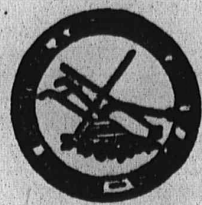


THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930

NUMBER 49

HAS LEGGE KNUCKLED DOWN TO U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE?

Chas. Broom Mgr. F. U. Ins. Co. for Charles F. Hobbs

The matter of the settlement of the Kansas insurance rate case is being used by some politicians as a smoke screen for the advancement of their particular candidate for office, so the writer feels that as manager of the insurance department of the Farmers Union, he should state the facts in an impartial and unbiased manner.

The settlement of this case did not affect the operation of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company in any way as we did not use the board rate in transacting our business, but had established our own rate, far below the board rate. We cannot be accused of playing politics, as our party affiliations are different than those of the Commissioner of Insurance, but we feel that we are in a position to advise our membership of the facts of this case.

In 1922, Colonel Frank Travis, then Superintendent of Insurance, ordered certain changes of rates which the companies refused to make. The matter was taken to Court and a combined case filed by the companies, asking the Court to set aside the order. The Shawnee County District Court ordered the new rates set aside. The State Supreme Court reversed the District Court and ordered the rates made effective, and the United States Supreme Court upheld the last order. This took six years time to get this far. Then the 140 companies filed individual suits in the Federal Court on the declaration of the United States Supreme Court that they had not made a separate showing, and if it should take as long to settle these cases as it had for the previous case, it would be five or six years before a settlement could be reached.

During the time the case has been in court, the difference in premiums has been impounded or deposited in the hands of Topeka, and by terms of the settlement, one half of the impounded premiums were to be returned to the policy holders who had paid it in. All increases in the original order were cancelled and the decreases were put into effect as of January 1, 1930. It is estimated that the reduction in the new rates over the old rates will amount to

about \$600,000.00 annually. We believe that this amount is a very conservative estimate, as the towns so far re-rated show a reduction of about \$100 per capita. So, on this basis, and figuring one half the population of the state affected, it would appear to be 50% more than the estimate. Figuring on the estimate however, and for a period of six years, which is very conservative for the time required to fight these 149 cases through the courts, the saving would be \$3,600,000.00, or \$600,000.00 more than the \$3,000,000.00 that the companies received in the settlement.

Any compromise made that gave the policy holders one-half, or \$3,000,000.00 appears to us as a very good settlement. In addition to this, the new and lower rates are in effect during the time the courts would be handling the cases. Viewing the whole proposition, we feel that our Insurance Commissioner deserves the commendation of the entire insuring public for getting such a large question settled so beneficially to the public, and we feel that the people of Kansas will make a serious mistake if they fail to renominate and re-elect him Commissioner of Insurance.

—C. A. Broom

LAYING FLOORS AND INSTALLING ELEVATOR

W. T. Willour, superintendent of construction on the new Farmers Union creamery building, reports work progressing nicely this week. The second floor is all laid and work is now in progress on the first floor. The work on the floors will be completed in a few more days. The elevator for use in the building is now being installed. The plumbing work is under direction of Johnson & Yoxall. A carload of cork board which will be used for lining the refrigerator room is also on hand and will be one of the next things to be put into place.—Western Kansas World, Wakeeney, Kan.

EXTENSIONS TO GRAIN ELEVATORS

Lethbridge, Alberta.—In order to provide additional storage capacity for wheat and other grains grown in Southern Alberta, the Canadian Government will build a 1,000,000 bushel elevator at Lethbridge this year. This elevator is to cost about \$900,000. Extensions are also being built this year to the government storage elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, at a cost of \$450,000 each.



OUR JIM

There's a wild and woolly Irishman
His name is Jim O'Shea;
He's a terror to the grafters
In this good old U. S. A.;
He's a friend to all the farmers
And he tries to help them out;
And where the fight is thickest,
You will hear our Jimmie shout,

"We'll give them Hail Columbia boys,
We have them on the run;
We'll never pause or straggle
Till our glorious fight is won;
We are asking for a profit, boys,
On what we have to sell;
And 'till we've won our battle, boys,
We'll give the gamblers hell."

When he talks at farmers' meetings,
He can always make a hit;
But the big grain speculators
Do not like our Jim a bit;
For they know he'll never falter
'Till the farmers' cause is won;
And the bloody profiteering
By the grafters' gang is done.

He's a raring, tearing Irishman
And loves an honest fight;
You will always find him happy
For he's fighting for the right;
And when the fight is over, boys,
With farmers free as air,
You can bet your bottom dollar,
That our Jimmie will be there.

—A. M. Kinney.

WITH WHEAT SELLING AT ONE CENT PER POUND, AND BREAD SELLING AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER POUND, MR. LEGGE COMES OUT TO KANSAS AND TELLS THE FARMERS THAT THE FARM BOARD CAN DO NOTHING FOR THEM. WHAT HAS CHANGED MR. LEGGE'S MIND? WHAT HAS BECOME OF ALL HIS FINE STATE- MENTS ABOUT GOING DOWN THE LINE FOR THE FARMER?

When in 1779 the starving women of Paris besieged the palace of King Louis the XVI at Versailles, asking for bread, the Queen Marie Antoinette said, "If they do not have bread why don't they eat cake?" With the farmers asking that they be given the protection which the Agricultural Marketing Act promised them, Mr. Legge tells them that if they want to raise fifty cent wheat that it will be all right with him.

The Agricultural Marketing Act says in plain words, that it is the intention of the Act to bring Agriculture back to a parity with the other great industries of the country. With wheat selling at sixty cents, and the binders made by Mr. Legge's company selling at two hundred and thirty five dollars, Mr. Legge talks about the farmers of Kansas being the biggest hogs in the trough. Mr. Legge practically admits that the Farm Board is a failure, when he says that the wheat market must find its natural level.

O'Shea Calls The Small Farmer The Backbone of Our Civilization

IN RADIO SPEECH OVER WIBW, JULY 10, SAYS FARMER APPARENTLY IS ONLY MAN NOT CREATED EQUAL—CITES MANY REASONS FOR JOINING THE FARMERS UNION

Just now we have two outstanding friends of American Agriculture appealing to Winter wheat growers to restrict acreage. Up in Montana where I grow Spring wheat we listened to the same song early this year and behaved ourselves by reducing acreage. The implement manufacturers by mechanizing the wheat growers must accept some responsibility for enabling them to handle more acres and produce more abundantly. The United States Department of Agriculture, the State Colleges, extension servants, experiment stations, and all their ramifications have been a factor in boosting productions. I hope that the corporation chain store farmers capitalized by business people will be the first to respond to this appeal for acreage reduction.

In Montana, restriction of acreage is a very minor matter and adequate moisture conditions the major one. To illustrate; in 1923, Montana produced 81 million bushels of Spring wheat. Whereas, in 1929, an equal or even increased acreage produced about thirty-seven million bushels. In June of 1929, I heard a high official of a transcontinental railroad prophesy that Montana would produce a hundred million acres of wheat last year. This Prophet stepped in where Angels fear to tread. Montana Spring wheat in 1930 was reduced over ten per cent, at request of Representatives of the Federal Farm Board, and I know Montana Counties where inadequate moisture conditions will reduce yields another sixty per cent. On July 17, 1929, one week less than a year ago, the Farmers Union Terminal Association sold a car of wheat grown on my ranch for \$1.76½ per bushel, and after all deductions were made, for freight, commission, inspection, weighing and everything else I got the net returns which amounted to \$1.49¼ per bushel at Roberts, Montana, where the car was loaded. Today a car of similar wheat would net me something under 60c per bushel. I don't know of a single thing that I have to purchase which has decreased accordingly. The freight rate, 41½¢ per hundred pounds as well as all other marketing expenses are identically the same now as one year ago. The price to me can and does vary but freight rates are apparently unalterable, inflexible and static; something too sacred to be disturbed.

When the Lord is good to old Montana and sends rains at the right time we get what the Railroads and Realtors call a bumper crop, and as a farmer and wheat grower I well know who absorbs all the bump. In Montana as in Kansas the more you produce the less you get and the less you get the more you produce. Your nose and mine are eternally kept against the grind stone in a vain effort to meet interest and the tax gatherer. You and I hear about prices of May wheat, July wheat, September wheat and December wheat but we never hear one word about May Chevies, July wagons, September overcoats or December wool shirts. In 1928, there was thirty-four millions of cash wheat handled in Chicago but it was traded in on the Board of Trade two hundred and seventy-six times; over nine billions of bushels were bought and sold. The entire crop that year was bought and sold twenty-eight times. The cost alone of these trades, that is; the commissions on making these trades was eighty-three millions of dollars or about nine cents per bushel on the entire crop. With a man in business selling merchandise, any expense attached to the business is added to the cost of the goods and paid by the buyer, but in the grain business, any expense in handling the grain is charged to the seller, that is, the producer. There is no question but the cost of future trading is finally paid by the farmer in lower prices for his grain.

Some years ago when our country was involved in a destructive World War, producers were urged for patriotic reasons to produce wheat and to conserve it. O Boy, how we produced food in a supreme patriotic effort and how we conserved wheat and flour. I can well remember my wife going to town for fifty pounds of flour and bringing home five hundred pounds of hog feed with her. We had no agitation for decreased acreage. I sold wheat in these days for over \$3.00 per bushel until the Government or Food Administrator or somebody kindly fixed my price at \$2.20 Chicago.

The Constitution of our country asserts that all men are created equal. All you or I have to do is to go farming and producing food and every semblance of equality disappears. Somebody else puts a price on everything we buy and sell. We pay freight to the buyer wherever he may live and we also purchase the other fellow's goods F. O. B. his factory. We pay our own taxes and because we have nothing whatever to say regarding price of anything we sell, we are the shock absorbers of the whole taxing system. The other fellow can and does add taxes to the price of his goods or services and thus passes the buck.

