

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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THE SPECTRE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Farmers Union Houses in Own Livestock Set-up

Inability of Farm Board to Offer Workable Plan Causes Original Co-operatives to Go Ahead

NO DELAY IN FUNCTIONING
Definite Steps Taken at Omaha Meeting July 22—Ten Leading Co-operatives in.

Tiring of the Federal Farm Board's long-drawn-out and fruitless efforts to get together a workable live stock marketing set-up, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City, together with nine other leading live stock cooperative marketing firms of the Corn Belt, have gone ahead with the organization of their own association, to be known as The Farmers Live Stock Marketing Association. The first definite step in the organization of this live stock marketing association was taken at a called meeting in Omaha, Neb., July 22, when the participating groups adopted a certificate of incorporation for the association.

This certificate is being filed, without delay, and at another meeting of the incorporators, which will be held in Omaha, Monday, July 28, the board of directors and the officers of the corporation will be elected and steps will be taken to put the association into operation as soon as possible, working for the interests of producers of live stock.

This announcement will be welcome news to readers of The Co-operator, and to all who are interested in cooperative marketing of live stock. Efforts have been made in seriousness and good faith by the Farmers Union groups to line up with the Federal Farm Board in the organization of a live stock marketing association; but the plans offered have shown a domination by the Demman group, and have been impractical and of such a nature that the Farmers Union groups and affiliated groups could not subscribe to them and still represent the thousands of farmers and producers of live stock who support the Farmers Union brand of cooperative marketing. It was not until every effort had been made to work in harmony with the Farm Board and the original set-up, all without avail, that the Farmers Union groups decided to go ahead with their own organization.

The cooperative live stock marketing organizations represented at the Omaha meeting July 22 are as follows: Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Companies of Kansas City,

Mo., Wichita, Kansas, Chicago, Ill., Denver, Colo., Sioux City, Ia., Sioux Falls, S. D., Omaha, Neb., and South St. Joseph, Mo.; Farmers Live Stock Commission Co., East St. Louis, Ill., and The Central Cooperative Assn., South St. Paul, Minn. These firms in 1929 marketed approximately 100,000 carloads of live stock—about one-half of all the live stock marketed cooperatively in the United States in that year. They were the pioneers in developing the strong terminal cooperative live stock agencies, and not only have supplied the best of buying and selling service, but have saved millions of dollars for their members.

No Dues Charged Members
Contrary to the provisions of the original Farm Board set-up, no dues will be charged the members of the newly organized Farmers Live Stock Marketing Association. Initial cost to member organizations in this association will be less than half the initial cost to those joining the Federal Farm Board set-up. In the Farm Board set-up, each member is charged fifty cents per single deck and seventy-five cents per double deck for all cars handled. This would amount to a prohibitive amount in organizations such as the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City or the other large cooperative commission firms.

The new set-up will operate more efficiently than the one proposed by the Federal Farm Board, and will be more economical from the standpoint of the live stock producer. It holds to the principles which the Farmers Union has been built upon—efficient, economical service, with the profits going back to the producer where they belong. Such an organization must be economical, else it defeats its own purpose. With live stock prices as low as they are, such a representative farmers' organization must stay into the picture and make it possible for the farmer to market his live stock at a low cost, and without compelling him to pay for cooperation in the expenses of administration of his organization.—Cooperator.

The Colonial Hotel, Topeka, Kas. July 26, 1930.

The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. Gentlemen:

Please send me a sample of your paper. Heard your Secretary speak the other night by radio. He is a top notcher, a student and a patriot. He stands for the future welfare and the perpetuity of our institutions.

I am for Reed for Governor for Capper for Senator and Snyder looks good for the other Senator. These are critical times, indeed critical. Yours truly,

Charles R. Glenn.

Editor's Note:

(The Agricultural Marketing Act gives the Farm Board power to go into the market any time there is an emergency, and buy up the surplus and take it off the market; no one questions that there is an emergency at the present time, with wheat selling at sixty cents per bushel in the country. This country could well afford to spend several millions of dollars, even donating this wheat to China where people are starving in order to better conditions in this country. A few years ago, in settling the war debts of foreign countries, we donated several billions of dollars to these countries, but when we ask that farmers in this country be given aid, we are told that the government can not afford to take a loss.)

THE 4 BILLION DONATION TO FOREIGN FARMERS

There's a bunch of politicians down in Washington, D. C. Who are living very nicely and we farmers pay the fee; They are there to make our laws, but they mostly make their jaws

Clatter like a wornout flivver over troubles far away, And they always tell the farmers to come back another day.

They donated several billion to pay farmers' debts in France, And the farmers in this country furnish music for the dance;

All we have to do is dig, and they do not care a fig For the extra load of taxes which they place upon our backs,

As they dump our hard earned dollars into Frenchmen's greedy sacks.

They are free and openhearted when the foreign farmer pleads

But they prove quite stoneyhearted to our own home farmers' needs;

They are tighter than a clam, and they hand us out a slam, When we ask for laws to aid us in the selling of our crops; They're too busy giving money to the dagos and the wops.

They know, of course, we blooming farmers are a bunch of easy marks, And that in the next election we will vote for these same sharks;

Though pocketbooks are slim and our hopes are growing dim, Still they keep on lifting burdens for their friends across the sea,

And reload them very tightly on the backs of you and me.

A. M. KINNEY.

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL IN THE MISSOURI FARMER IS THE clearest PICTURE OF CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AT THE PRESENT TIME THAT WE HAVE SEEN—IT CARRIES A WARNING TO THE FARMERS THAT SHOULD CAUSE THEM TO DO SOME THINKING A DEBASED AGRICULTURE MEANS A DEBASED FREEDOM

There is much food for thought in the article by O. H. Benson, Director of Lone Scouts for the National Boy Scout Association, and I hope our readers will study it deeply. Very often since the World War writers and thinkers have pointed out the danger of our Nation following in the footsteps of the Roman Empire, and conspicuous among these has been Dr. William E. Dodd of Chicago University, perhaps the leading historian of the United States. Beyond the slightest question we have, during recent years developed a class of super-industrialists and financiers who are perfectly willing to see Agriculture destroyed as our "basic industry"—that is, they want cheap food and raw materials in order that their own profits may continue to reflect this advantage, and if the American farmer cannot keep on supplying them, they are perfectly willing to see him reduced to peasantry, feeling confident that with an expanding Agriculture in South America and in other parts of the world they will be able to continue to buy cheaply, should our own farming industry collapse under the strain. This is the underlying reason why the so-called "Industrial East" was so viciously opposed to the McNary-Haugen Bill—these selfish interests do not want to see the Protective Tariff made effective on such commodities as wheat or pork, for once the principle is successfully established, they know there will be an end of cheap food and raw materials in this country; if anyone is in doubt on this score, he should read the letter written by Andrew W. Mellon against the last McNary-Haugen Bill, in which this man, who is counted among the half dozen richest men in the world, frankly admitted that higher food and raw material prices would correspondingly reduce the profits of American manufacturers. And will this heartless and infamous viewpoint finally become a fixed National policy? Time will tell, and the day of reckoning isn't very far off. Already since the great depression set in, Agriculture has sustained a loss of more than thirty billions of dollars in increased debt, and in a shrinkage of land values etc. But after all the answer lies with our 6,000,000 farmers and their wives, sons, and daughters rather than with the votaries of special privilege many of whom have lost all sense of decency and proportion. The Roman farmer or serf was an individual of comparatively primitive intelligence and initiative—accustomed to being taxed to the limit of endurance, and to being kicked around like a dog, he made no audible protest against a regime which looked to him for cheap food and raiment, he was thankful to be permitted to live, and thus if his enslavement enabled Rome to sit proudly upon her "Seven Hills," and to further its objective of World dominion, he took it as a matter of course, and was resigned to his fate. That in the end his enslavement was destined to bring the mighty Empire toppling to the ground he perhaps did not realize, and had he realized it and sounded a cry of warning it would have fallen upon deaf ears—the Roman rulers were drunk with the lust for power, and thus unwittingly their gilded chariots carried them to their doom and in the hour of that doom prostrate Agriculture mocked at their misery and folly. And will not our own "Captains of industry" wake up ere it is too late? At this very moment many of their giant mills and factories are turning out a constantly lessening grist, for with millions of idle men and women who have no pay checks to convert into merchandise, and with the 30,000,000 people of the farm buying only the bare necessities, can they not realize that in the final analysis their own profits depend upon the wellbeing of "the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker?"

