THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

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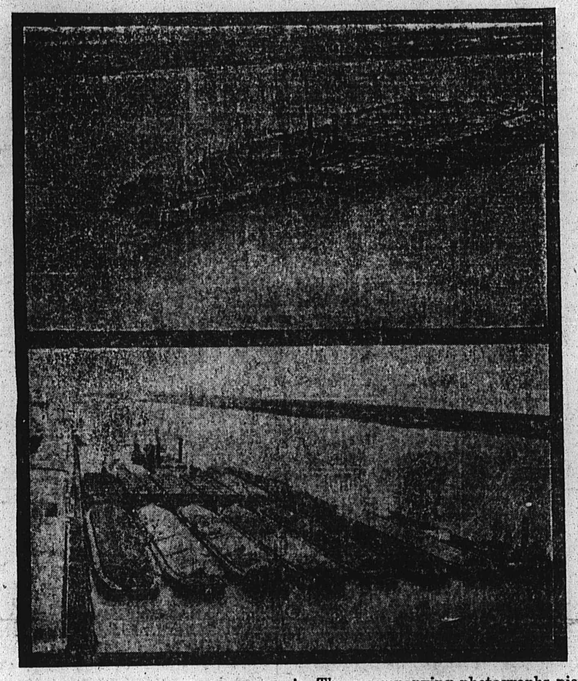
COMMITTEE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS MEETS IN K. C.

Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.

"All the Way From the Farm to the Domestic and World Markets Through Co-Operative Channels."

That is the picture that presents itself when cooperative marketing of grain is practiced on a national scale. The farmer who belongs to his local cooperative association, or holds stock in the local elevator, delivers his grain to the country shipping point—unloads it at the elevator in which he is a partner. There it is picked up by the regional or statewide cooperative grain organization, which carries it to the terminal and into the hands of the Farmers National Grain Corporation—a system devised for the proper distribution of cooperative grain. The regional thus places the grain at the disposal of the national agency, which may buy the grain or sell it for the regional on the domestic or world market. But from the time of delivery until the grain is turned over to the buyer, the grain moves along always in control of the cooperative.

When the Farmers National Grain Corporation acquired the Hall-Baker Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., recently, it came into possession of well-established machinery for handling grain that comes in vast quantities out of the southwest area—the great grain belt of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. It also found set up for its export connections in all the principal importing countries of the world. It obtained the services, in addition, of Paul Bartlett, widely known for his success in handling the export business of the Hall-Baker Company. Mr. Bartlett is now in charge of the export business of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at the Chicago offices.



The accompanying photographs picture wheat of the Grain Stabilization Corporation moving down the Mississippi—hundreds of thousands of bushels—for export. The same equipment can be used by the Farmers National Grain Corporation in moving wheat to the seaports for export. Ere long, perhaps before this reaches the reader's eye, cooperative wheat of the 1930 crop will be moving "all the way from the farm to the domestic and world markets through cooperative channels."

STATE LEADERS HAVE FULL WEEK

C. A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, and A. M. Kinney, Secretary of the same organization, left early Sunday morning, July 27 to attend the big Farmers Union picnic which was held at Bremen, near the county line between Marshall and Washington counties, on that day. Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Kinney were scheduled to speak at this meeting.

Tuesday, July 29, they will go to Omaha, Nebraska to attend a meeting there of the members of the National Board of the Farmers Union, the Presidents and leaders of the State Unions, and representatives from the various business organizations.

Thursday, July 31, Mr. Ward and Mr. Kinney will go to Ottawa, where they will speak at the county wide Farmers Union picnic of Franklin county.

Zenephon:

It seems to me harder to find a man who bears good fortune well, than one who bears evil.

A FELLER'S HAT

Its funny 'bout a feller's hat
He can't remember where it's at,
Or where he took it off, or when,
The time he's wantin' it again.
He knows just where he leaves his shoes;
His sweater he won't often lose;
An' he can find his rubbers, but
He can't tell where his hat is put.

A feller's hat gets anywhere,
Sometimes he'll find it in a chair,
Or on the side board, or maybe
It's in the kitchen, just where he
Gave it a toss beside the sink
When he came in to get a drink,
An' then forgot—but anyhow
He never knows where it is now.

A feller's hat is never where
He thinks it is when he gets there;
It's never any use to look
For it upon a closet hook,
'Cause it's always in some place
It shouldn't be, to his disgrace,
An' he'll find it like as not
Behind some radiator hot.

A feller's hat can get away
From him most any time of day,
So he can't ever find it when
He wants it to go out again;
It hides in corners dark and grim
An' seems to want to bother him;
It disappears from sight somehow—
I wish I knew where mine is now.

Edgar A. Guest.

COMMITTEE OF KANSAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS HELD A MEETING IN KANSAS CITY TUESDAY JULY 22 TO WORK OUT POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED TOWARD ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM AS URGED BY FEDERAL FARM BOARD. THIS MEETING WAS HARMONIOUS AND UNANIMOUS IN ITS DECISION WE ARE PRINTING BELOW RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED AT THIS MEETING

COMMITTEE OF KANSAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS MET IN SPECIAL SESSION AT THE COATES HOUSE IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, JULY 22nd, 1930

In the absence of the Chairman, Ralph Snyder, the meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman C. C. Cogswell. In absence of W. O. Sands, Secretary, Mr. L. E. Webb was appointed acting secretary.

Those present were C. A. Ward, A. M. Kinney, W. J. Spencer, J. J. Knight, Chas. A. Broom, C. C. Cogswell, J. H. Foltz, O. O. Wolf, E. G. Tharp, L. E. Webb, Ernest R. Downie and C. E. Huff.

Representing the following organizations, Kansas State Grange, Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas Farmers Union, Equity Union Grain Co., Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Co-operative Commission Company, Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

It was moved and properly passed that all parties not directly connected with our farm organizations be asked to retire from the room during the sessions.

Mr. Ward explained the purpose of the meeting.

It was moved by A. M. Kinney and seconded by O. O. Wolf that a publicity committee be appointed. Motion carried. The chairman appointed Ernest R. Downie and L. E. Webb.

Moved by O. O. Wolf and seconded by E. G. Tharp that the chairman appoint a committee of three to act as a resolution committee, one of which shall be the chairman. Motion carried. The chairman appointed O. O. Wolf and C. A. Ward.

General discussion.

Meeting recessed to reconvene at 2:30 P. M.

Meeting reconvened at 2:30 P. M. pursuant to previous order.

Committee on resolutions reported and moved the adoption of report. After free discussion of report, Mr. Ward moved an amendment to the report which was duly accepted. Upon putting the motion as to adoption of the report, the report was duly adopted as amended.

Following is the Report of Resoluton Committee:

Resolved that;

We express appreciation for the effective support which the Farm Board is giving to the co-operative marketing of all commodities. With that support, our grain co-operatives have been enabled to handle practically one-third of all Kansas City receipts of the new crop of wheat, and to market it efficiently in both domestic and foreign markets.

Through their aid a great deal of wheat has gone into storage, either as the property of the individual producer or under the ownership of a co-operative; if prices are later at a higher level the grower will profit in either case.

We appreciate the manner in which the sixty million bushels of wheat owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been handled, keeping it out of the path of movement of new wheat crop.

We believe that insofar as any misunderstanding has developed between the farmers and their organizations in Kansas and the Federal Farm Board, it is due to lack of information and discussion. We believe that the Farmers National Grain Corporation should keep its stockholder members and the organized farm groups better informed as to what is being accomplished and what is contemplated. If clear understanding does not exist between the Farm Board and Farmers National Grain Corporation, it should at once be established.

We recognize that intelligent attention to production is essential to price maintenance, but we also believe a program of wheat acreage reduction presents grave problems which will require the careful consideration and action of all to solve.

We ask the Farm Board to undertake more vigorously to aid in finding and developing markets for United States grain. We feel that such active aid may be extremely helpful in giving to our agriculture a larger share in our world trade.

We need, also, to be able to assure our members in advance that if surplus yields should result from favorable crop seasons after reasonable acreage reduction has been secured, the Farm Board will at once act through the Grain Stabilization Corporation to prevent such seasonal surplus from depressing the price.

Under provisions as stated, we pledge our support through our organizations to aid and assist in presenting to the farmer the economic aspects of the acreage reduction program and promote discussion of same with full knowledge of the facts, without prejudices and free from preconceived ideas.

(Signed)
Committee of Farm Organizations,
L. E. Webb, Acting Secretary.

We, the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations in session today urge the appointment of George H. Thomas to the position of the Federal Farm Loan Board which is to be vacant in the near future.

It was moved and carried to adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman.

(Signed)
L. E. Webb,
Acting Secretary.

The Kansas Farmers Union is in thorough accord with the resolution as adopted. We believe that the reduction in acreage is a necessary part of the Farm Board program, if provision is made to take care of the surpluses in the future. We hope the Farm Board will make a public statement in the near future promising as part of its permanent program to use the powers given it by the Agricultural Marketing Act to stabilize the price of wheat in case of emergency, such as we have at present. If this is done, the Farmers Union will not oppose the reduction in acreage program. If the farmers are asked to reduce their acreage, then we believe that the Farm Board should give them some kind of a guarantee that the surplus in any year shall be taken care of.