Today the price of a gallon of gasoline in my home town in Montana is 28c or about one-half the price of a bushel of wheat. Butter fat on July 1st in Montana was 25c and eggs at Elmdale, in Chase County, Kansas on July 4th were worth 12c per dozen. Some few years ago wheat growers were urged to diversify, and now there is something wrong with even the cow and the hen.

Apparently the thing we farmers are doing is always the wrong thing to do. I would draw the attention of Kansas farmers to the current issue of the Kansas Farmers Union which contains a copy of the Montana Oleomargarine law making it mandatory for dealers in monkey food in Montana to pay a license of \$75.00 per quarter or \$300.00 per year for the privilege of selling this stuff at retail, and \$250.00 per quarter or \$1,000.00 per year for a license to sell at wholesale. In my opinion a similar law should be on the Statute books of every State in the Union, excepting probably New Hampshire where "wild Jackasses" are used for butter production. The grain in farm granaries on the same status as grain in bonded warehouses is well worthy the most careful attention of Kansas wheat growers. By this legislation we are enabled to withhold grain from the market and store it on the farms where it is raised and where it is altogether out of the trade channels and cannot be ground into flour, and where we can borrow a pegged price whenever the Farm Board is kindly disposed or 80% of its market value on reasonable interest rates and because of volume at very economical insurance rates. This method prevents market glutting at harvest time and as we have no weevils to combat we can store mature grain indefinitely, and market it more orderly because of our Grain Storage Laws.

We have been in the most important of all business, viz: producing food, but unfortunately for ourselves we have devoted 100% of our time and effort to production without a single thought to marketing. No business ever could endure or prosper in the way we tried to run our business. The old Grain and Livestock Commission men, the Creamery Butter Manufacturers, and all the private "Market Masters" actually thought they had some Divine Right to market all of our commodities, and that we should remain just "humble and dumb" producers. While we were humble and dumb, sell and buy at the other fellow's price we were recognized as 100% good Americans by the "Middlemen." The moment we demanded a voice in price, demanded cooperative terminal marketing institutions of our own, with power to bargain for prices we were immediately characterized as Socialists and Radicals.

(continued on page 4)

THE TRAGEDY OF THE FARM MARKETING ACT

Those who witnessed the "Passion Play," which was presented in Salina recently, along with those who are familiar with the Bible will readily recall that dramatic moment when Pontius Pilate publicly washed his hands of responsibility for the result of the action being taken.

That, it seems to the Journal, is the notice which Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, served upon the farmers of Kansas and the middle west at the meetings held in Hays and Dodge City this week. For if these men upon whom rests responsibility for the operation of the farm marketing act did not wash their hands of the problems, then we fail to properly interpret either the purpose or the spirit of the meetings.

Advice they gave, to be sure, but advice is the one commodity of which there is a greater surplus even than of agricultural products. "Decrease your wheat acreage," farmers were told who had driven a hundred miles or more to get a word of hope. "Before you plant wheat this fall, figure whether you will get ten or twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, determine just how much wheat the people of the United States can consume, abandon the world market, and then you will be in position to demand the world price, plus the additional 42c, or whatever amount the tariff may be."

There is the solution of the whole problem. Just as simple as those of us who thought that the Farm Board was given what Secretary Hyde described as the greatest amount of power, and the largest sum of money ever granted to a board of similar nature, to use in attempting to put the farmer on an economic parity with other protected industries.

No wonder that after listening to this message that had been expected to bring hope to the farmer, create confidence in the business man, and start a wave of prosperity whose ripples eventually would touch every section of the nation. Governor Reed should call it a "philosophy of despair." If this be all that is to be expected from the farm marketing act, as it now exists, then the states whose prosperity depends upon agriculture must gird their loins for a new battle, and attempt to secure a farm bill based upon the equalization fee, or the debenture plan, which the farm leaders contended from the beginning would give the benefits which Mr. Hyde and Mr. Legge seem to admit can not be expected from the present measure.

For more than a generation Kansas, with most of the other agricultural states, has supported a high protective tariff because of the belief that in a country as large as ours, some inequalities must be accepted for the good of all. Under that policy the people of Kansas generally have paid more for the manufactured products they had to buy, than they would have paid in the markets of the world. Now they are told that so far as farm products are concerned, the producer must be satisfied with the world price, or must raise only enough to supply domestic needs.

If that be the answer to the farm problem, then why educate the farmer to the use of labor saving machinery, to better methods of culture and systems of restoring the fertility of the soil that will increase the yield per acre? Under such a solution droughts would be a blessing, plant diseases and insects should be encouraged and the farmer should be advised to produce as little as possible, in order that the people of the country generally may be forced by fear of starvation to pay prices that will bring a profit regardless of the misery that may be brought upon the greater mass of the people who will be forced to pay them.

After more than eight years of study, research and debate by both houses of congress; after farm leaders have devoted their lives to the problem, and men like Maurice McAuliffe and John Tromble have died before they saw their dreams enacted into law; after both the republican and the democratic parties made farm relief the major pledge of their platforms; after the federal and the state governments have spent millions for agricultural colleges, experiment stations and other methods that would increase production and eliminate insects, plant diseases and the other natural hazards of farming as much as possible (continued on page 4)

Pres. Ward Takes Strong Stand On Wheat Marketing

Salina, Kans., July 12, 1930.
Senator Arthur Capper.
Senator Henry Allen,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senators:
Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Chairman Legge have come to and gone from Kansas. It is my candid opinion that the minds of Kansans are tremendously more mixed than they were before these people paid us this visit. It is my candid opinion that farmers of Kansas will go ahead and sow about the same amount of wheat as they have heretofore. The reaction that comes to me from the farmers over the state is that the Farm Board has further discredited itself by certain statements and arguments that were advanced by Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge.

We resent the statements made by these two gentlemen at Hastings, Nebraska when they said that "the Equalization Fee and Export Debenture and other political cure-alls for American Agriculture would not work and could not be considered under the present administration." I am asking you, in the name of God, what position it places you gentlemen and our Kansas delegation in. For 10 years farmers and farm organizations of Kansas along with our Kansas Congressmen and Senators and other states also, have been in line and working for farm legislation something along the line above referred to.

Now, with one stroke Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge seem to feel the constructive work done and discredit the stand taken by these Kansans in the years past. It is not only an insult to Kansas farmers and farm organizations, but also to our delegation from Kansas, who have from time to time stood by these principles. The statement made by Mr. Legge at Dodge City and Amarillo, Texas, is also an insult when he said that "Kansas is the biggest hog in the trough," and arguing that there is only one way to solve this problem and that was the curtailment of production.

This idea advanced by Legge and Hyde never was dreamed of in looking to the solution of the Agricultural problem. Neither was it mentioned or dreamed of in the forming of the Republican state and National platforms in 1928. Governor Reed was right when he said if Herbert Hoover had advanced that idea as a solution to the problem, he would not have carried a state west of the Mississippi River.

Kansas farmers today appreciate Governor Reed. I resent the statement made by some of the Governor's enemies that his forward stand on this question is for political reasons. Governor Reed has championed the farmer's cause for many years and he was one Kansan who, at this time, was not afraid to step out and give his ideas.

Most assuredly an emergency exists in wheat prices at this time. Farmers are compelled to relinquish their rights to the wheat to raise money to pay their current expenses. If the Agricultural Marketing Act means anything at all, why not, in the name of Heaven, give it a chance to operate at this time. I want you gentlemen to study the relative price of wheat before the war and at this time in connection with the prices farmers have to pay for machinery, farm equipment and most everything else they use on their farms. To illustrate, the farmers just before the war bought their grain binder for \$125.00 but today he pays \$250.00.

Mr. Legge advocates cutting the cost of production. The same rule ought to apply to the manufacturers that applies to the farmer. If it is a fact that all the Farm Board has to offer is a curtailment of production to a domestic basis, then I feel it is time for something else to be done. Again, Kansans feel that the Farm Board is not exercising the power they have under the Agricultural Marketing Act in stabilizing prices.

I want to congratulate Senator Capper on his recommendation of (continued on page 4)

"HE MAN TALK" SAYS SHIRCK

Waterville, Kansas,
July 13, 1930

A. M. Kinney,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Kinney:—

As a Farmers Union man, I am glad to commend your stand on the Federal Farm Board or any way, the reduction program they are trying to put over. That might be an easy way out for Legge. But, it doesn't get the wheat farmer any where, pay his interest and taxes or secure his investment.

I'm beginning to think the whole thing is a hindrance to the producer of the staff of life. In fact, never have had any faith in it.

And, just you keep on saying things. Your poem "Independence Day" is one of the finest things I've ever read. That is what I call straight out "he man talk." I'd like to shake the hand that guided the pen in those stirring lines. That is the kind of a leader for me. I'm ready.

Walter Shirck, Secretary

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930

SUGAR COATED PILLS

What would you think of a doctor, who, when you took your seriously sick child to him, would smile at you commiseratingly, pat you on the back and say, "Never mind! He isn't very sick, and, if he is, you have other children, haven't you?" I'll prescribe for him sometime next month—I gave him medicine last year, and it did him quite a lot of good, didn't it? If he hadn't had that medicine, he wouldn't be here now. The medicine I could give him now, mightn't do him any good and you'd have spent your money for nothing—we'd better just sit tight and see what happens."

This is exactly the position the farmers of Kansas are in—the "sick child" is the agricultural industry—and a striking resemblance may be noted between the "doctor" and the Farm Board, or its spokesmen. The whole plan of Farm Relief as practiced at present, is an insult to the intelligence of the agricultural interests of our entire state and country. The sugar coated pills which its administrators occasionally dole out, in a slightly superior manner, to the desperately involved farmer, in an attempt to allay his anxiety and distress, would be funny, if the occasion were less tragic.

Let us take up, one by one, the "ideas" of which Mr. James C. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, delivered himself at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, July 7th.

