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CAL WARD IN A RINGING CHALLENGE FOR AGRICULTURE

FARMERS MUST OVERCOME IGNORANCE OF THE OTHER FELLOW

By Charles S. Barrett

We seldom receive recognition in this world for the things we actually do. We get credit, however, for the things we don't do. And to balance this we often suffer blame for things which we have been not in the least responsible for. Some peculiar quirk of human nature doles out praise and censure with little regard to the facts in the case. Take, for example, the case of the Farm Board and the farmer. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the American farmer is bearing the blame right now for something for which he most certainly is not responsible.

The good Lord knows that the American farmer has been responsible for a lot of things and stirred up more fuss generally than most any other body of individuals. But the farmer isn't responsible for all human ills, at that. And many times he has been made to bear the burden of some one else's blunder, with no chance to vindicate himself. The present condition of affairs is an instance.

When Congress appropriated the enormous sum of \$500,000,000 to help solve the farm problem a general exclamation was almost heard to sweep across the country. "Well," said al-

most everybody, "I hope the farmer's satisfied now! He's been given five hundred million dollars to get along with!" As a matter of fact the farmer has received but little. But more of that later. When the President appointed to the Farm Board the ablest, most capable men in the country and turned over the full powers of the government to aid in solution of their problems, the general public again was satisfied. "Well, I hope the farmer's satisfied now. He's been given all the power he's been asking for." And, again, as a matter of fact, he hadn't asked for any such power. He had, indeed, done his darndest to keep them from giving it to him!

It is a simple matter, and no doubt affords certain groups of men keen satisfaction, to heap the whole responsibility for the present agricultural mess upon the shoulders of the farmer. They do not trouble themselves to inquire too deeply into the real facts of the case. They do not, for instance, consider that the farmer did not ask for this present law and its \$500,000,000!

Past history proves this is true. The records are available. They show that every farm organization in this country fought the passage of the farm act tooth and nail. They show that

(Continued on page 5)

President Ward in His Speech Broadcast from Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, October 15, over the National Broadcasting Chain, took his place at the top among the great agricultural leaders of the country. Kansas has given to the farm movement some great men: John Tromble, C. E. Brasted, C. E. Huff, and now Cal Ward, in the short space of one year, has come up from the farm to take his place among the great farm leaders.

"God give us men; times like these demand strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hand; Men whom the lust for office cannot kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who have opinions and a will; Men who have honor; men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And down his treacherous flatteries without winking! Strong men Sun crowned, who live above the fog, In public duty and in private thinking. For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds Their large professions and their little deeds, Mingle in selfish strife, Lo, Freedom weeps; Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps."

God has given men to the Farm Movement; and I do not think He has ever given us a better man than Cal Ward. Cal has a wide grasp of the conditions confronting Agriculture; he is a ready resourceful speaker, courageous, able to stand before any audience and tell them the story of farm conditions in straight language without any frills; intensely earnest in his conviction, and ready at all times to fight for what he thinks is right, but considerate of the opinions of others, honest in his dealing, clean in his private life; a man whom it is an honor to know and work with.

Mr. Ward's speech appears below.

AGRICULTURE'S CHALLENGE

It affords me great pleasure to be with you, think and observe a few facts which are of gigantic proportions upon the one subject which is so near to the heart of our national life and prosperity. The multiplied thousands of the farmers of this country and all those who have a sympathetic understanding of our problems may be interested in that which I may say.

From the humble beginning and origin of that which has become our great nation, the United States, agriculture has at all times been the greatest and most essential of our great and basic industries. Only in the last generation has the growth in population in rural and agricultural life, been out of proportion to increases in population in our cities. The last decade has revealed a loss of some four millions from our American farms. Let me now say this in a nutshell is the Farm Problem.

It is universally acknowledged in all realms of moral, social and political welfare and accomplishment, that agriculture has been for all time the greatest contributing factor in all walks of our national life. Diplomats, statesmen and leaders in all walks of life have taken pride in the fact that they were born and reared on American farms; some in log cabins, in wooded sections, along some winding stream—others, perhaps, in a sod house out on the western plains.

Agricultural commodities have always made up a large part of our foreign commerce. The last decade has proven itself unprofitable to agriculture and indications of financial depression are evident on every hand. During the last ten years the agricultural wealth of this country has declined something like twenty billions of dollars while the industrial wealth has increased, more than 20 billion dollars. These facts clearly demonstrate the basis for agricultural unrest and discontent. Ten years ago, 30% of our population was engaged in agriculture and were receiving 21% of our nation's income. Today we are receiving less than 10% of the nation's income. In the ten years just past, bank deposits in the United States have increased approximately 21 billion dollars while agricultural bank deposits have decreased in all agricultural sections ranging up to 48% in North Dakota. Through these years we have suffered bank failures by the score, mostly due to distressed agricultural conditions. In analyzing this whole situation it may be stated in these few words—We, as farmers, are trying to support and maintain a 1930 standard of living in addition to the increased overhead and cost of production with practically pre-war commodity prices. I refer to such commodities as hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, oats, cotton and hay. In this connection it is to be remembered that in the last 20 or 25 years many changes have been wrought. Among many other inventions we have seen the advent of the automobile, airplane, radio, and the many and varied additions in improved labor saving machinery. All of these have had a lot to do with our whole social and economic phases of American life and truly we are going through a period of reconstruction.

Every true patriotic American will concede to the farmers of this country the same social strata and standard of living as any other group or class of our citizens. Equality to all and special favors to none has always been the balancing influence in our national life.

Agriculture is entitled to cost of production plus a living profit. For the past ten years this has been impossible. Taxes have increased 150%, farm labor 70%. Freight rates on agricultural commodities have increased 50%. Machinery about 60%. Building material about 60%. All of this through a period of years has brought agriculture to its present unfavorable position. Summed up, our position is just this—agriculture's mortgage indebtedness has increased from 4 1/3 billions to 12 billions of dollars and thousands of the best farmers of this country stand to lose their homes unless the tide turns.

During all of these depressing years of agriculture, big business, public utilities, large corporations, manufacturers, railroads and large interests of one form and another have prospered and added to their estates vast fortunes of wealth. Industry has for many years received some form of governmental aid—legislative aid to railroads is a current policy of government today. Manufacturers have been subsidized in one form or another. The tariff on imported commodities is intended to cover the cost of production between cheap foreign labor and our own. The newly enacted tariff law is the point of much discussion. I regard it as a manufacturer's tariff and of no avail, but rather a thorn in the flesh to the agricultural section of our country. The actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad with adequate safeguards for the wage of the American laborer should be the extreme measure of every tariff schedule. Tariffs should stimulate sound competition and in such proportions as will stimulate channels of commerce as between nations, thus supplying nations in need from the surplus of those who have an abundance, and above all, should be void of the challenge of retaliation.

In fighting to bring agriculture on an equality with industry, the farmers' organizations of this country have been constantly on the firing line. The challenge came to our farm leaders and they heeded the call. The corn belt committee dealt with the situation in a marvelous way. Farm organization leaders took the initiative and were joined by such national figures as General Daves and ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden. The McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization United States. The fight for agricultural aid again becomes acute and in 1928, at the national conventions of both political parties, it was made the leading issue and agricultural planks were placed in both political platforms. President Hoover upon being elected, called a special session of Congress to work out national legislation for farm relief. The agricultural marketing act was the result. The act provided for the appointment of a Federal Farm Board backed by a revolving fund of \$500,000,000 to assist the farmers of the country in marketing their commodities cooperatively. The new law is an administration measure and was not all the farmers' organizations had hoped for. Many have always felt that in order to adequately function and strengthen our commodity price levels that the principal of the equalization fee should be incorporated. It is to be hoped that it can yet be amended to that extent. It is apparent from all sources that our next Congress will again wrestle with this problem. The Bill has been a law for more than a year and the Farm Board has had an opportunity to show its hand. Some machinery is functioning in an adequate way but in the main, many points are out of tune. It is unfortunate that the Farm Board and the Administration should in the first year of the application of the Act, find themselves engulfed in the midst of the present world-wide economic unrest and financial depression.

My state, Kansas, is a wheat state and we find ourselves face to face with the lowest price of this commodity for a generation. The farmers of my state are becoming impatient, and they logically reason that if the price of wheat should have been \$1.15 or \$1.18 last winter, surely an emergency has existed when wheat has been selling as low as 60c or less in some sections. I believe that Congress meant that the Board would be empowered in accordance with the Bill to step in and stabilize the price when a real emergency such as we now have existed in wheat. Failure to act has caused many farmers to discredit the Board altogether, although this action is not altogether warranted. The Bill provides for farmer owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives, marketing agencies and the Board has contributed in the setting up of many cooperatives, throughout the country. The success and real benefit this application of the Bill will bring to the farmer out at the cross-roads, will depend quite largely on two things—the Farm Board and the farmers of the country.

(Continued on page 5)

LEGGE DENIES IMPLEMENTS TRADED FOR RUSSIAN WHEAT

Excerpts from conference of Mr. Legge with representatives of the press in Washington, D. C. Background material; not a formal statement.

October 6, 1930.

Mr. Legge: Hello, boys! Is this the same bunch that got me in all kinds of trouble out in Kansas? Which one of you is the guilty one?

Q. What did they do to you?

A. Somebody came in here with a story about trading implements for Russian wheat. As far as I know, that never had been done. I don't think it's a practical thing for anybody to do. I certainly never said they did it. But they got that story out in the western papers that I had stated these specific fellows had traded their implements for Russian wheat and you ought to read the wires I am getting from them. If you fellows are going to get me in trouble like this I will just have to shut up.

Some of you enterprising fellows that are hard up for a story ought to be able to make a story on this dumping—as to how it is working on the part of the Russians—these subsidized exports.

According to the press—and everything that comes from the press we must take seriously—these Russians are practically ordered out of Sweden; at least they got out without unloading their boats. The grain trade in Scotland refused to receive a cargo of oats the Russians tried to ship there. And France is putting in some sort of a licensing system to limit the amount they can ship to France to an equivalent of what they buy in France. Germany resorted to the old-time method we sometimes use of raising the tariff. They have a tariff now of \$1.20 a bushel.

Q. Has Mrs. Willebrandt appealed to the Farm Board for help for the grape growers in any way?

A. In any way? I don't think so.

Q. What is that scheme out there (California) in grapes? What are they going to do with that surplus?

A. They will at least save freight by not shipping them; keeping their shipments within the limit that they can sell is nothing more than good business.

Q. Who stands the loss on this surplus? Does the Farm Board stand that?

A. No, no. The growers themselves. They are all in this pool.

Q. Which goes back to the grower, like the equalization fee?

A. They have a scheme of their own based on delivery as to whatever loss is sustained.

Q. That is like the McNary-Haugen idea?

A. The part that made that plan so awfully unpopular was they contemplated unloading on foreign shores on a subsidized basis which I don't think ever can be done, at least not continuously. You may be able to do it once, but not the second time.

Q. Have you anything in addition to say on cotton?

A. Nothing much. Carl Williams will tell you about that.

NINE HUNDRED ROOMS STILL AVAILABLE

McPHERSON, Kans., Oct. 20.—Nine hundred rooms in private homes will be available during Convention week. The charge will be \$1.00 for one occupant, and \$1.50 for two.

