



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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FARMERS HOLD NEW WHEAT CROP FOR BETTER PRICES

Farmers Union Jobbing Association Finds 1931 Business Spreading Over Longer Time.

Acreage Reduction Expected.

Although some stations are holding as much as 90 per cent of their 1931 wheat, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been doing a rushing business, handling receipts during July and August. The 1931 volume began arriving earlier than has been the case in former years, due in part to the fact that the Jobbing Association handled more wheat this year than formerly from southwestern Kansas. A distinct slowing up of receipts occurred, however, during July and August, and this was due to the fact that a large number of farmers and farmers' elevators decided to hold their wheat rather than sell at the prevailing low prices.

Instead of such a large percentage of the volume of business being handled in July this year, as was the case last year, the volume is being distributed over a longer period of time. When all the business has been handled, the 1931 receipts of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be substantially larger than 1930 receipts. In fact, at the close of the six months' period in 1931, the Farmers Union firm had handled 200 more loads of wheat than at the same time in 1930. With the enormous volume of wheat held in bins and elevators, which will be handled in due time by the Jobbing Association, it is safe to say that the 1931 volume of business will far outdistance that of 1930. It has been pointed out that the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has added many new customers and that none of the old customers have dropped out.

According to H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, it is difficult to estimate just when the new crop will begin moving in large volumes to the market. One thing is certain, though, declares Mr. Witham, that is that it will take a better price to move the wheat now, than is being offered. It is reasonable to expect a movement in September, says Mr. Witham, because at that time the 1932 acreage will be at least partially determined. In this connection, Mr. Witham reports that information received by the Jobbing Association indicates a wheat acreage reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent for 1932. This reduction of wheat acreage will come about partially because of voluntary reductions and partly because of the ability of many farmers to finance the production of another crop.

Present indications are that much of the crop sown this fall will be put in as cheaply as possible. No doubt a great deal of voluntary wheat will be allowed to come up through the present stubble. This condition will have a definite effect on the 1932 crop reduction, it is believed.—Cooperator.

ITINERARY OF PRESIDENT WARD FOR THIS WEEK

President Ward spent this Monday in the office taking care of routine work, answering correspondence, etc. He will leave Tuesday morning and will have a brief interview and conference with the Public Service Commission in Topeka.

From Topeka he will go in to Kansas City, arriving there Tuesday evening to be present and offer testimony at the hearing to be held which convenes on Wednesday, August 26. In addition to Mr. Ward appearing before this hearing, Homer Terpening of Wakeeney, vice president of the Jobbing Association will appear and present testimony. Also John Frost of Blue Rapids, who is well versed on tax and money questions, will be one of the group to appear before this hearing.

UP AND DOWN

Two members were talking in the smoking room of the club.

"I understand your wife thought of taking up law before she married you," remarked one of them to his friend.

"That's right," replied the other. "But now she's content to lay it down."—The Humorist.

A MORATORIUM

Mary had a little lamb,
She sheared it every spring;
Now, alas, the lamb has claimed
This moratorium thing.

Sally's lovely Jersey cow,
When milked, would gently moo;
But now this heifer has declared
A moratorium, too.

Jessie had a hen which laid
A nice, fresh egg each day;
But now, this blooming hen has joined
The moratorium fray.

Minnie had a little beau
Who spent his cash quite free;
He tightened up, "Ha-Ha," he said,
A moratorium, see."

A. M. KINNEY.

W. F. SCHILLING, MEMBER FARM BOARD TO BE IN KANSAS SEPTEMBER 7 AND 8

Mr. Schilling is the member on the Federal Farm Board, representing the dairy and poultry interests. He has accepted the invitation given by the Kansas Farmers Union to speak in Kansas, September 7 and 8, and plans are being consummated in the arrangement for meetings. He speaks Monday at 2:00 p. m., at the Farmers Union picnic, Cedarvale, Kansas. At 8:00 p. m. he speaks at Stafford, Kansas. On Tuesday, September 8, at 2 p. m. at Lyndon and at 8:00 p. m. in Anderson county, probably Colony or Weld.

President Ward and Manager Seaman, of the Creamery, and possibly Mr. Schiefelbusch, president of the Creamery, will accompany Mr. Schilling on this tour. A more detailed announcement will be given in next week's issue.

OUR MONEY CROP NEEDS REGULATION SAYS SIMPSON

National President John A. Simpson Discussed Farm Problems at Wakeeney Meeting, August 15.

President Cal. A. Ward Also Gave a Brief Talk.

A number of farmers and business men had the opportunity of hearing an interesting talk last Saturday afternoon at the court house park by John A. Simpson, national president of the Farmers Union. Mr. Simpson and his talk was interesting and instructive. Cal. A. Ward, state president of Salina, was also present and gave a short talk.