We are not opposed to the Farm Board.

The Farmers Union of Kansas has used every means in their power since the Farm Board was appointed to educate and organize the farmers so as to be able to take advantage of the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. We believe that the grain marketing Machinery set up by the Federal Farm Board, that is, the National Grain Corporation, eventually will be the means of giving the farmers the right to have something to say about the price of grain.

About 40 per cent of all of the wheat coming into Kansas City this year is being marketed through the National Grain Corporation. This undoubtedly will hold true with other markets in this country. This means, the National Grain Corporation will handle more than 300,000,000 bushels of the 1930 wheat crop. There is no question but that there will be an immense saving in the matter of expense of handling this crop.

Spencer Says All Insurance Is Mutual In Nature

IN RADIO SPEECH OVER WIBW JULY 25—CITES FIRE CAUSES—STATES DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPPANY

In order that the farm organizations of Kansas might present their views about leading questions of the day, and facts about their different organizations, Senator Capper has given a little time to each organization every week over radio station WIBW. Now the Kansas Farmers Union hour is at hand, and I wish to speak to you for a few minutes about one of the Farmers Union activities—The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company—and of things pertaining to mutual insurance.

There is one thing that we should all bear in mind, and that is, that all insurance is mutual in nature, for all the losses paid, all of the money set aside to provide a surplus or reserve to take care of abnormal losses, and any dividend paid to the stockholder or savings rebated to policy holders comes from premiums paid by the insured.

The difference between a stock fire insurance company and a mutual fire insurance company, is in the disposition made of the unused portion of the premiums. The stock fire insurance companies call the unused part of the premiums profit, and it is credited to the owners of the stock. The mutual fire insurance companies call the unused portion of the premiums savings, and the savings are credited or returned to the policy holders. Insurance practices are well standardized and the State of Kansas has laws regulating all insurance companies, whether they are stock fire insurance companies, or mutual fire insurance companies. In addition to that, the records of the companies are regularly inspected by some one connected with the office of the Commissioner of Insurance. An insurance policy protecting the insured against loss by fire, lightning, windstorm or tornado, as written by the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, is a contract between the Company and the policy holder, and the terms and conditions are stated in the policy. It is very essential that every policy holder should read the policy or contract that he or she has entered into with the company, so that all concerned may understand all the conditions and terms of the policy. In the event of a loss from any of the perils against which the policy holder is insured, then the policy holder and the adjuster sent out by the company to view the loss, can arrive at a settlement satisfactory to all. It is better to know all about your policy before disaster overtakes you, and it is much easier on the mind.

I wonder if any of the people listening to Station WIBW are thinking anything about fire prevention, and do they realize the importance of fire prevention. It is reported that every day in the United States, fire destroys 1211 buildings. Of this number, 931 are residences, five are schools, five churches, fifteen hotel buildings, six department stores, two theaters, eight public garages, three printing plants, three dry goods stores, and 96 farm buildings. I now wish to quote from the Mutual Magazine, part of an article entitled "A Flaming Farm":

"The fact that a farm building is subject to attack by fire, on the average, every quarter hour throughout the year, indicates that a high percentage of American rural property is an easy prey to fire. There are several reasons why this is so, one of which is the large amount of combustible material used in the construction of farm buildings. A large part of the annual loss can be traced to wooden shingles. Again, chimneys are often poorly constructed, adding to the hazard from the high percentage of inflammable material used.

Many farms are lacking in protective devices. It has been demonstrated time and again that, if properly installed, lightning rods are a sure protection against electrical discharges. In view of the fact that comparative isolation makes farm buildings peculiarly subject to lightning bolts, it would seem a matter of necessity that they be equipped with rods, but only a small percentage are actually so protected.

The contents of farm buildings are mainly of a quick-burning nature. Grains or hay are easily ignited by a carelessly tossed match or cigarette, by spontaneous combustion if they are stored while deep or before the curing process is complete, or by a spark or lightning bolt. It is evident that protective devices, such as fire extinguishers or pails of water, should be available at all times. Many farms are now equipped with water systems that supply sufficient pressure for a garden hose, which is a good fire-fighting weapon if kept connected and ready for service in barns and other danger points.

On farms that are beyond the reach of electric current and have no private generator, kerosene lamps are in general use and constitute an additional hazard, as many people are careless in handling oil. Kerosene lanterns can easily be upset in a barn or storehouse containing an abundance of hay or other fast burning product.

The various buildings comprising an average farm are generally erected close together, making it almost certain that if one burns the others will likewise be involved, and in the absence of fire-fighting equipment, once farm buildings commence to burn they are usually consumed.

The largest single cause of fire, defective chimneys and flues, which destroyed property valued at twenty six and a half million dollars, may well be given serious consideration by every farm resident. The general principles involved in safe chimney construction require that bricks be laid flat, so there will be less opportunity for the mortar between them to crack and develop holes, through which sparks can easily escape, but if safety is to be assured the entire chimney must be lined with fire-clay. Another important element is that the chimney should be built solidly from the ground up and never supported upon beams or brackets, as walls and flooring in time settle, opening cracks through which sparks may be released into floor space and attics. As a further precaution, it is necessary, periodically, to clean chimneys of accumulations of soot. There would be no chimney fires if chimneys were properly constructed and kept clean.

Lighting was not far behind defective chimneys as a cause of farm property fires, and the total of eighteen and a half million dollars includes buildings rodded and not rodded. Of those burned by lightning, 95 per cent were not rodded. There is only one way to control lightning (since it cannot be prevented) and that is by proper installation of lightning rods.

(continued on page 2)

Kinney Writes a Fish Story

Witham Has Fifteen Pound Muskellunge Mounted as Proof—A Wonderful Trip and Country

On June 12th, H. E. Witham, of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Jack Stevens and the writer started for a fishing trip into northern Minnesota.

We left Kansas City at five o'clock and broke all records made by Leo Walsh between Kansas City and St. Paul, Mr. Walsh starting about the time we did and getting in 2½ hours later. Of course, Mr. Walsh claimed that it was on account of car trouble. It is nice to have an alibi. We made the 530 miles in 13½ hours elapsed time. Some driving.

H. E. WITHAM

We spent a day in Minneapolis taking lunch with the heads of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis. We had a very nice time with them. We found those people very friendly towards the farmers and the Agricultural Marketing Act.

A. M. KINNEY

The next morning we started for

(continued on page 2)

DUNN BEGINS VACATION TRIP

Salina, Kans.—T. B. Dunn, genial and well known manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, was taken to the train at Salina, Saturday morning, July 26 by a group of friends and business associates, among them being C. A. Ward, A. M. Kinney, Ward Spencer, Art Riley, and Miss Nina Bentley, his office assistant.

Mr. Dunn's ultimate destination is Glasgow, Scotland, where he will join his family who sailed for that place on a vacation trip a month ago. As most of our readers know, Mr. Dunn's old home is at Glasgow, from which place the family sailed ten years ago, for America. This is Mr. Dunn's first trip back during that time. It is, in fact, the first vacation he has taken in ten years. So we know that his many friends and well wishers over the state as well as those more casually acquainted will join in wishing him, together with the office force here at State headquarters, "Bon Voyage."

WARD BROADCASTS OVER WIBW ON AUGUST 1

Weekly Farmers Union Hour One of Interest

The weekly Farmers Union hour which is broadcast over WIBW, Topeka, each Friday evening, from 8 to 8:30, was to be in charge August 1st of T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing association.

Owing to Mr. Dunn's absence, C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union will speak at this time. Some very important points are to be discussed, so don't forget the hour and date, Friday, August 1, at eight o'clock.

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A. M. Kinney ..... Editor and Manager
Mary Riley ..... Assistant Editor

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930

FARM BOARD SHOULD BUY WHEAT

I have had a conference with President Hoover over the wheat situation and found him most sympathetic in his attitude. I pointed out to him the existing emergency with wheat selling at the lowest price in 16 years, and urged that the Farm Board should buy at least 100 million bushels of this year's crop immediately and take it out of the market, as a means of stabilizing the price and protecting the interests of the wheat growers.

I had an hour with the President and spent another hour with the Farm Board discussing this proposal. The board's decision will await the return next week of Chairman Legge to Washington.

It has been the general understanding that the Farm Board was created for the purpose of meeting just such emergencies as the one now facing the wheat growers of the United States, and it seemed to me the board would be amply justified in moving through its stabilizing corporation to take off the market a sufficient quantity of wheat to steady the price, that it couldn't lose anything.

I found the President attentive and decidedly sympathetic. He wants to see the farmers get out of the present situation in a way that will help them. He is very much interested in the situation.

Since my statement of July 12, urging such action by the Farm Board, I have received many letters and telegrams from farmers and business men in Kansas supporting this proposal and urging me to continue my efforts to bring it about.