A SPLENDID MEETING OF COUNTRY FARMERS UNION AT POMONA

Farmers Union Membership Has Definite Objective.

The strength of an army lies not alone in its leaders, but in the ranks. The strength of the Farmers Union lies largely in its membership, and, although the organization is fortunate in having strong and capable leaders, it would live and flourish if it were not fortunate in this respect. The membership of the Farmers Union organization is strong within itself. The members do not need to be led, for they have a definite purpose in view, a definite objective, toward which they are working.

The fact that the Farmers Union organization has strong leaders is a great help, no doubt, for among the leaders are men with vision and men with practical working abilities. But it is the fact that the membership as a whole are solidly behind the activities of the organization, the fact that they are all working intelligently together for the same common ends, (Continued on page 5)

INSURANCE MEN NEWTON GUESTS

Mutual Companies of State Meet at Newton for Annual Convention.

Mutual insurance men met in Newton last week to attend the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, of which organization Mr. Charles Broom, of Salina, Manager of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, is President. Other officers are: Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, vice president; Frank T. Barlow, Wellington, secretary-treasurer; H. H. Collins, Belleville, is director in the national association. The legislative committee is composed of W. B. Gasche, Topeka; H. A. Martens, Buhler; I. E. Talbot, McPherson. Auditing committee, G. L. Hettick, Ottawa; G. Keplinger, Morrill; Theo. C. Keller, Chapman. Publicity, H. J. Ferguson, McPherson; P. W. Bartsch, Newton; Frank T. Barlow, Wellington.

A number of group meetings were held Tuesday afternoon. One for managers and executives was held in the hotel ball room, and one for field men and agents in the Kansas Good Will Room. President Broom presided at the executives' round table meeting of field men and agents.

Talks were given later in the afternoon as follows: "Investigation of Fire Losses," Roy C. Beard, adjuster for the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., McPherson; "What Constitutes an Open Shed," "A Hay Barn," "Rubberoid," by A. H. Deihl, adjuster Kansas Farmers Mutual, Chairman; "Friendly Fires," Ben J. Frohm, adjuster Alliance Cooperative Insurance Company, Topeka.

Charles F. Hobbs, Commissioner of Insurance, gave an address discussing the recent rate case, settlement of which was made by his department several months ago. His explanation of that settlement was eminently satisfactory to these mutual companies, as evidenced by expressions of endorsement that were made.

The following is copied from the Newton Kansas Republican:

"President Charles Broom, of Salina, is proving a splendid presiding officer and 'cracks' the business thrush with snap, keeping the interest at a high pitch. The program as outlined in previous editions has been carried out on schedule."

F. U. CREAMERY HAS CHARGE OF WEEKLY F. U. PERIOD

The regular weekly Farmers Union Hour, broadcast each Friday night over WIBW, Topeka, at eight o'clock, will be in charge this week of Mr. A. W. Seamans, Manager Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association.

When a fellow has so much to worry him that nothing worries him, he begins to make progress.

Toronto, Kansas, Oct. 13, 1930

Mr. C. A. Broom:

I thought I would let you know how we are getting along with our local. I am sure surprised to see the farmers wanting to organize like they are. We are having a meeting every Thursday evening. I surely believe that in a very short time we will have as strong a local as there is in the state. We are planning on starting a cream station and feed store in the near future. Mr. Swanson sure did a lot of good while he was here. I wish that it would have been so he could stay another week. Last week I drove every day and I never failed of getting at least two members. I never take no for an answer.

Yours truly,
GEORGE LUDLAM,
Toronto, Kansas.

CONVENTION PROGRAM TO BE BROADCAST OVER WIBW WEDNESDAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Between two-thirty and four-thirty o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, October 23rd, a part of the program of the Farmers Union State Convention at McPherson will be broadcast over WIBW, Topeka.

C. A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be heard during this period. Huff, President of the National Farmers Union and President of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, will also speak. His address will be "Matters of National Import."

Concordia, Kansas, October 17, 1930.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

Please find enclosed check for \$40.30, also report of a new local at St. Joe we organized last night. Signed every man there. We found there were three men in that vicinity that have paid their dues for this year. It got late before we got through and I forgot to get their names but you have got them on your books. They want their names on the charter. We had several visitors from other locals so there was a nice big crowd out. It took a long time to persuade them all to join the first night.

You better send me four sets of organizing supplies. We may not need that many, but Shippy will need them before he gets through in this county.

I am looking for a big crowd out tonight and also for every night next week. We are going into Washington county Tuesday night. We are also asked to go into Republic county but can't do that as we are dated for every night next week. I am feeling lots better than I did when you were here.

Yours,
W. G. SWANSON.

MONKEY FOOD AND MONKEY BUSINESS

By A. M. KINNEY

(Continued from Last Week)



"A job to them at picking nuts"

This ended up their pleasure trip; And catching a banana ship. They started for their island home, Quite satisfied no more to roam; They'd gotten wise to all the tricks Of financiering politics; They knew just how to twist the laws To keep within their greedy paws. The profits from producers' toil, According to the rules of "Hoyle."

They followed out their ruler's plan; They organized the Ku Klux Klan; They introduced religion too, A dozen kinds or so, to brew Division in producers' ranks; They do all kinds of silly pranks To entertain the common herd; And though their acts may seem absurd, Just watch the putrid stinking mess Of scandal in our daily press, Which we all scan with eager eyes; No deed too rank to cause surprise.

Their Government is just like ours; And sixty monks hold all the powers; (I think Gerard said fifty nine Composed our own supreme combine). The common monks can only live When the boss monks see fit to give A job to them at picking nuts; And when a panic hits these mutts, They starve as do producers here. I hope my moral is quite clear.

You know, sometimes I think that we Should still be living in a tree; We eat the same things monkeys eat, And when we're stung, we only bleat, And chatter like a silly monk; We swallow all the slimy bunk That's handed to us by the gang; The ancient law of claw and fang Still governs us with iron hand; And though we still live on the land, The mortgages are taking toll So fast, that we can see the goal Quite plainly coming into view— The corporation farming crew, With us as common working trash, Driven by starvation's lash To answer to our masters' call; For surely Agriculture's fall Will make of each of us a serf Until we're laid beneath the turf.

(THE END)

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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, OCTOBER 23, 1930

CHICAGO HEARS WHAT FARMERS THINK ABOUT GAMBLING BOARDS OF TRADE

From the Address of Senator Capper to Chicago Business Men, Oct. 9, 1930.
As a westerner born and bred, I never visit Chicago without feeling a surge of pride in this great western city which has sprung so recently from the prairies. It is therefore quite as a friend and neighbor that I can speak to you frankly and without rancor—as indeed I must—in behalf of these very prairies.

We are hearing much these days of stabilization. It is a word in every mouth. The grain producer believes, and I believe, that marketing on boards of trade, so far from tending to stabilize prices in accord with the legitimate forces of supply and demand, cause the chronic fluctuations which are the chief characteristics of the price of grain. And he believes, and correctly, I think, that the uncertainty of markets is one of the most demoralizing things to any industry that can occur. It is not today only, or this year only, that we have this uncertainty—the producer's protest is that it is chronic in the case of the price of grain.

It is no secret to you, nor to any business man in these United States, that for more than a year we have seen reviving business and industry seriously set back at critical times by the purely speculative short-seller. It is now being quite generally admitted in our chief centers of trade and finance that this gamble in values has the power to bring that condition of demoralization in which prices do not fairly reflect values, nor the status of supply and demand.

As men of business we are beginning to see and to understand that if the United States is to prosper, and is to continue to prosper, that the conditions which create good times and prosperity must be given every chance to exist. We are learning that we must cultivate all these agencies with constructive practices; that we must not interpose obstacles and hindrances which delay or destroy these beneficial influences.

I leave it to your own thought, your own good judgment, to consider whether we still can afford to let the market gamster continue to play his game to the detriment of general business and industry, as well as to the detriment of the greatest of all industries, agriculture.

You have here in Chicago the world's greatest wheat market. Kansas is the greatest wheat state in the Union. Out in the Wheat Belt, I can assure you, there is a total lack of confidence in the board of trade as a market-place of wheat and other grain. The producers look upon it instead as one of the world's premier gambling places. The reasons they give for this judgment of boards of trade are entitled to a hearing and I may briefly summarize them: the producer believes that hedging, as used by the market gamster, is merely a pretext and a blind to cover outright gambling in his products. Please remember I am not discussing legitimate hedging—nearly 300 million bushels of wheat sold short in three days is not hedging; it is gambling.

The producer has lost all confidence in boards of trade because he knows that the volume of sheer speculation in his products on these boards is enormously greater than the combined total of the legitimate purchase of these commodities and the hedging done by legitimate dealers.

Moreover, he complains, and his complaint is entitled to a hearing, that there are no other commodities in the world whose prices fluctuate so violently from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, as the few which are traded in on the board of trade.

A striking example of the inequities of the system, is that in one day almost as much wheat may be sold on the Chicago Board of Trade as can be grown in a year in Kansas, this country's greatest wheat state. The speculative element dominates the market. It deals in "paper wheat." It deals in wheat that never was grown, that never is ground into flour, that never can be baked into bread, but which does constitute a fictitious "supply" and which does depress the market.

I have said to you that it now is being quite generally admitted on the exchanges that the gambler in values, the unethical trader, has the power to bring about a condition of demoralization in which prices do not fairly reflect values, nor the true supply and demand.

In the famous bear raid of two years ago the grain gamblers cost the farmers of Kansas about 75 million dollars in about three months. They sold in three days in Kansas nearly twice as much wheat as was raised that entire year in Kansas, the premier wheat state. They sold 97 million bushels of wheat short in one day and nearly 300 million bushels short in three consecutive days.

I am loath to believe that this system of marketing by drawing upon the gambling instinct of the entire community cannot be corrected. I have never bought a bushel of grain nor a share of stock on an exchange. But

I think there is strong hope for believing that this evil will either be corrected or done away with, now that this kind of marketing is being conceded fundamentally defective. It is defective in grain markets because of the inevitable effect of this gambling feature.

Opinions differ that if this gambling were cut out by the surgeon's knife of legislation—board of trade marketing would have to give way to something else. My sympathies have been with the efforts of the Federal Farm Board to set up co-operative farm marketing, or self-marketing by the producer. I hope this can be brought about.

The wheat grower believes that the powerful drive on prices this year has come from operators in the market who hope in this way to destroy the Federal Farm Board, defeat its program of co-operative farm marketing and save grain gambling, and I share this belief. I am giving you the opinions of the people who grow wheat and who from years of dear experience are convinced that grain marketing as it has been conducted is not in the interest of the producer, but is a load he has to carry. The West believes the boards of trade are abetting the price depression in the future's market to "break" and discredit the Federal Farm Board.

In any event a way must be found to prevent harmful use of the nation's market places by a minority of speculative gamblers and of permanently preventing the misuse of these important agencies of trade and commerce. I also believe that if this is not done effectively from the inside—that is, by the boards themselves, that it will be done from the outside; that Congress will interfere in behalf of honest markets and that it should.

Against legitimate hedging the grain grower and the consumer have no complaint, but if the Chicago Board of Trade will not purge itself of the unethical trader, the gambler in grain, it will become necessary for the Government to step in and do it—Capper's Farmer.