The manuscript copy of Mr. Simpson's address is given below:

What's the Matter?

It was announced some days ago that I would talk at this time on agriculture in Europe as I saw it. However, I have decided to change my subject to: "What's the Matter? What's the Cause? And What's the Remedy?" Incidentally, I shall weave into the remarks I make considerable of the conclusions I reached from traveling in Europe during the months of March and April this year. The topic in my subject is: "What's the Matter?" I am sure everyone realizes that something is the matter. Something is surely the matter when six million heads of families, with twenty-four million wives and children depending on them are out of employment and have been more or less for a year. Something is the matter when one day in May an Associated Press dispatch gave the information that 5,000 school children in the great city of Los Angeles at the noon hour that day failed to ask for a lunch, and when questioned they admitted they did not have the 5c with which to purchase even a glass of milk, and more than 7,000 of the 9,000 admitted they had come to school without breakfast. Something is the matter when in the great city Detroit, where live the second richest man in the world, over 200,000 men, women and children are on charity and have been for more than a year, and the charity fund of that city is overdrawn now more than twenty million dollars. Something is the matter when the great city of Chicago a few weeks ago defaulted in interest payments on their bonds to the extent of nearly two million dollars, and the cause of this default was the fact that of the 1923 tax nearly half is uncollected. Something is the matter when millions of farm women carried eggs to market this very day and took 10c per dozen for them; sold their butterfat for not more than 18c. Something is the matter when thousands of farmers are heading to market good wheat that would make good bread to feed thirty million hungry people and receiving less than 40c a bushel for it. Something is the matter when a wheat farmer sells a bushel of wheat in Montana for 30c a bushel and can only take home with him for the 30c three of the sixty-five leaves of bread that bushel of wheat will make. Something is the matter when a million and a half farmers have lost their homes by foreclosure since May 1, 1930. I am sure all agree that there is an unsolved problem in this country. What is that problem—is our first question. I am sure it is well stated in the words of Senator Borah, when in

GREAT FARMERS UNION CONVENTION ANTICIPATED

Kansas Farmers Union State Convention to Be Held at Beloit, October 28, 29, 30

Just two more months and then the delegates and membership of the Kansas Farmers Union will meet in annual convention. The writer has attended every state convention since I became a member of the Farmers Union some seven years ago.

Our state conventions in times past have always been full of interest. Many reasons might be given, among them the following: Our organization is a class organization. With few exceptions our organization is composed of real dirt farmers. Our various local, county and business groups throughout the state send delegates to our state convention. We spend some two or three days listening to addresses bearing directly upon our organization and its program including general agricultural conditions and needs and always bearing in mind and looking forward to constructive measures that will help the farmers of the country in occupying a place of equality with all other groups.

Only a tentative program has been arranged at this time. In accordance with the wishes of the McPherson convention expressed in a resolution we probably will occupy the second day of our convention in the discussion and consideration of live topics and issues as presented through the various committees. Your state officials are much interested in that the mind and thought of our membership all over the state may be expressed at this convention either in person or through your duly authorized delegates. We are aware of the tenseness of the times. The low prices farmers are receiving for their commodities are beyond a joke and next to that which is ridiculous.

In the midst of all this depression and unrest when we are inclined to be desperate and radical it is well for us to plan and work out practical measures that will help out in this situation. Beating the air and flinging abuse will not solve the problem. These methods may stir men and cause them to think seriously but what this old country needs now is ACTION. It needs a workable program that will give us a living price for what we grow and produce on our farms. I believe that the National Farmers Union co-operating with other organized farm groups including the Farmers Union of Kansas holds the key to the situation.

I am of the firm belief that at this time there is urgent need of the Farm organizations going into the next session of Congress and demanding additional agricultural legislation. I have always been and am today a strong advocate of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Federal Farm Board. I am also of the belief and have an open mind on the subject that the Marketing Act can be amended to carry provisions that will guarantee the farmers of the country an American price comparable to the American standard of living for that amount and portion of our commodities required for domestic use. I think and believe that such a type of program can be worked out as amendments to the present Agricultural Marketing Act and to be administered by the Federal Farm Board. To do this concerted action will be required. Let's lay aside all prejudices, all selfishness and all jealousy and all work together.

Bear in mind that the moneyed interests of the country who are, and always have been, in opposition to agricultural equality are pouring worlds of money into a campaign to defeat organized agriculture in its program. If there was ever a time in the history of the country that organized agriculture's total resources were challenged, it is now.

So again attention is called that every local, county and business group should be represented at our Beloit convention. Some counties have already named their delegates. We want as nearly as possible, 100 per cent representation. More time will be given at this convention to the discussion of topics, issues and a program and perhaps less time to addresses. This will not mean that the convention will be lacking in interest, far from it. But, with our farmers going broke all over the country and losing their homes and with a definite knowledge that to avoid a series of complications something must be done about it, we are sure that our coming convention will be tremendously worth while.

