cause of their tax burdens. Having paid their taxes at the Court House they mistakenly suppose there is the seat of the trouble.

It is our tax system that is the cause of the tax burdens. We have the property tax system. That is, we levy taxes on property. The modern method is to levy taxes on income instead of property, for it is out of income, and income only, that taxes can be expected to be paid.

The property tax system is not only wrong in principle, but has been so dreadfully perverted in administration by exemptions for the rich and additions for the poor, that it has become unbearable in these hard times. The unjust property tax system must be thrust out. The just income tax system must be adopted. Then we will get real relief, and we will wonder why we ever endured the iniquitous property tax system.

The writer asks for the kindly cooperation of readers. If suggestions are made, please send them to the writer at Blue Rapids, Kansas, and please be brief and clear. As the plan develops, ask questions so that every point may be made plain. File your objections and make them strong. For the writer believes that every knock on the income tax will reason out a boost.

WARD DISCUSSES MAJOR ISSUES

(Continued from page one)

do not do it, because he was organized. Farm machinery continued to remain at the peak prices to which it had ascended during the World War. Transportation rates increased until they were approximately fifty per cent higher than they were before the war. Building material occupied a scale of about sixty per cent higher than what it was before the World War. Our taxes in Kansas have increased many fold and are approximately one hundred fifty per cent higher than they were before the days of the war.

During the days of the war, and the time that immediately followed we were experiencing the advent of many new inventions. The automobile industry was spreading by leaps and bounds and the general public was absorbing their output. Farm tractors and big garage machinery was being invented and manufactured and placed all over the agricultural sections of the country. Many new uses were being found for electricity. Electrical equipment and appliances were the order of the day. Farm homes were being electrified and modernized. As long as the farmers of the country had some reserve credit, these goods were being forced upon him and the money was being paid and the plan was resorted to. All went well for a while, but all of this had had its flush and run its course.

It is generally agreed that agriculture was the first of the industries to find itself in this chaotic condition. My friends, in as much as agriculture represents forty per cent of the buying power of the country and owing to the fact that the buying power of the farmer has been taken from him, it is no wonder that we have a situation of national depression before us now.

The facts are, that because of agriculture's sad plight and her buying power gone, great factories all over the country were compelled to curtail their operations, if not shut down altogether. This, in a very short time, reacted and thus every phase of business and industry in the country and unemployment by the wholesale is the final result. Time forbids me to give my ideas as to how all of this has had a close relationship with stocks and bonds and securities and investments. The deplorable conditions which you find in the stock market today are attributable, to a large extent, to a depleted agriculture.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, what we want is a way out of this situation. It is a situation that cannot continue on indefinitely. I meet thousands of farmers throughout the length and breadth of the state. They are drastic in their thinking and are demanding that something be done. They are working as hard as they ever did. They are attempting to economize but it is apparent that the more they try to do, the worse off they become. So, I say to you, night, all of this is the fore-runner of that which history tells us has led to revolution.

Kansas this year harvested the biggest wheat crop in the history of the state. More than two hundred million bushels. Prices have been around twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel. I heard a man testify at the freight rate hearing that it took six bushels of wheat to pay for his breakfast in the dining car that morning. This is whole sale inequality. Prices have become so low for our farm commodities that it ceases to be a joke. It is simply utter ridiculousness.

I heard testimony at the freight rate hearing that eighty per cent of the farmers of Kansas were bankrupt. My friends, it is an admitted fact that if agriculture had been incorporated and operating upon that basis, it would have been in the hands of the receiver five or six years ago. Talk about humiliation, the farmers of this country today are wholly

ry the fight into congress at the coming session. I was to sound a warning to the farmers of Kansas and that is, not to be swallowed up by the false faces of this type of hollering and propaganda. The interests of these concerns has always been foreign to the common interests of the masses.

It is up to the farmers of the country to get back of their leaders and their representatives in Washington and save the Agricultural Marketing Act and amend it to their choosing rather than have it repealed by the enemies of organized agriculture. The Agricultural Marketing Act and its application already has done marvelous things in the way of co-operative marketing machinery. It has been a step in the right direction and wholly in line with the program of the Farmers' Union so far as the co-operative features are concerned.