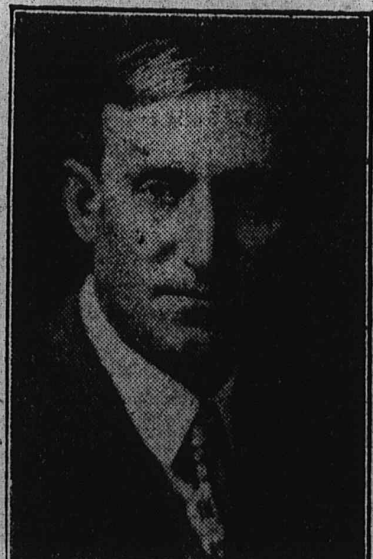
In the meantime as The Missouri Farmer has so often pointed out, the American farmer's remedy lies within himself—he is an enslaved giant who wears his chains willingly, and he does this notwithstanding that, unlike the serfs of Rome, the intelligence of our farmers, as a class, is the highest in the Nation, and in proof, in years gone by have not the lion's share of our statesmen, jurists, scientists, financiers and industrial leaders come from the farm? If we should have the good sense to trample foolish partisanship under foot we could dominate Congress in a single election, and so if we ever organize ourselves compactly together, the realization of "Production cost, and a reasonable profit" will come to us almost overnight, and therefore if the fate of Rome should finally be our part, will we not deserve the contempt of coming generations? Oh for an awakening in these premises that would make the lights shine out from every school house in the Nation, and that would cause organization and political independence to be the first business of every rural community, and either this great awakening must come, or the history of Rome will be repeated, and the dream of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln of an enduring Republic will end in the saddest catastrophe civilization has ever known! Finally, I hope our readers will ponder deeply over what Mr. Benson says about the cause of crime, and that thus they will become interested in helping the little farmer boys of their communities to form Lone Scout troops, for while, on the one hand, we must struggle to save Agriculture, on the other hand we must begin the building of a finer and more self-reliant rural civilization than we have ever known before, and this means that we must train the boys and girls of the farm to become citizens who love their country, and who in loving it will demand their just share of human happiness. Therefore if there is a little farmer boy at "you all's house," send for the Lone Scout literature, National Boy Scout Association, No. 2 Park Avenue, New York City, and urge your neighbors to do likewise. For if you would teach your boy to love the farm, and to grow into a clear visioned, healthy, God fearing man, what more certain method than to help him learn the secrets of the birds, the little wild things of the forest, the trees, the flowers, and the great out of doors generally? And remember we cannot more certainly safeguard the lives of our daughters than to safeguard the lives of our boys.

By the Author of After-Thoughts

Lambertson Says Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill Adds to Agriculture's Burdens

IN RADIO SPEECH OVER WIBW JULY 29 — STATE VICE-PRESIDENT FARMERS UNION TELLS WHAT BILL MEANS TO STATE OF KANSAS

Brothers and sisters of the Farmers' Union and men and women of Kans. Well, friends, it is great to be back in Kansas. While the thrill of being about our Nation's Capitol was unending and untiring for seven months, yet I celebrated my greatest Fourth of July this year by driving out of Washington for home. Being precipitated into a Primary Campaign I haven't had time yet to even walk clear around the farm once. It is great to be here. There is no falling off in the companionship of Highland, Tonganoxie, Centralia and Tecumseh, and I am grateful to the officers of W. I. B. W. and Cal Ward for this opportunity to speak to you.



Congressman W. P. Lambertson

the rates of the other Republican bill, the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922. It was merely a choice between two Republican bills. I favored the old one. The President of the United States never asked anybody to vote for this latter bill nor made any statement favoring it during its passage. After the final conference report had been adopted by both Houses, he announced for the first time that he would sign it, his main reason being to end tariff uncertainty.

It was a universally recognized fact that agriculture had not prospered generally in the 1922 act equal to industry. Experience had proven it. Agriculture had not prospered generally in the past eight years, while it was the pride of the Coolidge administration that industry had seen unparalleled prosperity. Now, we met in special session in April of 1929 to add agriculture in a tariff bill. We ascertained in the beginning of this debate that the manufacturers of this country were enjoying something over 97 per cent of the home market; that, as a practical proposition, they were enjoying the home market in its entirety, and therefore there was no justification, as it seemed to me, under any reasonable theory of protection, to increase industrial rates. Two

weeks after we were there it was evident to me that our purpose was to be thwarted. I observed the geographical make-up of the Ways and Means majority, which prepared the tariff bill. There was only one man on it from the west Mississippi Valley. I saw the very determined effort for everybody to get his while the getting was good. Instead of a scientific tariff, it resolved itself into a log-rolling proposition, and in the end it took five Democrats in the Senate, who got "their backs scratched," to put the bill over. We would not have had this tariff bill if it had not been for those five Democrats.

In the first district of Kansas the three most important things we produce that are money crops are corn, hogs and wheat. Of course, we feed cattle, but these cattle we bring in. But the corn and hogs and wheat we raise. We feed the corn to the hogs, and we sell the wheat and the hogs, and these are both exportable surplus. Without the debenture in it the tariff does no good for these products. The protection we have on beef in this country is largely due to the quarantine against Argentine cattle, and the importation of meat into this country is infinitesimally small at this time. So how much is a tariff raise to 6 cents from 3 cents going to help us? It is the quarantine that saved our hides. In speaking of hides, we got a 10 per cent duty. But we had to take compensatory duties on shoes and leather that are three times greater than the actual protection on hides. This is an example of our ability to swap with the Yankees. On the other hand, just take a glimpse of what they put on our backs—the increased cost of all kinds of clothing we buy, an increased cost for sugar that we universally use, and shoes, cement, brick, lumber, hoes and forks, and 100 other things we buy. These are some of the reasons why I have opposed this tariff bill from the beginning. There is not a manufacturing institution in my district that has taken any interest in this tariff bill or asked me to vote for it. If there is a single industrial interest in northern Kansas that would be benefited by this tariff bill, I can not discover it. I asked a prominent Santa Fe official the other day what the increased tariff meant to them. "Not a thing," he replied. I asked an official of the Bell Telephone Company what the tariff meant to them, and he said only increased costs. Who is it in the First District of Kansas or in the whole state who is to be

(continued on page 4)

LIVE STOCK MEN APPLYING FOR FARMERS UNION LOANS

A lively response has greeted the announcement that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. is able to offer money at 6 percent interest, for the purchase of cattle for feeding or for grazing. Many have written in asking for the statement, and the blanks, and many have returned the blanks to us filled out. Most of the loan applications have been approved. It is much more satisfactory for the live stock producer to have a blank sent him at his home so he can fill it out there, rather than for him to come to Kansas City and fill the blanks out here. This is because filling out the blanks requires certain information which is better obtained at home than from memory. Also, it is virtually impossible for a man to come here, make out his application or financial statement, and get the loan approved the same day. It is necessary to have the application here and to place it before the credit department a few days, at least, before the time when the purchase is to be made.

With prices of feeder cattle at the present low level, it is prevailing opinion that this is a good time to purchase cattle to feed or to graze. It is well to remember that this money is not available for production of cattle. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. has an order buying department that can take care of all the needs of live stock men along that line. Orders are filled promptly and assurance is given that cattle are sent out worth the money.—Cooperator.

WARD AND KINNEY TO SPEAK AT LYNDEN AUGUST 7

Osage County will hold their annual Farmers Union picnic at Lynden, Thursday, August 7th. C. A. Ward, State President of the Farmers Union, and A. M. Kinney, Secretary, will speak during the afternoon.

All Farmers Union members from Osage and adjoining counties, with their friends, are urged to be in attendance.

GOTHENBURG LEADS WITH A TOTAL OF THIRTEEN LOADS

The Gothenburg, Nebraska, Shipping Association smashed into first in the Honor Roll list for June with thirteen loads of live stock shipped to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Paul Poggenborg is manager of this extremely live organization.

Not far behind was the Laredo Shipping Association, Laredo, Mo., managed by Don Page, with eleven loads for the month. The Farmers Shipping Association of Lowry City, Mo., with L. C. Cleveland as manager, was well up among the leaders with nine loads. To this association goes the honor of bringing in the largest shipment at one time. This shipment consisted of five loads.

Fourth place was divided between (continued on page 4)

Politicians Busy Saving Farmer Says Legge

The following statement was made today by Mr. Alexander Legge, chairman Federal Farm Board, to the newspaper correspondents at the regular semi-weekly press conference:

"The Farm Board was created to assist the farmer and not for politics. From now until November politicians will be so busy saving the farmer it might be just as well to take a vacation, although if we are expected to resume that burden after election, perhaps a little progress can be made by carrying off in the meantime.