A little later on our various committees will be named, or at least the chairman of each committee will be appointed. We will be pleased to receive any suggestion or resolution which is to be considered by a committee. We are calling attention to our convention at this early date in order that you may make your plans now. May I vigorously urge again that even though times are hard this is one year that we cannot afford to be absent from this convention. We should have a delegate representation at this convention of at least 600 or 700. Elect your delegates and plan now to attend the convention.

Washington in the month of March he made a speech in which he said: "Four per cent of the people of the United States own 80 per cent of the wealth of the United States, leaving 96 per cent of the people of the United States in possession of 20 per cent of the wealth of the United States." I am sure all will agree that we can have no prosperity when 4 per cent of the people have in their possession 80 per cent of the purchasing power of the nation, and when 96 per cent have only one-fifth of the purchasing power of the nation. It takes two things to make prosperity. First—there must be a consuming power. Second—there must be a purchasing power. Henry Ford, with a statement at the end of the year that showed he had \$55,000,000 net profit, has the purchasing power, but does not have the consuming power. Two hundred thousand men, women and children in Detroit out of a job have the consuming power, but not the purchasing power. Fifty-five million dollars, Mr. Ford's net income, divided among fifty-five thousand families in Detroit gives each family \$1,000.00 of purchasing power. It is easy to vision the number of pairs of shoes fifty-five thousand families in Detroit could purchase had they an additional income of \$1,000.00 to the family. It is easy to vision the butter, the bacon, the bread that they could and would buy. It is easy to understand the profitable business the radio man would have had in Detroit had 55,000 families the additional income of \$1,000.00 to spend. Mr. Ford cannot eat any more apples, or bread, than his humblest worker. He cannot wear out many more pairs of shoes, or much more clothing. To satisfy his demands for entertainment he cannot use much more of the luxuries of life. At the rate we are going, in ten years instead of 4 per cent owning 80 per cent of the wealth of the nation not more than a half dozen families in the United States will own 90 per cent of the wealth—and when that time comes there will be no prosperity for banker, merchant, lawyer, doctor, farmer, laboring man, or anyone else, except the very select few.

What's the Cause?
I am sure all agree that the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few is the thing that is the matter, and now we come to discuss what makes possible this ever-increasing concentration of wealth. In discussing this subject, I want first of all to have you thoroughly understand what all the experts of government from the Farm Board up have been trying to teach farmers, and that is that the value of a crop can be controlled by those who control production of the

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SENATOR HANSON SPEAKS OVER KFBI

Senator Robert H. Hanson is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union and we are proud of him. He was chairman of the "Farm Bloc" at the last session of the State Legislature and was at all times consistent and aggressively in favor of any measure that would particularly benefit the farmers.

He happens to be a Progressive Republican and I always appreciate his courage in talking squarely from the shoulder in these issues that have to do with general economics.—C. A. W.

Senator Robert H. Hanson made a short address over station KFBI at Milford Thursday evening, which was appreciated by those who were tuned in. Senator Hanson was accompanied to Milford by Mrs. Hanson and Representative and Mrs. Frank Carlson. Mr. Carlson broadcast a short word of greeting to his friends following the Senator's talk.

Senator Hanson's address follows: Hello Folks: I have been invited by my good friend, Senator Lindsey, to say a few words over KFBI. He said, "Come on down, Bob, and get used to it. We might want to run you for governor." He is some kiddier. He believes that a farmer couldn't afford to make the campaign. The profit on all the wheat in Kansas wouldn't pay for it. The loss might, however. In order to be able to run for governor a man would have to run a goat farm, own a bank, or be president of a life insurance company.

I am going to talk about the business depression; everyone else is, so why not? This depression is something like the weather—there is lots of being done about it. I will not dare to express my feelings entirely on the subject or these people would lose their radio commission. It makes me pretty disgusted to hear some of the advice we receive. For instance, a newspaper interview said that the only way to get over the present situation was by good hard work and lots of it. How do the rest of you farmers feel about it? It is like telling a man sinking in quick sand, "Work! you sucker work!"

Some will tell you that the calamity is caused by labor saving machines cutting down the demand for labor. But if things were properly distributed it would not be so. Instead, we would all have more leisure time. We know a lot of fellows for whom a little more leisure would make life much more enjoyable.

Others say just to have patience and not rock the boat and we will get over it. That's the bunk, too, for if we ever change our economic condition, it is in times like these. In good times, nobody thinks of changing things, but is content to sail merrily on.

I agree with Senator Harris when he says that the politicians are to blame. They have promised so much and given so little.