I am almost in favor of Government fixed minimum prices with special legislation to control our production, but I am not hide bound. I have an open mind, but I want some legislation that has teeth in it. I want the farmers of the country, and help them now. I want the membership of the Kansas Farmers' Union and of every other farm organization in Kansas to stand by us on some such type of program. If we give our representatives to Washington next winter during Congress, we want you to choose leaders and send them there to help us in defense of the basic industry of the whole country, which is now down and out.

My friends, in conclusion tonight I want to say one of two things must happen. We must bring the standard of living down or we must bring agricultural farm commodity prices up. I think it is impossible to do the former. Because the standard of living is so well and firmly established. Labor is highly organized and in a position to maintain their wage scale, and I congratulate them for it. The manufacturing and industries and big business are so well organized that they are in a position to maintain themselves. We have our system of education, of good roads and of modern conveniences to which all people are entitled.

I am of the firm belief that American prices comparable to the American standard of living for our farm commodities will equalize agriculture with industry and thus the whole nation will again look towards that which will bring us prosperity.

SCHILLING THE CO-OPERATOR

(Continued from page one)

loaned to banks. With this valuation our admission fee is \$12.50.

Mr. Schilling referred to the way big business co-operated and stated further the farmer can take a good lesson from them. They are protecting one another by associations and the farmer can do the same thing by selling their products through their co-operative organizations. Mr. Schilling showed his fighting spirit when he spoke of the farmers that would help spread the poison that was put out with the object of killing the agricultural marketing act. "And it makes me mad when I think that we have got to fight the farmers to make them co-operate, because others are spilling poison in their ears. What's the matter with a bunch of farmers who will sit around and let someone else condemn the agricultural marketing act, when I think of the White House? Sitting around and joining those that condemn!"

Mr. Schilling spoke of results obtained by the co-operation of the farmers on the Pacific coast. For the first time in history butter was sold for one cent a pound more in New York. He stated that they had loaned over \$14,000,000 to co-operative creameries and produce associations. He stated that recently during the low price of butterfat that about 8,000,000 pounds of butter was taken off the market, which partly accounts for the increase of butterfat.

In referring to the wheat situation, Mr. Schilling stated that he made a mistake when they pegged the price of wheat but further stated that they did what any other group of men in their situation would have done. When the leaders in agriculture all pleaded with the farm board to peg wheat, Mr. Jarboe, the secretary of agriculture, even predicted it would make wheat worth \$1.75 per bushel in June 1931. There was not anything else for the board to do. "We lost \$57,000,000 but it made the farmer of the country about \$150,000,000. That stuck in a lot of people's crops."

He compared the peggings of wheat with the way New York bankers pegged the stock market. "Seven bankers in New York raised \$240,000,000 to save the price of stocks. Yet one of these seven bankers gave us the devil for loaning money to the farmers by pegging the price of wheat. They were trying to peg the stock market—we were trying to peg wheat. And while your farm products went down, 48 per cent, their stocks went down 73.1 per cent."

Mr. Schilling defended Alexander Legge, saying, "I've known Alexander Legge for 25 years, and he's just about the cleanest, squarest man I've ever known."

Mr. Schilling related two deals of the farm board and the criticism and difficulties that they had to work out. One was when the National Grain Corporation bought the Farmers' Union elevator at Minneapolis, known as Elevator "M." After the elevator with its wheat was taken over, Mr. Schilling said, "Two affidavits were signed and sent to the farm board stating that the wheat sold the grain corporation was of inferior quality, and the government was cheated by the Farmers' Union. These affidavits were signed by former employees of the elevator who had lost their jobs. Strangely enough, the notary seal was that of the secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, who has been a consistent foe of co-operative marketing. So the farm board investigated and the wheat has been gone over by inspectors. The job is almost completed and the wheat has been found to be of even better quality than the grain corporation paid for. In consequence we are about

\$200,000 better off rather than cheated by the Farmers' Union."