First, he expounds this brand new thought, which Mr. Stone has evidently just found out for himself. "The farmer, in order to be successful must first, farm because he loves it; few people succeed doing things they are not interested in, or love to do."

In other words, Mr. Stone feels that the mere matter of making a living for himself and his family, should be of only incidental importance to the farmer. What difference does it make to what price wheat may drop? Doesn't the farmer "love" to raise it— isn't it a privilege to be allowed to work 18 hours daily for sweet charity's sake, and to go without the merest necessities of existence? Mr. Stone feels that this should be the case, at any rate. If Mr. Stone happens to have any rental property, he undoubtedly often tells his tenants, "You needn't pay me any rent this month—I just love to rent my place to you and I don't want any remuneration."

The next time you go in to see your banker about the first, second, third and fourth mortgages on your land, try this one on him. "I want to suggest, in order to help you to be more happy and more successful, Mr. Gotrox, that you not charge any interest this year on these mortgages. Lend money because you love to— you can't succeed doing things you don't love to do—and I know you don't like to charge me interest." If this plea doesn't move him, then he is a case hardened individual and perhaps some of the Farm Board spokesmen can suggest some other telling argument.

Second, "the farmer must adopt a sound financial policy in his individual farm operation and the investment of any surplus funds which he accumulates should be in securities which can be converted quickly into cash when needed." To obtain this laudable result, you might perhaps employ an auditor who, after going over your entire business, can probably advise you whether to put the fifty cent piece saved from this season's losses, into the cracked teacup in the kitchen cupboard, or whether to bury it in the orchard, under a rock pile.

Third, "The farmer must plan his work; keep in close touch with his State Agricultural College, Experiment station and County Agent." If the above mentioned plea to your banker fails and he forecloses, whether or no, just wire the State Agricultural College. If they have nothing to offer, try the Experiment Station and last, the County Agent. If these fail—but there's no use going into that. One of them should certainly be able to help.

Fourth, he must "have his soil analyzed and cultivate only productive land; base his production on demand as near as possible, and produce quality products." Of course, every thinking man knows that there has been a big decrease in the demand for wheat and wheat products. The laboring classes, in our large cities, have taken to eating either pate de fois gras or truffles, with their noon meals, particularly. Or, instead of their usual six slices of bread, they simply pursue one of Mr. Alexander Legge's press interviews—and this satisfies them for the rest of the day. This has, of course, lowered consumption remarkably. Also, Europe is now able, strange enough and for the first time, to raise all the wheat required for her own use, so they won't need any American wheat this year.

At last, we come to Mr. Stone's fifth point, which is a good one. The farmer should "join with his neighbors in organizing a cooperative marketing association through which to sell his products because, 'In Union There Is Strength.'" This last phrase, although a trifle un-original, is nevertheless true.

He has "joined with his neighbor," now, or a great many have. Let's all join, get behind this thing, throw out the sugar coated pills and have a major operation.

The farmer doesn't need more talk—he is tired of banal sentiment and worn out catch phrases. He wants and must have, action—if he is to survive.

—M. H. R.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN KANSAS

High Government men have come to and gone from Kansas. The tour through the southwest wheat belt by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture and Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board with the Government economists has ended. The farmers of Kansas are left with the responsibility of working out their own salvation. After weighing facts and analyzing carefully the entire situation, it is my opinion that the minds of Kansas farmers are more befuddled and mixed than ever and they will undoubtedly go ahead and sow about as much wheat as usual.

Instead of offering a ray of hope to the farmers in this most terrible crisis, we have been presented with a rod of chastisement and the "philosophy of despair." The efforts and arduous endeavor of the farm organization leaders, some of whom have passed on, for the last 10 years were brushed aside at one stroke when Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge said that the "so-called cure-alls, including the Equalization Fee and Export Debiture plan were failures and could find no place in the program of the present administration."

Have these gentlemen forgotten that along with our farm leaders, many members of the Kansas delegation in Congress from time to time have stood for some of these principals? Have they forgotten that twice the McNary-Haugen Bill passed Congress and once nearly carried over the President's veto? I am asking in the name of all that is High and Holy, in what position it places our Kansas Delegation in Congress at this time, some of whom have been through this fight for us.

Let me say now, in all the years we have been fighting for Agricultural Equality this so called panacea now offered by Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge of curtailment of production to domestic consumption basis was never dreamed of or mentioned. Should this childish solution have been offered two years ago when both political parties were capitalizing on the Agricultural plank in their platform, things would have been snapping right then, politically speaking.

The farmers of this country are asking the farm board and Department of Agriculture to get back to the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Its scope is wide. Its possibilities are great. It asks that agriculture be placed on an equality with industry. Why doesn't the Farm Board exercise the power they have? Why don't they use their power and money, instead of the doctrine of despair? If there ever was a crisis in farm commodity prices it is now. Let no man tell you wheat can be produced at the present price the farmer is getting. Stabilize the market by buying the wheat from the farmer allowing him at least cost of production. Give him a price that is on equality with selling him a binder at \$250.00 let him have it at pre-war prices of \$125.00. Instead of charging him \$1500.00 for a combine, let him have it at \$700.00 or \$800.00.

If they ask the farmer to restrict his production to a domestic basis why not ask our manufacturers, who are selling labor saving equipment that goes to increase production in competition to ours, to a domestic basis, also.

The success of the Farm Relief Bill, the Agricultural Marketing Act, depends quite largely as to how it is administered. There are two fundamentals in the Bill. Placing of agriculture on an equality with industry and encouraging farmers to form co-operatives and set up, control and own their own marketing machinery. If Mr. Legge and his Board would have used their power and instead of compelling the farmer to sell his wheat at 60c or 65c per bushel, or less, stabilize the price at least to the price level of 80c or 85c to the farmer, then a real service would have been rendered. My understanding of the Bill is that it gives the Board just this authority. If, according to Mr. Legge, all the Farm Board has to offer to the wheat grower is to raise less wheat, then in my estimation, it is a failure. We resent his statement at Dodge City when he said "the biggest hog would always lie in the trough and Kansas is in the trough." It would seem that the whole situation is treated frivolously and there is doubt whether or not the Farm Board head is sympathetically conscious of the farmer's despair at this time.

Members of the Farmers Union, one thing is sure. We must stand first, last and all time by our own Organization. Let not any influence or power take from us our birthright. We have made progress and are now on a good way. Let us keep up the fight for agricultural equality and the preservation of our good name.

July 3 and 4, 1930

On the evening of July 3rd, I spoke over WIBW, Topeka. My address appeared in last week's issue of this paper and at least some of our people have read it. If you listened to this address, you have my idea, among other things, on mass or corporate farming, which, I am convinced is one of the big menaces as we have them in Kansas today. In this connection, let me say, it was quite interesting that while in Topeka that night and the next morning, I received a number of responses. Among these responses were two, especially of note. One, from the Vice-President of a very large bank in Kansas and another from a President of a very large wholesale company in Kansas, telling me that I had their support on this question and also pointing out what the outcome will finally be if corporate farming is carried to its final analysis.

On To Anderson County

I drove through the scorching sun Thursday noon to Lone Elm, Anderson County, where a large crowd were enjoying themselves at their Fourth of July picnic. At this meeting I met a lot of our good fellows from this County. Among others, our mutual friend, Mr. E. L. Ballard was there, who delivered a very appropriate address. Mr. John Anderson and M. L. Post, County President and Secretary, were in charge of the meeting. At two o'clock I spoke to a splendid audience in the hall and endeavored to uphold our program and the Farmers Union movement in general. As I was booked for an address at 8:30 the same evening at Lone Star, Douglas County, my home community, I left hurriedly without meeting as many of the folks as I desired.

At Home.

Upon arrival at Lone Star in the evening I found that they had already that day had a fine time. Senator Ed Archer, of Hiawatha, who is Chairman of the Tax Code Commission, had been the main speaker of the afternoon. The Lone Star Farmers Union Picnic is an annual affair and draws many people from all parts of the county and surrounding communities. Various committees and necessary arrangements had been made in advance of this picnic and everything went off in a business-like way. James W. Anderson, picnic and everything went off in a business-like way. James W. Anderson, an old wheel horse in the Farmers Union movement, has for a number of years been platform manager and always conducts the affair in a worthwhile, interesting way. I had the pleasure of visiting many, many of my old friends in the evening. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock and Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau, who is also a candidate for United States Senator, gave a very interesting and edifying address. Among other things, he related at some length the good work that the various farm organizations are doing, also of the good feeling that exists as between one another and the opportunity we have in many ways, if we will but work together. At eight-thirty, I was privileged to stand before many hundreds of my friends and home folks. It always is interesting to me to meet my friends of many years' standing. I made the statement, "There is no better community in Kansas, than the Lone Star community," and of course, the crowd was with me in this statement. Among other things in this meeting, I attempted to relate to the audience that the monopolization of wealth and power is a menace to the common people of this country and is squarely at our door and that we could meet these issues only through organization and cooperation.

Colorful Pageant

At nine o'clock, the stage was all set for the wonderful pageant which was to follow. The pageant was entitled, "America Set Free" and depicted American life from the days of the Puritans down until the present time. The cast was composed of one hundred and twenty five men and women, boys and girls, of the community. The costumes were most beautiful and represented in an elegant way the various races of our nation as they have been from time to time, also different groups and classes of society. This pageant was arranged and prepared under the personal direction of Mrs. W. H. Ulrich, who for several years past, from time to time has arranged like programs. Mrs. Ulrich, with her husband, W. H. Ulrich, are residents of our little village and have a host of friends. It is quite interesting to observe that Mrs. Ulrich has the peculiar ability to prepare and arrange such programs without any conflict and it is to be observed that those having parts to play easily find their places without undue commotion. Lone Star among a lot of other communities over the State, is one wherein the whole countryside join hands in any program of this sort. Selfish groups and cliques are unknown. Most assuredly, these conditions go to make up real rural life. Thus ended my activities for July Fourth, 1930.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, Junior Instructor

While at the Anderson County Fourth of July picnic, it was my happy pleasure to meet Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Kincaid, Kansas. It will be remembered that Mrs. Campbell is Junior Instructor of the Junior Co-operators. Her questions are on the current live issues of the day and are such that are not only interesting but that not only the Juniors but that all readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will observe and read with interest her lessons as they appear in our paper from time to time. At a later date we hope to have her picture and a biography of her life to contribute to this page.