"I notice the Democratic National Committee has adopted as a slogan 'The failure of the Farm Board.' This seems to be copied almost word for word from the grain dealers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Concurrently I notice that certain of the Chambers of Commerce, particularly in some of the grain markets, are making an effort to substantially increase their dues for the avowed purpose of propaganda to protect their present position. Certain interests which seem to feel they have a God given right to handle the products of the farmers, and who have accumulated immense fortunes in doing so, may be depended upon to continue their fight against most any program directed toward improving the farmer's position, and doubtless will be easy picking for any politician of any party who is willing to play their game.

"However, farmers as a class are doing a lot of thinking for themselves these days and many of them seem to be aware that their present unhappily-conditioned is a result of long years of unregulated production, while they listened to gigantic schemes that high-powered statesmen have had to offer, rather than any action of this Board.

"Present and future orations, written by the Democratic National Committee and fathered by various orators, to broadcast the alleged failures of the Farm Board are only more of the same kind of political bunk by virtue of which the farmer arrived at his present position.

"The farmer's problem is an economic one that will never be solved by any political remedies. If the present drought continues much longer there will probably be a large reduction in the wheat surplus due to substitution for feed grains. Probably these politicians who are blaming the Board for declining prices brought about by excessive production will try to give the Board credit for any relief from the wheat surplus brought about by the drought—and with equal reason.

"Such a happening, however, will not affect the fundamental trouble. The one thing that would do the most good to improve the condition of the wheat grower is recognition on the part of the buying public that the grower himself is ready to take the necessary action to prevent a recurrence in the future and thus put an end to the continued accumulation of stocks which has been going on for the past four years.

"Only through collective action can growers accomplish this result. In the year since it was created the Farm Board at all times has placed first emphasis on the importance of farmers' organizing so they will be in position to control the production and marketing of their crops. In that line we have given growers every possible assistance authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act in developing their cooperative program and propose to continue doing so notwithstanding attacks from politicians and others who, in the guise of helping the farmer but in reality to promote their own selfish ends, are trying to discredit the effort to put agriculture on a sound financial basis."

TWO WORTH WHILE FARMERS UNION PERIODS

Rex Lear, State Manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, will speak over WIBW, Topeka, Friday evening, August 8, during the regular weekly broadcast of Farmers' Union hour from 8 to 8:30. G. E. Creitz, manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Oil Company, Salina, Kansas, will arrange the program and will speak over the same station on August 15th.

Those interested in Farmers Union activities are urged to tune in on these programs.

JOHN DUNN SENDS POSTAL FROM LONDON

Dear Mr. Kinney: I have had an enjoyable trip, but I will be glad to get back to Kansas soon. I see from the papers here that the new crop has turned out fairly well. Business conditions over here are terribly poor. There are almost 2,000,000 people unemployed and living off the government dola. Yours truly, JOHN DUNN.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1930

The new National Live Stock Company set up by the Farmers Union firms at Omaha, Nebraska on July 29th will start functioning with ten of the largest co-operative live stock associations in the country as members. While we would have liked to have seen all of the live stock firms organized as one National Association, it seemed to be impossible; at least it was impossible with the Farmers Union groups losing their identity as Farmers Union institutions.

We believe that the Farm Board will recognize this live stock association. If they should not, we will be able to control enough volume to make it worth while for all our farmers to ship their live stock to their own concern. There is no other way for the Farmers Union of Kansas to go only in support of its own institutions and this we shall do.

We are calling upon every Farmers Union member in Kansas to ship their live stock to their own Farmers Union firm in Kansas City, Wichita and St. Joe, thereby helping to build the volume for the National Company.

This new company has set up a national order buying department which will be able to handle live stock on order direct to the independent packers over the country thereby cutting out a lot of commission which has heretofore gone to brokers and commission firms. They also will have money to loan to feeders on substantially the same rates as the producers or any other live stock concern, even though the y are backed by the Farm Board.

There is no reason why our concern should not be patronized by our own people. The Farmers Union state organization pledges itself to back our live stock firms to the full extent of its ability.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

KANSAS VOTERS DECIDE TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH

By the time this paper reaches its readers it will be definitely known who the candidates will be for the general election this fall. There has been unusual interest shown during the present campaign. Both major political parties have been at the firing line with their candidates and, in some instances, have resorted to tactics and measures many times uncommon in the political realms of Kansas.

Perhaps the nomination for Governor of the two major parties has been of more consideration and importance. Governor Reed, in asking for a second term was opposed by Chief Hauke. Much enthusiasm and interest was aroused as the campaign drew near its close. In this respect, the sentiment seemed to be not so much sentiment favoring Hauke as it was anti-Reed sentiment.

The question with reference to these two gentlemen possibly is not so much one of personality as it is of factions or groups who are in the background. Governor Reed has been an outstanding progressive and is backed by this element of the party, while Hauke finds his place in the other group and is backed more especially by the Old Guard.

It has been my personal contention that Governor Reed should be re-elected. I have felt that he has been a courageous outstanding executive. A man who is well versed with reference to public questions and Kansas problems. A man who has had long and varied experiences. Also, I have felt that the program as outlined by the Republican party two years ago could be best carried out and put into effect if administered by Governor Reed.

In the many contacts that I have had since becoming President of the Kansas Farmers Union, I have always found Governor Reed was not hesitant in championing the farmers' cause. There may be those who have questioned his sincerity in this regard. Again, I say Governor Reed has demonstrated beyond a doubt that he is doing all in his power that Agriculture in Kansas may not be subordinate to industry. His leadership has appealed to me because of his courage in defending the interests of the common people and of his constant challenge to big interests when these interests interfered with the rights and privileges of the masses.

On the other hand, Chief Frank Hauke is an admirable young man. I would do nothing in the world to discredit him or his effectiveness as a Kansan. I have been opposed to the apparent group that seems to be backing him and it has been a question in my mind whether or not Chief Hauke would, in reality, be Governor if nominated and elected. It would seem by studying and analyzing the entire set up and background that the interests of Kansas that have always been more or less selfish in their attitude, also, a group that if they could not rule would go out to ruin are the ones in the main who have backed and promoted the candidacy of Chief Hauke.

In the Democratic party, the contest for Governor has been of especial interest to the voters of that party.

Noah L. Bowman of Garnett, the farmer candidate, has been in politics for many years and perhaps is more generally known among all classes than

his opponent. He has also served in the Kansas state legislature several terms.

Harry Woodring of Neodesha is his opponent. Mr. Woodring has carried on an intensive campaign and has covered practically every part of the state. Both of these gentlemen have a world of friends and supporters and each group is claiming the victory.

I am sure that those who read this paper are of the opinion that any worth while political program in Kansas should and must be one that represents the interests of Kansas in general and especially the interests of the masses. At any rate, tomorrow, Tuesday, leaders will be chosen in Kansas from township and precinct representatives to the chief executive of the state. In any event, we will have about 3 months to weigh the matter carefully and decide who our choice will be at the election in November.

TEN CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS FORM NEW CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

The Co-operatives and Farm Organizations of Kansas have been much interested the past year in the new law, The Agricultural Marketing Act, including the Farm Board and its policies. The part of the new law, as it relates to co-operative marketing of grain is functioning in a splendid way. President C. E. Huff has taken the initiative in the establishing and set-up of the National Grain Corporation which today is accomplishing in marketing that which we felt a year ago would be next to impossible.

This year it will probably handle upward to 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is our honest conviction that within a couple of years the National Grain Corporation can be expected to handle and control more than half of the entire output of the United States. The National Grain Corporation, in the marketing of grain, has formed connections with many of the foreign countries. It is a fact, even now, that the grain is controlled from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the mills and distributors, even in foreign lands.

This whole grain set up seems to meet the approval of the Federal Farm Board and the Co-operative Farmers in general, including the various statewide marketing groups.

It is to be regretted that a National hook-up including all of the co-operative live stock interests could not be perfected. It is not my purpose now to discuss this question as to its merits. I just wish to state that it seemed next to impossible for the Farmers Union commission firms to enter into the proposed set-up as proposed by C. B. Denman, live stock representative on the Farm Board and approved by the Board itself; and retain our identity and control.

For this reason the Farmers Union groups, including the Central at St. Paul and M. F. A. at St. Louis have seen fit, and this wisely, in my estimation, to unite into the above referred to set-up. Several meetings have been held the past few months. These meetings were not attended by Secretary Kinney or myself but in the consideration and discussion from time to time at these meetings, it seems evident that the Farmers Union groups could not accept the proposed set-up.