The other story was relative to the trade of wheat for coffee with Brazil. Mr. Schilling said the millers, because we didn't trade flour instead of wheat, didn't like it, and now the coffee grinders are demanding a job grinding this coffee.

Mr. Schilling was accompanied by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union; A. W. Seaman, manager of the Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery Association, and Ed Schifflbusch, president of the Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery Association. These men would speak only briefly, as they were anxious to leave for Stafford where Mr. Schilling spoke that night.

The auditorium was beautifully decorated by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Beuy, George Beuy and Miss Orlis. The lovely bouquets of asters and dahlias were especially appreciated.

The band concert and contests on Main street were enjoyed by a good crowd. The baseball game was won by Sedan in a hard fought contest. A good program was put on by the auditorium and the Sedan free fair boosters in the evening.

BENEFITS OF MUTUAL INSURANCE

(Continued from page one)

Tornado Companies have over 500 million dollars in insurance in force, with assets and reserves of over three million dollars.

The leading Mutual Companies in Kansas do a state-wide business and are not confined to any local territory, and at this time carry all the choice farm business of the state. In choice farm business the Kansas Mutuals are entering the towns and cities of the state and are offering the householders and business people the benefits of mutual insurance. So far the response has been very gratifying to the Mutual Companies. The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Salina, Kansas, has been in the front ranks of the Kansas Mutuals and has been doing a state-wide business for several years.

The Kansas Mutuals are doing much more than just selling fire and tornado insurance. They have classified buildings and have made rates to fit the construction. The better the building, the lower the insurance rate. The property owner with a well constructed set of buildings with fire-resistant roofs, gets a great deal more consideration in the matter of rates than the owner of a set of buildings that are poorly constructed and the roofs of which are not fire-resistant. Any one building a new dwelling or remodeling an old dwelling house, will do well to take the matter of construction and fire-resistant roofs into consideration on account of lower insurance rates.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Salina, Kansas, and its subsidiaries are now making a thorough inspection of the property it has insured, and in many cases a valuable service is being rendered to individual policy holders. Sometimes a property owner does not realize that there is a fire hazard in or about the dwelling until it is pointed out to him by the person inspecting the premises. In nearly every case, the owner is willing and ready to remove the hazard.

Some of the causes of dwelling house fires are defective chimneys, stove pipes too near the walls or ceilings without proper protection; greasy cloths or old greasy clothing thrown into closets, where fire starts from spontaneous combustion; gas line and kerosene stored in the house in quantities for cleaning or for starting fires in stoves; careless handling of matches, and allowing children to play with matches. These are some of the causes of dwelling house fires.

We must not forget the lightning hazard. In cities and towns, lightning does not do very much damage, but in the rural districts losses from lightning amount to a considerable sum every year.

By nearly everyone that the only way to protect a set of buildings against loss or damage from lightning, is by the installation of approved lightning rods.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1512, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture gives detailed instruction as to the kind of lightning rods that are approved and the proper method of installing them.

When lightning strikes a building, fire does not always occur. Often a part of the building is wrecked and if it happens to be the dwelling house that is damaged, many times some person in the house is badly hurt or killed.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Salina, Kansas, insures against the hazard of lightning, and will replace or repair buildings destroyed or damaged by lightning, but they cannot do anything about the lives that are lost except to advise the property owners to install good lightning rods on their buildings, and especially on their dwelling houses. A protected building is one of the safest places during a thunderstorm and fully justifies the cost of installation of any approved set of rods.