I took the President some of these letters commenting on the seriousness of the situation in Kansas and the wheat belt generally. Among them was a letter from C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union and a prominent farmer. Mr. Ward wrote:

> 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 Agricutural Marketing Act means anything at all, why not, in the name of heaven, give it a chance to operate at this time?
>
> I wish 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 farmer just before the war bought his grain binder for $125 but today he pays $250.
>
> Mr. Legge advocates cutting the cost of production. The same rule ought to apply to the manufacturers as applied to the farmers. 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 congratulate you, Senator Capper, on your recommendations of July 11 that the Farm Board buy 100 million 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 15 cents or 20 cents above that which it brought.
>
> The Kansas Farmers Union is not criticising our Senators and Representatives, but we feel now is the time for them to step in and work shoulder to shoulder with us in the solution of this problem.

Another of these letters was from W. A. Layton of Salina, a former member of the Kansas state senate, and a large wheat producer. In his letter Senator Layton said:

> You have assisted in placing on the statute books of the nation a law that gives our Farm Board the right to purchase more or less of the surplus of wheat produced in our country and thus to help stabilize the price of wheat at a time when the rush of wheat to market during harvest with the combine is on, and still our Federal Farm Board is not purchasing a bushel of it as far as we can secure information. You indicate that it might possibly not be the psychological moment to buy said wheat but that the Government may get in the market a little later and that developments within the next two or three weeks may make it practical and plausible for such a purchase. But, do you not understand, Senator Capper, that it will be too late at that time to benefit the wheat raiser, who is more in need than those wheat raisers who will be able to hold their wheat for two or three weeks and secure a price at that time based on better marketing conditions that will come about in the price of wheat after the rush is over.
>
> The Marketing Act is under test. Ample provision was made for testing it. An adequate emergency for the test is here. It would seem no better situation for testing the emergency provisions of the Act could be found.
>
> This emergency is acute and requires immediate attention. Regardless of the acreage reduction program, the situation must be met in a drastic way. I believe we can stimulate the market now at a time when wheat is in the farmers' hands and farmers can get the full benefit of the prices.
>
> Arthur Capper, Washington, D. C., in Kansas Farmer.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

LET US BEWARE

Aside from the political agitation which is current over Kansas at this time, perhaps there is no subject as widely discussed as that of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board.

The discussion of this whole subject became more acute because of the tour through the south west made by Mr. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture and Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

The Kansas Farmers Union, along with other farm organizations and thousands of farmers have been working for many years for some kind of national legislation. It is common knowledge to all that the McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization fee was twice passed by Congress, each time being vetoed by President Coolidge, and once almost passed over his veto. Also, there are many who have thought that the export debenture plan would solve the problem in a large measure, at least. But, the result was that we have the Agricultural Marketing Act with the Federal Farm Board.

The Kansas Farmers Union has endeavored, since the passage of this Bill and creation of this Board, to support it to the utmost. The Agricultural Act itself is the foundation and the Farm Board is charged with the responsibility of administration of it. This, of course, necessitates that certain fundamental policies must be established and then applied, that the Bill itself might become workable. We have always felt that the Bill has a lot of merit and there are two or three fundamental principles that we are all agreed will materially help the farmers of this country out of this financial distress with reference to the marketing of our commodities.

Just now, let me say, that the farm organizations, and especially the marketing agencies are on trial. We are proceeding to set up "Farmer owned and farmer controlled" cooperatives as set out by the Bill and most necessarily this invites the opposition of our enemies, the speculators and gamblers in the grain business, who, all of these years, have hoarded wealth at the expense of the American agriculturalists. We feel that the set up of the National Grain Corporation under the direction of the Federal Farm Board is a great step forward in the effective marketing of grain. Considering the short time the National Grain Corporation has been in action, the progress that has been made is very commendable indeed. Final figures at the end of this year will show that the farmers of this country have effectively marketed a very great proportion of their grain through this agency.

Of course, our readers know that we took issue with Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde in certain statements and principles they advocated while in this section of the country. The intent of this criticism was not of a destructive nature, but rather constructive. We felt then, and we feel now, that the curtailment of production is only a part of the solution of this problem. Our stand has been that a crisis exists in wheat prices and that the Board was empowered and authorized by the Bill itself to meet such crisis to the benefit of the farmer from the revolving fund as provided in the Marketing Act. I might suggest that many of our Senators have stated that it was their understanding that the Farm Board, through the revolving fund, should meet just such emergency.

I stated in a former article that we must stand first, last, and all time for our own organization. With reference to the Farm Board and their policy, let me say this: that the farm organizations of this country must be constantly on their guard because of the fear of our enemies who, through their cunningness and deceptiveness, may be able to bring political pressure to bear in such a way that this whole thing will be administered politically without consideration of the now existing farm organizations. Let me call your attention to the statement made by President Hoover in his brief address to the Federal Farm Board when he said to them: "If we are to succeed, it will be by building upon the initiative and foundation we now have in farm organizations."

The farm organizations feel that this program can be administered more effectively if the Farm Board will consider and consult the farm organizations with reference to these various national policies which are expected to be put into effect. We also feel that if the farm organizations are not taken into the confidence of the Farm Board, in these matters, that the ultimate end will be discouraging, if not a failure.

The Kansas Farmers Union at this time has its own marketing agencies which are effectively operating and, this at a nominal cost to its membership and the farmers of this state. We have always carried our own program without financial assistance from any source. We have always congratulated ourselves because of our independence, which, we feel, has contributed to our success. It has been, and is now, our policy that we shall not become aligned in any way which might lead to the losing of our identity or independence.

The meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations in Kansas City, which is elsewhere referred to in this paper, in my estimation was a success and constructive in its nature. We are endeavoring, and we are working together as farm organizations in this state.

At this meeting we discussed frankly the whole program of the Farm Board that has been so far presented. Many constructive suggestions were exchanged with reference to the policies of the Board and administration of the Act. It was evident that everyone present at this meeting had in mind the ultimate end resulting in benefits to the farmers themselves.

This office has received many letters from our membership over the state, some commending us on our statements in recent issues of the paper; others feeling that we had made our position too strong. Permit me to say at this time that we are always more than pleased to get your suggestions and the constructive policies of our organization will be moulded by the sentiments expressed from our membership over the state.

It is my conviction that the people of Kansas are self conscious of this whole Farm Board program. Also we feel that many are aware of the critical period through which we are passing in looking towards definite help to the farmers of this country and the solution of our agricultural ills. We should, and are doing solid thinking for ourselves, and above all, let us in no way compromise or surrender the principles that have been exemplified in our organization for many years past.

C. A. Ward.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

In writing insurance on an old roof be very careful that the roof is in condition to insure. A large proportion of our loss is on old roofs that have passed the age where they should be insured. Neither the agent or the insured should ask or expect any insurance company to pay a claim on an old roof when the shingles are rotten and the nail hole completely gone. If they do they should expect to pay more than they are now paying.

We have always tried to make our business relations with our members pleasant but in recent years so many of these things have arisen that we sometimes wonder where it will all lead to and what the ultimate result will be. Will we be obliged to raise our rates up to other companies or restrict our contract or limit our liability. We don't want to be obliged to do any of these so we wish our members would be thoughtful in spite of the very unfavorable farm conditions and face facts as they are regardless of the uncertainty of their position. Certainly you will not err if you do what you can to make it possible for your own company to stay in the field.

Another phase of this business is fire prevention. Do what you can to eliminate the large fire waste prevalent in this country today. This is for your own good as well as ours. The insured is sure to sustain considerable loss in case of a fire so beware of the many things that can cause fires. Loose matches, especially, when handled by children, oily rags and waste hay, straw and litter, around cars and tractors, gasoline and oil stoves, open gasoline and kerosene cans, are only a few of them. Eliminate them today and see if we don't have a better loss ratio than we now have.

SPENCER SAYS ALL INSURANCE IS MUTUAL IN NATURE

(continued from page 1)

Some prejudice against lightning protection still exists among farmers, as the result of lightning fires in buildings with improperly installed lightning rods. They can, however, be made a sure protection. The general principles of safe rodding provide that both rods and conductors be continuous over the structure and extend into the ground to moist earth at opposite ends of the building so that the charge of electricity will be conveyed to the ground through the wire conductor instead of crashing through the house.

Farmers who are having lightning rods installed can be sure that protection is furnished if they insist that the manufacturer provide the label and inspection service of the Underwriters laboratories. To insure standard materials and installation, prospective purchasers should require of the installing company to furnish the Master Label of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., for the completed job.

This Master Label indicates that the lightning rod equipment of the building on which it has been placed has been made and installed in the manner specified as standard by the Underwriters Laboratories. The inspection service of the Underwriters Labratories, which should be insisted upon, takes place at the factory for counter-checking installations bearing the Master Label.

Sparks on roofs caused the loss of over a million dollars to farm property, which is but slightly less than the damage from lightning, and closely related to the largest cause, defective chimneys. The element that enters here, of course, is the wooden shingle or other type of readily combustible covering, which has no more rightful place on farm buildings than on city or suburban structures. Sparks land on inflammable roofs from chimneys, are carried up from grass or brush fires, or are blown from a passing locomotive or a fire in a neighboring structure. Next to construction of safe chimney and equipping his farm property with lightning rods, the wise farmer will see to it that his roof is covered with fire-resistive material.