PRICES THEN AND NOW

Year	Item	Cost in Bu. Wheat	Year	Item	Cost in Bu. Wheat
1905	Binder	125 1930	1905	Binder	430
1905	Mower	66 1930	1905	Mower	107
1905	Dump Rake	34 1930	1905	Dump Rake	105
1905	Bull Rake	37 1930	1905	Bull Rake	140
1905	Stacker	57 1930	1905	Stacker	229
1905	Section Harrow	34 1930	1905	3-section Harrow	74
1905	2-Way Plough	36 1930	1905	2-Way Plough	229
1905	3-in. Wagon	105 1930	1905	3-in. Wagon	307
1905	Grain Seeder	86 1930	1905	Grain Seeder	225
1905	Set of Double Harness	35 1930	1905	Set of Double Harness	130

These same percentages also have taken place in the matter of taxes and freight rates and all commodities used by the farm family. Verily we are not on a parity with any other industry in this state and when anyone in any way attempts to justify this unholy robbery of the farmers of this state the farmers should and will take issue with them.

Is It a National Conspiracy?

Farmers are now wondering how far the conspiracy reaches in the matter of driving prices down on farm products and up on manufactured products. They wonder at the philosophy of individuals, groups, and privileged wealth, in what appears to be a national conspiracy to put the farm family out of business and establish in place thereof corporation agriculture.—Colorado Union Farmer.

A \$600,000,000 BREAD GOUGE

Price Difference in This Country and Canada Enables Combine to Reap Unconscionable Profits; Officials Indifferent.

The price of bread in this country remains 50 per cent higher than in Canada, and while the Canadian government acted to force reductions from a price already far below our own, the U. S. government has not lifted a finger to stop the bread gouge.

Apparently, the best minds at Washington think the price of a loaf of bread too small a thing to bother themselves about. In sum total, it is anything but small.

The best figures LABOR could get on the consumption of bread were gathered last year by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, after an intensive study in 50 cities. They showed an average use of a little over 3 pounds of bread per person per week.

In Canada, that much bread would cost 20 cents. Here, it costs 30 cents. The difference is a gouge of 10 cents per week for every man, woman and child in a country with more than 123,000,000 inhabitants. Your pencil will tell you that this figures out at about \$640,000,000 a year.

In other words, the bread combines are collecting \$640,000,000 a year excess prices from the American people, and collecting by far the most of this sum from the poor. The lower the income of a family, the more bread it eats, to make up for the meat and vegetables which it cannot afford.

The administration at Washington can stop this gouge, the more readily since bread production is so nearly monopolized that a concession wrung from a few key firms would send prices down all over the country. Will the administration act?—Labor.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

All roads lead to the state convention at McPherson October 28-31. The Kansas Farmers Union convention this year promises to be one of the best ever. Our complete program appears elsewhere in this issue of the paper and we are asking our membership to observe it carefully. You will notice that on this program there will appear many of our own organization's outstanding leaders and I am sure all will have a message for us.

There never has been a time in the history of our nation that the farmers of the country were so self-conscious of the need of stressing the program of co-operation and organization.

The Kansas Farmers Union is outstanding because of her accomplishments. Our state business activities are sound and progressive and multiplied hundreds of thousands of business is done every year. Our organization also occupies a definite position in statewide affairs. Taking all of these things into consideration I am sure our membership will want to attend the McPherson convention this year. Plan now to be in attendance from the beginning to the end.

Beginning Tuesday afternoon the managers are in session. Tuesday night will be an outstanding session. At that time W. L. (Young Bill) White will discuss the Income Tax Amendment. C. C. Talbot, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union and Chairman of the National Board of the Farmers Union will make a strong appeal defending our organization and its program.

The Convention proper is called in session Wednesday at 10:00 A. M. T. E. Howard, Secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union will speak at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon, in addition to the various reports we shall broadcast over WIBW from 2:30 to 4:30, it has been requested that I should use a part of this period. It is hoped that C. E. Huff, our National President, will be in attendance and use the remaining part of the period. Governor Clyde M. Reed, and Milo Reno, President of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company will give the addresses Wednesday evening.

Thursday morning we will listen to greetings and addresses of representatives from other membership farm organizations in this state. C. C. Cogswell, Master Kansas State Grange; Ralph Snyder, President Kansas Farm Bureau; L. E. Webb, President Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association of Kansas; and E. G. Sharp, President of the Farmers Co-operative Commission Company. Thursday afternoon Mr. H. G. Keeney, President of the Nebraska Farmers Union will address the meeting. That evening we will hear from John Simpson, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, and Hon. W. P. Lamberton, Vice President of Kansas. Hon. Chas. S. Barrett, former President of the National Farmers Union, plans to be with us during most of the sessions, and we will hear from him with his valuable suggestions. He will address the group on Friday morning.

All these sessions will be intermingled with musical numbers. Come to McPherson. Bring your family and make it a week of pleasure and instruction.

C. A. Ward.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

The past week we have attended the convention of the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies at Newton. This Convention was held there on this particular year to help The Mennonite Mutual Fire Insurance Company celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. On December 11 of this year their Charter will be fifty years old. This is the oldest insurance company of any kind domiciled in our state and it should prove the stability and soundness of the principle of Mutual Insurance. The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company was signally honored by the Mutual Association this year as your secretary has served as president of the organization during the year. We feel that this was not an honor to the individual but to the organization, and should be appreciated by our members.

We again urge all our agents and members to attend the State Convention at McPherson on October 29, 30 and 31. We expect to hold a few meetings with our agents during the three days if possible. All agents who have Automobile Manuals please bring them to the convention. We will see if there are any extra sheets that should be in them so you will be ready to quote proper rates.

At the election on November 4th the people of Kansas will be called upon to elect a Commission of Insurance along with other officials and although we are a non-political organization yet we should enter politics far enough to choose the best men for the various positions. Mr. Charles F. Hobbs, the present commissioner, is asking the people for their endorsement and the reelection. We believe our position qualifies us to judge the merits of the case and we feel that Mr. Hobbs has given Kansas the most efficient economical and honest administration during the past two years that it has had for many years. We ask our members to remember Mr. Hobbs on election day. We hope to see the day when this office is taken out of politics and that merit shall be the only consideration in filling the place but until such time comes we must try to elect the best man on the ticket, regardless of his political affiliations.

AGRICULTURE MUST SUPPORT 1930 STANDARD OF LIVING WITHIN REASONABLE FARM COMMODITY PRICES

Big Business Prospers at Agriculture's Expense. Unemployment a Serious Problem.

A radio speech of much interest was delivered over station WIBW, Topeka, on Friday night, October 17th, by Mr. C. A. Ward, President of the Farmers Union of Kansas.

During this speech, Mr. Ward stated that a great deal of publicity has been given to the effect that the crisis has been reached, that the tide has turned and that we may expect a gradual coming-back to normal prosperity. This idea, Mr. Ward thinks, should not be oversold. The problem still exists and is of far deeper significance than simply a psychological condition of mind and thought, as a lot of propagandists contend.

Mr. Ward starts his diagnosis of our present economic and financial situation some twelve years ago, during the late World War period. At that time we were enjoying prosperity. Millions were sprang up almost overnight. Exchanges were made on an inflated basis until the call was given that the war was over and that the world should return to normalcy. The years that have followed have been a period of reconstruction and readjustment. Agriculture was the first of our great industries to feel the effect of the blow. Immediately after the war, farm commodity prices tumbled down to pre-war levels. Land values also became deflated.

Agriculture may be said to be supporting a nineteen-thirty program and standard of living with its high overhead and production costs, at pre-war farm commodity price levels. The situation is serious and it may become tragic, unless the tide is turned. Agriculture has for all time been the greatest contributing factor in the accomplishments and progress of our national life, in the realm of moral, social and political welfare and accomplishment. From the origin of our nation, agricultural commodities have made up a large part of our foreign commerce, while diplomats, statesmen and leaders in all walks of life have taken pride in the fact that their earlier days were spent somewhere on an American farm.

In 1919, Mr. Ward said, thirty percent of our population was engaged in agriculture and were receiving twenty-one percent of our nation's income. Today, four millions of people have left our farms and we are receiving less than ten percent.

Agriculture, Mr. Ward thinks, is entitled to cost of production, plus a living profit. During these years of depression big business, public utilities, corporations and large interest of one form and another have prospered and added to their estates vast fortunes of wealth. The newly enacted tariff is a manufacturers' tariff and a thorn in the flesh to the agricultural section of the country.

In discussing the Farm Board situation, Mr. Ward regretted that the members of the Board have not called in leaders of agriculture and discussed together matters of general policy as they apply to the application of the bill. He believes that those with years of practical experience in agricultural activities are best qualified to offer constructive measures.

Another point mentioned by Mr. Ward was the tax revision program, the adoption of which plan he urged. Real estate, both rural and urban, is bearing in unjust proportionate part of taxation, he believes. An income tax is a fair and equitable tax, based upon ability to pay.

Permanent prosperity cannot be had until labor is quite generally employed. Unemployed labor reacts unfavorably upon every phase of American life. Buying power is restricted and this reaction reaches back even to the crossroads on our American farms.

Mr. Ward concluded his speech with these words:

"All of these things should command the interest and thought of especially those who are placed in responsible positions, both in state and national life. And let me again say that to the farmers of our state, that these things can best be accomplished through organization. The Farmers Union is an outstanding farm organization and it has no apologies to make for its existence. Its voice is being heard on all important issues. There is a fraternal spirit within our organization and we ask the farmers of our state to join our ranks for protection and self preservation."

characters adds much to the joy of living and gives us a better idea of what Christ meant when he spoke of the "abundant life."

Numbered among the missing are M. McAuliffe, much beloved John Tromble, C. E. Brasted, Chas. Monroe of Lyon county, C. W. Ames of Osborne county, Brother Ruggles of Lincoln county, C. E. Henderson, V. C. Anderson and many others. We still have (as far as I know) Chas. S. Barrett, Alec G. Davis, W. C. Landon, C. E. Huff, all splendid speakers with vision and power. Also Gilman Carle of Phillips county, H. D. Collins of Erie, Dan Thurston of Wichita, L. E. DeVoss, E. E. Woodman, Fred Fraley of Council Grove, Harry Neath, Harry Witham, W. E. Hays, H. C. Zeck, W. P. Lamberton, Roy Schmitt, M. O. Glesner, Dave Barrett of Miami county, Rev. Miller Monroe of Ottawa, H. R. Green, Ex. Cong., Ed Ridgely, a fine thinker and worker, John Frost, John Scheel, Ant. Peterson, Ralph H. Badger, Wm. Lyons, E. L. Bullard, George Peet, Mat Shadage, J. Rosillon, Will Nelson, H. A. Martin, C. J. Frederickson, Jake Martin, Dan Goodrick, N. W. Christensen, Harder Brothers, L. D. Weeks, O. M. Lippert, Jack Stevens, J. M. Kessler, Grant Bliss, Chas. Walker, Wm. G. Swanson, Chas. Simpson, Tom McCully, Ralph Chapman, Albrecht of Topeka. Yes, there are many other splendid friends whose names I cannot for the moment recall.