But I don't share with him the thought that they can make things better. I am quite sure that our financial system needs some radical change. Congress has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But they in turn have delegated this power to bankers and the Federal Reserve system.

Money is supposed to be the vehicle to exchange the products of man. Now when we have enormous amounts of goods to transfer, our circulating medium should be increased. In place of that, millions have been contracted. Consequently here we are—food going to waste on the farms, eastern banks full of gold and labor starving to death.

Here in Kansas we have, according to the preliminary survey of the 1930 census, over 166,000 farms. These farms need an average of \$1,500 worth of supplies such as fencing, repairs on buildings and machinery. Much more money would be necessary if some of the modern conveniences, considered a necessity in the cities, were installed on these farms. We have the food to trade for these things. Labor would be glad of the chance to trade—but our system of exchange has fallen down, so we can't trade.

It seems that someone has been fooling with the law of supply and demand. It is conceded that we have an unusual supply of gold on hand yet from a wheat grower's standpoint, money has never been higher—a dollar costs him 4 bushels of wheat. Our tariff, too, can be blamed for much of our trouble. They tell us that we need a protective tariff in order to raise our standard of living—that it enables the laborer to command a higher wage and therefore he can pay more for what he buys. He does pay more for what he buys. (continued on page 2)

FARM BOARD COMPLETES AMENDMENTS FOR FINANCING OF COTTON COOPERATIVES

Today (August 19) that it has completed arrangements with the American Cotton Cooperative Association for supplemental financing, on a basis of which the cotton cooperatives will be able at present price levels to advance to their grower members, for deliveries of the 1931 crop, an amount equal to one cent per pound less than the market price at point of delivery.

THE PLIGHT OF THE UNEMPLOYED MUST BE CONSIDERED

Recent Riots in Chicago Are Warning Sign Which Should Be Heeded.

Labor Must Be Dealt With Fairly.

Almost two years of distressing business conditions in this country have passed, and during those two years there has been little violence displayed by those who have suffered most. It has been one of the most encouraging signs that the American people still had confidence in their government. But recently there have been outbreaks here and there, climaxing by the rioting in Chicago when three negroes were killed. The situation there for a time threatened to become really serious, although it is now apparently well in hand. In the east there have been strikes in the coal mines and in some of the textile mills, with occasional display of violence.

These outbreaks should be accepted as a warning of worse to come unless provision is made to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed and to deal fairly with labor as a class. Unwarranted reductions in wage scales are certain to result in further strikes, and strikes almost as certainly lead to violence.

But a greater danger lies in the refusal to consider the plight of the unemployed. Every city and town has its idle men today and idle men whose families are going hungry are providing recruits for Communism's ranks. Although the three men killed in Chicago were negroes, the difficulty arose out of no race war, but was distinctively a Communist demonstration. Men who were gathering for a parade seized the opportunity to show their resentment against officers who were evicting one of their race for non-payment of rent. Police officers who had been called to disperse the mob were compelled to fire into the crowd to save themselves.

The rioting has served to call attention of city and state officials to the seriousness of the unemployment problem, and steps are being taken to provide some kind of relief for the thousands who are penniless, many of them without homes and without food. In normal times there are always destitute persons, but usually they have only their own shiftlessness to blame and are not entitled to any great consideration. That is not the situation today, when many honest and industrious men are unable to find work of any kind. Some means must be found to take care of them.

country is to escape even more serious outbreaks than occurred in Chicago.—Goshen (Ind.) News Times.

LOOKING AHEAD IN FARM MARKETING

Some wheat growers seem to have had the idea that a statement by the Federal Farm Board would cause an advance in wheat prices. At the best it seems that such a statement could not have resulted in anything more than a temporary relief.

With a large southwestern crop being harvested, prices from early July to the first part of September, unless offset by a small Canadian crop, are likely to be lower. In recent years, the prices from September 1 to 15 have averaged about eight to ten per cent lower than the July 1 to 15 prices. Such a decline this year would mean about 30 cents a bushel at Kansas marketing points.

It is usually during the months of August and September that the size of the Kansas wheat crop has most effect upon the market; the actual shortage in the Canadian crop hardly ever being reflected in the market until it is obvious in short exports about October.

It would seem that with wheat near a 35 cent level, the farmer with any bin room would be fairly safe in storing and holding his wheat off the market until later.

CO-OPERATION

Two fool jackasses—Sally get this dope. Were tied together with a piece of rope. Said one to the other, "you come my way." While I take a nibble from this new-mown hay."

"I won't," said the other, "You come with me, For I have some hay you see." So they got nowhere, just pawed up the dirt.

And Oh, by golly! that rope did hurt. Then they faced about, these stubborn mules.

And said, "We're acting like human fools."

"Let's pull together. I'll go your way. Then come with me and we'll both eat hay."