On Tuesday, July 22nd the various groups, Farmers Union Houses, The Central of St. Paul and the M. F. A. of St. Louis, met at Omaha and agreed on a proposed policy and perfected articles of incorporation with instructions that they be filed, which was done.

Another meeting of these same groups was held July 29th at Omaha at which meeting general policies were discussed and a permanent Board of Directors chosen and a Manager hired. It is the purpose of this group that this organization shall be functioning at a very early date. In brief, let me say that the new set-up proposes to eliminate any unnecessary waste in the process of marketing. It was clearly set out in the discussion that through the National Live Stock set-up, prices on live stock at the various markets will undoubtedly seek a higher level. Also it is proposed that a financial system will be worked out enabling the various commission houses to be in position to finance legitimate and sound live stock operations.

PICNIC AT BREMEN

Secretary Kinney and myself attended a Farmers Union picnic last Sunday, July 27th at Bremen, just in the edge of Marshall county adjoining Washington County. By noon we arrived at the home of our good friend Henry Duever, and found a most beautiful chicken dinner awaiting us, of which we were assured we partook freely.

After dinner we immediately drove to the picnic grounds where we found a large and enthusiastic group of farmers, their wives, children and friends. The whole atmosphere was one of good will and as we listened to the well prepared and given program, along with the contributions that Secretary Kinney and myself were able to make, we were impressed with the fact that this group, and all interested, will stay by the co-operative movement and Farmers Union as we know it in Kansas.

OMAHA MEETINGS

Immediately after this meeting, we proceeded on our journey to Omaha, arriving there about midnight Sunday night. It was a hard hot day but we turned on the electric fans and got about 6 or 7 hours splendid rest during the balance of the night.

We attended the Live Stock meeting referred to elsewhere in this article on Monday and was on hand Tuesday for the meeting which had been called by National President Huff.

A meeting of the National Board, State Presidents and Department heads of the various states was held. The forenoon was spent in receiving reports from the various states and their business enterprises. This showed, beyond a doubt, that in membership and interest, we have made material gains over the past year. The afternoon meeting was one of keen interest.

The major topic of discussion was the Farm Board and its connection with the co-operative movement. There was a difference of opinion manifested with reference to the accomplishments of the Farm Board. Various phases of National policy were discussed at length. It was contended by some that the Farm Board, so far, has not contributed in a material way to the benefit of the American farmer. Also, it was brought out that we are in the midst of the worst period of depression that has come over this country for many years; that it is not only national, but international in its scope.

It is unfortunate indeed that in some instances, the Farm Board is blamed with failure, when, in reality, the Farm Board is only the victim of unfavorable circumstances. At any rate, this meeting brought out discussion on all phases of this subject.

Even our differences with reference to policies were evidenced, yet we were all agreed that the Farmers Union is the greatest, most worth while farm organization in this country and at all hazards, we will stand solidly and unitedly for its preservation. A group of resolutions was passed which will appear in the columns of this paper at a latter date.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PICNIC

Thursday, July 31 found Mr. Kinney and me at Ottawa at the annual Farmers Union picnic in Forest Park. A splendid crowd was in attendance, who were enjoying themselves in a fine way. A well arranged program had been prepared, consisting of readings, musical numbers, etc. Several speakers were in attendance and all contributed to the strengthening of the co-operative movement.

I enjoyed, especially, talking to this group because it was the county of my early childhood and throughout the large audience there were many faces that I had known for years, even some of my school mates during my teens' age were in attendance.

Franklin county is one of the outstanding counties in Kansas with reference to Farmers Union interests and activities. Its organization has splendid leadership with our good friend Chas. Pingree being County President and Mrs. Harry L. Morgan being county secretary.

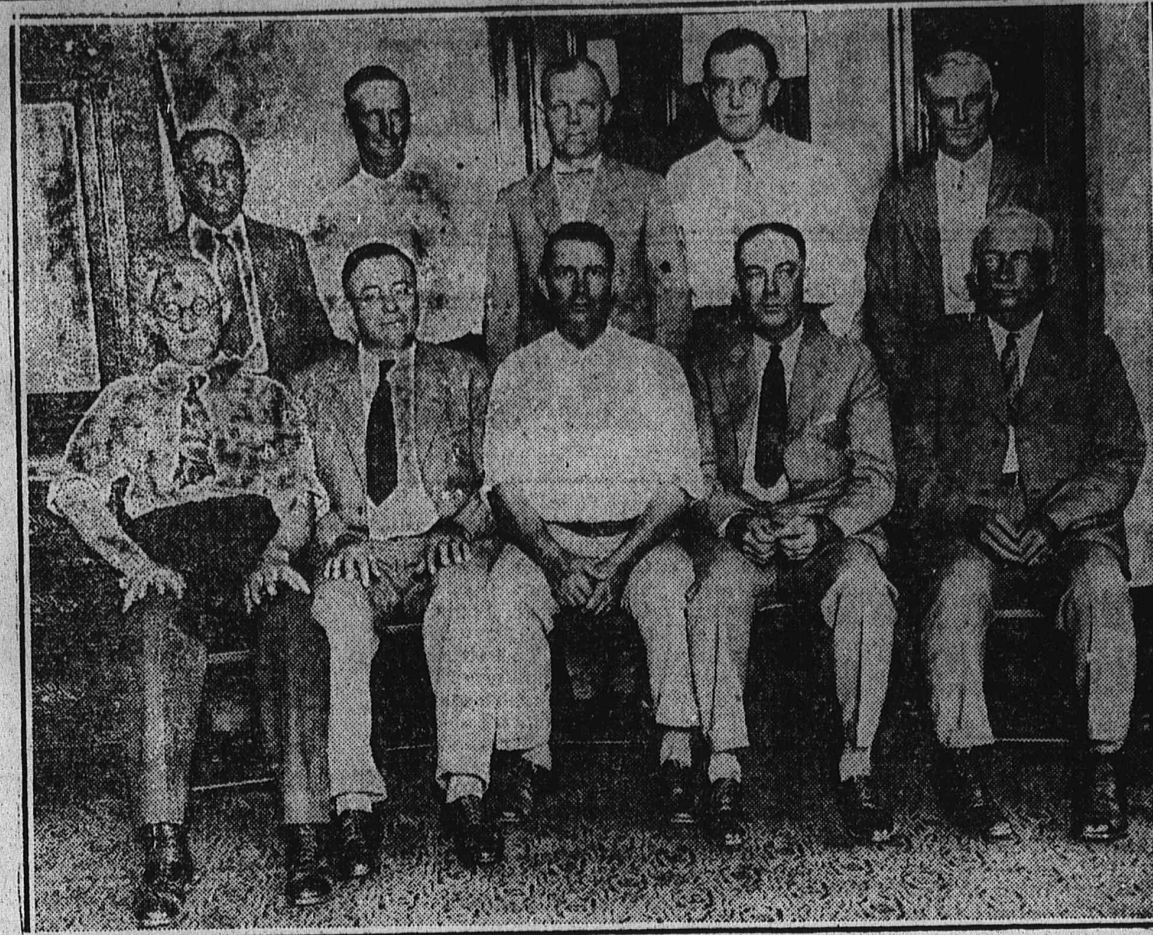
MEETING AT PARSONS

Late in the evening, in company with Mr. Barth of the Union Oil Company we drove hastily to Parsons where a good meeting was held. Upon arrival there we found that through the direction of Manager O'Hara of the local business institution and Manager Detmer of the Oil Company, all details of the meeting had been worked out. A platform had been erected with adequate seating convenience in the out of doors. It was a real inspiration to me as I stood and talked to these some 250 or more interested folks.

Parsons, like some of our communities, has experienced its ups and downs, but we are convinced that they are looking forward and in all probability will go ahead with their program in a worth while way from a business and social viewpoint.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

I left Parsons and found my way back to Salina to attend the stockholders meeting of the Farmers Union Royalty Company.