Mr. C. A. Ward,

President Kansas Farmers Union.

Dear Sir and Friend:

Viewing the tour of the representatives of the National Farm Board through Kansas at a distance and relying wholly upon newspaper reports for my information, I feel convinced that the main purpose for which the National Marketing Act and Farm Board were established is being side-tracked presumably for political reasons and I feel somewhat disappointed and discouraged over the whole matter at this writing.

It seems to me that the main object of the whole Marketing Act was to get farmers to join co-operative groups, thus getting farm commodities marketed through co-operative channels that these same co-operatives might control the sale of farm products and thus have something to say about the selling price.

I think the Board started out to do this and were making splendid progress until the Chamber of Commerce passed their resolution and called a halt. It seems a shame to me that the Federal Farm Board should be so easily driven from their main duty and are going about the country now telling the farmer that their only salvation is in reduced acreage. I am sorry to see politicians mixing so freely in the discussion of our farm problems and using the old political trick in getting us interested in a substitute for the main issue.

If you see this matter as I do I wish you would use the influence of your good office in getting us back to the main path we started out to travel when the board was first organized.

Hoping I am not taking too gloomy an attitude and wishing you well, I am,

Yours very truly,

E. F. SCHIEFELBUSCH, Pres. F. U. Coop. Creamery Co.

JIMMIE O'SHEA

Jimmie O'Shea, our National Secretary, has been back in Kansas for a week of meetings. At a picnic at Elmdale the Fourth of July he spoke to over four thousand people. This was a wonderful meeting, and an enthusiastic crowd. On the fifth he spoke to a crowded house at Kellogg. On the seventh he talked to a good crowd in the park at Salina; on the eighth at Seneca and on the ninth at Meriden. Thursday night he talked over the radio at WIBW at Topeka. His talk appears in this week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Jimmie O'Shea is one of the most forcible speakers in the Farmers Union. He convinces his hearers by his earnestness he keeps them in good humor with his splendid Irish wit, and after the meetings are over, everyone wants to shake hands with him. We have a great many splendid leaders and talkers in the Farmers Union movement, but we have only one Jimmie O'Shea.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

We are still going strong on our contest for new members and for business. One agent brought in more than a dozen new cards one day this week, so you fellows who intend to win that gold watch had better step on the gas.

Our premium income for the first six months of 1930 exceeds any previous year in the history of the company by \$15,000.00, a very tidy sum. Let us duplicate it for the last half of the year.

The severe wind storm in the eastern part of the state two weeks ago brings to mind several things in wind insurance. Some of these are silos, open sheds, and poor buildings. No silo, except reinforced concrete or a burned tile with reinforcing hoops can be insured against wind, and all others should be fire and lightning only. Open sheds can cover a multitude of things, but any shed open on one or more sides or parts of a side, should not be covered against wind. If the openings are reduced to the size of large doors, whether covered by doors or not, they can be insured against wind as well as fire. A large barn with parts of one side open for the entrance of stock can be covered, but we ask you to submit it to the office for consideration first before promising the member protection. We call these "feeding barns" and as a rule they are very substantially built and can stand far more wind than the average open shed.

Poor buildings are the worst thing that we have to contend with. If a building is in bad shape, don't think that you can put a small amount of insurance on it and it will be all right, for that is worse than a large amount. When a building is in such condition that you feel you should reduce the amount of insurance to half the amount formerly carried, because of its poor condition, don't do it; just leave it off the application altogether. You may feel it could carry some insurance, so that in case of total loss you can recover something, but I tell you that the total loss on such risks are few and far between, and most of them go a few boards at a time, with the result that the whole thing is a dead loss and cannot be carried for near the rate we charge. If we going to continue on our present rates, we must look to these things to preserve our organization. Any business that is continually unprofitable cannot be carried and we ask you to cooperate with us to the end that our organization may become the largest of its kind in the state. We can, if we will.

BIG CROWD AT 4th FARMERS UNION REAL HOSTS Put On Celebration at Elmdale That Draws Huge Crowd From All Parts of County

A large happy crowd attended the genuine old-fashioned 4th of July celebration put on by the Chase County Farmers Union at Elmdale, Friday. There was nothing lacking in entertainment, as picnic lunches, contests, speeches and ball games made the day a most enjoyable one.

Most outstanding was the speech given by Jimmy O'Shea, the Irishman who came all the way from Roberts, Mont., to talk to the Chase County folks and who is National Secretary of the Farmers Union. O'Shea put across a number of interesting facts to the farmers. He brought out the fact that the farmer is the only man who cannot sell produce at his own price, but must market it at a price determined by some one else. He quoted Montana prices. Wheat 57c per bu., butter fat 25c; Montana wool is 23c per lb., and yet they are paying 28½¢ per gallon for gasoline in that same state. "There is something vitally wrong with the economic condition in this country, and farmers are at the crossroads. Their mortgages are increasing and their homes are imperiled because of the rotten system under which they do business," said O'Shea.

Mr. O'Shea went on to say that the better educated farm children had been migrating to the cities and that only about 13 per cent were left on the farm. He believes however that this condition is changing since there are longer hours and lower wages in the cities.

O'Shea advocates the Farmer's Union as a method through which farmers may assert themselves. He says that there are 40,000 farm women and 40,000 farm men that belong to this organization in Montana. The Farmer's Union stands for equality and justice in human rights.

Mr. O'Shea closed by saying that the farmers work their backs too well and their heads too little.

Other features of the day were: A Junior League Baseball game in the morning between Strong City and Hymer in which they tied, and playing off the tie the Strong City won.

The outcome of the Athletic events held in the morning were as follows:

Races—Boys under 13 years of age, Roth Narramore, Elmdale, first; Raymond Bass, Marion, second.

Races—Girls under 13 years of age, Georgia Broils, Clements, first; Lena Bray, Bazaar, second.

Races—Boys over 16 years of age, Gerald Lutz, Elmdale, first; Claude Parsons, Elmdale, second.

Sack Race—Martine Brecht, Bazaar, first; Kenneth Robertson, Matfield, second.

Potato Race—Boys, Martine Brecht, Bazaar, first; Roth Narramore, Elmdale, second.

Potato Race—Girls, Bonnie Lou Allen, Elmdale, first; Clara Fisher, Elmdale, second.

Winners of Tug-Of-War Team—Alvin Lutz, Arthur Deering, C. D. Broils, Claude Parsons, H. Peterson.

Music for the day was furnished by the members of the Elmdale Band under the direction of Rev. Pratt.

In the program after dinner there was singing by a group of girls from the Elmdale Rural High School, group singing of the Star Spangled Banner and America, and prayer by Rev. Pratt.

Claude Parsons played the guitar and sang several clever numbers, one of which was dedicated to Jimmy O'Shea.

A. M. Kinney of Salina, state secretary of the Farmers Union, was at

ICELAND CELEBRATES ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Miss Maude Dunn, and Mr. John Dunn sailed from Montreal, Canada, the 14th of June, for their old home, Glasgow, Scotland, from which they sailed ten years ago for America. They stopped enroute to attend the one thousandth anniversary of the first Icelandic parliament, which is described entertainingly in the accompanying letter.

The Salina party reached Glasgow June 23rd and are enjoying themselves very much renewing old associations and friendships. They write that the weather there is delightfully cool.

T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing association, sails July 31st to join his family in Scotland. They will return sometime the latter part of September.

We are printing below a letter which we thought might be of interest to our readers as it was to us, written by John Dunn, who is the son of Mr. T. B. Dunn.

Canadian Pacific, S. S. Montcalm, June 22, 1930

Dear Father:

We first saw Iceland around 10:30 p. m., when two huge headlands appeared through the mist on the horizon. The volcanic structure of the island was immediately apparent as the hills rose abruptly in steep precipices 2000 feet high, which were snow-capped. The scene had a grandeur one could not find elsewhere and although rain was threatening, everyone was on deck.

The liner steamed up a broad bay for two hours and the passengers were all attempting to see the Icelandic navy which was going to meet us, and convey us to Reykjavik. At eleven o'clock the sun had set, but the light was still bright so none of the high headlands were passed unseen.

The delegates to the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the first Icelandic parliament were all prepared to disembark and the remainder of the party were to be allowed to land early next morning. Many of the delegates were former natives who had not seen their native land for many years and their excitement was intense.

The sailor on the crew's nest picked up the smoke from the gun boat that was to meet us and within fifteen minutes it was warped along side. The mayor of Reykjavik accompanied by other dignitaries came aboard and were entertained with a dinner on the Montcalm. We were by this time approaching Reykjavik, which has a large harbor but not sufficient to allow our 16,000 ton liner to enter; we dropped anchor in the bay. The "Montcalm" is the largest boat ever to visit the island so the townspeople were eager to get a close view, and they surrounded us in small boats and motor launches. The port tender came alongside with a choir of about twenty young men aboard who were singing Icelandic songs.

Although the hour was now 1 a. m. it was quite light as the sun was rising over the high hills to the east. Sleep was almost impossible as the noise and commotion of the Icelanders greeting their friends was great. At six next morning the passengers boarded motor launches and were taken ashore. The town was surprisingly modern, having well paved streets, fine shops, and many late model American automobiles, which are all driven in a most daring and seemingly unskillful manner. Every Icelandic evidently owns a bicycle and a rowing boat, as both are plentiful.