In these modern days, many families have discarded the old coal or wood stove that was in the kitchen, and have put in either gas, electric, or oil stoves. The fire hazard is increased with the last two mentioned, and a gasoline or oil fire is hard to control when once started. A good fire extinguisher is the best thing to fight a fire of this sort, especially if someone is at hand when the fire first starts. Many homes have been saved by having a good fire extinguisher in the house.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Salina, Kansas, has been growing steadily since its organization, and now has over seven million dollars in assets. It has a reserve set aside for the safety of its policy holders. We insure farm property in the country, and town dwellings, public buildings, schools and churches in towns, and are represented by local agents in nearly every community in the state. We invite our radio friends to let us help you

Why can not we say to the mills, "you will pay \$1.25 basis Chicago for wheat," and make a designated profit on the products thereof, or go as all the farmers are going—Bankrupt. If we are to legislate for the farmer, why not do so in effect and practice. Laws not enforced have no value. If our government can draft men when in need of cannon fodder, why can not this same powerful government draft some of the wealth of this country, harness some of the abnormal profits, placing restrictions as an emergency measure and put our country on its feet. It can be done within 30 days. Don't tell me it cannot be. Mr. Farmer, don't say we are whipped—instead, say the fight is on. Don't wait for some flim-flammer to execute a promise. Sit tight. Don't sell a thing to the bird who has always cut your throat. He will do so again and again.

STONE ANSWERS GOVERNOR MURRAY

(Continued from page one)

that by such deposits has reduced the price of wheat rather than raise it." Stone denied the discrimination and said that the op "ion had a tendency to bolster the market, removing the wheat from the country."

The farm board chairman also repudiated a statement which Governor Murray had attributed to him, that the board "had lent or let with certain millers a few hundred thousand bushels which should be returned on demand."

"No wheat was lent by the federal farm board or the Grain Stabilization Corporation," Stone said. "To any miller. Where the stabilization corporation stored wheat with the millers, it was frequently examined by stabilization corporation inspectors and the identical wheat was either returned to the stabilization corporation or purchased by the miller at the full market prices before such wheat was used."

Stone said he disapproved of the attention focused on the stabilization feature of the farm board's activities, pointing out that the stabilization is only one of the phases of the marketing act, and that co-operative marketing organizations sponsored by the board were not getting the attention they deserved.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FARMERS' UNION

NEMAHA COUNTY

The third quarterly meeting of the Nemahe County Farmers Union was held at Bern, Kansas, Saturday, September 12, at 2 p. m. A nice crowd was in attendance with seven local representatives.

The regular order of business was carried out. L. A. Spencer of Salina, Kan., was elected as delegate to the state convention at Beloit. E. T. Hayden, of Centralia, Kan., was elected alternate.

Our program consisted of a very interesting address from Congressman W. P. Lamberton. We were also favored with a short talk from Mr. Colt, of the St. Joseph stock yards. Mr. Colt expressed the desire to have every Farmers' Union member visit them in St. Joe.

ELDON T. HARDIN, Co. Sec.

FARMERS UNION CREAMERY NEWS ITEMS

The Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery of Wakeney shipped out during the month of August fourteen loads of Dairy and Poultry products valued at over \$55,000.00 besides selling a large quantity of Union Gold butter in Wakeney and the surrounding territory.

Tom Howard, Secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, spoke at Quinter on Wednesday, and he made a good talk. Mr. Tom DeWitt of Missouri was also there and made an interesting talk. As you know, Mr. DeWitt believes in making the best of what we have and is in favor of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The manager of the Wakeney plant attended the meeting at Quinter and listened to their very fine program.

DAVE THOMAS.

GOVE COUNTY F. U. TO MEET

The Gove County Farmers' Union will hold the 3rd quarterly meeting at Grainfield Wednesday, September 30th at 1:30 p. m. All members invited to attend.

HENRY SPRENGER, Pres., W. SITES, Sec.

OUR LETTER BOX

NATION'S PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON FARMER

Belleville, Kans., Sept. 9, Dear Cooperators:

I read articles, listen over radio, as do you to the various formulas as cereals for our present day economic ills. About all that is being done is the spending of many gallons of ink, many fine speeches and much space for time. This has never been of much value in really putting over a project, and, people are getting tired of waiting and watching for some magic trick to operate. I have not changed my mind in the least. I have always maintained that the prosperity of the country, first, depends on the prosperity of the farmer, and the farmers prosperity depends on the efforts of the farmers themselves. They hold this whole situation in the palm of their hand, so far as marketing their products are concerned. However, they can be helped materially by a well organized system of protection from hogs, who prey on them when their resistance is lowered. It's a disease, infectious and disastrous.