Early arrivals among the directing heads of Kansas Farm organizations gathered at the Coates House in Kansas City, July 22 to discuss the suggestion Kansas curtail on wheat acreage and also to consider policies of their organizations in regard to the farm board. Left to right, front row, are A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Union; C. G. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange; L. E. Webb, president of the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers' Association and E. G. Tharp, president of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company. In the back row, left to right, are Dr. O. O. Wolf, vice president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Union; C. G. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange; L. E. Webb, president of the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers' Association and E. G. Tharp, president of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company. In the back row, left to right, are Dr. O. O. 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 Justina Meier
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 Irene Peisel
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BERKINER—
 Henry Burger
BORE—
 Gladys Luckenbaugh
BERINGTON—
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BATE—
 Virginia Meier
BEAY—
 Dean Settles
HORTON—
 Emma Torkelson
HOMEWOOD—
 Levina Wren
KINCAID—
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 Clinton Donald
 Edward Donald
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 Tern Rogers
 Marjory Alice Rogers
LOGAN—
 Claris Ruddle
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LYNDON—
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 Margary Jean Kresle
 Beatrice Kresle
 Eva Lawrence
 Aldene Williams
 Mary Josephine Williams
 Margaret Beeler
MCPHERSON—
 Joan Schaefer
 Frankie Schaefer
 Clara Olson
 Opal Hanson
 Pearl Hanson
MOHLAND—
 Annul Ro.
 Celestine Rohleier
 Edwina Riedel
 Albert Richmeier
 Norina Rome
 Anna Rome
 Genevieve Knoll
 Mary Riedel
 Raymond Riedel
 Ida Rome
 Otto Rome
 Christine Rome
 Mariland Rome
 Betty Rome
 Mike Ru.
 Benedict Rome
 Helen Rome
 Beata Rome
 Ludiona Rome
 Helen Richmeier
 Julia Richmeier
 Joseph Rome
 Cecelia Riedel
 Regina Riedel
 Paul Rome
 Mary Billinger
 Edna Billinger
 Aloysius Billinger
MORNING—
 Donald
MAPPING HILL—
 Rufus Miller
 Jean Miller
McFARLAND—
 Evelyn Mathis
MANATTACH—
 Muriel Inskeep
 Adelza Carley
 Gay Werning
 Lamondia Carley
 Laverne Sweaty
 Grace Eikenhorst
MUNOCH—
 Constance Pfannenstall
 Bertha Beafort
MARSHYLL—
 Helen Marguerette
 Mary Katherine Wilson
 Irene Scheller
 Evelyn Anna Wilson
 Helen Vopata
 Bessie Vopata
 Mary Kathryn Wilson
 Anna Richmeier ***
MINNEAPOLIS—
 Leola Rotrock
 Evelyn Faye Kirkland
MEIN—
 Neva Hale
MACSILLE—
 Amelia Lea Richards
MONMOUTH—
 Doris McColm
 Ruth Charlene Mc Colm
MONTE—
 Ivan J. Les
 Zenton
 Irish Fowler
 Elizabeth Standish
NEWARK, OKLA.—
 Virginia Hamm
NEOSHO FALLS—
 Ada Ruth Faidley
OTTAWA—
 Mildred Nelson
 Dixie Lee Zerbe
 Maxine Zerbe
 Margaret DeWald
 Nora Evelyn DeWald
 Charles Reed
OSAWATOMIE—
 Richard Schiefelbusch
 Adna Schiefelbusch
 Nedra Prescott
 Terrie E. Barrett
OGATAH—
 Mildred Rogers
 Jean Rogers
 Hellen Hillman
 Erna Rogers
 Richard Weigal
 Frank Weigal
OAKLEY—
 Bertha Sims
 Clifford Sims
 Dorothy Englehardt
OVERBROOK—
 Dorothy Brechman
 Eliztha Hoffman
 Verna Vance
OLENE—
 Harry V. Samuelson

I see to be always lacking space
—I have a lot of other things I'd like
to talk about, but I must save room for
our letters and membership Roll.
Every week I think "Next week I will
have more space" and we never do.
But here's hoping that next week: we
will—and remember to write
Aunt Patience.

—
Marysville, Kans.,
July 19, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you?
I am just fine and hope you are the
same. I would like to join your Club
and will you please send me a pin
and book? My sister wanted me to
join the Club. My birthday is March
2nd, I am 8 years old. I like to be in
the third grade. I like to sew. I have
eight little chickens. Yours truly,
Evelyn Anna Wilson.

Dear Evelyn: I hope you'll like be-
ing a member of our Club—and I'm
glad to accept you as a new member.
and book will be sent soon. I like to
sew, too, but I don't have as much
time to as I'd like. What are you
going to do with the little chickens?
Write me again soon.
Aunt Patience.

—
Centralis, Kans.,
July 13, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like
to join the Club so please send me the
book and pin. I will try to get in all
the lessons. I am eleven years old
and I am 8 years old. My birth-
day is January 10th. I have 10 chickens.
We milk 6 cows and get 5 buckets
of milk. It is very hot. Your loving
niece,
Rita Gaughan.

Dear Rita: I'm so glad to have you
as a new member of the Junior Co-
operators—we have a lesson to place
as you see. I'm sure you must have
a "twin"—let me know when you find
one.
Aunt Patience.

—
Pleasanton, Kans.,
July 21, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you?
I am just fine and hope you are the
same. Our membership roll is quite
big. I have found my twin. Her name
is Louise Leatherman. No, my
kitten wasn't gold, it was black. Well,
I will ring off for this time. Your
niece,
Susie Olive Shaffer.

Dear Susie: I am so glad you've
found your twin—have you written to
each other? Yes, our membership
roll is growing steadily. Write me
again soon.
Aunt Patience.

—
Almena, Kans.,
July 19, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience: I was gone the
last week in June and that must be
the week the June lesson was printed.
I received my pin and note book. Re-
spectfully yours,
Margaret Dole.

Dear Margaret: The June lesson ap-
peared in the issue of June 19th. I'm
glad to know that your pin and book
were received—you must be sure to
use the paper for the next lesson.
Aunt Patience.

—
Garrison, Kans.,
July 22, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
As I never received my book and
pin, I thought I'd write to you to see
what is the matter. Will you please
send it soon, so I can get my lesson
sent in. Yours truly,
Eleanor C. Hanson.

Dear Eleanor:
My, my, many of us not receiving our
books and pins! I'll look yours up and
send it. It may have been delayed in
the mails. Let me know when you re-
ceive it.
Aunt Patience.

—
Collyer, Kans.,
July 28, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Well, I just thought of you and
haven't written for so long. I thought
I'd write you a letter. I have a twin
telly you that I got three of my cousins
to join the Club, so I guess that will
be three stars for me. I am 10 years
old and my birthday is August 28,
20th. I haven't found my twin yet.
I guess that's his pin. Will you please
send birthday dates after the names. We
I guess. I will close for this time for
my letter is getting rather long.
Sincerely yours,
Albina Richmeier.

Dear Albina:
I'm awfully glad you happened
think of me, and of writing to me—
has been a long time. What are the
names of your cousins? I don't believe
I have a record of their joining. I'm
sorry, but you must write me their names
right away. You'll find a twin soon.
Aunt Patience.

—
Baldwin, Kans.,
July 28, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How do you keep yourself so
these days? I hope it is not too late
for my June le... as I am sending
it in. I hope the June lesson is ready.
The reason I never got my June
lesson sent in sooner is because
I have been busy. Well, I must close,
With love,
Mary Churchbaugh.

P. S. My birthday is August 31st.
I will be thirteen in August.
Dear Mary:
If there's a way to keep cool the
hot days, I've not found it yet! If you
find one, let me know. No, it isn't too
late and I didn't think the July lesson
had. Write again.
Aunt Patience.

—
Newkirk, Okla.,
July 26, 1930.
Dear Aunt Patience:
Although I live out of the state
Kansas my father is a member of the
Farmers Union. I should like to
much to join the Junior Cooperative
Club. I have been reading the letters
from the different Club members some
time and I have certainly been en-
joyed them. I have two cousins belong-
ing to the Junior Club. I am 14 years
old and a Sophomore next year and
member of the 4-H Club of Newkirk.
I am fast birthday twin. I shall prob-
ably have to look a long time before I
find mine, because my birthday
May 13th, but I am not superstitious.
Please send me a book and pin.
Sincerely yours,
Virginia Hamm.

Dear Virginia: We are glad to have
you as a member of our Club—I be-
lieve you're our first out-of-the-state
member. Perhaps "thirteen" is the

Dear you—well hope so, anyhow. I'll
write you again.

Aunt Patience

McPherson, Kans.
July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

We are sending in the July lesson and
we enjoy reading all of the letters
and would like to know whether we
have a twin. Pearl's birthday is March
29, she will be 12 her next birthday
and mine is January 5th. I will be
fourteen. We have not received 3 books
and in yet. Will close for this time.

Opal and Pearl Hanson

Dear Opal and Pearl:

I cannot imagine whether has be-
come of so many of the books and
pins which have been sent—it seems
to me that more don't receive them
and I don't. I'll send you others, because
yours were sent weeks ago. I hope you
find your twins soon.