Well, they ate their hay and like it, too. And swore to be comrades good and true.

As the sun went down they were heard to brag.

"Ah! this is the end of a perfect day."

THE FARMERS UNION STORE.

SERVICE IS THE HEART OF COOPERATION

Talk Prepared by W. F. Schilling, Member Federal Farm Board, for Delivery Before Farmers' Meeting at Watson, Minnesota, August 30.

The System Giving the Best Service Will Survive.

Talk prepared by Mr. W. F. Schilling, Member, Federal Farm Board, for delivery before farmers' meeting at Watson, Minnesota, Sunday August 30, 1931.

Congress Made The Program. A little over two years ago Congress, after due consideration of many suggestions, adopted the Agricultural Marketing Act as the national program for placing agriculture on a parity with industry and provided that the Farm Board should administer it. By this forward step Congress put the government squarely behind co-operative marketing as the best means for the permanent improvement of the farming industry.

What Is The Farm Cooperative Organization?

For decades all studies made of the farm situation came to the definite conclusion that the farmer was not getting his proportion of the consumer's dollar. To equalize this inequality Congress adopted the Agricultural Marketing Act. A farmers' cooperative organization is a corporation organized under the law whose membership consists of farmers actually engaged in the production of agricultural products and is organized for the purpose of marketing the farm products of its members for their mutual benefit at actual cost of marketing. The savings made in this joint action in distribution are reflected to the farmers.

What Is of a Farmers' Cooperative Organization?

Many organizations, however have been set up in which farmers and others participate for the purpose of buying and selling agricultural products. These are sometimes termed farmers' cooperative organizations. Such organizations are not co-operatives under the terms and limitations of the law. They are purely commercial organizations. I call your attention to these things in the very outset in order that you may understand the kind of organizations contemplated under the national program.

Board Helps Farmers Make Program Effective

Congress determined the program. It is the Farm Board's job to help farmers make that program effective. The Board is authorized to give assistance to farmers in setting up cooperative associations to merchandise their crops in their own interests, to furnish the best information available on supply and demand conditions for agricultural products at home and abroad, and to extend financial aid to co-operatives.

In the development of this national cooperative program, the Board has aided and is aiding farmers to build local cooperative associations. There are none of these at present in the United States. The board both local and regional groups which have already been set up, and giving guidance and counsel in the unification of the sales activities of co-operatives handling the same commodity.

Farmers Are Only Marketing Their Own Products

The Farm Board is not in business except in the business of helping farmers build and operate their own marketing machinery. Certainly no one can object to farmers marketing their own products through their own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled groups. Farmers grow their products and have a perfect right to market them.

There are three important objectives in their national agricultural program. First of all there must be efficient production; second, strong well-financed efficient co-operative marketing organizations; and third, adjustment of production in quantity and quality to the potential market demand.

Only The Efficient Producer Can Be Helped

Only the efficient producer can be helped by cooperative marketing. His cooperative can help him plan his next year's crop but for it to be of real service to him the farmer must be an efficient producer. There is nothing that can be done to help the inefficient farmer who refuses to change his methods. It may be said in justice here that the crowning achievement of the American farmer has been his efficiency in production, yet many things remain to be done to render the American farmer efficient to meet the new competitive forces in the world market.

Some Things Cooperation Can Not Do. Cooperative marketing is not a panacea for all farm ills, nor will it make the farmer rich over night. It must be clearly borne in mind that there is no way of working financial miracles through cooperative marketing and the farmer should know this from the very outset.

Cooperative marketing is not a method of setting aside a law of supply and demand or price fixing, but rather it is effective and efficient merchandising that returns to the grower the full price paid for his product by the consumer, less necessary marketing costs. Services Cooperatives Can Give Their Members. Cooperative marketing organizations can, and do, render certain valuable services to their members. They can enable farmers to crate and pack their products more scientifically; they can help in proper classification and grading; they can regulate

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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, may write 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 sign his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Codell, Kans.
June 26, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you, I hope you are fine. I sure have a good time since school is out. For the last few days I had a better time. I went to a picnic and to a play. My brother, Otto, and my sister, Helen, were in the play. My sister that just joined has a sore mouth. She fell on the steps. We had a hail storm last Sunday. It knocked lots of our wheat down and some of the garden things. Isn't it too bad? I am sure you have. Gee! Aunt Patience, we sure have a lot of members. I'm going to try to get some more kids to join. At least, one. Our baby is awfully big. He can smile a bit already. When are you going to have your picture put in the paper. I think I will answer the May and June lesson. Or isn't the June lesson printed. I never looked. I saw the May lesson. We are nearly finished with harvest. In harvest I have to work pretty hard. I haven't found my twin yet. I think there was nobody there. I think there is a boy from Grainfield that has a birthday on May 4. He is nine years old too. Could I write to him for a twin. His name is Richard Schmidt.