Matches and Smoking cause many destructive fires and the hazard is perhaps greater than elsewhere. The loss for the five-year period is indicated as being over ten million dollars. With the large amount of quick burning material generally present on farms, such as hay and grains, it is not difficult to see how dangerous it is to smoke or use matches carelessly in farm buildings. Farmers would do well to place "No Smoking" signs over the entrances to barns and storehouses—and see to it that the rule is enforced.

Spontaneous Combustion is a prolific cause of fires on farms, the total loss for five years amounting to over nine million dollars. There would be few fires originating in this way if hay were thoroughly cured before being stored, and if every farmer took the added precaution of scattering salt throughout the mass. When hay is stacked outside, it is well to build the stack a considerable distance from the farm buildings, in order that fire, if it should develop, may not be communicated to them.

With the increasing use of gasoline engines on farms, the fire loss resulting from petroleum has mounted considerably. It totaled nearly eight and a half million for the five-year period. Such losses, however, can be eliminated if due care is taken with the handling of this hazardous product. Both kerosene and gasoline should be stored in air-tight containers at a safe distance from heat or any open light. It is also important that a separate garage be provided for the farmer's automobile and tractor. When a car is kept in a barn where valuable produce is stored, there is danger of ignition from backfiring. If it is necessary to keep gasoline vehicles in a barn, even temporarily, some of the danger may be avoided by rolling them outside before starting the motors.

A dangerous form of carelessness frequently found on farms is that of using kerosene to start a fire, or to accelerate one that is burning too sluggishly. Many fatal explosions and destructive fires result from this practice.

Stoves and Smokepipes cause many fires or farms, as elsewhere, the total amounting to nearly eight million dollars. The loss of this large sum resulted from improper installations and maintenance of stoves, furnaces, smokepipes and boilers. In general, the stove or furnace should be installed a safe distance from woodwork, placed on a fireproof base, and kept clean of accumulations of soot. It is well to have smokepipes as short as possible and they too, should be kept as far as posible from woodwork as conditions will permit. When they are set up care should be taken that they are rigidly supported by wires to each section, and if within short distance of burnable materials, shields should be provided. If the pipe must pass through a wall, safety can be provided by the use of a ventilated metal thimble.

Hot ashes, coals and open fires resulted in considerable destruction, the total of these amounting to nearly three and a half million dollars. This loss could have been reduced or entirely eliminated had ordinary precautions been followed, such as placing hot ashes in metal containers, providing fireproof protection around stoves so that hot coals falling out would not come in contact with burnable material, and providing screens where open fires are used."

In closing, I wish to say that the large property loss on farms is in itself sufficiently serious to prompt the wise farmer to take necessary precautions, but when one considers that hundreds of lives are also lost annually, no further incentive should be required.

KINNEY WRITES FISH STORY

(continued from page 1)

the lakes, arriving about four in the afternoon. We rented a cabin and a boat and started fishing about 9 o'clock that evening. The result was one small fish which H. E. Witham caught.

The next morning we began fishing in earnest and, believe me, we had some real fishing. The writer was champion on large fish until the last day when H. E. Witham, by accident, snagged a 15 pound muskellunge. Mr. Witham sent this fish back home and had it mounted and it is hanging in his office in Kansas City.

We spent a week at the lakes, Little Boy and Wabedo. We caught all

H. E. WITHAM

the fish we could eat and then some. Sent two boxes back to Kansas City, in fact, all the laws of Minnesota would permit sent out by us. We had a wonderful trip.

Going up, the last ten miles we traveled to the lakes was through just a lane between heavy pine timber and lakes on both sides of us. We saw plenty of deer tracks but no deer but there are lots of them in that country. Saw my first loon and they abound in the lake region there.

We are publishing some pictures this week to prove this story. We knew we would not be able to get by without the proof.

O. J. STEVENS

The trip up there was not expensive. The 7 days on the lakes, the total expense for our cabin, groceries, boat, motor, etc., totaled $52.00. H. E. Witham was chief cook, Jack Stevens acted as guide and chief engineer on the boat. The writer was dish washer and caught most of the fish.

We had a wonderful trip and it is a wonderful country. After we got north of Brainerd, we were hardly out of the sight of the lakes at any time. Minnesota is called the land of 10,000 lakes and it must be true. We hope to go back there again some time in the future. The only draw back up there is the mosquitos which were about 10,000 to the square inch.

A. M. Kinney.

PLAN TO OPEN NEW CREAMERY SEPT. 4

An All-Day Program and Picnic Dinner Being Arranged for the Opening Date

The building committee of The Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery met with the local committee last Friday evening and talked over plans for the opening date of the new plant at WaKeeney. A tentative date has been set for Thursday, September 4, when all of northwestern Kansas will be invited to WaKeeney for an all-day program. A number of prominent state and national speakers have been secured for the big program among whom are L. E. Schelling, poultry and dairy representative of the Federal Farm Board; Prof. Grimes from the State Agricultural College, the State Dairy Commissioner and other speakers who will be announced later. A picnic dinner will be held at noon and there will be shows for the children at the theater. Plans are being made to make the day one of the biggest in the history of this part of the state.

The following representatives of the Creamery were here for the meeting Friday evening: A. W. Seamans, general manager; Ernest Augustine, superintendent of the creamery department; H. B. Whitaker, E. P. Schiefelbush and T. M. Turman, members of the board.

During the last week two carloads of new machinery for the plant have arrived and have been placed in the building to await the time when they will be placed in proper position. A carload of butter tubs was also unloaded and placed in storage.

WORLD WILL PUBLISH EDITION FOR CREAMERY OPENING

The World will publish a large special edition the last of August for the opening of the new Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery building at WaKeeney, which will be opened the first week in September.

The edition will contain a number of pictures of the new building, both exterior and interior and will also contain a number of feature articles on dairying and poultry raising.

A large number of copies of this edition will be mailed out which will be effective and timely advertising for the Creamery Company, Trego county and western Kansas.

A number of business firms have asked for special advertising in this issue and a large number of out-of town ads have also been secured from the companies furnishing material and equipment for the plant.—Western Kansas World, WaKeeney, Kans.

Neighborhood Notes

TEMPLIN LOCAL 1891

The Templin local spent a pleasant evening at their regular meeting July 11.

Chorister G. H. Johnson being absent, Hugo Simonton led the audience in singing songs numbers 29 and 7.

At short business session was held.

The meeting was then in charge of Mrs. Albert Cessman, the chairman of the entertainment committee, who announced the following program for the evening:

Recitation—"I'll Try It" ..... Deloris Zimmerman
Reading—"The Delinquent" ..... Hugo Simonton

The appreciation of this selection was shown by the hearty applause it received.

Poem—"All's Right in Kansas," (Carleton Everett Knox) ..... Mrs. L. H. Johnson
Recitation—"Music and Sunshine" ..... Alberta and Charleen Cessman

Refreshments of sandwiches, jelly rolls and ice tea was served by committee.

Misses Wilma Kietzman, Maebelle Fink, Hulda Heidman, Rose and Lillie Schultz were appointed as the committee in charge for our next regular meeting August 1st.

Hope every member will be there to answer "present."

Mrs. G. H. Johnson,
Reporter.

OSAGE COUNTY F. U. ANNUAL PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Osage County Farmers Union will be held in the Lyndon Park Thursday, August 7th, 1930.

A good program together with sports and a ball game insures a full time day. Basket dinner at noon.

C. A. Ward, the afternoon speaker.

Everyone invited and a special invitation for members of other county unions.

Special features at 10:00 A. M. Let's all be there.

E. L. Bullard, Co. Pres.,
Wm. Broaderson, Co. Sec.

THE CRITICISM

A clergyman who rides to his church in an auto received an anonymous letter calling his attention to the fact that the Lord never rode to church in a car. The clergyman read it from the pulpit and added:

"If the writer of this letter will come next Sunday properly saddled and bridled I will be glad to follow the Lord's example as He entered Jerusalem."

STANDING OF TEN HIGHEST LOCALS

July 15, 1930

Fairdale 927	130
Herkimer 1002	128
Healy 1400	93
Northside 1061	82
Udall 2013	81
Banner 995	77
Quinter 1095	73
Northside 1797	71
Four Mile (Clay Co.) 1128	70
Grainfield 919	69
Prairie View (Marion Co.)	69

Note—The last two locals tied for tenth place.

WE MANUFACTURE—
Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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

The Consolidated Printing & Stationery Co. Salina, Kansas

"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

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:

Here we are at last with the July lesson and as it is not so warm now, maybe we can get right at it and get through with it as we will have the August lesson somewhere near the middle of the month if all goes well.

My, my, I am so overjoyed as I read the list of new members. This membership column is adding up fast. Why, pretty soon we may out-number the members in the Farmer's Union, then won't they feel like getting out and getting new members to keep ahead of us, for surely they will not let us out-number them.

I am glad so many are finding their birthday twins, it must be interesting to write to each other in different parts of the state. Maybe if we have a large enough membership, we will have a convention all our own some day with regularly elected officers and all. Don't you think that would be nice?

Here is our Slogan for this month:

"If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win, but think you can't
It's almost a cinch you won't.