If any of you whose names I have written, or whose names I have forgotten should read this, and would care to write, I would be very glad to hear from you and still better, let's have a homecoming reunion at McPherson. It seems to me that a Union convention would not be a convention without inspirational talks by Barrett, Davis, Landon and Huff. Hope some or all of them will come.

Fraternally,
Chas. Day,
Allen, Kansas.

UNION GOLD BUTTER NOW ON SALE AT WAKEBURY

Product From Local Plant Can Now Be Obtained of Your Grocer—Ship Out Car Last Week.

WAKEBURY, Oct. 19.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery at Wakebury commenced printing butter for local trade the first of the week. Union Gold butter made at the new Wakebury plant can now be obtained from your grocer. It is packed in attractive cartons and as Mr. Augustine, manager of the Wakebury plant, says, "it's the best butter you ever tasted."

The first carload of butter consisting of 21,000 pounds, was shipped from the Wakebury plant to New York City Oct. 6th. Over 15,000 pounds have been churned this week. The company is now opening up eight more stations to be served. The truck route which will give them an operating capacity of 25,000 pounds of butter per week.—Western Kansas World.

Notice to Members

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT McPHERSON, KANSAS, OCTOBER 28, 29, 30, 31, 1930.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at McPherson on October 29, 1930 at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union will hold a meeting prior to the opening session.

The Farmers Union Managers' Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 28, 1930 at 1:00 p. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 29, 1930 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 25, 1930.

2. One delegate for each county or 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 25, 1930.

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-

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Parsons, Kansas, on October 29, 1930.

..... Secretary

..... President



Junior Co-operators 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, Kans.

Dear Junior Co-operators:

If some of you think your letters are NEVER going to be answered, it's because we've been so crowded for space that we've gotten behind just a little each week, which at the end of several months makes us very behind. However, we hope that very soon now we're going to be able to catch up with the current mail, so don't stop writing just because you may think we're "full up" with letters.

We have some more twins reported today—I do wish each one of you could find yours before Christmas. Of course, everyone will find one eventually but it's not so much fun waiting, is it?

And next week's our state convention—I do wish we could have worked out some plans about a sort of sub-convention of our own, but the fact that school must be attended during the week has spoiled that plan. But those of you who can, be sure to come with your parents, and we'll get to have a little visit together, anyhow.

Aunt Patience.

Salina, Kansas.
Dear Aunt Patience: I have read the Junior Co-operators page for a long time and enjoyed it very much. But I never could find time to write to you. I would like very much to be a member of the Club and please send me a book and pin. I will try to get my lessons. My daddy is the State Manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company. Without my shoes on I am exactly 4 feet and 10 inches. I have dark brown hair and eyes. Medium complexion. And I weigh 90 1-2 pounds. I have lived on the farm all of my life up until last fall we moved from Stafford, Kans. (where I lived on the farm) to Salina and we now live in town. I sure wish I lived on the farm. It is lots more fun.

I would like very much to hear from the members. My birthday is September 4th. I am 12 now. Do I have a twin? I must close. With love, your niece,
Roberta Marie Lear,
651 Highland Avenue.

Dear Roberta: I'm so glad you enjoyed our page and that you've found time to write to us. I think you can have a lot more fun on the farm, too. Did you save the last lesson? I'll send your book and pin very soon. Be sure to let me know when you find your "twin." Write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Walker, Kansas.
August 29, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: It has been a long time since I wrote you, and I will write to you at once. I am sending in my July and August lesson, too. The July lessons were pretty hard but the August lessons were easy. My two sisters are joining the Club, too, so that gives me two stars. I told them that it is very interesting and told them to join the Club and they did it, too. I'm sorry that I didn't send in my July lessons early. Is it too late for the July lessons? I didn't answer the questions "For All Juniors" because I didn't have the papers. I just answered those for sixth grade. I want to tell you that I found my birthday twin. Sarah Crowl, February 7, 12 years old, Geneseo, Kans. Kathleen Rudolph, February 20th, 14 years old, Scott City, Kansas. I hope when they see my letter that they write to me and I will write to them, too. I have to close for this time for my letter is getting long.

Your niece,

Florina Sander.
Dear Florina: I thought I was never going to hear from you again. It's never too late to send in the lessons although it's much better to send them in as soon as possible after they appear in the paper. Have you written to your twins? You should, as soon as you can.

Aunt Patience.

Home, Kansas.
August 15, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. Hope you are the same. I saw my twin in the paper so would like to join your Club, too. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. For pets I have four dogs, Spitz, Fat, Pup and Trixie and one cat, its name is Spotty. I am ten years old and will be eleven September 24th. I will be in the sixth grade this fall. My teacher's name is Iola Wright. I go to Midway School. We live on a 320 acre farm. We live three and one-half miles north of Home City, Kansas. Please send me my book and pin. Well, I must close.

Your friend,

Leona Margaret Binggeli.
Box 75.
Dear Leona Margaret: I'm fine, too and I'm glad you've found your twin—who is it? I suppose you've written to each other by this time and I'm sorry I've been so late answering your letter, but the fact is, it has been mislaid.

We've been having a lot of mice at our house, so I brought home a nice, big white cat to catch them. I haven't named her yet—can you think of a good name? I'll send your book and pin this week.

Aunt Patience.

McPherson, Kans.,
Oct. 14, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: We are sending in our August and September lessons. We were slow with the August lesson but at last have got it sent in. We would be very glad to come

one of those days, if it wasn't for school. We would also like to have a banquet. How are you? We are just fine. We are going to have a Halloween program, and we hope you could be there.

Your niece,
Opal and Pearl Hanson.
Dear Opal and Pearl: I was glad to get your August lesson—and on account of school, I'm afraid I'll have to put off our plans for a meeting and banquet until later. I hope you'll be at some of the meetings at McPherson, tho. When is your Halloween program?

Aunt Patience.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
August 15, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am feeling fine. I am writing and telling you that I have sent my May and June lessons in. But I didn't send my April lesson in because you said that it was just for the seventh grade and over. I am sending my June lesson in now. I didn't send it in with my other lessons because I didn't have it finished yet and thought you would be in a hurry to grade them. I can't find my July lesson because I have been away from home and my folks didn't save them for me. But if I find it, I will send it in. I am ready for the August lesson. We had three days of cool weather here day before yesterday. It rained here last night. Well, I must close.

Yours sincerely,
August Link.

P. S.: Do we have to save our old lessons?
Dear August: I'm awfully sorry to be so late answering your letter and I'm glad to get the lessons—"better late than never," you know. I think it's nice to keep the old lessons—for reference, you know. Please write to me again.

Aunt Patience.

Pleasanton, Kans.
Sept. 19, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I am 8 years old. School started Sept. 1. My teacher's name is Miss Maxine Franklin. There are eleven. Their names are: Zelma Dundan, Thelma McGinis, Susie Shaffer, Fern Reddick, Clea Reddick, Waneta Reddick, Carlton Carpenter, Lee McGinis, Jack Carber, Robert Dundan. As it is getting late at night, I must stop.

Yours truly,
Susie Shaffer.

Dear Susie: I'm fine, too, thanks. I'm glad you wrote me about your school and the names of your classmates—perhaps some of them would like to become members of our Club? Don't forget to write to me occasionally.

Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kansas.
August 29, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to be a member of the Junior Co-operators. My father is a member of the Farmers Union and I'm going to be 11 years old and my birthday is on September 21st. I'm in the sixth grade. Please send me my pin and book.

Yours truly,
Eva Lorei.

Dear Eva: I'm so glad to have you as a new member—we'll send your pin and book right away. Let me know when you find your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Ottawa, Kansas.
August 23, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I think I have found my twin. It is Opal Weinhold. She is 8 years old and I am 10 years. Her birthday is December 28th and so is mine. I received my book and pin.

Your loving niece,
Nora Evelyn DeWald.

Dear Nora Evelyn: So you've found your "twin" at last—I'm so glad! Have you written to each other yet? You should let me know when you do. Did you like the book and pin?

Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kansas.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. My birthday is tomorrow, August 27th. Then I will be 12 years old. Do I have a twin? I have two pets, a cat named Queen and a dog named Brownie. I will get my lessons, and send them in. I would like to have a pin and book.

Yours truly,
LaVerne Painter.

Dear LaVerne: We are glad to welcome you as a new member of the Junior Co-operators. We'll have to look your twin up—and you must watch the papers for one. Your pin and book will be sent very soon.

Aunt Patience.

Beattie, Kansas.
August 23, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: This is my second letter to you. I could not find the May papers. So I cannot get the questions from Farmers Union paper for all Juniors. I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is July 12th and I am 11 years old. This is all I have to say.

Yours,
Donald Miller.

Dear Donald: I know it's just your second letter—I hope you won't wait so long before you write to me again! I'm sorry about the papers—you've saved the September lesson. Please write soon again.

Aunt Patience.

Lorraine, Kansas.
Sept. 25, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my lesson. I know I am late but since school has started I have been busy. I got my brother Roy to join so I get a star, don't I? My brother Roy has not received his book and pin so he cannot send in his lessons. My birthday is next Saturday, September 27th. I will be 11 years old. My letter is getting long, so I will close.

Yours truly,
Emma Torkelson.

Dear Emma: Your lesson was a little late but I know you've been busy getting started with your school work. I can't understand why Roy hasn't received the book and pin—it was sent some time ago. Tell him

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Junior Co-operators. I like school very much. My teacher's name is Miss Blanche Weinhold. She is very nice to me. I didn't miss school yet. I will try not to miss any days. My father is a member. Have I a twin?

Your niece,
Emma Adamek.
P. S.: I didn't get my book and pin. Dear Emma: We are glad to have you as a new member and it's fine that you like school and your teacher. I hope you succeed in not missing school this term, and next term, too. Be sure to tell me when you find your twin—we'll send the book and pin soon.

Aunt Patience.

Lorraine, Kansas.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I sure was surprised to get my book and pin. How are you? They are just dandy and thank you very much. My sister didn't receive her book and pin and she likes mine awfully well. So I have to close.

Your friend,
Rose Adamek.

Dear Rose: It makes me so happy to know that you liked the pin and book—we'll send Emma's right away. Please write soon and let me know when you find your twin.

Aunt Patience.

McPherson, Kansas.
Sept. 26, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I wish to become a member of this department. Would you please send me a book and pin? I will try hard and study my lessons. I have found my twin. Her name is Nadeen Prescott. Her birthday is October 2nd. And so is mine. She is 12 and I am 10. I will close for this time.

With love,
Faye Louise Wilhelm.

P. S.: Opal and Pearl Betty Jones and my sister Marcel are in the same school.

Dear Faye Louise: I think it's very nice that you're all in the same school and that you've found your twin so soon. We'll send the book and pin as soon as we can. Don't forget to write to me.

Aunt Patience.

Minneapolis, Kansas.
August 9, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I just got thru with my lesson. Boy, it was hard. I could answer some of the questions. I don't quite understand how to do things yet, either. But I can learn. My twin is Susie Olive Shaffer of Pleasanton and I love her. I don't like to be a triplet, oh good! Please hurry and have a contest. Where will I find my grade and what do we do about them? Well, my letter is getting quite lengthy so I must stop. Twins, please write me—I'm going to wait to you.

Love,
Evelyn Faye Kirkland.