The people are a stolid northern race, being cleanly and very law abiding. There have been only two murders in one hundred years and the one appears to be leprosy and there is a sizable colony and hospital for those unfortunate. The inhabitants as a whole are prosperous, as the ratio of exports to imports is almost thirty to one. The shops and stores are neat and inviting with the greater part of their stock composed of American products.

One cannot forget the grandeur of the scenery, but the stones and rocky soil is not adapted to farming. We had the opportunity to drive to the hot springs and saw the interior of the land. There is no level land, but the mountains, while not lofty, are steep and have a menacing, barren appearance. The salmon fishing in the mountain streams is world famous and Iceland is becoming a favorite spot for English sportsmen.

After visiting the city of Reykjavik, which is somewhat larger than Salina in population, we returned in life boats to the ship. This proved to be a rather nerve-racking experience as the wind had risen and the small boats were rocked about, but all passengers were landed safely on the shore and we soon were under way. We left by a different route and saw Mt. Hekla, the largest volcano on the island.

The large celebration will take place next week when the king and queen of Denmark will visit the spot where the first Icelandic parliament was founded and founded in the year 930 A. D. I was personally quite glad to leave as the weather is damp and the clouds are always hanging low on the hills. We have been sailing south all day and we passed the British battleship, the "Rodney," in mid-ocean. It is sailing to Reykjavik to participate in the celebration and make a very impressive sight as it is one of the largest afloat. The crew were lined in parade on deck and one was reminded of the late war at the unexpected meeting at sea.

We should reach Glasgow tomorrow and outside of one severe storm, we have had a very pleasant voyage.

Hoping you are well and your work clearing for your holiday,

—John

The celebration and gave a short talk. Kinney told some of the history of the Farmers Union. It was started 28 years ago on Independence day by eight farmers down in Texas. He told that the Farmers Union in Kansas had taken in 2000 new members so far this year. "Every farmer in this county should belong to the Farmers Union. It is a protection to them," said Kinney.

The ball game played in the afternoon was between Strong City and Florence and was won 3 to 4 by Florence.



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

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Dear Junior Cooperators:

Twelve new members this week! That's more than we had last—and makes our membership total 387 now. Let's try to have more next week.

I thought we'd have our lesson today, but it has been delayed this week, so we hope to have it next.

We have two new sets of twins reported, and one of triplets. They are as follows:

Berniece Schick, Tampa, Kans. Amanda Lea Richard, Macksville.

Ruth Terry, Blue Rapids, Dec. 24. Lela Grabner, Penokee, Dec. 24.

Jennie Aksmit, Lucas, Jan. 10. Thelma Thompson, Lost Springs, Jan. 10.

Ferna L. Wood, Penokee, Jan. 10.

You must all watch carefully, now, and try to find your twin. Then, too, one of our new members is eligible already to two stars—she has two new members. Let's see if we can't all do as well.

Threshing will be over soon, so don't forget to write when you have time.

—Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kansas, June 23, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending my June lesson. If I have left out some, please tell me. I did not understand it when you said "Sixth Grade and over, copy in your answers to the lesson." I belong to a 4-H club. The name of it is Saline Valley 4-H club. I took Poultry and Clothing. I have 22 ducks. I have made a holder and a sewing bag. Your birthday is the day before my papa's. His is October 24th. Your niece, June Corke.

Dear June: Those instructions simply mean that members who are in the sixth grade, or past that grade, should copy the answers to the lesson. That's a coincidence about your father's birthday—that was my father's birthday, too! Please write soon again.

—Aunt Patience.

Walker, Kans., June 26, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I sure would like to be a member of your Club. I am 12 years old and my birthday is January 17th. I wonder if I have a twin. My father is a member of the Kansas Union Farmer. I would sure like to receive the pin and book.

Yours truly, Lucille Tholen.

Dear Lucille: We'd like to have you as a member of the Club, too. I hope you find your twin soon—your pin and book will be sent very soon.

—Aunt Patience.

Pittsburg, Kans., June 27, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine. I was ten years old May 12th. I will be in the fifth grade when school starts. My daddy belongs to the Farmers Union. He is president of the Gem Local No. 1089. I would like to join the Club. Will you please send me a book and a pin? I have one brother and one sister.

Yours truly, Lee Bevins.

RFD NO. 3.

Dear Lee: We are glad you want to become a member—and your book and pin will be sent very soon. Why not ask your brother and sister to become members too?

—Aunt Patience.

Beattie, Kans., June 28th, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Club, as my father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am ten years old and will be in the sixth grade next year.

Sincerely yours, Donald Miller.

Dear Donald: I'll send you your book and pin very soon—we're very glad to have you as a new member. Write again soon and tell us more about yourself.

—Aunt Patience.

Galesburg, Kansas, July 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am all right. I am sending in the May and June lessons, although I am rather late. Must be the same age as our twins, or just have the same birthdays? I am nine years old and my birthday is March 2nd. I hope I have a twin. I have 6 sisters and 8 brothers. We milk 22 cows—I milk one cow and her name is "Lily." We get about five gallons of cream a day. It is very hot here. Is it hot there? My sister has found her twin. Your nephew, Ralph A. Baldwin.

P. S. My sister Ada is sending her lesson.

Dear Ralph: I was glad to get your lessons, and your sister's too. No, you needn't be the same age as your twin, nor does your birthday have to be exactly the same. It's not only hot there—we're all simply burning up, here in the office. I'm glad your sister has found her twin—tell her to write me about it.

—Aunt Patience.

Quinter, Kansas, July 3, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to become a member of the Junior Co-operators. I am 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade when school begins again. I live on a farm. Daddy is a member of the Farmers Union. I have one cat for a pet. Will you please send me a book and pin and I will send my lessons. My birthday is October 21. Have I a twin? Yours truly,

Earle E. Wilkinson.

Dear Earle: We're glad to have you become a member of the Club. We have a great many October birthdays reported—you should have a "twin" among them. All right, I'll send your book and pin at once. Write again.

—Aunt Patience.

Lucas, Kans., July 5, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my June lesson. I am a little late but we have been harvesting and I was busy so I never got time, but we are through already. It sure has been hot, hasn't it? Well, I'll have to close. Your loving niece,

Wilma Brichack.

Dear Wilma: Your lesson is a little late but you've got a good excuse! You're through awfully early, aren't you? Yes—it's been hot enough here for almost anyone! Write me soon again.

—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kansas, June 27, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Received the pin and book and thought it was very pretty. Should I send in my note book or just the papers when we send in the lessons? Well, I must close. Lovingly yours,

Virginia Meier.

Dear Virginia: I'm glad you liked the pin and book—no, just send in the paper on which you've written the lessons. Write me again soon.

—Aunt Patience.

Pleasanton, Kans., June 30, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. I received my pin and book and they were all right. My sister is married and has 4 kittens. Their names are Toots, Betty, Goldie and Spottie. Your niece,

Susie Olive Shaffer.

Dear Susie: I'm glad you received your book and pin. I'd love to see your little kittens—what pretty names they have! Is the kitten named "Goldie" yellow? I once had a yellow kitten named "Pandora." Please let me hear from you soon again.

—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kansas, July 5, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in the June lesson today. I could not send them in sooner because it is harvest time. There is much work to do and it is so hot that I don't feel like doing any studying now. But I'll try to get the lessons in just the same. The threshers are threshing at our place and I have to help mother get dinner. I will close for this time and go and help mother. Your loving niece,

Evelyn Schick.

Dear Evelyn: I spent July 4th with a pitcher of ice water in one hand and a fan in the other! It has been dreadfully hot here—out where you live, you can at least be cool at night. It is pretty hot to study but I sometimes think one doesn't feel the heat so much, if there's something to do. When you can just sit around and think about it, it's much worse. Write me again.

—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., July 10, 1930.

Box 97.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am well at present and hope you are the same. I sure would like to belong to your club. My father is a Farmer's Union member for 13 years. My birthday was the 3rd of April and I was 10 years old. I am in the 6th grade. Have I a twin? Please send me a book and a pin. I will try to learn my lessons. Your loving niece,

Helen Weber.

Dear Helen: I'm very glad to have you belong to our Club, too. I'm sure

you do have a twin—you must watch for one. Your book and pin will be sent very soon—let me know how you like them.

—Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., July 10, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I too, would like to belong to the Club. Please send me a pin. I was 12 years old November 6, 1930. I hope I have a twin. I like to go to school. There are six children in our family, 3 girls and 3 boys. I sure enjoy helping mother with the house work. We all love to go to the Farmers Union meeting with papa. In our Local the whole family goes and they all have a good time. Well, I must close and say "goodbye." From your loving niece,

Theresa E. Weber.

Dear Theresa: Welcome to the Club—we're glad to have you as a new member. I'm sure you'll find your twin soon. What a nice family—3 boys and 3 girls. You must have fun together. That is as it should be—all of your family going together to the meetings. Perhaps you can get other members from your local to join the Co-operators—then you could organize a Junior Local and meet when they have the other meetings. Write me again.

—Aunt Patience.

Wilson, Kans., July 10, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to become a member of the Junior Co-operators. I am 13 years old and my birthday is Nov. 9th. Have I a twin? I think it would be a good idea if you would put the age and birthday date after the names in the Roll Call. Then it would be easier to find a twin. I am going to have my brothers join and that will be two stars. I see in today's paper no one got a star. Your niece,

Meta Weinhold.

P. S. Please send me my book and pin. I will answer each lesson.

Dear Meta: Just think—you're a new member and have two stars already! The rest of us will have to hurry to keep up with you. We're going to try to fix the Roll with the birthday dates next month—watch for your twin. Write me again.

—Aunt Patience.