—o—

HISTORY

Some Pages From Korean History

We Westerners readily assume that if anything worth while has ever been done, we did it.

We have been told that Gutenberg invented the process of printing from movable type. But that is merely an illustration of the way that we take credit for ideas that were tried out in the Orient long before we ever heard of them. As a matter of fact printing from movable type was first done in China about 1041 A. D. It was also done by the printing department of the Korean government some fifty years before Gutenburg perfected his process in Europe.

A study of Korean history reveals the fact that as far back as 1250 the idea of printing from movable type was not unknown to Korean scholars. In 1390 we find one of Korea's scholars, Chyung De Jun by name, lamenting the general ignorance of the people and proposing "a publishing house supplied with movable type in order that the sacred classics, histories, books on medicine and military science may be printed and distributed to all, thus eliminating our sighs over our lost opportunities."

Just what became of this proposal of a private publishing company is not known, but we do know definitely that in the year 1403 the Korean government set up a printing shop using movable type cast from brass. This first casting of type seems not to have been very satisfactory, for we find a later record as follows: "The printers grumbled so much about the type that in 1420 a new font was cast. This was completed in about seven months and the cast was so successful that the printers were now happy and were able to set up as many as twenty pages a day."

Thus we see that printing from movable type was in actual use by the Korean government some forty years before Gutenberg began his experiments in 1440, and that the idea was not unknown some two hundred years earlier. Indeed it is not improbable that Gutenberg was indebted to Korea for his original idea.

Students of our American history are frequently told that the battle of the Merrimac and the Monitor during the Civil War marked the first use of ironclad battleships. That would be true if the phrase "in the Western World" were added. For a study of Korean history shows us an account of the use of an ironclad in the 16th century. Korea was being invaded by the Japanese. A certain Admiral Lee fitted out a ship known as the Tortoise, because it represented that animal in appearance. The head was used as a ram. The top was plated with iron sheets to represent the scales on the back, and these scales were so hinged that they might be lifted to enable those within to discharge fire arrows. Admiral Lee put out with his tortoise, and by ramming some ships and setting fire to others, soon put the entire Japanese fleet to rout.

A third witness to the inventive genius of the Korean mind is the historical account of the first suspension bridge. In 1592, during one of the Chinese invasions, the Korean army came to the Imjin River in central Korea. Chicak, a long ropelike vine, was gathered from the hills and twisted into immense ropes of many strands. These ropes were fastened to immense posts driven into either bank, and boards lashed to these vine ropes completed the bridge over which the Korean army passed in safety. Once over they destroyed the bridge, as well as the few boats to be found in the vicinity, thus leaving the pursuing Chinese army without means of crossing the river in turn.

—o—

READING

There is such wholesale smoking of cigarettes today by both boys and girls that it is very timely that we think seriously of the matter and try to give some of the disadvantages of the habit as well.

Unless the boys and girls are taught the evils of this disgusting habit, there will soon be as big a problem from cigarette smoking as the prohibition problem. So Juniors, study this reading lesson carefully, weigh all the statements and I wish that each Junior would pledge clean habits. I wonder how many Juniors would like a pledge to sign. We might frame one for them, to practice health rules and pledge not to smoke ciragettes. How many would like after reading this item to make a pledge like this?

"To What Purpose Is This Waste?"
By Clarence Orvel Baker

The materials and money wasted yearly on cigarettes in the United States amounts to an astonishing sum. We wax indignant if a careless person cuts an unblemished evergreen for a Christmas tree. But it takes thousands of good trees annually to furnish paper for wrapping cigarettes and to make matches with which to light them. Thousands of missionaries could be supported with the money spent on "fags," and the world would be healthier, happier, and far better off.

In 1928, statistics tell us, there were 100,581,773,100 cigarettes manufactured in the United States. If these were placed end to end, they would girdle the earth 99 times, with 12,396 miles of cigarettes to spare.

Our government collected $342,034,060 internal revenue on these cigarettes. This is only a trifle of the total cost to the public of these noxious smokes, yet it would have been enough to give every person in our land, including the babies, $3.25 each.

Allowing one match to each cigarette, these cigarettes of 1928 would require matches enough, laid side by side, to reach 1,269 times the distance to Australia.

If one were to take the money represented by this wasted wood, paper, and tobacco, and throw it into the fire, one would be adjudged insane. Yet is this not what our American public is doing?

Mr. L. E. Eubanks, in an article on the cigarette subject, says: "In the mouth or in the hand, a cigarette is a decided handicap. The smoker is often trying to do something else while he smokes, and the resultant division of attention, or a sudden invasion of the eyes by smoke, often causes slovenly work or serious accident.

"It is a constant menace. You are striking so many matches, asd caring for so many stubs—often under embarrasing circumstances, too—that you have to keep the danger of fire forever in mind. Matches on one's person are never without their dangerous possibilities."

Smoking cigarettes is not only a constant waste of time, materials, health, and other valuable considerations; it is a needless, useless waste.

Judas complained because a devoted woman poured a vial of precious, sweet-smelling perfume on the feet of Jesus, saying, "To what purpose is this waste?" Are we not much more justified in saying the same thing to the cigarette smoker? The smoke is often annoying to fastidious persons; the habit is filthy and injurious to the health of the smoker, and we are burning up hard-earned dollars merely to practice a habit that is neither pleasing nor manly.

—o—

Two students of vocational agriculture, Albert Sosebee and Roy Query, at Epworth Seminary, Georgia, recently won first and second prizes in a state corn-growing contest. Sosebee raised 227 bushels of corn on three acres of land at a cost of 35 cents a bushel, winning first prize of $100. Query raised 225 bushels of corn on three acres at a cost of 38 cents a bushel. Second place carried a cash award of $35.

—o—

(Under the Sixth Grade) FOR THE CHILDREN

If every blade of grass should say,
"What's the use to grow today—
I'm such a little thing!"
If every leaf on every tree,
Should whimper, "What's the good of me?
One leaf can't make a Spring!"

If every bird should silence keep,
Refuse to sing, refuse to cheep
Because it was so small;
The barren earth, the barren tree,
The barren silence there would be!
What dearth upon us all!

Under the sixth grade tell in your own words the meaning of the little poem.

Do you think that though you are only a small child there are many things for you to do, and that you are just as important in your place as the older folks.

If the small child refuses to do his tasks, then who must do them for him. Does it work a hardship on some one else?

—o—

QUESTIONS ON THE HISTORY

(Sixth Grade)

What are we Westerners likely to think about things of importance?

Who have we usually been led to believe invented printing from movable type?

When and where was printing first done by movable type?

Where is Korea. Name a Korean scholar. When and what did he propose as given in the lesson?

What became of this proposal?

How long before Gutenberg began his experimenting with movable type had the Korean government been using this method of printing? What material was the first type made from?

Is it true that the battle of the Merimac and the Monitor was the first encounter between iron clad vessels? What other statement would make it true?

In a study of Koeran history when was the first iron clad vessel used. Describe the vessel in detail.

Name the other recorded achievements of the Korean government as regards early inventions.

How did they outwit the Chinese Army?

—o—

READING

(All Grades)

How do we feel about so many trees being cut for Christmas trees?

How many trees does it take yearly to wrap the cigarettes?

To what better use might we put the money spent for "Fags" or Cigarettes?

How many Cigarettes were manufactured in the United States in 1928?

How many times if they were placed end to end would they girdle the earth, with how many left over?

How much tax did the government collect on cigarettes?

Does the tax offset the injury done by smoking? How many matches does it require to light these cigarettes? If laid side by side, how far would they reach?

—o—

QUESTIONS FROM THE FARMERS UNION PAPER FOR ALL JUNIORS

Explain the meaning of the cartoon on first page of the issue of May 8th. What is meant by Hitch-Hikers in Mr. Kinney's poem just under the picture?

In President Ward's address over WIBW he gives the name of the man who makes it possible for the Farmer's Union to have the privilege of broadcasting over station WIBW. Who is the man? Tell what office he holds in the affairs of the government.

What big black headlines do we find in this same issue across the front page? In last month's lesson we had the first three lines of the preamble, and I have caused them to be printed again as all could not find the paper. The next three lines are:

"To discourage the credit and mortgage system.

To assist our members in buying and selling.

To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming."

You may copy these three lines in the June lesson.

In the issue of May 15th, who talked over WIBW, and what was his subject?

How long has the creamery been in operation, and how many stations and patrons did it have in the beginning. How many stations are now sending cream products to the Cooperative creamery at Kansas City, and how many producers are represented?

In the beginning how much money had they to do business with? What is the value of the concern today?

What are the requirements for membership in the Produce Association?

Juniors what have we new on the Junior Page of the May 22nd issue? Look good, now.

Next month the questions will be something about the Live Stock Firm and the Insurance Corner, so don't forget to save the papers.

—o—

Why is smoking a useless waste?

Why are they dangerous?

Tell me why you think one should refrain from smoking cigarettes?

Give the names and addresses of two boys who won first and second places in raising corn in the Vocational Agricultural contest.

Do you think the average farmer under ordinary conditions can raise corn as cheaply as these boys did?

Maybe some time we can have some contests like these and see what the boys and girls of the Farmer's Union can do. Would you like some contests like these some time in the future?