Baruch says the ultra rich must help the poor. If not? No! Whether or not. We have a National law, the Agricultural Marketing Act, which provides for the business of agriculture being placed on an equal footing with other industries. Out of this act was born the Farm Board, whose duty is to administer the act. Their conception of agriculture, as we in the great producing section of the Middle West see and know, is a proposition I am not posted on. However, it is my understanding they have it in their power to accept or reject sales of wheat or other farm commodities they may hold, as they see fit.

Just so does the producer have his wheat to dispose of in like manner. With the holdings of both, it seems to me they could regulate the price of wheat to a point where, most farmers depending on wheat could liquidate and gather unto themselves at least a guarantee of a decent living for themselves and their families. Our nation is powerful enough to handle International affairs quite adequately; then why can we not handle affairs within our borders successfully.

Why can not we say to the mills, "you will pay \$1.25 basis Chicago for wheat," and make a designated profit on the products thereof, or go as all the farmers are going—Bankrupt. If we are to legislate for the farmer, why not do so in effect and practice. Laws not enforced have no value. If our government can draft men when in need of cannon fodder, why can not this same powerful government draft some of the wealth of this country, harness some of the abnormal profits, placing restrictions as an emergency measure and put our country on its feet. It can be done within 30 days. Don't tell me it cannot be. Mr. Farmer, don't say we are whipped—instead, say the fight is on. Don't wait for some flim-flammer to execute a promise. Sit tight. Don't sell a thing to the bird who has always cut your throat. He will do so again and again.

STONE ANSWERS GOVERNOR MURRAY

(Continued from page one)

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of these resolutions be mailed to Mrs. Collins, a copy mailed to Kansas Union Farmer, and St. Paul Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of the meeting.

E. A. CRALL, WALTER J. SCHUMISCH, L. J. HEATON.

DAMROSCH TO BEGIN MUSIC HOUR APPRECIATION

HOUR BROADCASTS OCT. 9

Walter Damrosch will inaugurate the 1931-32 NBC Music Appreciation Hour, leading his orchestra in the initial broadcast on Friday, October 9. Devoted entirely to the presentation of the best in various types of compositions, the Music Appreciation Hour, which will be broadcast from 11 to 12 a. m., E. S. T. brings to schools a cultural influence which could not be obtained by the average school in any other way.

More than 56,000 copies of an improved manual will be distributed to scholastic institutions all over the country. The manual includes suggestions for class-room reception of the series, an orchestra seating plan, descriptive notes on all compositions to be played, a schedule of concert dates, and music material available for school orchestras, in addition to illustrations and comments by national figures.

The popularity of the Music Appreciation Hour is evidenced by the volume of mail received for the 1930-31 series, according to Ernest L. Prade, assistant to Damrosch, who points out that 25,000 letters were received from persons of all ages and activities.

Careful estimates indicate that more than five million school children hear the NBC Music Appreciation Hour. The audience, however, is not limited to children, for it is also estimated that a million and one half adults are among the listeners.

Compliment for a Lady

Customer—Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I am bringing them back.

Storekeeper—That's all right, madam. You needn't bring them back. Your word is just as good as the apples.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We Solicit Your Inquiries

Be prepared for the usual increased demand that September always brings by ordering NOW. You will be assured of good service and careful attention to your orders.

We can supply you with coal from several districts in Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Illinois. Freight rates to a great many Kansas points show a substantial reduction compared to rates in effect last season. We will be glad to furnish you with rates on any of the above mentioned coal.

Be sure to get your order in before prices take another advance. If your freight rate is favorable, try a car of deepest mined Henryetta Oklahoma Fancy Lump or Fancy Egg.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phone L. C. 64

K. C. Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Ass'n—St. Joe Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade.

Branch offices at Salina, Kansas, Colby, Kansas, and St. Joe, Mo.

The Maddin

J. K. Moore, Mgr.

300 Rooms—300 Baths—300 Radios

MY-HOME-IN KANSAS CITY

MEET - ME - THERE

Rates—to any member of the Farmers' Union

\$2.