Aunt Patience

Robinson, Kans.
July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join the Junior
operators, but my father dropped out
when we moved away years ago. My
grandfather, whom we live with, is a
member of the Farmers Union. I
will use the envelope enclosed to
tell me whether I may join or not
will be very much obliged.

Yours sincerely,
Elizabeth Lukert

Dear Elizabeth:

I know it you can join the Junior
Cooperators. Since your grandfather
with whom you live, is a member, I'll
send your book and pin soon—I've
your brothers and sisters who would
like to join? You say, "we," you send
and how nicely you type. Write again.

Aunt Patience

Robinson, Kans.
July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How do you like this warm weather?
I did not like it very well. We are
threshing threshers today and it sure is
hot job to cook for them. I never saw
my name on the membership roll.
I have found my twin—it is Virginia
Rose, Agra, Kansas, September 30th.
Isn't that nice? We'll have a nice
Monday. It sure was appreciated, to
I am going to write to my twin,
 Lovingly,
Ella Mae Bryant

Dear Ella Mae:

I am sorry it is hot to cook for
threshers. I don't believe you looked
very well for your name on the mem-
bership roll. It's there, all right. And
I'm so glad about your finding your
twin—I hope you'll write to each other
or often.

Aunt Patience

Bern, Kans.
July 12, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am writing to tell you that I
did not receive the Farmers Union
book of June 19th. Would you please
send it so I could get my lesson? I am
birthday is December 23rd. I am
years old. Have I a twin?

Lovingly yours,
Mary E. Heininger.

Dear Mary:

I am sorry, but I have had to make
a rule never to send back issues of
the paper, because I found that I had
to send so many, that soon we were
out of them. I'll send you a new one.
An envious week's "shut-out" may
you received the July lesson, in
week's paper. Write me again, and
hope you find a twin soon.

Aunt Patience

Ottawa, Kans. Rt. 4
July 25, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Nora and I have never received
my book and pin. Nora's birthday is
member 28th, and she will be 12
birthday is December 1st. We are
enjoying hot down here. We have
been working. I will be in the eighth
grade next year. Your loving niece
Margaret and Nora DeWald

Dear Margaret and Nora:

And more missing books and pins
An envious week's "shut-out" may
have become lost. I'll send you my
right away. Watch carefully for your
"twins"—and write me again.

Aunt Patience

Wilson, Kans.
July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my book and pin. I
think it is very cute. I had the
they are in a 14 carat gold one, it
it surely looks nice. My brothers,
and Eugene got theirs also, and that
they are very nice. Anna Marie Ge-
vin of Wakeeney, Kansas, has a birth-
day November 7th, and she will be
and 12. But it is close. Are you
there? It is here. It was 112 1/2
the sun last Friday—Boy it was
As news is scarce, I will have to
off. I wish some of the girls and
my age would. So I'll write to me. I
getting letters.

Your-niece,
Meta H. Weinhold

Dear Meta:

I'm so glad you liked the book and
pin. You were almost twins—were
nephews come? Do you write each
anyhow? I don't believe the temper-
ture here has been quite that hot
yet—it's been 108, though. Write
again soon.

Aunt Patience

Marysville, Kan.
July 19, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read the letter each time
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Aunt Patience

Marysville, Kan.
July 19, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read the letter each time
nephews come

**NEW DISHES IN FRESH
VEGETABLES**

vegetable a day....." well you too what a apple a day is supposed do, don't you? The saying has gained an immense vogue, and probably millions of friends for the costly apple. But make friends for the vegetable, y vegetable.

Medical opinion recently expressed that in a few years Americans may have very little of the meat, and much of the mineral matter, found mostly in vegetables, which matter aids in keeping the teeth in good condition.

And vegetables can be one of the most delicious parts of the meal, that they are properly served. Here are some suggestions for extra good ones:

Vegetable Hash
Cook 1-2 cup chopped celery and 3 leeks, bacon, cut in dice, for three minutes. Add a cup of chopped, boiled potatoes. Add 4 cups stringless beans, 1-1/2 cups chopped, boiled new beets and season with salt and pepper. Pack down in the skillet and cook gently, stirring over often with a wide spatula, until the potatoes are tender. Be careful not to stir, or the beets will mix with the potatoes and the whole mixture. When done, fold over in envelope fashion and place on a hot platter. Serves six.

Succotash
Melt 2 tablespoons butter and saute 1/2 cup chopped green pepper and 1 tablespoon chopped onion in it for three minutes. Add 2 cups corn and 1 pound new lima beans which have been shelled and simmered in water until tender. Season the mixture and add 2 tablespoons cream. Serves six.

Delicious Crisp Cauliflower
Boil one medium cauliflower until tender, separate the flowerets and divide among four individual pottery bakers. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 1/2 cup flour and stir smooth. Add 1-1/2 cups milk slowly and stir constantly until smooth and creamy. Season to taste and add 2-3 cup grated cheese. Cook in a small oven for 5 cups drained peas. Pour this sauce over the cauliflower, cover with buttered bread crumbs and brown in a hot oven. Serves six.

Well, Anyway, Its Progress
"Old Mr. and Mrs. Hardscrabble are going to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary next week." "That's fine. What are they going to do?" "The mortgage on their home, understand."

Golden Drop Cookies
(Using Egg Yolks)
1-2 cup butter,
1-2 cup sugar,
8 egg yolks, well beaten,
2 teaspoons lemon extract,
1-3 teaspoon salt,
1-2 cup milk,
2 cups pastry flour,
1/2 cup instant baking powder.
Cream butter until soft. Add other ingredients. Beat three minutes. Half fill greased muffin pans; bake fifteen minutes in moderately hot oven. Cool and frost eighteen cookies.

REQUITED RECIPES
Bread and Butter Pickles
3 quarts small cucumbers,
1-1/2 cups vinegar,
1/2 cup salt,
1 tablespoon mustard seed,
1 tablespoon celery seed,
1-4 teaspoon powdered alum,
1-4 teaspoon tumeric,
1-2 teaspoon pepper,
1-2 cup sugar.
Wash and slice the cucumbers into 1-4 inch slices. Soak over night in a brine made by adding 1 tablespoon salt to each quart water. In the morning bring the vinegar to the boil. Let them stand overnight in the brine. When well mixed, pour over the cucumbers, drained from the brine. Fill hot into sterilized jars.

Tomato Preserves
5 pounds ripe tomatoes,
4 pounds sugar,
2 lemons,
Salt.
Scald the tomatoes and slip off the skins. Place the tomatoes in a crock or enamel bowl and add the sugar. Let them stand overnight. Drain off the juice and boil it rapidly until it threads. Add the tomatoes and lemons sliced thin and cook the preserves until they are thick and clear.

Wamego, Kans.,
July 25, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I thought I would write to you again as I never do for a while. I enjoy reading the letter you wrote me. My birthday is Feb. 11th and I will be 14 years old. Have I a twin? If so, I would like to hear from them. What will I have to do to get another pin for my twin? I am very sorry I lost it. My sister Ella wants to join your Club. She is 8 years old and her birthday is October 19th. She will be in the 4th grade. I passed out of the 8th grade this year. I sure was glad. Well, I must close for this time to write, so I will close for this time, maybe more next time. So goodbye.

From your niece,
Ester Mathies

P. S. My sister Lilla's birthday is November 22nd and she will be 12.

Dear Esther:

I'm glad you finally thought of writing me and that you enjoy reading our letters. You must watch for your twin, and you another pin upon receipt of twenty-five cents—which is the lowest possible price we can make to cover cost of pin, and expense of mailing. You know one of the rules of the Club is that you must write a letter to this department for publication. So tell your sister Ella to write me, and I'll be glad to have her as a member.

Aunt Patience.

They should be a rich red color. Seal in hot sterilized jars.

Icebox Cookies:

- 1-2 cup shortening,
- 1-2 cups sugar,
- 1 egg,
- 1-4 cup milk,
- 1-2 teaspoon salt,
- 4 teaspoons baking powder,
- 2-1/2 cups flour,
- Lemon flavoring.

Cream the shortening and sugar thoroughly, add the well beaten egg. Beat well and add alternately the milk and the dry ingredients - which have been sifted together three times. Shape into rolls and keep in the refrigerator over night. When ready to bake, cut off thin slices, place them in well greased tins and bake in a moderate oven until delicately browned.

The illustration shows two girls' dresses. Dress 6688 is a simple, knee-length dress with a dark sailor-style collar and a dark bow at the neck. Dress 6697 is a similar length dress with a wide, light-colored shawl collar and a dark sash or belt at the waist. Below each dress is a small illustration of its collar and cuff details. Dress 6688 has a dark collar and cuff, while dress 6697 has a light-colored collar and cuff with a dark border.