P. S.: Aunt Patience, I thought this was a good piece about smoking, don't you? Let me be a triplet, smoke. Dear Evelyn Faye: Yes, the clipping you sent showing that 1,000,000,000 more cigarettes were smoked in June, 1930, than in June, 1929, was a very interesting one. I like to smoke, so we are triplets, smoke. Oh good! Please hurry and have a contest. Where will I find my grade and what do we do about them? Well, my letter is getting quite lengthy so I must stop. Twins, please write me—I'm going to wait to you.

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Love,
Evelyn Faye Kirkland.

P. S.: Aunt Patience, I thought this was a good piece about smoking, don't you? Let me be a triplet, smoke. Dear Evelyn Faye: Yes, the clipping you sent showing that 1,000,000,000 more cigarettes were smoked in June, 1930, than in June, 1929, was a very interesting one. I like to smoke, so we are triplets, smoke. Oh good! Please hurry and have a contest. Where will I find my grade and what do we do about them? Well, my letter is getting quite lengthy so I must stop. Twins, please write me—I'm going to wait to you.

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to save the lesson and send it in when he receives his book.

Aunt Patience.
Alma, Kansas.
Oct. 9, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin and am very proud of it. I haven't found my birthday twin yet. My birthday is April 10. I am twelve years old. Have I a twin?

Your niece,
Helen L. Herren.

Dear Helen: I'm so glad you aren't disappointed in the book and pin. You must watch the Junior letters, and when you find someone who has the same birthday you do, write to him or her. Let me know when you find one.

Aunt Patience.

Macksville, Kans.
Sept. 27, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I received my pin and notebook and I was sure happy when I came home from school and found it here. I am going to try hard to get my lessons in, since I don't know if I can or not since I don't have much school work to do in the evenings. Well, I can't think of anything else to write. I will close.

A loving friend,
Ruth Johnson.

Dear Ruth: I know you will try to get the lessons and I'm sure you'll find time to send them in. They're very important, you know. I'm glad you liked the pin—write again.

Aunt Patience.

Wilson, Kans.
Oct. 13, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I will write you a little note. How are you? I am very well. I couldn't get some of my lessons. My, how my chickens have grown. Well, I guess I better stop. Please write.

Yours truly,
Opal Weinhold.

Dear Opal: I'm glad you included a note with your lesson. What lessons couldn't you do? How many chickens have you now?

Aunt Patience.

McPherson, Kans.
Oct. 13, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How do you feel this rainy weather? I think it is nice, after a rain. Faye and I have not received our book and pin. We are disappointed about it, hoping to get it this week. Maybe we will get to go to the Junior Club at McPherson. I was sure glad when I found my twin, but I haven't written to him yet. I haven't had time. We hope to hear from you soon.

Your nieces,
Faye and Mabel Wilhelm.

Dear Faye and Mabel: I'm so sorry about your book and pin—it was sent several weeks ago. I'll send you another one this week—you can return it if you've received the first one. I suppose you can come to McPherson, you must try. I suppose you've written to your "twin" by this time—let us know who it is.

Aunt Patience.

Meriden, Kans.
Oct. 13, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending you a lesson but I don't understand some of the questions but will try to send a better one the next time. We had company and I could not do so good.

Yours truly,
Margaret Beeler.

Dear Margaret: Company is distracting, isn't it? I think your lesson looks very well—I've sent it to our Junior Instructor. Write me again.

Aunt Patience.

Lawrence, Kans.
Oct. 13, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I received my pin and book and I sure think the pin is pretty. My birthday is June 5th. I think I have a twin. His name is Dale Grabner. I guess I will close now, will write again soon.

Yours very truly,
Donald Bond.

P. S.: Tell my twin to write to me if you hear from him.

Dear Donald: I'm so glad you liked the pin—you must wear it every-where, you know. I think Dale will write when he sees this, but you must write to him, too, you know. I don't want to wait until he writes. Don't forget you've promised to "write again soon."

Aunt Patience.

Alma, Kans.
October 9, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin and am very proud of it. I haven't found my birthday twin yet. I am seven years old and my birthday is September 7th. Have I a twin? My teacher's name is Miss Thoes. I like her very much.

Your nephew,
Willis Herren.

Dear Willis: It makes me very happy to know that you're proud of your book and pin. We will try to find a "twin" for you—you read the letters that are in the paper carefully yourself and let me know when you find one. Please write again soon.

Aunt Patience.

Enterprise, Kans.
October 17, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin not long ago. I think they are pretty. I am thirteen years old, my birthday is June 22nd. I hope to find a twin. I go to High School in Abilene. I like to go. I do not have to go to school now because Abilene schools are closed because of infantile paralysis. I am sending Albert's lesson in with mine. Well, I must close.

Yours truly,
Bertha Forslund.

Dear Bertha: Do you wear your pin to High School? Be sure to explain to your schoolmates what it stands for, when they ask you. Perhaps some of them, who are eligible, would like to join, too. I was glad to get the lessons—please write soon again.

Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WHAT SHALL WE EAT FOR THE HALLOWEEN PARTY?

Who thinks of Halloween without calling to mind a great mixture of food and fun, from black cats to pumpkin pies and apples? Doughnuts and cider have been served so long that even the children expect them at every Halloween party. Why not delight the young folks this year by something different from pumpkin pies and doughnuts, and also more digestible?

Jack-o'-lantern and black cat sandwiches always cause a host of excited comments. The first step in making them or any other fancy sandwich is to decide upon the mold or shape. If a cutter for the shape of a jack-o'-lantern is used, the mold cut from card-board is easily made. One can trace around it with the point of a paring knife.

The Jack-o'-lantern sandwich must, of course, be yellow. Starchy, yellowed eggs, nose and mouth of red pepper or pimento, the Jack-o'-lantern is complete.

The black cat sandwich may be spread with mayonnaise, then covered with ripe olives, well drained and finely chopped. Bold eyes may be tiny white onions, rings of cooked egg white, or mayonnaise.

Apple men and pear ladies make attractive favors. The reddest apples and the finest pears should be used for cores. Staked sticks of candy, gum drop head, and white icing faces add the look of life. Bits of nuts for eyes and red vegetable coloring give a more realistic touch.

The fun of a Halloween party is largely made up of surprises. Why not let the food contribute its share?

GOOD PILLOWS ARE FULL AND PLUMP

A good pillow, says Miss Mary Covert, extension specialist in home management, is one which when taken by the corners and shaken shows slacks gives easily under pressure, and springs back to its original shape when the pressure is released.

It should remain full and plump when supported on the palm of the hand. If it collapses and hangs limp under the fingers, the feathers are either worn and probably unsanitary from years of service, or the pillow is not sufficiently filled with feathers.

Down pillows are softest, lightest and most desirable. Gray down is cheaper than white and is as soft and durable. Goose feathers give longer service and are more comfortable than other feathers. A mixture of down and good quality goose feathers makes a soft, yet firm, pillow.

Better grades of pillows are made with a ventilating vent to increase their comfort and sanitary quality. Pillows should be aired and summed often, cleaned frequently with a vacuum cleaner if one is available, and washed when needed. To wash, place the pillows one at a time in a large tubful of warm suds. Souse the water up and down through the pillows with the hands. Renew the suds as soon as they become dirty. Rinse until every bit of the suds is removed. Hang the pillow from its corners, changing the position when partially dry. Fluff up by shaking and working the feathers with the fingers to spread them uniformly throughout the pillow.

TRY A TEA KETTLE WAVE

If your hair has an unfortunate predilection for the straight and narrow, and you really can't afford a wave every week, try this suggestion: Fill the tea kettle half full, let it boil very hard—so that the steam rushes out of the spout. Put your head in the steam, and let the vapor thoroughly penetrate it. Stay there for about fifteen minutes, tossing the hair about and fluffing it around the face. The vapor will condense in tiny drops on the top of the hair; it will cause it to become slightly wavy and very easy to manage. While it is still warm, press waves into place.

CLEANLINESS AND ORDER IN THE STORAGE ROOM

Is your home cluttered up with useless things that have outlived their usefulness? If you're paying rent in a city apartment, the chances are that you need every available inch for the mere necessities of life. But even where space is limited, some housewives cram every unoccupied shelf and corner with old furniture, clothing, books that are never read, and cracked or chipped dishes "too good to throw away."

Some storage space is needed in every household for the furnishings and clothing that are used only during certain seasons and for miscellaneous objects such as card tables and extra

Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. Kansas Division, McPherson, Kansas October 28, 29, 30, 1930

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1930
Farmers Union Managers' Association

PROGRAM

- 1:00 P. M. Meeting called to order by Pres. C. B. Thowe. Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting. Appointment of Committees. Report of President C. B. Thowe.
- 1:30 P. M. Terminal Elevator Facilities for Co-operative Grain—H. E. Witham.
Discussion—C. E. Elder, Beloit, Kansas.
J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas.
A. T. Wilson, Solomon, Kansas.
- 3:00 P. M. Union Oil Company, H. A. Cowden.
Discussion—O. C. Servis, Winfield, Kansas, and others.
- 4:00 P. M. Elevator Federation, A. M. Kinney.
Discussion, Clifford Miller, Brewster, Kansas.
E. A. Crall, Erie, Kansas.
- 4:30 P. M. Election of officers and Delegates to State Convention. General Discussion.
- 7:00 P. M. Music, McPherson College Orchestra.
- 7:30 P. M. Address, W. L. (Young Bill) White, Emporia, Income Tax Amendment.
- 8:00 P. M. Address, C. C. Talbot, President North Dakota Farmers Union.
- WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1930
- 9:00 A. M. Music—McPherson High School Band.
- 10:00 A. M. Convention called to order by President C. A. Ward. Invocation—Dr. V. F. Schwalm, President McPherson College. Address of Welcome—Mayor D. R. Maitly.
E. A. Wall, President Chamber of Commerce.
- Response—Rex Lear, Salina.
- Appointment of Credentials Committee.
- 11:00 A. M. Address, T. E. Howard, Secretary Colorado Farmers Union. Adjournment.
- 1:00 P. M. Music—McPherson High School Orchestra.
- 1:30 P. M. Appointment of Committees.
- 2:15 P. M. Report of Secretary A. M. Kinney.
- 2:45 P. M. Report of Executive Committee, Carl Clark, Chairman.
- 3:00 P. M. Report of President C. A. Ward.
- 3:30 P. M. Address, C. E. Huff, President National Farmers Union.
- 4:30 P. M. Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager.
- 4:45 P. M. Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies, C. A. Broom, Secretary.
- 5:15 P. M. General Discussion. Adjournment.
- 7:30 P. M. Music, McPherson College.
- 7:30 P. M. Address—Governor Clyde M. Reed.
- 8:30 P. M. Address—Milo Reno, President Farmers Union Life Insurance Company. Adjournment.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930

- 8:30 A. M. Forenoon Session.
Music—Central College.
- 9:00 A. M. Invocation—Rev. E. J. Allstatt, Swedish Lutheran Church.
- 9:05 A. M. Farmers Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, Manager.
- 9:30 A. M. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Geo. W. Hobbs, Manager.
- 10:00 A. M. Nomination of Officers.
Directors of first, second and third Districts.
Delegates to National Convention.
- 10:30 A. M. Fraternal Greetings.
C. C. Cogswell, Master Kansas State Grange.
Ralph Snyder, President Kansas Farm Bureau.
L. E. Webb, President Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association.
E. G. Tharp, President Farmers Co-operative Commission Company. Adjournment.
- 1:00 P. M. Music—Business Men's Quartette.
- 1:30 P. M. Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery, A. W. Seamans, Mgr.
- 2:00 P. M. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Rex Lear, State Manager.
- 2:30 P. M. Address, H. G. Keeney, President Nebraska Farmers Union.
- 3:30 P. M. Union Oil Company, H. A. Cowden, Manager.
- 4:00 P. M. Address, Wm. G. Swanson.
- 4:30 P. M. Farmers Union Royalty Company, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.
- 5:00 P. M. Ladies Auxiliary of Kansas Farmers Union.
- 5:15 P. M. General Discussion. Adjournment.
- 7:30 P. M. Music—Lindsborg Blue Dozen.
- 8:00 P. M. Address, John Simpson, President Oklahoma Farmers Union.
- 9:00 P. M. Address, Hon. W. P. Lamberton, Vice-President Kansas Farmers Union. Adjournment.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1930

- Voting begins at 8:00 A. M.
- 8:30 A. M. Invocation—Rev. M. C. Brooks, Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 9:05 A. M. Reports of Committees.
- 10:30 A. M. Address—Chas. S. Barrett, Former National President Farmers Union.