Wilson, Kans., July 2, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: My sister wants me to join because it will give her a star for getting new members. Please send me your book and pin. For pets I have 6 little cats and 3 large ones, 15 ducks, 8 chickens, one dog, 1 pony, 10 gold fish. Your nephew,

Leo C. Weinhold.

P. S. Have I a twin? My birthday is August 1st. I am 9 years old.

Dear Leo: I'm glad you've become a member—whatever your reason for doing so. My! What a lot of different pets you have! I'd like the pony best of all. You must watch for your twin. Write again.

—Aunt Patience.

Wilson, Kans., July 2, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: My sister wants me to become a member of this Club, so she will get a star. My birthday is December 21. I am 8 years old. Have I a twin? I'll send you a book and pin right away. Your nephew,

Eugene Weinhold.

Dear Eugene: We're glad to have you for a member—I think you'll find a twin soon. I'll send your book and pin right away. Write me again.

—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., July 10, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have found my twin. She is Amanda Lea Richard. My birthday is September 13 and I will be 13 but you said it wouldn't matter whether we were the same age or not. We have 500 chickens the same size and we have been eating fried chicken for quite a while. Is that your picture in the upper left hand corner on our page? If not, I would like to see your picture. I wonder if you couldn't have your picture in the paper. I was in Salina last year but I didn't know there was a Junior Co-operators Club then. I hope Amanda will write to me. I will write to her. Yours truly,

Berniece Schick.

Dear Berniece: I'm so glad you've found your twin and I'm sure she'll write to you as soon as she gets your letter. Fried chicken! How good that sounds! No, that isn't exact—my picture at the head of the page—maybe sometime I will have mine there! We'll see. I think the one we have there will be more decorative, however! Write me soon.

—Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans., July 11, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: As I never received my pin and book I thought I'd write to you to see what is the matter. I was waiting for it six weeks and never got it. Will you please send it as soon as you can? We are finished with harvesting now and I am glad, too. I never did find my twin and I watch for it every week. Hope I find my twin soon. I think you are

pretty busy now because there are so many members joining the Club. I'll try to get a few of my friends to join the Club. As it is getting close to 10:30 o'clock, I will close for this time, hoping to hear from my twin soon. Sincerely yours,

Amelia Miller.

Dear Amelia: I'm so sorry about your not having received the pin and book—it will be sent this week, surely. Your twin will surely be found soon and I hope you do ask your friends to join the Club. Let me hear from you soon again.

—Aunt Patience.

Minneapolis, Kans., July 10, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: May I join? I want a pin and note book. What do we do with the notebooks? Study them? It sure is hot here. My birthday is August 2nd. Have I a twin? I will be 13 years old and I hope my twin is a girl. I sure want to get in on the next contest. I wrote to Evelyn Mathies, the winner of the last contest. I have 2 brothers named Tiffin and Otis. Where will I find the lessons? I have 3 little chicks—they're cute. Will you write? Love, your niece,

Evelyn Faye Kirkland.

Dear Evelyn: Indeed you may join—we're glad to have you. You send lessons on the paper in the notebooks, and keep the lessons from the paper in them. We try to have one lesson each month, on our page in the paper. I hope you will enter the next contest and I think it's nice that you thought to write to Evelyn Mathies. I know the little chicks are cute—write me again.

—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., July 4, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am just fine and hope you are the same. I am trying to get my friend to join the Junior Co-operators. Her name is Marie Hildebrand. She lives about a mile from here. Oh, say, I'm well to do with twins. I have two so I am a triplet, Jennie Aksmit and Thelma Thompson and myself. Our birthdays are all on January 10th. Jennie wrote me first. I was sick and couldn't write right away but I wrote her after I got to feeling better. She has answered yet. I never have sent my pin and book yet. I have been looking for it. How many essay letters did you get? What is the name of your next essay contest? What did you do the 4th? I am not doing anything today but I am going to shoot off some things tonight for today is the 4th. Have you gone swimming this year? It sure is hot up here. My daddy is harvesting today. Is that your picture up in the corner of the page? When are you going to put the birthday dates by their names. My aunt and two cousins from Idaho are visiting back soon. We have three cows, six horses—three calves and some chickens. What are you going to pass away the time? I read mostly. Well, I will ring off for this time. Yours truly,

Ferna L. Wood.

Dear Ferna: I hope you can get Marie to join the Club—we've got our first set of triplets! Congratulations! No, I've never had a twin—I'll send your book and pin right away. We had a great many essay letters—we hope to have another contest soon, and the name hasn't been decided on. I didn't do a thing the Fourth, except light a few sparklers in the evening. Do you think that is my picture? It's nice that your relatives from Idaho could visit you—write again.

—Aunt Patience.

Westphalia, Kans., July 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you all you merry Juniors? I am fine. I have read the letters in the papers so I grew interested and now I want to join your Club. I am 13 years old. My birthday is October 22nd. I would like a pin and book and see if I have a twin. Write me soon, please.

—Aunt Patience.

Virginia Brands.

Dear Virginia: I'm glad you did become interested, and that you are now a member. Your book and pin will be sent soon—and I think your twin will be found very soon, too. Write me again.

—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., July 7, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: My Daddy belongs to the Farmers Union and I would like to join the Club. I am 12 years old. My birthday is December 24th. I have been looking for my twin and found I have one. I would like to hear from Ruth Terry of Blue Rapids, Kans., who is my twin. Will you please send me a book and pin? I will study my lesson. Your niece,

Lela Grabner.

Dear Lela: We're glad to have you join our Club—and you've found your twin already. You're very lucky—you must write Ruth yourself, too. Your book and pin will be sent soon. Write again.

—Aunt Patience.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DO YOU MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS?

Keeping an accurate and systematic account book has resulted in some valuable and astonishing bits of information for the accountant, says Alpha Latzke, home management specialist in the extension service, K. S. A. C. The first record should be an inventory of all household goods, food, clothing, and equipment on hand at the beginning of the year.

An estimate of these items at their present value generally surprises the owner who didn't realize the worth of her "plant." As a natural result, she takes more pride in her business. If your home should be partly destroyed by wind or fire, could you, from memory, easily name all your lost articles? I'm going to put a copy of this inventory in our safety deposit box at the bank," said one woman who realized what its value might be.

Where does the money go—and how, some might ask, until they glance over the columns of the account book. Even a month's list has proved enlightening to some who didn't know they were spending more for soap, for example, than for milk or for meat than for all vegetables, fruits and cereals. Do pennies count? If so, the specialist advises you to check your account for the added cost when you buy soap flakes instead of soap, or small packages instead of larger bulk. Sameness of purchases may suggest one reason why a meal away from home is so much enjoyed.

Food produced makes a surprising total, as a rule, and give the farm owner a better appreciation of what the farm is doing for the family—a knowledge many gain only when they move to town. Costs of clothing the different members of the family surprise the father who hasn't realized that jackets and overalls are more expensive than cotton or rayon dresses. So, too, the columns of accounts for health, education, recreation, church, and charity make interesting reading for one who wonders where her money went—and how.

TEA BREWING AN ART UNMASTERS BY MANY

Brewing a social cup of tea is an art unknown to many housewives. While the amount of tea to use will depend on the individual's taste, C. F. Hutchinson, tea examiner stationed at New York City for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, says that about a teaspoonful to the cup is a good average. Boiling water must be used and the leaves will not open fully and impart their full strength and flavor to the beverage. But tea should never be boiled nor should the leaves stand in the water longer than five or six minutes, in his opinion.

An earthenware pot should be used, and after the leaves have steeped five or six minutes the liquor should be poured into another container, or if a tea ball is used it can be removed.

Mr. Hutchinson puts the tea in an aluminum strainer, puts the strainer across the top of the teapot, and pours boiling water through the strainer until the pot is full, covering the body of the strainer. After it has drawn for three or four minutes he takes the strainer out and has a cup of tea that is just to his liking.

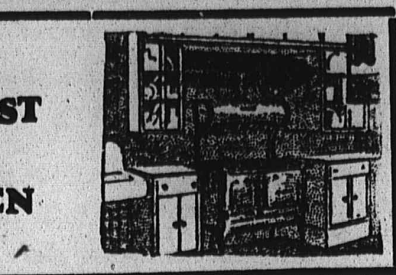
LISLE HOSIERY IS GROWING IN IMPORTANCE

The universal demand for dull surfaced hose is giving particular impetus to sheer lisle. Pastels, particularly successful. Recent fashion surveys indicate the demand is just in its beginning.

CARE OF THE REFRIGERATOR. Little heads of moisture glistening on the outside of your icebox means that the refrigerator is "sweating." This is caused by the difference in temperature between the outside casing and that of the room. When it seeps inside, panels warp, seams open and the ice box becomes useless. Then, too, this condition offers germs an opportunity to develop and cause ice to melt more rapidly. If the refrigerator is kept well varnished, this moisture will not seep into the box. Be sure that your refrigerator has two coats of good varnish before warm weather sets in.

CITRUS FRUITS ARE REAL THIRST QUENCHERS

When summer heat creeps up with sultry tread and makes one feel a warmish brow, give yourself and your family a treat by mixing a big brimming bowl of some cool, refreshing summer drink can not only be cooling but they can also be very healthful. Drinks made of the juices



of fresh fruits, especially oranges and lemons, contain healthful vitamins and counter-balance the acid-forming heavier foods.

The orange and the lemon are big favorites with summer beverage consumers and are almost indispensable in making cool summer drinks. The juice is easy to prepare and makes a perfect fruit base for almost any refreshing concoction. They also contain the very elusive vitamin C in great quantities, which has much to do with the prevention of tooth decay and the general well being of the body.

On very hot days when you have been exercising, don't make the drinks too chilly. Pour the fluid over ice cubes; then take out the cubes and serve immediately. This will chill the drink to just the proper temperature. Here are some real thirst quenchers:

Citrus Cocktail (Serves 8-10)

1/4 cup lemon juice,
1/4 cup orange juice,
1/4 grapefruit juice,
1/4 cup sugar,
Few grains salt,
1 cup mineral or iced water,
Cracked ice,
Mint sprigs.