There are some kids in our Club that have more than one twin, but I did not find one. Of course, I'm not the only one. There are lots and lots of kids that haven't found any twin yet. I hope they will all find their twins pretty soon. I will close, for my letter is getting to be long.

I remain your niece,
Lorraine Rohleder

Care P. N. Rohleder.
Dear Lorraine:
Yes, we do have a lot of members and while I'm always glad to hear from new Juniors who want to join, I'm just as glad to hear from the old ones. I imagine the baby is awfully big. I love to see him. And you want me to have my picture in the paper, too? Well, we'll see. Oh, yes, there are lots of people who were born on May 7th. Just be patient and you'll find your twin. Until you do find one, why not write some more letters? Your letter interests me—it would be nice to write a new member, and well come her on into the club. You letter was fine and I enjoyed it. Please write again.

—Aunt Patience.

St. George, Kans.
June 8, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you and all the Juniors? I am fine. I have decided to join your club. Send me the book and pin. I will study my lessons. My birthday is November 18. I will be 11 yrs. old. Have I a twin. If so, I wish he or she would write to me. Guess I will close.

Well, I must close.
With love
Mary Churchbaugh

P. S. I will not wait so long before sending in my lesson next time. When are you going to have your picture in the paper.

Yes, indeed, it was hot here in July. I thought we'd all go to the lake. I'll keep it up next year.—Aunt Patience.

Drexel, Mo.
July 10, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 6 years old. My birthday is in October—the 27th. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am writing to you so that I can join your Junior Cooperators Club. I got 1 doll. My cat's name is Bobby and my dog's name is Emma. I have a twin sister. Please send me a book and pin. I wish I could see all the Junior Cooperators. I wish we could have a picnic. All go together and have a picnic.

Yours truly,
Aegidia Herrman

Dear Aegidia:
Yes, I think it would be marvelous if we could all have a picnic sometime. I'm awfully glad you're joining the Club and I will send your book and pin this week. Let me know when you find your twin.

—Aunt Patience.

Bayard, Kans.
July 9, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. Will you please send me a book and pin. My birthday is March 21st. Have a twin. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. For pets I have two squirrels and some pigeons and a dog. I am 14 years old.

I will close for this time.
Everett Powers

P. S. I will try and get my lessons.

Dear Everett:
I'm so glad to know that you wish to become a Junior Cooperator. Watch the paper for your twin—why don't you write someone whose letter interests you. You have fine pets—squirrels and the pigeon tame?—Aunt Patience.

Fontana, Kans.
July 11, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

Aren't we having nice cool weather. I think we are going to get a rain for it looks so cloudy. I have found my twin. His name is Harold McMy twin. He is twelve years old and his birthday is March 18th, and I am twelve years old and my birthday is March 2. I think we can be twins for

Erie, Kans.
July 22, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. My birthday is the 5th of April. I am 12 years old. Please send me a book and pin. This is the first time I've written. My father takes the Kansas Union Farmer.

I will try my very best on the lessons. I would very much like to find my twin.

Jane Ruble
P. S. Send the book and pin right away. I would like to get started at once.

Dear Jane:
I'm glad you're joining our Club. I know you'll do your best on the lessons. Please write us again.—Aunt Patience.

Erie, Kans.
July 20, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read your letters and enjoyed reading them very much. I am 14 years old; my birthday is November 10th. I will be a freshman next year. Jane Ruble asked me to join. She is one of my friends. I hope I will find my twin. I am a member of the Farmers Union. We also take the paper. I will try to keep up with the lessons. Please send the pin and book as soon as you find time.

With love,
Ernestine Kersel

Dear Ernestine:
I'm glad to know that you enjoy the letters and that you read them. You're a good girl. Your pin and book will be sent very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Woodbine, Kans.
July 20, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I would like to join the Farmers' Union club. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I will study the lessons and send them in. I have been reading the paper every time it came by mail. I would have joined long ago but never had time. Please send me a book and pin. I have two sisters and three brothers. There are eight in the whole family.

For pets I have a pigeon, 4 calves, 5 kittens, a big black dog and a little brown puppy. One day I went up in the hay barn and found a duck nest with six eggs. They all hatched but two and they were spoiled. One drowned, one died, so I only had two left. Those are real big already. We pump in the tank and swim every day and duck our heads under the water.

It is a lot of fun. My birthday is December 22; age 10 and I am in the sixth grade.