Committee Reports.

Adjournment.

Reports of Committees.

Unfinished Business.

General Discussion.

Installation of Officers.

Final Adjournment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

- Resolutions—Hon. W. P. Lamberton, Fairview
Constitution and By-Laws—P. D. Heidecker, Paola
Legislation—John Frost, Blue Rapids
Credentials and Election—Carl E. Clark, McPherson
General Convention Chairman—Reuben Peterson, McPherson
Anyone having matters to be brought to the attention of these committees may send same to them, or to me here in Salina. C. A. Ward.

NEW YORK TEACHES A LESSON

By Charles S. Barrett

A whirl around the circuit is never complete without a stop off at New York, and here I am, as I told you I would be last week, writing to you from the great metropolis. New York, with its bustle and prosperity and great business enterprises, offers farmers a mighty good lesson in co-operation. They have a practice in this city that it would be well for us to put into effect. They know how to work together. They have learned the secret of the power of concentrated effort. They are great co-operators! Their personal opinions don't matter. In the things that really count they stick together—co-operation! Socially many of these men have no contacts. They may be in spheres foreign each to the other. In business enterprises they have a common purpose. They forget social differences and work together six days out of the week. Men who personally thoroughly dislike each other still sit around a board of directors and run institutions for profit.

A lot of these fellows think less of each other than you farmers think of your sorriest neighbor. Yet they give no thought to personal prejudices. They don't fuss and fume about freedom of action. They don't concern themselves with asserting their inde-

pendence. Instead they work together and feed their families.

As I look out from my window I see across Fifth Avenue a building which is assessed at eleven million dollars for taxes alone. And this building occupies less than a quarter of a city block! It is one of the biggest buildings here. The biggest in the world were practically all paid for by profits taken out of the rent of the country by these master co-operators. Of course, these fellows have a nearby ocean out of which they get some fish, but there are lots more out West out of which they get larger profits!

Premiums on life, fire and casualty insurance alone, collected from the West, have built many of these big structures. They offer a great example of the power of co-operation. And they afford a lesson to the farmers of America that cannot be overlooked. Regardless of personal feelings, regardless of how one may feel about this fellow or that, if farmers would apply this great system to their own business they could be pretty near "masters of all they survey!" But you, Mr. Farmer, haven't done this in the past. You have refused to work with the fellow you didn't like. You have ignored the sorry neighbor. You have overlooked many an opportunity that would work to your own

profit and advantage simply because you didn't like the "cut of the jib" of the other fellow. You have squabbled over matters too small for intelligent consideration. You have fostered prejudices. You have gone out of your way to avoid the very fellow who might serve your organization, because of some personal aversion, well-founded though it may sometimes be. You haven't been big enough to forget every consideration but the BIG one. You haven't had the vision to see that by working together you would be able to DEMAND instead of BEG, to give orders instead of receiving them. You haven't realized that, government or no government, the American farmers will never get out of the rut until they set aside their individual squabbles, their petty interests and start pulling together like these fellows who put up the big buildings in New York City.

Every one of these great big enterprises in New York demands that its members work together for the good of the cause. A fellow who isn't willing to co-operate, who pulls against the team, is soon run out of the organization. He isn't given a chance to spoil the show for the other fellow—the fellows who have learned the value and strength of united action. He is de-co-operated and usually walks out of town.

As an organized and harmonious whole they protect their common interests and as a result they put up their big buildings and enjoy the fat of the land. They may not speak to one another on the street. They may not know one another on the golf course. They may not inquire after the health of family members. They may not care. They may even entertain a hearty hatred of their associates' manners, his religious beliefs, his gastronomic tastes, his hobbies and the color of his ties and socks, but these reactions are not going to be allowed to stand in the way of their organization's success. In business they have but one purpose and one mind—to work out their problem harmoniously and to their mutual benefit.

I don't believe there is one among you who would look with favor upon an individual member of a military unit getting out of line, out of step, at a crucial moment. Many times, during the great European conflict, there were moments when it was necessary for the good of the whole body of men, for the good of a whole for the good, indeed, of a whole nation, that men work together. There were moments when concerted action meant ruin or victory—annihilation or preservation. At such moments the fellows didn't stop to consider whether Tom Jones had cut them once in the presence of an acquaintance; they didn't stop to reflect that Tom Jones had done them out of a good deal; they gave no thought to the contemplation of the fact that Tom Jones didn't attend the same church, loved the same girl or had spread a detrimental rumor in the neighborhood. Instead, they got into line and went over the top!

So with you fellows. You never get anywhere without concerted action, without working together in harmony for the common good. The oft-quoted phrase about "hanging together or all hanging separately" is as true today as it ever was.

The farmers of America have a big job on their hands. It is bigger and harder than it was before politics entered the picture. And, more than at any time in their history, they have need now of concerted action. They need, precisely and exactly, to this Business and institutions which have to go to the government for financial assistance, can be neither bold nor independent. They are restrained by necessity. Such a program will make, eventually, of the farmers nothing but political pawns subject to the whims of master politicians, victims of the changing aspects of each new administration. The only hope lies in general farm organization, independent in thought and action, swayed only by the conviction that their cause is just, uninfluenced by political considerations and not afraid to strike boldly at the root of wrong. There is no room today in the farm organization.

They have had to work and lots of times suffer a lot of hardships. They have started the farm problem on the road to solution. They are the ones who will have to be counted in and dealt with in a humane manner or they can not be expected to line up. Until they are lined up, the groups with them will be mightily slow to

HIGH SOUNDING RULES WON'T SOLVE THE FARM PROBLEM

By Charles S. Barrett
Of course you have to have a start in everything. The way a new thing starts indicates the idea, intention and methods of the starters. The Farm Board started out giving orders. They set up a big outfit in Washington with a fine set of secretaries and other titled individuals to pass before you got a chance to talk with any of the Big Boys.

I know of one leader of one of the biggest farm organizations in the country who came to Washington on a tour for two or three days waiting for a chance to confer. The big boys were doing business and you had to wait your turn. They took themselves very seriously. Finally he went back home to wait for another order for a conference.

The Board had rules you had to live up to and while they conferred some, they didn't lose much time at it. They had their own ideas. The way they went at things made me think of at least a hundred other big fellows who went in at different times. Every God blessed one of these big fellows, sooner or later, gave up, discouraged and disappeared. They had their ideas. No one could give them advice. They knew just what to do and how to do it. Why should they waste any time conferring or advising with somebody or anybody who was engaged in farm organization work. Why, one of these fellows recall especially had built more railroads than any man living in America. He was a big man with big ideas and he not only knew how to build them but he had built them. He issued orders but expected to have them obeyed. He spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of his own and equally large amounts of others thrown in to back his great ideas and broken hearted over his failure, but he certainly was disgusted with the farmers when he quit, discouraged and sure that the job was beyond repair.

Yet he knew it as well as I do. It is not solvable in the ordinary big business manner. It is not solvable without the farmer finally doing it himself. And the place to start is not with too much fancy furniture nor with too many hard boiled rules. As it has to deal with farmers, the start should be made, with the closest approach to the farmers possible. Now what and where can this be found except through farm organization groups? There are many of these. Some are big and some are small, but each one has certain adherents who represent the thinking and purposeful farmers around which any program, to be successful, must be built up.

Not groups of farmers who have fought every conceivable opposition fair and unfair, to build up such a structure, naturally are expected to want their investments safeguarded under any new policy and having done such big things know what the problem is and are not easily satisfied to let any set of rules or high sounding orders disrupt what they have and know will operate, for something about which there may be question. It happens that there have been leaders in all of these movements and efforts. Some of them are jolly companions and some of them are as stubborn as all get out, but they have something back of them or they could not be leaders. They are the spokesmen for their groups, and know—if any one is able to know—what their folks they work with and for have not arrived at where they are by any high sounding rules or dignified bearing.

NOTICE

If we do not have a representative at your town, please notify us. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.
REX LEAR, State Mgr. Salina, Kans.

QUALITY PAYS

Many farmers realize and many more are beginning to realize the importance of keeping cream in a cool place and making frequent deliveries but overlook the fact that eggs held in the same temperature as milk will become No. 2 as soon as milk will sour. Eggs must be gathered often, kept in a cool place and delivered often.

Take your cream and eggs every time you go to town. Even though you do not have a full can or a full case, the improved quality will repay you for your trouble.

And, incidentally, deliver to a Farmers Union station.
Kansas City, Mo. Wakeeney, Kansas

Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WAKEENEY, KANS.

LIVE STOCK

Be a REAL Farmers Union member and market your live stock through

YOUR OWN FIRM.

Your own organization naturally will do more for you than some one not interested in you. You get your part of the profits returned to you from the Farmers Union firm.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards

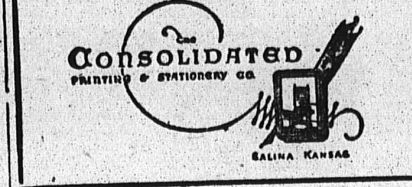
Kansas City, Mo.

Whereas an effort is being made to organize the farmers of Clay and adjoining counties into a farm management plan under a paid supervisor, we, the members of Hayes Local No. 1130 wish to go on record as opposed to such a plan as destroying the farmers' independence and are opposed to any tax money being used for such purposes.
Signed,
Resolution Committee,
From Clay County.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas our Heavenly Father has

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment
Printing



PILES

Cured Without the Knife
WHY SUFFER LONGER?
My Ambulant Method
is so mild that no time is lost from your duties, no hospital, merely come to my office for treatment. If your case is accepted, I GUARANTEE A CURE. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. I have just installed the latest type equipment for Colon therapy or colonic drainage.
Send for My New Booklet
DR. J. M. GAUME
Rectal Specialist
184 North Eighth Phone 3505

called from our midst, Brother E. Clyde Smith, member of Hayes Local No. 1130. Therefore be it Resolved that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Smith in her bereavement.
Be it also Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved wife and one be spread on the minutes of this Local.
Everett Alquist
Elton E. Moon
David S. Spellman
Committee.