Combine the first six ingredients and serve over ice in cocktail glasses, garnished with mint sprigs.

Iced Tea Cubes

(Will fill 1-quart ice cube tray.)

Make tea by pouring 4 cups of boiling water over 4 teaspoons tea. Let steep for five minutes. Freeze like ice cubes in iceless refrigerator, placing a fancy lemon slice in center of green tea cubes or an orange slice in black tea. Serve one to two cubes, depending on size, to a glass of cold water to make iced teas. Pass a dish of lemon or orange garnishes with tea.

—In Good Housekeeping Archibald Rutledge

Golden Nectar (Makes 2 quarts—Serves 8)

3 cups orange juice,
1 cup lemon juice,
2 1/2 cups pineapple juice,
1 1/2 cups sugar,
2 to 4 cups water,
Chopped ice.

Strain orange and lemon juice. Add pineapple juice, sugar and water. Stir and chill with ice to make two quarts.

Grape-Orangade (Serves 4)

2 cups white grape juice,
1 cup orange juice,
4 tablespoons sugar,
Shaved ice,
Cold water,
Orange slices.

Combine fruit juices with sugar. Pour into glass which is one-fourth full of shaved ice. Fill glass with chilled water. Serve with two straws thrust through a thin slice of orange.

RASPBERRY JUNKET WITH RASPBERRY JAM

1 package raspberry junket,
1 pint milk,
Raspberry jam.

Prepare raspberry junket according to directions on package. Garnish ice with raspberry junket with raspberry jam.

"Pin-money," as the name of a wife's allowance, dates back to the reign of England's Charles I. This monarch received \$2,500 a year from the pinmakers; this he handed over to his queen for her private purse.

A MOUNTAIN GRAVE

I came upon a cabin in the hills Long since deserted, and was passing by When a rude headstone caught my va-

Grant eyes. And stilled me as all sudden nathos stills. A sandstone mountain-boulder marked the grave.

On an old had been painted with red OUR DARLING.

Weather-worn and sprawled and faint. The letters still their radiant message gave.

Then over me, the sleeping hills around, And this child sleeping near me as I

There came a sense of peace and joy profound. To find love's altar in dim solitude. . . Nor is there a memorial that affords A tribute deeper than those poignant words.

HAS LEGGE KNUCKLED DOWN TO UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(continued from page 1)

The Farmers Union is not interested in how cheaply a big farming corporation can or will produce a bushel of wheat. What we are vitally concerned about is that the small individual farmer, the backbone of our civilization shall get a little more for a bushel of wheat than it costs him to produce. Unless something is done along these lines we farmers may ultimately be forced to withhold food on our farms and keep it there until society wants it bad enough to pay cost of production plus a reasonable profit for it. Wealth is too concentrated. It has been asserted that 60% of all the wealth in this country is owned by one per cent of the people; that more than 300 persons have annual incomes of over \$1,000,000.00 each. This condition in the face of impoverished agriculture and widespread unemployment with men walking the city streets and the highways and byways in a fruitless search for work is a menace to the stability and welfare of our country.

When American farmers organize themselves and substitute organized collective marketing instead of uncontrolled individual competition they will be infinitely nearer to having parity and equality with American business and industry than they have ever been. The National Farmers Union for 27 years has preached and practiced organized cooperative marketing. Our numerous and successful livestock and grain terminal marketing institutions are all recognized by the Federal Farm Board and have complied with every necessary requirement.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union operates a livestock house, a terminal Grain Sales Agency, and a most successful Creamery in Kansas City, Missouri. They have seventy million dollars of property insurance, and union members can insure with the union for life, automobile and hail insurance. Their official paper, the Kansas Union Farmer, should be in every farm home in the State.

Mr. Brother Kansas Farmer, it is your duty to join the Farmer's Union because it is the only National hook-up of rural people in this country where membership is rigidly restricted to farm folk because it is composed of, financed by and owned by farmers only, because it is and always has been devoted to cooperative marketing and never can be accused of stimulating production or creating a surplus of any commodity, because its preaching and teaching has always been to sell together, buy together and always stick together, because all of its membership and all of its marketing institutions are wholeheartedly supporting the Federal Farm Board, the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Agricultural Marketing Act. Because united you will always stand and stand every shock from every old place, because the National Farmer's Union is to American Agriculture what the American Federation of Labor is to the American working man. Because you and I love our individual farm homes and the clean and wholesome country life, and because only through a class conscious organization of our very own can we protect and preserve these farm homes and our dear ones, and thereby stand shoulder to shoulder against confiscation of our property by destructive prices and mounting

THE TRAGEDY OF THE FARM MARKETING ACT

(continued from page 1)

ble; after giving the Farm board what Secretary Hyde himself declared to be the most money and power ever granted to a similar agency—

Lo, the Farm Board labored and brought forth advice to curtail acreage.

"The biggest hog always will lie in the trough," the chairman said at Dodge City. "Kansas is now in the trough." And at Hays he intimated that those who did not agree with his solution of the farm problem could go to hell.

Well, if all agriculture is to except from the farm marketing act and the Farm Board is advice, Kansas might as well turn the trough into a coffin and follow the advice Chairman Legge gave at Hays.—Salina Daily Journal.

PRES. C. A. WARD TAKES STRONG STAND ON WHEAT MARKETING

(continued from page 1)

July 11 that the Farm Board buy 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and hold it off the market in an attempt to stabilize current prices. Of course, it would occur to me that a more logical time would have been 10 days ago and stabilize the price by offering to buy the wheat at a figure some 10c or 20c above that which it brought.

The Kansas Farmers Union is not criticizing our Senators and Representatives but we feel now is the time for you to step in and work shoulder to shoulder with us in the solution of this problem.

Very truly yours,
C. A. Ward,
President Kansas Farmers Union.

NOTICE
Ottawa County Farmers Union special meeting to be held in the Farm Bureau office Friday, July 18 at 8 o'clock. All those interested in organizing a shipping association are urged to be present. A. D. Rice, Pres.

FRANKLIN FARMERS UNION NO. 72

Our County Union met with the Columbia Local Friday evening, July 11 although threshing and hay making and some of the other jobs of farmer falls heir to were much in the foreground, we were pleasantly surprised to have so many meet with us.

Please vote for and support
STUWEN EARL LEE
For Attorney General

Oldest son Rev. Phineas B. Lee, settled in Cowley Co. fruit, grain, stock farm 1878. Years teaching various classes, schools and study school laws, helped me write most of Barnes High School law, the "Kansas School Laws Revised 1927". Being Chief Clerk, Grain Dept. under Stubbs, Capper, Hodges and study laws and marketing, various states, enabled me to write Kansas Grain Laws. Work in office of Atty. Gen'l. and private practice since June, 1909 (four years partner U. S. Geyer) all told fit me, I feel far above other candidates. For this office. Present Judge Advocate Kans. Department United Spanish War Vets.

Lee-for-Attorney General State Headquarters
715 Harrison St. Topeka. Phone 3-2936 Adv.

There were around two hundred and fifty present and seats were arranged in front of the nicely decorated porch where the following program was given.

Zerbe's orchestra was in fair shape considering their experience of the previous evening, broadcasting over WIBW when National Secretary James O'Shea sent another good Farmer's Union message telling of the urgent need of more organization and cooperation.

Pres. Ward and State Secretary A. M. Kinney were also on the program. As a part of the orchestra last night Mr. Zerbe learned that in playing an organ, as in Farmer's Union work, you must pedal to get results. Mr. C. E. Steele gave two readings: One containing a bright idea of how much time a man could save if he used the same tactics a lady uses in "dolling up" while waiting for the other. "No matter how many other bills we must have gasoline." A reading by Miss Mary Steele telling of a mock wedding in a girl's orphan home where all the troubles of securing the groom's suit were overcome by swiping the painter's pants. The ceremony was progressing nicely when the teacher, who was being impersonated by the bride, appeared on the scene and the minister being at a loss for words said, "Let us pray."

Singing and tap dancing by Lois Fisher and Dolly Sillin, accompanied by Miss Velma Fisher was a very nice number.

This brought us to the educational part of our program, a Farmers Union message by W. G. Swanson of Kansas City, who is known throughout the state as a real worker for the Farmers Union.

When our leaders tell us of the progress the different state activities have made with opposition on every hand, it don't seem possible there could be any one who would not be willing to do their part in helping to secure for agriculture what rightfully belongs to it.

During the business session, the picnic committee reports plans were being carried out and wish to extend

an invitation to all Farmers Union members and all others to meet with us in Forest Park at Ottawa, Thursday, July 31st, for sports, basket dinner, speaking and a good time for all.

President C. A. Ward and others will be with us as speakers and will have something good for us, I am sure, so don't forget the time and place.

Our next county meeting will be with Hawkins Local, Tuesday evening August 12th. At the close of the evening's program, Columbia Local served the crowd with nice refreshments of ice cream and cake.

We certainly enjoyed the visit to Columbia and trust sometime we can visit them again.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Sec.

THE GLOOM GROWER

By John D. Harvey

There is a fellow who berates all things from sunshine to cyclones and in his heart he propagates a bumper crop of sighs and moans. He raises Cain and howls and wails in record-breaking quantities; all things in general assails and though no one may want it he's always distributing despair wherever he goes from day to day, whether the weather's foul or fair. The chronic grouch is here to stay. Whenever it rains he wants the sun and when the sun shines he wants rain. He loathes the winter till it's done and then he wants it back again. There is no peace of mind for him since outer elements are not tempered to suit his every whim and sweeten every bitter thought. His gloomy life can never be made to order as he wishes it; his gloom can never be allayed, his discontent relieved a bit as long as his heart is a field wherein he propagates unrest for it will grow a

mammoth yield since this crop in it thrives the best. He never is quite satisfied, for joy in his heart there's no room. From day to day does there abide within his heart sepulchral gloom. He sees life through a clouded lens, he drinks instead of joy, gloom's dregs. His fuss is as a ban-tam hen's that tries to hover ostrich eggs.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, the Great and Supreme Ruler has in his infinite wisdom deemed it expedient to remove from among us, Mrs. Anna Lovina Nelson, wife of G. W. Nelson, a charter member of our local.