Do I have a twin?
Your member,
Evelina Vahsholtz

P. S. Please answer soon.

Dear Evelina:
We're glad you've found time to join—perhaps some of your brothers or sisters would like to join, too—you'd get a star for each one whom you ask to join. You know, my you were lucky to find the nest but it's too bad that you had to lose two. I imagine you'd be nice and cool, too. Please write me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Axtel, Kans.
July 18, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I saw by the paper my essay had for fourth place. I hope you will forgive me for I did intend to write for my lesson, but I was visiting my Aunt in Wynome, Neb., for two weeks, and my lesson was lost while I was gone.

I would be very much pleased if some of the Junior members of our club would send me the lesson. I would be glad to send it back.

Well, I will close as it is late.
Your loving niece,
Maxine Fellers

P. S. I haven't found my twin yet. My birthday is July 5. I was 13 years old.

Dear Maxine:
I sure have had a long time since we've heard from you. The last lesson appeared in May—our Junior Instructor has been unable to bind up any since this time. But we are going to have one soon. Did you have a good time in Wynome? I'm sure you'll find your twin soon.—Aunt Patience.

Erie, Kans.
July, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I have been reading the Kansas Union Farmer papers and discovered the Ju-



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rior letters and read them, so I decided to join. I have been waiting for my twin. I am 12 years old. My birthday is October 3. We have 4 kittens. Their names are: Patch, Dusty, Sandy and Fluffy. Two kittens are black and yellow, one is yellow, and one is blue and gray.

Will you please send me a book and pin. I will try to get my lessons and send them in. My letter is getting long, so I will close.

With lots of love,
Grace Ellis.

P. S. My other cat's name is Skeezix. I think I can get my cousin to join. I wrote you one letter and never saw it in the paper, so I will write this one.

Dear Grace:
I'm fine, too, and glad that you are. I hope you'll find your twin soon.—You were born in the same month I was. Your kittens have sweet names. I think I'll send your book and pin very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Ridgeway, Kans.
July 13, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will try and write to you and thank you for my pin and book. I thought they were very pretty. I will tell you my birthday date, because I want to know whether I have a twin or not. My birthday is March the 28th. Will it take eight cents to send my book every month, or do I just have to send the lesson? Will the lessons be sent to me? Our school starts August 24. I am glad I joined this club, and I hope that I can get all my lessons.

With love,
Beulah Blakeman.

Care Henry Blakeman.
Dear Beulah:
I'm so glad that you liked the pin and book. No, don't send the lesson written on the paper, which costs regular postage. The lessons are to be in the paper. I hope you'll like being a member of our club. I would have joined long ago but never had time. Please send me a book and pin. I have two sisters and three brothers. There are eight in the whole family.

Grainfield, Kans.
July 14, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am feeling fine. I am sending in my May lesson. I hope they are all right. How do you like this weather?

So, goodbye.—A Junior member,
Stephen Maurath

Care of Clem Maurath.
Dear Stephen:
Four lesson looked fine—and the weather here is lovely—but it's been terribly hot here. Please write me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, aKns.
July 14, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine, and I hope you are the same. I would like for you to send my book and pin. I sent it off in May, already, and have not got it yet. Have I a twin? This is the 5th time I have written to the Kansas Union Farmer. I told one of my brothers to join the club and he did. So goodbye.

Your friend,
Rosemary Maurath

Care of Clem Maurath.
Dear Rosemary:
I'm sorry about the delay you've had in getting your pin and book, but I know you sent several letters to me. I know you love it now. You have a star already. For your brother, haven't you Congress? Have you found your twin yet? Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

Why
In her efforts to economize the housekeeper may well follow the example of many manufacturers of food products who gain much by their use of by-products. In the home where cottage cheese is made, a by-product well worth saving is whey.

One farm bureau club member delighted her guests even while she puzzled them by the punch she served. In a guessing contest concerning the ingredients, they could name grape juice, pineapple, lemon and sugar but the satisfying taste of the foundation of the punch proved elusive. It was whey to which the other ingredients had been added to suit the taste. Very good indeed, and well seasoned, they would have pleased as well as the more expensive fruit juices, says Miss Ruth McCannon, department of food economics and nutrition, Kansas State college.

It may be well to remember that whey possesses much of the food value of milk. In the making of cheese most of the fat and casein have been removed from the milk but most of the minerals and vitamins such as fat soluble B remain in the whey. Miss McCannon states.

Whey may be substituted for milk in the making of biscuits. It is surprising how few make use of this excellent liquid in cooking. Certainly there is little need to regret the lack of sour milk when there is a supply of fresh whey.

Many good bread makers prefer whey instead of milk or water for the liquid used in making bread. It is probable that the action of the yeast is fairly rapid when whey is used. It is also probable that the bread has a slightly different flavor.