KANSAS FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 2 cents a word per line. 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 ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED
WANTED—Discarded Jewelry. Cash for Dental Gold, antiques, diamonds, Uhler, Sta. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 choice con hounds cheap on trial. Kevil Kentucky Kennel, Kevil, Ky. B 22

FR SALE—All property known as the Sherdahl Grain & Mercantile Company, consisting of elevator, store building, warehouse, stock of goods and fixtures, six room dwelling house and other buildings. Call or write Frank Granstedt, administrator, Scandia, Kansas.

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES. Large, black, tartest. None better. 30-40 \$7.00, 100 pound bag, 40-50 \$6.00, 50-60 \$5.00. Red Hill Orchard, Route 3, Salem, Oregon.

FINE HOMESTEADS best in Ark., Cal., Mont., Ore., Canada, etc.; maps, guides, 500 facts—40c, 2 states 20c.—H. Hitchcock, 4322 Coliseum, New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—By owner 160 acres improved land in Norton County, Kans. W. J. Snyder, Collyer, Kans.

SCALE BOOKS

RECEIPT BOOKS, CHECK BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, REMITTANCE BOOKS ALSO
LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, ETC.
GLOBE IMPRINT, Salina, Kas.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 9 (L. 1929, Ch. 207)
A proposition to amend section 3, article 2, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, and fix the remuneration of members of the legislature at five hundred dollars for each biennial term and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and mileage of fifteen cents per mile in going to and from the place of meeting.
Whereas, the state of Kansas has greatly increased its population and wealth since the adoption of its present constitution, and the cost of travel and living has proportionately increased until the remuneration of members of the legislature as fixed in the constitution adopted in 1859 is not sufficient to meet the

actual living and traveling expenses of members while in attendance upon the session of the legislature, and it is deemed proper to submit to the voters of the state of Kansas a proposition to amend the constitution and increase such remuneration to an amount sufficient to defray the actual necessary expenses of the members while in attendance upon the legislature; now, therefore,
Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection, to wit: Amend article 2, section 3, so as to read as follows: "Section 3. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services for each biennial term the sum of five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the usual place of meeting."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election to be held in the year 1930 for their approval or rejection. The ballot hereinafter proposed shall be designated on the official ballot as follows: "An amendment to the constitution fixing the remuneration of members of the legislature at five hundred dollars for each biennial term and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and mileage of fifteen cents per mile in order to defray necessary living and traveling expenses while attending session." Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9, now on file in my office.
E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 8 (L. 1928, Ch. 211)
A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:
Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following section 1, which new section shall be numbered section 2, and shall read as follows: "Section 2. The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on income from whatever source derived, which taxes may be graduated as progressive."

Sec. 2. Original sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of article 11 of the constitution of the state shall be renumbered respectively sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Sec. 3. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1930 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.
Sec. 4. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8, now on file in my office.
E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State.

The Republican Platform and Ticket Merit Farmers' Confidence and Support---

The Republican Platform Staunchly Stands for Farmers' Best Interests

It—

Holds Agricultural Interests Paramount

Approves Tax Revision Movement

Pledges Continuance Highway Development

Pledges Building Farm-to-Market Roads

Seeks Fair Adjustment Freight Rates

Favors Preference Kansas Products

Insists Upon Economy in Government

Supports Better Schools Movement

Stands Staunchly by Prohibition

Opposes Banking Chains

Condemns Corporation Farming



FRANK HAUCKE
"A Kansas Farmer"
Republican Candidate for Governor

REPUBLICAN TICKET

NATIONAL
U. S. Senate

Arthur Capper—Topeka—Regular Term
Henry J. Allen—Wichita—Unexpired Term

Congressman
1st District—W. F. Lamberton, Fairview
2nd District—U. S. Guyer, Kansas City

3rd District—Harold McGugin, Coffeyville
4th District—Homer Hoch, Marion

5th District—James G. Strong, Blue Rapids
6th District—Charles L. Sparks, Goodland

7th District—Clifford R. Hope, Garden City
8th District—Stella B. Haines, Augusta.

STATE

Supreme Court
Position No. 1—William A. Smith, Valley Falls
Position No. 3—W. A. Johnston, Minneapolis
Position No. 4—R. A. Burch, Salina

Governor
Frank Hauke—R. F. D. 5, Council Grove
Lieutenant Governor
J. W. Graybill—Newton

Secretary of State
E. A. Cornell—Topeka
State Auditor
Will J. French—St. John

Attorney-General
Roland Boynton—Emporia
State Treasurer
Tom B. Boyd—Topeka

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Geo. A. Allen, Jr.—Frankfort
Commissioner of Insurance
Chas. F. Hobbs—Baldwin

State Printer
Bert P. Walker—Osborne

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN KANSAS STAND FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT, HONEST, ECONOMICAL,

BUSINESS-LIKE. THEY ARE WORTHY OF FARMERS'

VOTES ON NOVEMBER 4

Republican State Central Com.

CAL WARD IN A RINGING CHALLENGE FOR AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

The farmers of the country have been asked to organize, but the issue cannot be forced. It will take time. The farmer is open-minded but he must be educated to see the advantages of organization in the marketing of his commodities. Brains and money are not all that are needed. If it were, the present Farm Board could come through as a whirlwind. The farmers of the country must be met on their common ground. They must be led. In other words, a sympathetic understanding and knowledge—which is best gained by actual contact and experience. If our present Board cannot qualify in this respect, changes in the personnel should be brought about until this is accomplished. The farmer of the country are not yet ready to concede that generally accepted traditions of the intelligence in the solving of the problems which are singular to agriculture. Let me say now that any criticism thrust at the present agricultural bill and Farm Board should be of a constructive nature and not destructive. The organized farmers of the country resent the tommyrot and

false propaganda that finds its origin in many instances with the grain gamblers who have exploited the farmers all these years, and covetous politicians who would discredit their whole set-up, simply from a selfish motive and standpoint. We should strengthen the weak points of the Farm Board program Marketing Act. And, remember, farmers—those who pose as our friends may be our enemies in disguise.

My advice to the Farm Board is to call in the leaders of organized agriculture who have gone through years of experience, who have been tried in the fire and around the council table, discuss problems of national policy to insure mutual understanding in advance of any proposal.

The Farmers Union has been on the firing line for more than a quarter of a century. Our organization has done marvelous things and have been saving the farmers of the country millions of dollars. We believe that agriculture is entitled to cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. Under the old system the farmer had little or nothing to say or do with reference to marketing of his commodities. We sell at the other fellow's price; we buy at his price. We pay our own taxes and his too for he is privileged to add the taxes before the goods leaves his possession.

Unorganized agriculture has for many years been forced to compete with a highly organized industry. Farmers listen to me; all the Farm Board can do will be of no avail unless we do our part. Organization and co-operation is the solution to the problem. When once we are organized, in big mass numbers as industry is, then there will be no need of a farm board. And it can and will be done,

and we farmers ourselves can best do the job.

In this the farm organizations have gone a long way. It has taken years with much bitter experience, but the foundation has been laid and no agency under heaven or on earth should be allowed to sidetrack or trample under foot that which has been so efficiently done.

President Hoover rightly told the Farm Board among other things, that if they were to be successful, it would be by building upon the initiative and foundations which we already have in farm organizations and building steadily upon them, not hoping to succeed in a day or a year, but in a decade.

The Farmers Union has always been recognized as a farm marketing organization and in the main we have accomplished much. The Dept. of Agriculture figures show that the American farmer through his various organizations does a business of over two billion dollars yearly. The Farmers Union does over one billion of this business.

My friends, we are in the midst of a world-wide serious financial economic situation. Calvin Coolidge rightly said, sometime ago, "It is time when the conservative and constructive influences of the world, without regard for party lines or international boundaries, must cooperate." The present economic financial depression is international in scope, and must be so reckoned with.

Monopolistic control of wealth has had a lot to do with the present depressing situation. The wealth of the world is fast becoming centralized into fewer hands, which is obstructing to national progress and accomplishment in American citizenship and life.

referring to the proposed meeting in Chicago of the American Bar Association, and their expressed intention of severely condemning the Federal Farm Relief Act at that meeting, criticised the member of the Bar Association for calling the farmers "Mendicants." To quote the report—"In our judgment it is a dangerous assault (the Farm Relief Act) upon the form, the ideals, and the purposes of our Government."

"If one crew of mendicants came to the doors of Congress and with a threat of votes looted the Treasury, other groups will follow the example." While this report was not passed upon at the association meeting, it is evident from its very submission that members of the bar, who are generally admitted to represent the highest type of intelligence, believe that the American farmer demanded of Congress appropriation of five hundred million dollars and a government board to handle it.

Likewise, the editor, while moved no doubt by kindly impulses to the farmer, admits by the wording of his editorial his own belief that the farmer asked for the passage of this farm act, and got what he wanted as well as being entitled to it. For the editor says, in part: "Mendicants is a harsh term to apply to those who feed us all. . . . The Federal Farm Relief act is on trial. Maybe it won't work. But surely the farmers should not be insulted for ASKING for things which better organized industries are able to DEMAND and get. . . . Which proves conclusively that even the editor believes the farmer actually ASKED for the money and the Board."

If such evidences of ignorance are apparent in such supposedly intelligent circles as those legal and journalistic, what can one hope from the great mass of the people? For years the general cry has been "Educate the Farmer!" On all sides I have heard, until I have grown weary of the falseness of the theory, "If the farmer were only EDUCATED, EDUCATION is what the farmer needs."

Yet with the professed advantages of education such erudite gentlemen as members of the American Bar Association know no better than to accuse the farmer of responsibility which a mere reading of the Congressional Record would prove is not his.

Folks with no more than a very superficial acquaintance with matters agricultural, in every walk of life, admit unhesitatingly that they can solve the farm problem. They know all about the trouble. They know what's the matter. And, given a chance they could soon straighten things out.

As a matter of fact, their knowledge of the true state of affairs does not go beyond surface contact and they know no more about the solution of intricate agrarian problems than I know about the Einstein theory. Little less than nothing. That's why we have such exhibitions of ignorance as this report of the American Bar Association, on the part of an intelligent body of men. That's why we find editors tacitly admitting ignorance, even in defense of the farmer. That's why the American farmer, in spite of the injustice of such an accusation, will be held responsible, to the third and fourth generation for something that he didn't want, that he pleaded against getting, that was forced upon him, and that he didn't get when they made him take it. That's why the biggest job the farmers have is to overcome the ignorance and misunderstanding of so-called intelligent or educated people. To overcome this we must have organization. Organization means numbers. Numbers mean power. Power, properly used, means success.

ple: "I'll tell you, fellows, we are on the right track, and it's up to us to ship our live stock to the Farmers Union. And another thing is that we ought to be proud of our creamery organization. It's going right along and it's up to us to support it one hundred percent." The other fellow said: "Right you are. And don't forget the Jobbing Association. There is an outfit that is doing us a lot of good. I guess we don't realize just how much the Farmers Union really does mean to us."

F. H. L.

A year ago we experienced a great stock market catastrophe which was brought about largely through shrewd, keen manipulation of wealth holders who care not for the independence, security and general welfare of the masses.