Juniors, what program is the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board advising farmers to take up in regard to the wheat price?

What do you think about it? Don't you think it is a joke, and that the joke is as it always has been, on the farmer?

We are going to wind up our lesson with the little poem:

I WOULD BE TRUE

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave for there is much to dare.

I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be giving and forget the gift;
I would be humble for I know my weakness;
I would look up and laugh, and, love, and lift.

There, the lesson isn't hard, let's get it done and then play.

Sincerely,
Your Junior Instructor.

—o—

Dear Junior Cooperators:

We have six new members this week and several new "twins" reported. We really have more new members, but we don't have room to print their letters, so we'll save them for our next issue.

Our twins are:

Susie Olive Shaffer, Pleasanton;
Louise Leatherman.

Beulah Lagasse, Ames, Dec. 22.;
Eugene Weinhold, December 21.

Our triplets are:

Leota Rotrock, Oct. 5, Minneapolis, Kans.;

Nadine Prescott, October 2, Osawatomie;

Ella Pearl Brenn, St. John, October 3.

We have an awfully good lesson this week, I think. Let's all study it right away, so we'll have it finished.

Remember, we publish our membership list next week—so let's have as many on it as we can.

Penokee, Kans.,
July 17, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: I will write you a few lines now as I am sending my lesson in. I wrote to you last week. How are you? I hope you are not roasting these days. I sure is hot. I guess I told you in my last letter that I had two twins. I have only heard from one once. I got my book and pin. They are awful nice. Did you want us to write on our note book paper and do you want us to write the questions out? We are going to town this afternoon and I am going to wear my pin. Did you have a good time the 4th of July? My daddy's birthday was last Sunday, July 13th. We are through harvesting but Daddy is working out. I have a flower garden. The flowers are pinks, four o'clocks, morning glories, cosmas, petunias, zenias. I guess that is about all of them. I hope I have some more twins. I am going to get all the new members I can to join our Club. Do we get our lesson paper back? Do you tell us what kind of grade we get. My aunt and my two cousins are gone now. They went back to Idaho. The lesson was awful easy. You never have sent out the July lesson have you? Well, I will close for this time for I just wrote last week. Yours truly,

Ferna L. Wood.

P. S. Do you want us to send you our picture?

Dear Ferna: I think everyone is almost roasted during these hot days—it's been a little cooler here however, lately. Yes, you should write the lessons on your note book paper and I don't think it's necessary to write the questions—just number them. It was too hot here to do much the Fourth of July—what did you do? No, you don't get the lesson back but we publish the grades of those sending in lessons, in the paper. I'd like to have your picture—send one if you have an extra snapshot.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Healy, Kans.,
July 23, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your Club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin and I will try to send my lesson promptly. I am eleven years old and will be in the seventh grade when school begins. My birthday is January 25. Have I a twin? Write soon. Your nephew,

Dean Settles.

Dear Dean: We are very glad that you want to become a member of our Club—your book and pin will be sent soon. You must watch the paper for your twin—I'm sure you'll find one soon.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Enterprise, Kans.,
July 18, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: Thought I would write and tell you how I am. How are you? I am fine. Only my elbow isn't very good yet. Didn't get my lessons in yet. I had the head ache for a day and a half. My head was cut just like a V. We are plowing today. We got through threshing Saturday, July the 12th. I will get my lessons in this month. I am sure of that. We had fried chicken yesterday. I guess I will close for this time. Yours lovingly,

Mabel Forslund.

Dear Mabel: I was glad to hear from you again—I'd been wondering if your injuries had been worse than you'd thought, at first. I hope you will be able to get your lesson this month—write me again.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Williamburg, Kans.,
July 23, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my June lesson. Am I too late? If I have left out any questions please tell me. I have 4 brothers, their names are Stanley, F. W., Richard and Wendell. Stanley is 9 and F. W. is 7. Richard is 6. I am 11 years old next September 23. Have I a twin? For pets we have 2 dogs, named Shep and Tony, and 4 cats. We have 3 milk cows. We have 9 horses. Well, I will close. I am 10 years old.

Eloise Davis.

Dear Eloise: No, indeed, your lesson isn't too late—I'll send your lesson to our Junior Instructor. Perhaps your brothers would like to join our Club? You must watch for your twin. Please write us again soon.

—o—

Hays, Kans.,
July 21, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I have not found my "twin" yet but hope I will. We had a nice rain here last night and hope you had a rain, too. It has made it cooler here. It makes me feel more like working. I think the letters are getting more interesting lately. I suppose you are busy answering the Junior Cooperators' letters. Well, I must close for my letter is getting long. Lovingly yours,

Virginia Meier.

Dear Virginia: I'm pretty well, too, thank you. We had a rain and it made things much cooler here, also. I think the letters are interesting and I hope you find a twin soon. Please write again.

—o—

Osborne, Kans.,
July 21, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: I am rather small, slender but full of pep. I would like to become a member of the Club, so please send me a book and pin. I am eight years old, and in the fifth grade. My birthday is December the 20th. I hope I have a twin. For pets, I have two cats, Tom and Teddy, and a dog, Jip. I milk one cow. Her name is Bobby. My daddy and mamma have been members of the Farmers Union for a good many years. I will try very hard to study my lessons. Yours truly,

Wallace Grieve.

Dear Wallace: We are very happy to make you a member of the Club—your book and pin will be sent very soon. I'm sure you have a twin. You must keep on watching for one. I'd like to see your pets—don't forget to write us again soon.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

St. Johns, Kans.,
July 19, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine and hope you are the same. How do you like these hot days? I don't like them very well. My sister Doris has not received her book and pin yet. I have found two girls whose birthdays are in the same week and are 12 years old. They are Leota Rotrock, October 5th, of Minneapolis, Kans., and Nadine Prescott of Osawatomie, Kansas. Her birthday is October 2nd. My birthday is October the 3rd. I have just written to Nadine once. My sister is waiting for her book and pin. I hope you send it to me. Well, I must close.

Sincerely yours,
Ellen Pearl Brenn.

Dear Ellen Pearl: I don't like these hot days very well, either—I think it will surely get cooler pretty soon. You're fortunate, to have found two twins. But remember, you needn't be the same age. I can't see why your sister hasn't received her book and pin—I'll look it up right away. Please write me again.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Ames, Kansas,
July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: I have not received my book and pin yet and I wrote to you June 5, 1930 to join the Club. I would like to receive it soon. I found my twin. It was Eugene Weinhold. His birthday is December 21 and mine is December 22nd. He is 8 years old and I am 2 years older than he is. For pets I have a big dog name Snooks and three kittens named Tillie, Mac and Bubbles. Well, I must close. I just wanted you to know I have found my twin. Yours truly,

Beulah Lagasse.

P. S. Do not forget to send my book and pin.

Dear Beulah: I'm very sorry about your not having received the book and pin. They must have been lost—I'll send you another. Congratulations on finding your twin—I know you're glad. You must write each other often, now. I'm glad you told me you'd found him—write me again.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Randall, Kans.
July 19, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I wrote you a letter to tell you I would like to become a member of the Club but maybe you didn't get my letter. I wish you would send me my book and pin. I will try and get my lessons. My daddy is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 12 years old and my birthday is April 21. Have I a twin? I will be in the 8th grade next year. Yours truly,

Doris Zimmer.

P. S. Please send my book and pin.

Dear Doris: No, I have never received a letter from you that I've any record of—I'll send your book and pin right away. I know you will get your lessons—and you must wait and see if you have a twin. About the picture—we'll have to wait and see about that, too!

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Hays, Kans.,
July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: I received the book and pin and thought it was pretty. I would have written sooner but I had no time because we harvested. I am looking to find my twin. I hope I'll find my twin. Well, I have to close and say good-bye. Your loving niece,

Edna Pelzel

Dear Edna: I'm so glad to know that you received and liked your pin and book. Be sure to let me know when you find your twin.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Cedar Vale, Kans.,
July 19, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience: It has been a long time since I wrote you a letter. But I thought I would write and tell you I found my birthday twin. Her name is Lela Evelyn Siebert of Conway, Kansas. Our birthdays are both April 3rd, but she is 14 and I am 11. I wrote to her today. This will be all for now. Yours truly,

Alice Scott.

Dear Alice: Indeed it has been a long time since I've heard from you. And I'm glad you wrote me to tell me you'd found your "twin"—I wish everyone could find one soon. You must write each other often. Write me again soon.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Marysville, Kans.,
July 19, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you these hot days? I am all right. My birthday is June 9th. I am having my sister to join the club so that is a star to my name. As I have not received my pin and book yet. With love,

Mary Kathryn Wilson.

P. S. I am keeping all the papers now.

Dear Mary Kathryn: I think that's awfully nice—your getting your sister to become a member of the Club and I'll see that you get your star after your name. I can't understand what has happened to so many of the pins and books which have been sent. I'll look up yours and see why you've not received it. That's a good idea about keeping the papers.

Aunt Patience.

—o—

Horton, Kans.,
July 16, 1930.