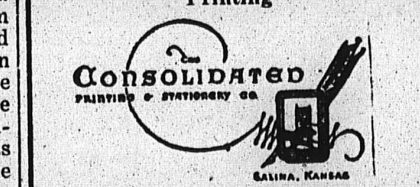
Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of our organization, and will prove a serious loss to this community.

Resolved, That we, The Minneola Local No. 1228 extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy.

Signed,
Mrs. C. L. V. Browning
Mrs. Ben Nelson
Mrs. Oils Shipps
Committee

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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



You Can Deliver Even More Than Your Vote

Many farm people—those of us who, through our organizations and community work try to do a little more than just our share as crop producers—have an opportunity and an obligation in the coming Primary Election.

It has become very plain that control of the House of Representatives has gone to the states of great cities and congested industrial populations, and that the "House" will do the will of these areas—mostly extreme West and the East.

The safeguard of the Middle Western agricultural areas in legislation, is the Senate. We have seen how, under this condition, just one vote in the U. S. Senate, can become terribly important to Agriculture. We have seen, during the recent tariff struggle, the junior senator from Kansas, "absent" (not voting) at critical times. We have seen, at other times, his vote cast for higher tariffs on aluminum, glass, steel, wire etc. You know this, but many do not read political news carefully, or have trouble getting it in unprejudiced form. To all such you can render a great service.

Please go to your neighbors, both in country and in town. Many town people are asking the Farm Organizations how they can vote to best serve Agriculture, for they know full well, that the welfare of farming is vital to their welfare. All such will welcome a word of counsel from you. It is your opportunity to add to the good work you already are doing for home and community for county and state—and finally for the nation. To do this consistently—continuously—from now to August 5, can mean the greatest achievement in voter-statesmanship that Kansas has seen.

You know that Ralph Snyder, candidate for Senator, to become the real colleague of Senator Capper, is right on every feature of national legislation affecting the farming states. You know that in the great work facing us, of perfecting the legislation for producer-controlled marketing of farm products, no other Kansas man more thoroughly understands the program or has more to do in its development than Ralph Snyder. You know he is absolutely "on the square." You are doing a real service in giving your friends and business associates, in both country and town, these facts. Respectfully,

Saline County Snyder for Senator Club

(SPONSORS FOR ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT)

Adv.

"FARMER INSURANCE AT FARMER COST!"

That is the motto of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Life Company, whose insurance is sold only to farmers and whose resources are dedicated to the financial betterment of farmer policy holders.

Why not become a practical co-operator today by protecting your estate with a policy in this company? Write or call at the home offices. It is a pleasure to help you.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

Clyde Latchem

of Kansas City, Kansas



FOR STATE AUDITOR
Republican Candidate
Primary August 5, 1930
Adv.

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. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. If your case is accepted I GUARANTEE A CURE. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. Send for my new Booklet.

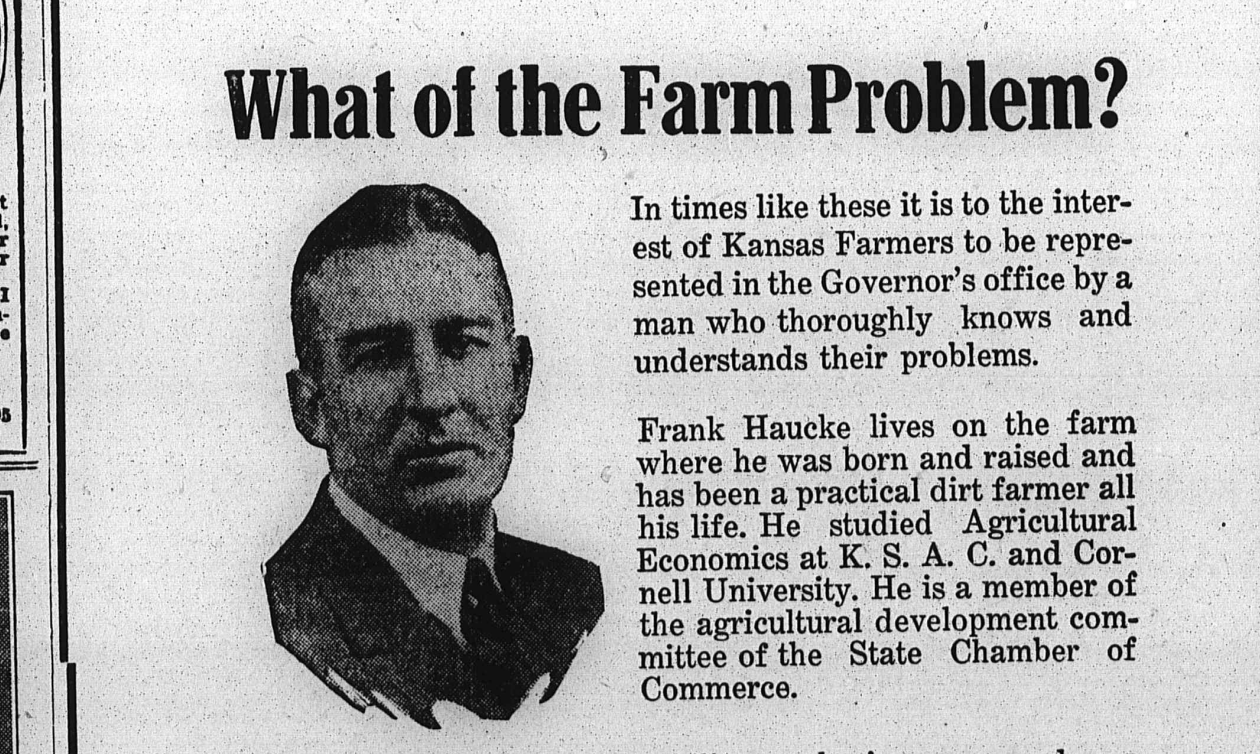
DR. J. M. GAUME
124 North Eighth Phone 3665
Rectal Specialist



I was born and raised on the farm. I am a member of Union Local No. 2019, Stafford County, Kansas. Because I have tried to run the Auditor's office for your interest I have been bitterly assailed by certain politicians. Also accused unjustly.

Will J. French
Candidate for Re-election as State Auditor
Adv.

What of the Farm Problem?



In times like these it is to the interest of Kansas Farmers to be represented in the Governor's office by a man who thoroughly knows and understands their problems.

Frank Haucke lives on the farm where he was born and raised and has been a practical dirt farmer all his life. He studied Agricultural Economics at K. S. A. C. and Cornell University. He is a member of the agricultural development committee of the State Chamber of Commerce.

He also has demonstrated his ability as a business man and executive. He is an experienced legislator, a native Kansan and a World War veteran.

FRANK HAUCKE R. F. D. Number 5

COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS

Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR
Subject to Republican Primary, August 5

Adv.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy," 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

"Position Wanted—as manager of Farmers Union elevator. Experienced in handling grain, side lines and live stock. Write W. D. L. Care Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas."

MISCELLANEOUS
CLOSING OUT pure bred Collie male pups, \$4 each. Fred Tull, Rt. 1, Box 130, McPherson, Kansas.

Please Vote for

GEO. A. ALLEN, Jr.
State Supt. Public Instruction
Candidate for Re-Election
Republican Primary, Aug. 5, 1930
Law obedience, good habits, high ideals for all our youth

SCALE BOOKS

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

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, Kas.

YOU OWN A LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRM

at Kansas City, and that firm is ONE OF THE LARGEST live stock commission firms on the Kansas City Stock Yards. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. belongs to the farmers of Kansas and surrounding states, and the profits all go back where they belong—to the farmers.

PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS
amounting to 25.5 per cent of commissions paid us were paid back to stockholder customers for 1929 business. ARE YOU GETTING YOURS? If you are not, then begin shipping to YOUR OWN FIRM. A share of stock, costing one dollar, entitles you to participate in patronage dividends. All Farmers Union members, or members of any statewide farm organization, are eligible to own stock in this firm. Line up with your neighbors, ship to your own firm, and FIND OUT.

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company
Stock Yard: Kansas City, Mo.
G. W. HOBBS, Manager

OUR COMPLETE LINE OF Stock and Poultry Feeds

Enables our dealers to order in car load lots without having to overstock on any particular product. Check up on your present stocks and send us specifications on your next shipment.

Prices are lower than they have been for some time. Let us also quote you on car load lots of Oyster Shell, Tankage, Linseed Meal, Meat Scraps, Cottonseed Products, etc.

Can make shipments on Grain Bins and Grain Blowers the same day we receive your orders.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

1147 Board of Trade K. C., Mo.
Branch Offices
915 United Life Building Salina, Kansas 1004 Corby Building St. Joseph, Mo.

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 Song Books 25c	
Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c	
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c		Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c
Secretary's Minute Books	25c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.			
WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.			

CREAM AND EGGS

represent a great deal of time and expense and should be marketed so as to receive the greatest possible returns. You can get the full value of your product by shipping to your own cooperative.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

201 Oak Street
Kansas City, Mo.

Grain Insurance

The season for Grain Insurance is here and we ask you to study these rates.

1 month 20c per hundred
2 months 30c per hundred
3 months 40c per hundred
4 months 50c per hundred
5 months 60c per hundred
6 months 70c per hundred

Covers against fire and lightning on standing grain in shock or stack and on wind also when in the bin.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

Fire SALINA, KANSAS Wind
Lightning Automobile Mercantile Hail