My friends, the day of individualism is past—its funeral is upon us. Meggers are evidenced on every hand—large interests are absorbing lesser interests. America has since its origin, believed and practiced the principles of independence and a true democracy, and any national move looking toward the merging of our independence and liberty, should at once be reckoned with. From the common walks of life have come many of our most learned men. The common people of the country are the backbone of the nation and the salt of the earth.

With reference to agriculture, farming corporations are taking root and if not checked, will mean that which has been the history of many other nations—a condition our farms of peasantry, servitude, peonage, and permitted which will disturb rural life in God's great outdoors as we have always known it.

President Hoover truthfully said, "Farming is and must continue to be an individual business. No solution requiring large and merged farms and mechanized production can fit into our ideas of farming."

In conclusion let me say there should be a deepening of our national faith; there should be reverence for holy things; and devotion to God. Therein lies the solution of our social, financial and economic ills. This is Agriculture's challenge.

A SPLENDID MEETING OF COUNTY FARMERS' UNION AT POMONA

(Continued from page 1)

What a batch we are making of our so-called modern civilization. If this be civilization what then is barbarism? Where are our legislators and executives in this emergency. No one seems to grasp the fact that our machinery of distribution has broken down. People in want in the midst of plenty.

Has it come to this that climatic disaster is necessary to restore normal conditions. Has selfishness become so grasping that it is willing to let by and see business stagnation, falling prices, idle workers and bankruptcy so as to hold on to its ill-gotten gains.

Surely some leader will be found who has the genius to propound a remedy. People are looking for a Moses to lead them out of this financial wilderness. Congress adjourned. The President gone fishing. People fussing over partisan hair splitting but none facing the situation intelligently.

We have just looked carefully over the master copy of the Bureau Farmer. It contains complete copies of Farm Bureau Farmer's published in twenty-five States. With the exception of the Kansas section, and a Texas lady's protest published in the Washington Bureau Farmer, not a word is said about the catastrophe befalling agriculture.

President Sam Thompson and Secretary Winder have their say, but not a word about falling price levels or business depression or financial deflation. Lots of twaddle about trifling things of no consequence, but nothing amounting even to a protest against present agricultural conditions.

I know of no other farm leaders who are grappling with this very serious situation. Leadership that don't lead, or that fails to express the thought of membership or to protest against obvious wrongs is no leadership at all.

Have we become hypnotized by the siren song of "Hush! Everything will come out all right?"—that our trouble is psychological, best not to talk about it, etc.? It's better to be an optimist than a pessimist because it's just as cheap and much pleasanter, but no amount of optimism will avail if the instruments of commerce are

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



UNCLE ANDY SAYS

"Women who shall one day bear Sons to breathe America's air. If ye hear without a blush Deeds to make the roused blood rush Like red lava through your veins For your sisters now in chains, Answer! are ye fit to be Mothers of the brave and free?" —Lowell.

Strange things happening. Prominent men through the press saying "This great drought is a blessing" because our troublesome surplus will disappear. What cruelty! What stupidity! What shallow reasoning! "Shall we continue to do evil that grace may abound?"

Sixteen million men idle (but willing to work) in Europe and America. Idle men mean hungry women and children. Still fools prate of drought as a blessing. There is not today any food surplus if all hungry people could be fed.

What a batch we are making of our so-called modern civilization. If this be civilization what then is barbarism? Where are our legislators and executives in this emergency. No one seems to grasp the fact that our machinery of distribution has broken down. People in want in the midst of plenty.

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insufficient or the tools of trade monopolized.

According to latest statistics based on 1926 prices as 100, farmers buying power is now down to 80 cents, and the present dollar is worth \$1.20 in terms of what he has to buy. That means farmers' ability to pay taxes or other fixed charges is reduced 40 per cent. Let the who will deny this. Isn't it about time leaders were speaking out.

Our Mrs. Gillette of Kansas broadcasting, reprinted in the Texas Bureau Farmer, is on the right track with her broom and candle looking for her "lost coin." That's more than any of the men are doing. Another lady, Mrs. Phoebe Warner of Texas, whose address appears in the Washington Bureau Farmer, has the true crusading spirit. We quote "the farmers of the nation are right now in one of the most sacred battles ever fought on American soil. It's not a political or religious war. Neither is it a race war or one for territorial expansion. It is a fight for economic rights of the American farm home and the women and children within them. We mustn't falter until we win our cause."

These two "mothers in Israel" have the courage to speak out when the men remain silent. Possibly later men may pick up courage to get into the fight in earnest.

Almost five hundred million dollars of Federal Reserve bank currency taken out of circulation and canceled since last November. Money volume down to 1914 level. The dollar up 20 per cent. Farmers' buying power down 20 per cent. Is it any wonder times are hard for farm women and children?

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they, like every one else, thought and had a right to think that this immense fund was to be used for their help with safety if possible, but to be used in any event. The farmers of the law intended and the general conception of it was that this fund was to be used not as interpreted by a member of the Board that "as long as he served not a dollar would be let out until the government was sure of its return with interest."

The weather has been doing its utmost to strip the farmers of their crops. Success means that prices will go up. But with empty granaries, gaping silos, haystacks unfilled, what does price mean to farmers? It is no solution of the farm problem for the

farmer, and it has a deadly result to the city man and his family. A food shortage will be a catastrophe throughout the entire land and \$500,000,000 is not a drop in the bucket towards the intended relief.

Sooner or later balanced thought throughout the nation will come to the proper conception of the farmer and his problem. This question can be handled. The problem can be solved. The solution will not be brought about by any high sounding rules, by any big men however dignified or pompous nor by anybody outside of the man who needs the solution. We are going to talk about this as it is and how it can be made what it ought to be. See you next week.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c	
Constitutions	5c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books	25c		
Secretary's Minute Books	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		
Cash Must Accompany Order			
This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.			
W. R. E. A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.			

Protect Your Home and Other Property

AGAINST ALL HAZARDS

CALL THE NEAREST AGENT

of the

Farriers Union Mutual Insurance Companies

of Kansas

Fire SALINA, KANSAS Wind Lightning - Automobile - Mercantile - Hail

Who Will Guard Your Rights?

Will it be the candidates and their organizations who have declared unequivocally for correcting the tax situation; for the graduated income tax as an essential step in lightening the load on farms, homes and moderate property holdings? Or will it be those who suppressed discussion and avoided declaration on this subject?

Will it be the party pledging a continuation and strengthening of the people's power to choose their own candidates? Or will it be the party that refused consideration and all mention of the primary in its platform?

This Is No Time To Let Partisanship Cloud Our Thought and Action Concerning the Men and Measures Which Affect Our Welfare

Read below, from the pages of even the Republican press, the record of the "party council" meetings, and how the rights of the voter and the average taxpayer were recognized by one group and denied by the other. (The headlines over the quotations are ours.)

DECLARATION BY DEMOCRATS

Straight Talk By Party Leaders, State Chairman And Candidates.

"I am for the Income Tax Amendment," Woodring stated. "I am for the Income Tax Amendment because, without it, I do not see how we can make any great change in our present system of levying taxes. And the change ought to be made.—Topeka Daily Capital, August 26, 1930.

Guy T. Helvering (State Chairman) Woodring's recently appointed campaign manager, showed his independence by throwing his influence to the endorsement of the "This is no place for us to sit on the fence," he explained. "I think the tax amendment will pass easily. . . . Nobody likes a straddler and the thing for us to do is get behind this measure."

Former Governor Jonathan M. Davis, candidate for the United States Senate, took the floor in support of the measure's adoption. He declared that Kansas property owners are in revolt against confiscatory taxation and that the income tax promised the greatest relief in sight. . . .

Frank George of Lebo, former secretary of the State Committee, joined in . . . "I am a farmer," he declared. "I think I know the attitude of the farmers of this state. We have a great chance to win this election but I think if we straddle the fence on the issue we will lose . . . —Topeka Daily Capital, August 27, 1930.

"The Democratic party has always favored the largest participation of the citizen in political government. We believe in the primary elections for the nomination of all elective officers, and pledge that the primary law as it now exists, will not be repealed or limited. We reiterate our former declaration for a presidential primary. We favor repeal of the 'branding iron' law."—From the Democratic platform as published in Topeka State Journal, August 26, 1930.

Draw your own conclusions. Vote for the interests of your business and your home. Not only are you assured protection in the matter of the primary and constructive tax reform but you are offered a full ticket of men and women of ability and integrity who can be depended upon for action. Moreover—

The Democratic Platform and Party Leadership Declares—

For a fuller use of existing state agencies in meeting the problems of agriculture.

For a definite program of eliminating overlapping state functions in the direction of a positive tax reduction.

For an economical extension of our state highway program to provide better rural route and farm-to-market roads.

For the constant strengthening of law enforcement as applied to prohibition and all other problems.

The Kansas State Democratic Central Committee

BUILDS FARMERS' ROYALTY POOLS



ALDRICH BLAKE

As the guiding spirit behind a ten million acre co-operative royalty pooling program which to date has assembled approximately one million acres, Aldrich Blake, of Oklahoma City and New York, will appear on the program of the Kansas Farmers' Union at the state convention to be held in McPherson, Kansas, October 28 to 31, to report on the program of the Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company and the associated royalty pools in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. A second pool is being proposed for Kansas landowners.

Blake is secretary of the Flag Oil Corporation, which includes upon its directorate, C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union. C. E. Huff, formerly of Salina and now National President of the Farmers' Union, and John A. Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union. The Flag Oil Corporation, which participates in the earnings of the pool makes possible the financing of all pooling operations.

As a matter of fact, their knowledge of the true state of affairs does not go beyond surface contact and they know no more about the solution of intricate agrarian problems than I know about the Einstein theory. Little less than nothing. That's why we have such exhibitions of ignorance as this report of the American Bar Association, on the part of an intelligent body of men. That's why we find editors tacitly admitting ignorance, even in defense of the farmer. That's why the American farmer, in spite of the injustice of such an accusation, will be held responsible, to the third and fourth generation for something that he didn't want, that he pleaded against getting, that was forced upon him, and that he didn't get when they made him take it. That's why the biggest job the farmers have is to overcome the ignorance and misunderstanding of so-called intelligent or educated people. To overcome this we must have organization. Organization means numbers. Numbers mean power. Power, properly used, means success.

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The KANSAS FARMERS' UNION ROYALTY COMPANY is the ideal institution designed to help you insure your mineral rights, retain your gambling chance for great wealth and guarantee you some return regardless of whether your particular treasure house contains valued minerals or not.

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But a royalty pool with tracts scattered throughout the potential oil area is always "in the play" wherever it may be. Though your land may not be leased today, if your mineral rights are pooled they are working for you, earning for you, by participating in the vast spread of leased acreage elsewhere. If your farm happens to be leased and oil is not found when the well is drilled, your revenues will cease—unless a part of your land is in a co-operative pool where all members share and share alike on all the proceeds. Oil wells come and go but the possibilities of a steady oil income through the years are greatest when fortified by a great SPREAD over a wide potential oil area.

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No matter how much your royalty is worth BEFORE a well is drilled, you as a cautious farmer should POOL a part of your mineral rights for your own protection. A royalty deed worth \$50,000 on its prospects, even in so-called PROVEN TERRITORY, may be worthless unless a part of it is POOLED. The greater the POOL, the greater your protection. The wider the SPREAD of the pooled acreage the greater your security.

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