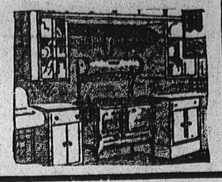
Dear Aunt Patience: I am writing my first letter asking if I could join the Club, if I could would you please send me a book and pin? My papa is a member of the Farmers Union. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I am 10 years old. My birthday is September the 27th. Have I a twin? I have a little brother, his name is Roy. He is 8 years old. I have a little sister, her name is Mildred. She will soon be two years old. For pets we have two Shetland ponies. Their names are Midget and Beauty. We have two little white dogs, too. Do we write our lessons in pencil or ink? I will try and get my lessons in every month. Your niece,

Emma Torkelson.

Dear Emma: We'll be very glad to have you as a new member of the Club—and your pin and book will be sent very soon. Perhaps Roy would like to join, too. I think it's best to write your lessons in ink—we have one this month, so be sure to save it.

Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN



SCIENCE BRINGS OUT THE BEST IN VEGETABLES

The real test of a good cook is not pastry, but vegetables, and the real test of good vegetable cooking is a vegetable dish which is the main course. Science hasn't limited its help on the subject to discovering mineral salts and vitamins—it has worked out the right way for cooking every vegetable to bring out its best in looks, flavor and nutrition.

Colored vegetables of delicate flavor should be cooked in enough water to cover them. Be sure that the water is boiling when the vegetables are put in. Bring the water back to boiling point, cover and cook, keeping the water boiling steadily, but not too rapidly. Cook until the vegetables are tender, but firm in texture. Do not overcook them, as overcooking spoils both appearance and flavor. Remove from fire at once and serve as soon as possible. If there is any liquid left in the pan, save it for soups and sauces; never throw it away.

Strongly flavored vegetables—cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, onions, turnips—should be cooked, uncovered, in plenty of boiling water.

Vegetables may be cut in pieces before cooking (strips, as carrots; shreds, as cabbage) and though this means a slight loss in nutritive value, it shortens cooking time and preserves the flavor. Cut vegetables lengthwise rather than crosswise as they cook more quickly.

Add salt to vegetables during the boiling process—1 to 1 1-4 teaspoons to 1 quart of water. In the case of peas add salt just before they have finished cooking, as they are apt to shrivel and harden if cooked in salted water.

Vegetables may also be baked, covered with a little water. It takes a longer time, but the results are good and almost no watching is needed. Baking in the skin without water (as potatoes or squash) keeps all the food value and is the best method to use, when possible.

Other methods are cooking in a steamer, or in a waterless cooker. Each of these preserves the nutritive value, but does not always give the fresh, bright color.

Whatever method is used, remember that vegetables must be cooked until tender only, and served as promptly as possible. Long cooking or standing after cooking, is disastrous to flavor and appearance.

MYSTERY

You never said goodbye to me,
I never saw you go,
And there is no one I can ask
Or any that may know.
For still to any passer's eyes,
We walk together, comradewise.

I think that one is happier
Who entertains a ghost.
A spirit, love-impelled, who seeks
A dear and courteous host.
I know, who entertain each day
The dust whose soul has gone away.

I do not know what room to search,
Nor any road to find.
The hands you left are swift and strong,
The eyes are grave and kind,
And all the day and every day
I wonder why you went away.

Theodosia Garrison,
in Woman's Home Companion

NOAH L. BOWMAN

Candidate for the

Democratic Nomination for

Governor of Kansas

NOAH L. BOWMAN
Garnett, Kansas

Honest

Experienced

Efficient

Courageous

Ten Years in the Kansas Legislature.
Former Member of the State Tax Commission
A Farmer, Stockman, and Lawyer in Kansas for Forty Years

One of the Leading Authorities on Taxation, Not only in Kansas, but in the Entire Middle West.

Kansas needs a man of mature years at its head, one who has had the experience; one who is able, honest, fearless, and understands the needs of the people of the State as a whole. It particularly needs a man who is familiar with the farm, and farm problems. Kansas needs a man who, when enforcing the laws, treats the East, West, North and South alike. Kansas does not need class legislation. It needs a man who has the interests of all the people at heart.

There is not a man in our state who is more familiar with the tax problems, and the present method of taxation than Noah L. Bowman. The years spent on the State Tax Commission have given him a thorough education and understanding of these problems. Senator Bowman is the author of an interpretation of the Federal Income Tax Laws, and this book is now being used by those who are in the Internal Revenue service of the United States Government.

He came to Kansas in 1872 and spent his childhood days with his father on the farm near Garnett, Kansas, and he now owns and operates the farm homesteaded by his father. The several hundred acres of land owned by the Bowmans is under the personal management of Noah L. Bowman.

The fifty-eight years of Mr. Bowman's life in Kansas has familiarized him with Kansas conditions. As a member of the Kansas State Grange, and the Kansas Livestock Association, he has also gathered much valuable information about Kansas people and their needs.

His early education was procured at the old "Hamilton School" in Linn County. He later attended the State University and the State Agricultural College, and graduated from Lane University, a United Brethren School. He procured his law education by reading law under "Uncle Jimmy" Green of Kansas University, while Mr. Bowman was teaching in Lane University.

Examine carefully, if you please, the record of Senator Noah L. Bowman during his twenty-nine years of public service to the State of Kansas.

His political career, his every step as a public servant, is in black and white, and he kindly solicits your inspection of his record.

MR. DEMOCRAT

if you make an honest investigation of Mr. Bowman's life and character, you will cast your ballot for him on August 5. With Noah L. Bowman our nominee, success will come to the Democratic party in November.

(Political Advertisement)

COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

BY

HOWARD A. COWDEN,

President Union Oil Company

"18 CARS IN 15 DAYS"

The Garden City, Kansas company does things in a big way. On June 26th they wired us to ship a car of gasoline each day for 7 days. On July 8th they wired again saying to ship a car each day until notified differently. We actually shipped 15 cars of gasoline, 2 cars of kerosene and 1 of distillate, a total of 18 cars in the first 15 days of July. In addition to this we shipped them nearly 4,000 gallons of lubricating oil.

Our guess is that this company will pay another substantial dividend at the end of this year.

—o—

ONE YEAR IN NEW PLANT

A few days ago the Union Oil Company celebrated the end of one year of operation of its compounding plant, with the biggest week in the history of the company. The company handled more gallons of Petroleum Products on July 7th than any previous date.

Since the plant was purchased a year ago it has been equipped with the most modern machinery for the making of high quality lubricating oils. The capacity of the plant was doubled last January. It is the only Cooperative Compounding Plant in the United States. The members who have visited the plant have been well pleased with the way it has developed and the efficient manner in which it is operated.

—o—

BIG OPENING DAY

Several months ago a group of farm leaders around Chillicothe, Missouri, started the organization of a Cooperative Oil Company. It took a lot of hard conscientious effort to raise enough finances to start operating. However the organization of the company was completed, equipment installed and operation of the bulk station started in December. The business soon grew to such an extent that 2 trucks were unable to handle it and eventually 4 trucks were placed in operation.

The Board of Directors, which is made up of a very able group of men, purchased a large tract of ground, extending entirely across a block and facing on the two principal streets of Chillicothe, on which to locate their filling station. They have just completed one of the best Super Service Stations of north Missouri. It is equipped with all of the latest facilities for handling the business quickly and efficiently. Their equipment includes two air pressure grease lifts and four station pumps. On their opening day they serviced 346 cars and trucks and sold nearly 2,000 gallons of gasoline. Manager Townsend, in commenting on the opening day, said, "We had 8 men at our station meeting the public at the radiator. Our members as well as the public generally are highly pleased with our facilities for taking care of their business, and of the quality of the products we are selling. Our goal is to make our company the most serviceable cooperative in Missouri. Our profits in June were a little over $1,000.00.

—o—

NEW OIL COMPANY FOR GREEN CITY, MO.

Another Union Certified station will be in operation at Green City, Missouri within a few days. The bulk station has just been shipped.

Tom DeWitt, a director of the Union Oil Company, is largely responsible for the organization of this company. Mr. DeWitt has helped in the organization of a very large number of cooperatives throughout the state of Missouri. He has probably assisted in the organization of as many cooperative associations as any man in the State. In discussing the new station at Green City he said, "The farmers, as well as business men in this territory are cooperators and we are going to make this one of the biggest distributors of Union Certified in the country," and Tom usually means what he says.

—o—

LARGE GALLONAGE IN JULY

Among the companies that have handled a very large volume of Union Certified during the recent weeks is the Farmers Union, Grainfield, Kansas; Cooperative Oil Company, Culbertson, Nebr.; Farmers Union, Ellsworth, Kansas; Consumers Coop. Oil Co., Maryville, Mo.; Farmers Union Oil Co., Quinter, Kans. Several of these companies had cars shipped every day during harvest, and one of them bought 4 cars at one time.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Address Given by C. C. Teague, Member Federal Farm Board, from station WRC, Washington D. C., over the National Broadcasting Company's chain of radio stations 7:00 p. m. eastern standard time, Monday, July 7, 1930

Practically every producer of grain and consumer of bread has a personal interest in the Wheat Production Adjustment Conferences which were started this morning in the heart of the winter wheat belt. Arthur M. Hyde secretary of agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman Federal Farm Board, are taking a personal part in these meetings. Both of them spoke at a meeting held at Hastings, Nebraska, today. This meeting was the first of a series of six which are being held in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, this week. Meetings in the various states are being attended by representatives of wheat growers, local bankerss, other leaders and extension workers. The object of these meetings is to present to farmers of the hard winter wheat belt the world wheat outlook over the next few years and the necessity of a proper adjustment of production as a means of increasing the grower's income. An attempt is being made to launch for agriculture a collective planning program, including production as well as marketing.