SLEEVES THAT FIT
One may avoid ill-fitting sleeves—that source of continual annoyance to the wearer—by determining that her pattern is correct before cutting the

COST OF GOING TO COLLEGE

By F. D. Farrell

In considering the cost of going to college the first thing to recognize is that any able bodied person who has made a good record in high school and who has nobody dependant on him for support can go to college. That fact is one of the genuine glories of American life. No college in America is permanently closed on financial grounds to any able and deserving young person. Some colleges are more expensive than others, but all of them welcome the able and earnest student who has sufficient character to earn and save money. Practically all American colleges try to encourage students to live simply and inexpensively.

Like Caesar's Gaul, the cost of going to college may be divided into three parts. These are cost in time, cost in effort and the cost in money. Only a few exceptionally able students complete the requirements for a Bachelor's degree in less than four years, or about six or seven percent on the average lifetime. For the rest of the reasons involving financial or other reasons involving breaks in college attendance many students require five or even more years. This investment of time, which Ben Franklin said is the stuff life is made of, is sufficiently important to justify careful use.

The cost in effort cannot be measured, but it is distinctly considerable. The mere expenditure of time or of money, however extensive it may be, is not sufficient. College training cannot be bought as gasoline or glue is bought. It requires a good deal of effort. It requires a good deal of application of John Milton's suggestion, "to scorn delights and live laborious days." When this is done intelligently, when it is interspersed with relaxation, when it brings great benefits and enduring satisfactions.

Beyond a certain minimum, which varies in different colleges, the cost in money is determined by the student himself or by his parents. It probably is true that more students in American colleges spend too much money than spend too little. Many students in Kansas go through four years of college on as little as \$1000 or \$400 a year from \$500 to \$600 a year. It seldom is really necessary to spend more than this, although many students do. Fees and books in the state schools

Kansas seldom amount to more than \$125 a year. Board and lodging cost an average of \$500 to \$350 a year. Many students live reasonably well, for less and many live more expensively.

When a high school graduate of good native ability and sound character has saved only two hundred dollars (or if his parents will finance his necessary college expenses) and when he is determined to expend the time and effort necessary to obtain a college education, he is ready for college; and he should let no ordinary thing dissuade him from going.

MILK IS ESSENTIAL TO LOW COST MENUS
Milk is the safest foundation on which to build a low-cost diet that will maintain health and growth and yet be inexpensive, nutritious and palatable. Extension nutritionist at A. Dolve, extension nutritionist at South Dakota State college.

It excels all other foods in the variety and quality of the nutrients needed by the body and has the additional advantage of being suitable for persons of all ages, she says.

In the drought and grasshopper areas Miss Dolve urges that every effort be made to retain enough milking cows on every farm to insure the family a good supply of milk. A quart of milk a day is needed for each child under two years old, at least a pint a day for older children and from one to two quarts a week for adults. This is a minimum—more can be used to good advantage.

Fresh whole milk and butter contain generous amounts of vitamin A, which is sometimes called the anti-infective vitamin. This vitamin helps the body resist infections of the sinuses and air passages, ears, and eyes, especially in winter when the body is subjected to sudden chills and changes of temperature.

During the war Denmark exported its butterfat and many Danish children developed eye infections. This was cleared up by feeding them vitamin A. This vitamin is necessary at all times.

The most essential step in providing a diet to maintain health in the South Dakota drought area is to make it possible for farmers to retain enough milk cows for generous family use. Miss Dolve emphasizes.

Nutrition specialists of the extension services are preparing a "family food guide" with milk as the base for a low cost diet that will safeguard against the disease resulting from malnutrition. This guide will be supplemented with recipes and will be made available to people in all sections of South Dakota.

One may avoid ill-fitting sleeves—that source of continual annoyance to the wearer—by determining that her pattern is correct before cutting the

material, according to Elizabeth Quinlan, department of clothing and textiles, Kansas State college.

In testing the sleeve pattern for length, Miss Quinlan suggests that it is well to place the pattern in the arms eye and then establish the elbow. The sewer can then tell whether the pattern is too long or too short and in which section. The sleeve is the correct length if when the arm is bent, the bottom of the sleeve reaches the wrist joint. When the arm is down by the side, the wrist of sleeve should extend to one-third the distance between the wrist joint and the knuckles.

One may judge the width of the sleeve pattern by measuring the arm and allowing an additional inch a half for the average sleeve. It is important that the cap of the sleeve should be wide enough. As a rule one may say that the width of the cap should be one inch more than the distance across the arm from the chest line at the arms eye to the back chest on the arms eye line. If the pattern has too narrow sleeve cap, it may be widened by making a slit in the pattern and spreading the cap as much as needed.

Many ill-fitting sleeves are due to too short a cap. In the average sleeve, the cap should measure six inches from the arm's eye line to the top of the shoulder. Diagonal wrinkles and puffs in front or back of sleeves usually indicate a cap is too short. To remedy the trouble, one must either drop the cap or narrow it.

THE STORY TELLER!
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