6688. Misses' Dress
 Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard cut crosswise is required. Price 15c.

6697. Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14 year size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39 inch material with sleeves. Without sleeves, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards will be required. For the collar and belt of contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard will be required, 89 inches wide. Price 15c.

[illegible]

LAMBERTSON SAYS HAWLEY-SMOOT TARIFF BILL ADDS TO AGRICULTURE'S BURDENS

(continued from page 1)

benefited by the tariff bill? There are some benefits in it for poultry, eggs, and other dairy products. But these benefits are not outweighed by the burdens of the bill. What possible compensation can the people of Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, and the other cities of this district find in this measure to offset the increased price they are going to have to pay for most of the things they use?

There has been an honest question raised as to the proper representation of western Republicanism. In that tier of states in which Kansas is located, reaching from Canada to the Gulf, there were just 2 votes in the United States Senate for the bill. In the next tier running north and south, east of us, there were just 3 votes for the tariff bill, including the two Democrats from Louisiana. In the sum total of these States between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountain States there were 9 Republican votes against it and 3 for it. I voted as the 9 voted, and I am claiming that it is a reasonable and representative of western Republicanism as the 3. There are great differences in each of the major parties of this country. There is a North and South Democracy and an East and West Republicanism. The leaders of the House majority today determine, to a large degree, what the Republican policies of the House organization shall be; yet we know that their ideas for the restriction of immigration are not like ours; we know that they are not in sympathy with the 'teenth amendment; and of course we know that their interests are primarily industrial. So when any Republican candidate for Congress from Kansas vows his adherence to the dominating influence he ceases to be Kansan. You surely would not be satisfied that your Republican Congressman should have written on his tombstone: He always answered to his Party's call.

He never thought of thinking for himself at all.

The farmers would have been thankful for some of the agricultural duties in this bill. The farmers would have enjoyed the benefit of the protective tariff under this bill to some extent; but in this instance they have to pay for it to such an extent that their inequality rests where it was prior to the enactment of the law. More is taken from them in this keeping our pledge to restore equality? The greatest benefits in the bill for agriculture have gone to the fruit and nut growers of California and Florida, to the sugar growers of Louisiana and the sugar-beet communities, to the peanut industry of Virginia, and to the pea and bean and tomato canning communities.

While most of the Congressmen of Iowa voted for the bill, two weeks ago in the Iowa Republican State Convention, they refused to endorse the entire bill, endorsing only the agricultural schedules. I was urged by some of my fellow Republicans to make my protest on the bill, distribute these speeches to the people out in the district, but in the final analysis to vote for the bill. If I had followed their advice and done this I couldn't have looked my constituents in the face. I would have been false to all the patriotism and ethics I had ever cherished.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, to my mind the ablest Senator east of the Alleghenies, in explaining his opposition to the new flexible clause, said, "I believe that the administrative provisions of the bill as it stands are not as good as those of the 1922 law. The flexible-tariff provision seems to me to be less elastic and less satisfactory than that of the existing law."

Senator Borah said in his closing speech on the tariff, "How are we going to fulfill the pledge which we made at Kansas City, and restore equality between agriculture and industry without the application of the debenture system? If we increase the rate of agriculture and corresponding increase the rate of industry, we get nowhere. It makes the farmer the burden bearer of the whole protective system. Therefore, the great disappointment in regard to this bill is, first, that we increase these industrial rates; and secondly, that we refuse to write into the bill the only fundamental principle by which we can restore equality between agriculture and industry. That is not ordinary problem. There is not a country in the world of which I have any knowledge where agriculture is not struggling for existence—not struggling for prosperity but struggling for existence—and it is by reason of the fact that they are applying the world over a system which is effective as to industry and which is not effective as to agriculture. The fight must go on. A system must be adopted which will wipe out this inequality. I can not vote for a bill which perpetuates and legalizes this inequality. I can not vote for a bill which does injustice to a large portion of our people by placing them at a confessed disadvantage with others in our economic system."

William Allen White, a member of President Hoover's cabinet, has this to say on the subject:

It is no loyalty to President Hoover to vote for this bill, and the Congressmen who votes for the bill as it seems now to be shaping up will be disloyal to his constituency, unless they are constituents in some small special industry, who have access to the cream jug of special privileges which is drained from the American people in this bill. Particularly, a Kansas Congressman or Senator will be justified in voting "no" on this bill.

Arthur J. Carruth, managing editor of the Topeka State Journal, gives expression on June 21 to the following convictions:

Under the provisions of the new tariff bill it will cost \$1,000 more to build a \$5,000 house; a \$30 suit of clothes will cost \$65; a \$100 suit of clothes will cost \$120; a \$100 suit of shoes will be \$120; the \$70 monthly grocery bill will be \$75; the household furnishings that cost \$1,000 will bring \$1,200. What does it mean? It means an increase of 20 per cent in the cost of living.

And now comes the protection of big business and the wave of unemployment and the increase in the cost of the necessities of life and the affliction of mounting taxation. This is a pretty steady old ship of State in which the pay passengers of America are riding, but if the pilots don't watch out the boat will begin to rock. And when she starts rocking, nothing will prevent the folks down in the steerage kicking the idle from the cabins above. The common folks are not to give up their picture shows, their flivvers and their picture shows, and their silk hose as long as the other fellow makes no move to share in the sacrifice.

I have just quoted four able Americans—two among the ablest of the United States and two prominent citizens of Kansas—two progressives and two conservatives, but all Republicans. I am thankful that there is room in the Republican party for men who differ. Every Republican member of the Kansas delegation in the House and in the Senate this year sometime has not been in accord with the administration. We have not read each other out of the party by our mere difference of opinion. We give each other credit with being conscientious and supporting the thing he thinks is for the best interest of his country and his party. My party was born in a great conflict for equal rights; we are still battling for equal rights. I do not want people to say that my party is the one of special interest; that it is the party of the rich and not the poor. I want my party to be the party of the underdog. I want it to be popular with the humblest citizen. It is possible that I have served in my judgment of the tariff bill and what I thought was for the best interests of the country. If I have then I was in error before being sent there. I am merely trying to hold fast to the same ideals many times expressed by me at home. At least I have voted in Washington as I talked in Kansas.

There are big unsettled questions, both new and old, before our nation. We must do more for agriculture than we have done. The perplexing problem of unemployment must be met. The question of prohibition must be faced squarely, again and again. Matters of wayward improvement, transportation, rates and the proper regulation of the fast-growing gigantic public service companies must be met. A definite policy dealing with preparedness and our relation with our foreign creditors should be established. These are some of the questions which concern the people of the First District and they should be solved to your best interest and the best interest of our country.

President Hoover has my most sincere confidence that he will handle these questions on the whole as ably as any other living American. There is a fine satisfaction throughout the nation in the Vice-Presidency. There will be no falling off or letting down should our own Charles Curtis, through the leadership of the land. It has been my privilege to take visitors frequently to Mr. Curtis and they are always thrilled with his hospitality. I want to say a grateful word here for many helpful suggestions that have come to me from my constituent, the Senator, Arthur Capper. His long service makes his advice meaningful.

GOETHEBURG LEADS WITH A TOTAL OF THIRTEEN LOADS

(continued from page 1)

McCune, Kansas, Shipping Assn., A. R. Jones, Mgr., and Dunlap, Mo., Co-operative Assn., R. G. Mallett, Mgr., each of which shipped seven loads during June.

Four associations were here with six loads each for the month. They were: Cedarvale Co-op. Co., Cedarvale, Kansas, C. B. Cable, Mgr.; Farmers Union Business Assn., Centerville, Kansas, B. C. Ruffner, Mgr.; Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Assn., Frankfort, Kansas, Glen Leupold, Mgr., and Lyndon Shipping Association, Wm. Lyons, Mgr.

Sixth place had six claimants, with five loads each for the month. They were: Alma, Kansas, Shipping Association, C. B. Thowe, Mgr.; Deepwater, Mo., Shipping Assn., J. H. Downing, Mgr.; Gilman Shipping Assn., Gilman City, Mo., J. D. Fair, Mgr.; Washington Co. F. U. Shipping Assn., Greenleaf, Kansas, Dan McGrath, Mgr.; Madison Shipping Assn., Madison, Kansas, Guy Bangs, Mgr.; Farmers Shipping Assn., Newtown, Mo., E. F. Judd, Mgr., and Osgood Shipping Assn., Osgood, Mo., Chas. Jewitt, Manager.