From the Federal Farm Board's standpoint it is putting into practice one of the outstanding policies laid down by Congress in the Agricultural Marketing Act. This particular policy was designed to aid the farmers in preventing and controlling surpluses in agricultural commodities through orderly production and distribution so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity. It is an application of one of the special powers of the Farm Board "to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices experiences, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad," and "to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction."

Economists and statisticians have gathered facts in order that a long distance forecast of the world wheat prospects might be made. The world outlook is not encouraging. Indications are that world wheat prices during the next few years will average lower than they have during the last few years. Production of wheat has overrun consumption and stocks have piled up. The trend of wheat acreage in Canada, Australia, and Argentina, as well as in the United States, has been upward. Russia is making special efforts to increase her production with the prospect that within the next few years she will again be a large exporter. World consumption of wheat is increasing very slowly. Important wheat importing countries of continental Europe have raised high tariff barriers which tend to restrict their wheat importations. Severe competition in the export of wheat must be expected. So long as we produce a large export surplus American wheat growers necessarily feel the effects of this competition in the price they receive.

Growers have two ways of meeting the situation. The first is through extensive adjust ment in wheat acreage and the second by substantially reducing the production of cost of wheat per bushel. Both acreage adjustment and cost reduction are necessary if wheat raising is to be profitable to farmers generally during the next decade, according to the facts that are being presented to the farmers of the winter wheat belt this week.

Adjustment of acreage and production costs are all a part of agriculture's collective planning program. Economic conditions, not only in the United States but throughout the world. and the effects of deflation of industrial stocks on the purchasing power of the public, are having a depressing effect on most agricultural commodities with surplusses in many lines. The Board is doing the best it can to assist agriculture to meet those conditions but of course cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot set aside the laws of supply and demand; farmers must in the long run adjust production to demand. During its first year the Board has advised farmers to reduce acreage on only two crops, wheat and cotton and warned them against the danger of increasing the production of tobacco.

(continued next week)

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

QUIT TOBACCO—easily, inexpensive. Send address. P. W. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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 2305
Rectal Specialist

SCALE BOOKS RECEIPT BOOKS, CHECK BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS REMITTANCE BOOKS ALSO LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, ETC.

GLOBE IMPRINT, Salina, Kas.

NOTICE

An all day meeting for Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Representatives in the nine southeast counties of the state will be held at ERIE, KANSAS, August 5th. Starting at 9:30 o'clock.

The presence of all Representatives now holding contracts is requested.

Any boni fide Farmers Union member desiring an agency in a community where we are not now represented is cordially invited.

School will be in charge of a man from the Home Office and Jes L. Peterson, local fieldman.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

Rex Lear, State Mgr. ..... Salina, Kansas

Governor Clyde M. Reed

Should have a second term because his unparalleled service to the state warrants his reelection.

Governor Reed has fulfilled his promises as far as humanly possible and no logical reason has been advanced why he should not be reelected and given the opportunity to carry to completion the progressive program of state advancement so succcesfully begun.

GOVERNOR REED'S ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE THINGS

The 2-year road program will be completed in 16 months and the roads are being built without graft and without bonds.

Governor Reed's Law Enforcement Program not only is getting results but is paying for itself in fines, etc., collected from bootleggers.

Economies in state institutions have brought a reduction in the state tax rate and lessened the money called for from the counties.

No state institution or department has been allowed to exceed its appropriation.

Public Utilities are being regulated for the benefit of the public and rates have been lowered in 231 Kansas towns, amounting to over a million, besides lowering telephone rates $141,000.

The insurance settlement returns $3,000,000 to Kansas fire insurance policy holders and lowers rates. The settlement gives Kansas mercantile property a ten per cent reduction which is the same as the courts gave Missouri, but Missouri now gets an increase of 16 2-3 per cent.

The state tax code commission has submitted a report recommending a modern tax system and the report will be considered by the 1931 legislature.

You will have an opportunity to vote on a constitutional amendment to permit the graduated income tax law advocated for years by Kansas farmers.

The intangible tax law which permitted financial institutions to escape a fair share of taxes was repealed.

His opponent criticises Governor Reed for presuming to speak for the farmers against wheat acreage reduction, for fighting for lower freight rates and for going out of his way to enforce the prohibitory law.

One of the principal arguments for the election of Mr. Haucke is that he is a farmer on a big scale and therefore familiar with farm problems, but W. I. Bowman, of Council Grove, has made affidavit that the tax records of Morris County for ten years last past show no personal property or real estate assessed to Frank Haucke, excepting a tax for monies amounting to $15.34.

The one big hope of the opposition is that the farm folks will not vote August 5. Every farmer should vote and see that his neighbors vote, as this is their fight.

The same old group that fought the appointment and confirmation of Richard J. Hopkins as federal judge because he was friendly to law enforcement, is fighting Governor Reed just as hard.

The Wichita Beacon, after the bankers' meeting at Wichita, quoted Mr. Haucke as telling the mortgage bankers that he was in favor of reducing the period of redemption following mortgage foreclosures from 18 to 6 months.

BY RIGHT, BY TRADITION AND BY CUSTOM, GOVERNOR REED IS ENTITLED TO A SECOND TERM.

(Political Advertising)

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 Yards 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
Credential blanks ..... 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c

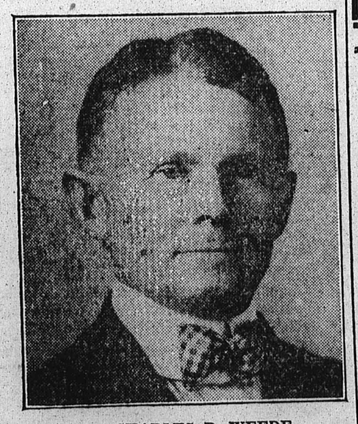
Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

CHARACTER IN PUBLIC OFFICE

We want to know what a man
stands for
When he asks the citizen
To open for him the office door
And turn him loose within.
Does he fight for the men of
millions, or
The millions that are men?



CHARLES R. WEEDE
Candidate for
SECRETARY OF STATE

If we are to improve the character of our officials, we must improve our citizenship by studying more the rights and duties of voters.

To that end the "primary" for nominating must be maintained and given the necessary improvements by its friends, not its enemies. We must keep its legislatives out of the legislature. If the common people are to regain control of this country they must go into politics with all their power and intelligence.

Seven million foreigners in this country who are not American citizens, are being used to reckon the Congressional Representation for the extreme eastern states. If this is corrected and representation robbery of western states stopped the people must be informed and must think.

Means should be found to attract more industries to Kansas. We have the resources, the transportation, the power and the people. It is a logical move in relieving unemployment and congestion, but the wealth of eastern cities will be used to prevent such a change.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER MEANS CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION THAN THE RAILROADS. It would lower the cost of sending our products to the world and bringing its products to us.

THE FEDERAL FARM MARKETING ACT IS A RIGHT MOVE toward protecting the sale of farm products so that market manipulators shall cease to make huge profits by forcing the price down on the farmer and raising it on the consumer.

Provisions should be made now that if war should confront us again, THAT ALL THE RESOURCES OF MEN AND PROPERTY IN AMERICA SHALL BE COMMANDEERED ON EQUAL TERMS.

ALL CLASSES MUST BE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED IF THEY ARE TO HOLD THEIR OWN IN A WORLD SO HIGHLY ORGANIZED AS IS OURS TODAY.

I believe any man who seeks a high office like that of Secretary of State should be of such calibre as a citizen that he understands these needs and is active in his desire to see them realized—not merely engrossed in plans for perpetuating himself in office.

Every good word for my candidacy and every vote on primary day, will be appreciated.

CHARLES R. WEEDE Sterling, Kansas

(Political Advertising)

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN IN SALINA

Santa Fe

Sat., Aug. 2, 7:30 P.M.

Under the auspices of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Santa Fe Railway, cooperating.

PURPOSE To present a plan for higher profits on wheat belt farms.

A short speaking program will start upon arrival of train. Ample time will be allowed for visitors to see exhibits.

Meet TOM L. BAIR, State's Champion Wheat Grower

Train will stand near Santa Fe Station, lecturers talking from a flat car equipped with electrically controled voice amplifiers. Visitors remaining in their automobiles will be able to hear perfectly.

COME PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS

J. F. JARRELL
Manager, Agricultural Development,
Santa Fe Railway

Help Us Help You!

By taking the best possible care of your cream and eggs during this extremely hot weather. Carelessness on the farm and at the local station means a lower quality product and decreased profits. The price received for the finished product demonstrates very clearly that GOOD QUALITY is worth striving for.

Practical suggestions given on request.

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