LETTER TO EDITOR

Beattie, Kans., July 31, 1930

Dear Editor:

I just received a letter from C. E. Carter, of Larned, Kansas, who is a large wheat grower, who read my questions and your answers in the Farmers Union paper. He says the Farm Board is just a purchasing agency, not a selling agency and that Mr. Legge has purchased all the wheat set aside for the board to buy at present; and that I should not criticize the Farm Board but give them a chance.

I am willing to do so, but could not quite understand what the headlines in the paper meant. Now it is the fact that Kansas has 246,000 acres now available wheat land. What are they going to do with this land? It won't raise anything else but wheat. It is too dry for row crops in western Kansas. If we are going to curtail wheat acreage let's do it in the eastern states, where they have thrift, 200 to 250 acres of land and can raise row crops.

I am willing to give the Farm Board a chance. Let's all pull for Mr. Legge. We know he is a man of brains or he could not have been selling agency for the International Harvesting Company for so many years.

J. L. Shinn

Dry Goods Box

REDUCTION OF WHEAT ACREAGE

The June "Crops and Markets" just issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that the cost of producing the 1929 crop of wheat, as shown by the figures of about 3,000 farmers, averaged \$1.24. And wheat is selling now on the local market at 65c to 70c. That price spells ruin and despair for the wheat farmer families. But unfortunately we are about to become divided over the issue of the reduction of this desperate situation, and the danger looms that dissension will prevent any solution. In this crisis why quarrel over remedies? We need all the remedies. With hundreds of thousands of farmer families threatened with the loss of their homes, let us make use of every remedy that offers help.

After a year's study the Farm Board through its Chairman, Alexander Legge, and Secretary of Agriculture, have announced their plan to reduce wheat acreage. Farmers must organize thoroughly, and cooperatively market their crops.

2. The Farm Board, with taxpayers' money and at a cost of 1 million dollars a month, is holding 60 million bushels of 1929 wheat for the market, and is buying more, and is loaning up to 85 per cent of market prices to farmers organized into cooperatives, to help them keep their wheat off a glutted market.

3. Wheat acreages must be reduced to meet the present and future desperate situation that confronts the wheat farmers.

Farmers are pretty well agreed on the first two remedies. But some insist that we do it all, and buy wheat until the market—a congested world market—is forced up, a herculean task for any government. Why be angry with the Farm Board because they want us farmers to help some by reducing our acreage? Without rancor let us study this problem.

Do our flour mills continue to grind flour at full capacity when there is a surplus of flour on the market? Of course not. Anybody can see how foolish that would be. Do our bakeries work at top speed to make bread when there is a surplus of bread on the market? Of course not. It would mean ruin for them. They reduce without waiting for the government to act. Do our factories work at top speed when the market is glutted? No industry except agriculture follows that policy. The laborer and his wife and his children once toiled 12 hours a day in the sweat shops for a mere pittance to support life. But the laborer, after organization and a long struggle, sent his wife home and his children to school and reduced his time of labor to 8 hours a day, and thereby increased his wages many fold. Can we farmers learn from the laborer's experience?

If the surplus of wheat was only temporary, other remedies than the reduction of acreage could relieve the situation. But year after year the surplus has been piling up. The July 1st carry-over of the world wheat crop has increased over 300 million bushels in the last seven years. The world has increased its wheat acreage since the beginning of the World War by 40 million acres. The U. S. by 14 million acres, and Kansas by 1 million acres. A few years ago Canada raised 200 million bushels of wheat. Now it raises around 500 million bushels. On the other hand our American consumption of wheat has decreased by about 15 per cent, and world consumption is slowing up. Supply has increased and demand has decreased. The surplus problem is a chronic problem, creating a desperate condition. Next week, the Editor permitting, the writer will discuss other remedies alone and wholly unable to solve the surplus problem.

Hundreds of thousands of farm families have already been dispossessed of their homes in the 10 years since the World War, when wheat acreage increase began and the surplus problem became serious. We have spent too much time quarrelling over who was to blame for the trouble, and what remedy was the best. We have had too much dissension and rancor. It will require the most strenuous and friendly cooperation of the farmers and their organizations and of the government to bring relief in this crisis of agriculture.

JOHN FROST.

Xenophon.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kans.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I wonder why all this confab and what is it going to amount to. Senator Capper and Allen, and Gov. Reed says for the Farm Board to buy up a million bushels of wheat. Is this relief? That would not be a drop in the bucket. If the board is going to buy any wheat at all they should buy half of all the visible supply and the farmers hold the other half until the gamblers get good and hungry. But with a large carry-over and a surplus this year and the prospects of an increased acreage for 1931, to my notion Mr. Legge and Sec. Hyde are on the right track in asking for a 10 per cent reduction in acreage.

If the wheat farmer wants any relief, let him help himself. The average farmer should know that the more he produces the less he gets at any time. With the set-up at the wheat growers command he should not try to sell but go borrow on his crop. This day of the fight the farmer should know that there is only one way and that is to organize and co-operate. Gov. Reed howled about the board selling 350,000 bu. of storage wheat July 12. He said that the board should have notified the gamblers what he was going to do. That is the whole trouble now. The gambler has got everything his way and always will have until the farmers come to his right senses and get the idea out of his head that he is big enough to go it alone. I will agree with Gov. Reed that our big factories should be compelled to quit making machinery for other countries like Old Henry Ford and some others.

In the wheat belt where the farmer cannot rotate let him summer fallow one-third of his present acreage for a season of three years. No

farmer can make a success farming just one crop a year. Farm a little, raise a few hogs, milk a few cows and raise a few pigs and not go to town four or five days a week like lots of farmers do now.

Geo. M. Peet, Madison, Kans.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Address Given by C. C. Teague, Member Federal Farm Board

(continued from last week)

Grain growers in the northwest who planted wheat last spring were advised to decrease their acreage. Reports indicate that they responded to this advice. At that time the Board indicated that winter wheat growers would be asked to consider the possibility of an acreage adjustment program this fall.

There is nothing compulsory about the effort that is now being made in the winter wheat belt. Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge are merely giving the growers basic facts concerning the world wheat supply and demand trends. Farmers will be left to make their own decision. It is their task to reduce acreage as well as production costs. The Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has done its part on this program when its representatives have provided farmers with facts.

Government officials believe that farmers want the truth. Exclusive of Russia and China, the world wheat area has increased approximately 41,000,000 acres during the five years prior to the world war. Of this increase approximately 14,000,000 acres have been added by United States growers; more than 12,000,000 of these acres are to be found in the hard winter wheat belt.

In these expanding areas where growers have been aided by the introduction of new equipment and improved methods of production farmers are cautioned to reckon fully not only the crop hazards but with the prospect of low wheat prices in world markets during the next few years. While the increase in production was taking place, the average consumption of wheat in this country declined nearly three-fourths of a bushel per capita. We have no reason to expect a return to the heavy per capita consumption of years ago.

Some have expected relief to come by putting into practice the popular theory that in some manner the exportable surplus raised in this country would be segregated and sold in a way that would not influence the price level of the wheat consumed at home. Various methods have been discussed for the handling of persistent surpluses of wheat but none of these proposals appear to be workable. Many foreign nations have enacted laws known as "anti-dumping" laws. Those countries have made it clear that they are opposed to the sale of wheat for consumption in competition with the wheat of their own growers at prices below those prevailing in the exporting country.

The Farm Board has reached the conclusion that a net reduction in wheat acreage would greatly aid farmers to obtain satisfactory prices for their crops. The Board is recommending to growers a program that will

NOTICE

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The Telephone helped in Rebuilding the Church

A Bell System Advertisement

Near Springfield, Ind., there is a farmer's wife who found her telephone a great help in organizing the many affairs held to raise the money for rebuilding a church.

She and the other members of the Ladies' Aid Society served dinners at public sales, sold quilts and a variety of household articles to people living about the country-side. In all of these activities the telephone proved to be an invaluable aid in making arrangements, keeping the members of the organization in touch with one another, and getting together the money to erect a modern, \$8000 church.

The telephone also proves its value in making profitable sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is always at hand to make business and social engagements, run errands, order farm and household supplies or summon help in times of fire, accident or sickness.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.



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olina. There is a very great interest on the part of the pecan producers with every prospect of it being a successful organization. The whole effort to aid wheat farm-

ers in improving their net income through acreage reduction and the lowering of production costs will in the long run benefit consumers. I want to emphasize to consumers that the difference in a profitable price and a losing price for the wheat producer will not materially effect the price of bread. Looking at it from another angle, consumers generally are interested in a program that will bring about a greater prosperity and a better purchasing power of that great element of agricultural producers, the wheat farmer.

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