



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930

NUMBER 2

BARRETT SAYS: "SURPLUS IS A SAFETY NECESSITY"

Acreage Reduction Only Way Out Says Frost

Equalization Fee and Export Debiture Plans Impractical

In round and approximately average figures, the United States produces 800 million bushels of wheat yearly, consumes through food, feed, and seed 600 million bushels, and has a surplus for export of 200 million bushels. During the 10 years since the World War this 200 million bushels of surplus has been a despairing problem for agriculture. For the most part it has set the price of the whole crop at the low level of the world price, and made our wheat tariff largely ineffective. The two remedies that have been proposed to solve the surplus problem are the Equalization Fee and the Export Debiture. Under both plans, to make our 42c wheat tariff effective, it is proposed to ship our 200 million bushels of surplus wheat abroad, and dump it on the foreign market, that is, sell it for something like 52c less than the other 600 million bushels would sell in America, when freed from the surplus and given the benefit of the tariff.

Each of these two remedies seem fair. But their success depends on our surplus being taken by other nations, largely Europe, where most of our wheat is marketed. In times past Europe would have taken our surplus wheat, and gladly, at lowered prices. But not now. For Europe's striving to become self sustaining, and produce its own food, and not be at the mercy of other countries. England was almost starved into surrendering during the World War. So Europe is encouraging the raising of wheat by their own farmers by high tariffs. That is why any plan to dump our surplus wheat on Europe will be ineffective.

France has a tariff of 53c per bushel against our wheat, and a proviso and not more than 3 per cent of their bread can be made of imported wheat. And France has succeeded in encouraging wheat production so well that she even exports some wheat. Our surplus wheat cannot be dumped on France. Italy has a 73c tariff against our wheat. By next year Italy may raise all the wheat it needs. Our surplus cannot be dumped on Italy. Germany has a tariff of 90c against our wheat, and a proviso that not more than 50 per cent of their bread can be made of imported wheat. Our surplus cannot be dumped on Germany. Spain has a tariff of \$1.11 against our wheat. Our surplus cannot be dumped on Spain. Only three countries in Europe will admit our wheat duty free—Great Britain, Norway and Holland—and we have not tried the dumping plan on any nation yet. Great Britain is considering an imperial tariff plan that will shut out our wheat. Stanley Baldwin leader of the Conservative Party, has declared for a guaranteed price for English grown wheat at any rate Britain will never stand for our dumping our wheat on their market to the ruin of their agriculture.

Fact of the matter is we will not stand for that practice either. We have anti-dumping laws to prevent any other nation dumping their sur-

plus on our market, at lowered prices to the ruin of our producers. The same is true of the export debiture plan proposed as a method of aiding agriculture, to get rid of its surplus by offering an export bounty of 21c per bushel on wheat shipped out of this country. Sec. 303 of the new Smoot-Hawley Tariff Law provides that if any other nation gives an export bounty on any of its products shipped to us, that the amount of the bounty shall be added to the tariff on that product when it enters our markets, thus making void the export bounty. Europe will not solve our surplus problem for us. We will have to solve that problem for ourselves. And reduction of the acreage of wheat is the only way to successfully get rid of the surplus.

Other industries have learned that the only way to remedy over production is to cut production, or to increase the demand by advertising campaigns. The coal mines overproduced on coal. The Coal Industry did not ask the government to buy 25 million tons of coal and hold it off the market till some sweet day when everybody would be shivering and wanting to buy coal. They shut down the poorer mines and ran the others part time. The copper industry overproduced and faced ruin. They got together and reduced production, prices doubled, and prosperity returned to them. Right now the oil industry is overproducing. Congress has even refused to give them tariff protection. But they are proving, or reducing production. It is a hard job to get the producers all in line to reduce, but it is the only way.

All attempts to regulate prices of products by law have failed. Cuba's attempt to bolster up prices of sugar by legal artifice only brought ruin. Cuba is trying a business plan now. Brazil tried to help her coffee producers by holding the surplus off the market. But Brazil had to give it up after accumulating enough coffee to supply the whole world for 9 months. Production is being reduced now. Even the mighty British Empire fell down on the attempt to raise the price of rubber by government fiat. These artificial and political methods of boosting prices all result in over production and failure. Decreasing the supply or increasing the demand is the only way. Next week the writer will show the benefits of reducing the acreage.

A third remedy for the wheat surplus problem is to have the Farm Board buy the surplus with the taxpayers' money, and hold it off the market. If it were only a temporary glut in our American market, the surplus could be held till needed. But the surplus in 10 years has become chronic, and has wiped out the American market. It is a world surplus that will have to be held—a world market that will have to be given the pulmotor. With wheat raisers the world over rampant to increase acreage, our Farm Board is asked to buy 100 million bushels of wheat in addition to the 60 million bushels they now hold in an effort to boost world prices. And remember the Farm Board cannot eat or consume this wheat. This same surplus would still hang like a pall over the market to depress prices, for this same 160 million bushels of wheat would have to be sold on the market some day. If the farm organizations would start a big campaign to reduce acreage, then the Farm Board could with some assurance and some reason afford to help remove the surplus.

The 200 million bushels of surplus (continued on page 2)

IN ANOTHER COLUMN WE ARE PRINTING AN ARTICLE FROM THE PEN OF CHARLES S. BARRETT, FORMER NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS UNION—THERE IS NO MAN IN THE UNITED STATES BETTER QUALIFIED TO TALK ABOUT THE FARM PROBLEM THAN CHARLES BARRETT

With all of the boasted surplus of wheat raised this year, if there was a failure of wheat next year, the surplus would not last this country over three months. Suppose this country was on a domestic basis in the production of wheat, and we had the same condition confronting us in wheat as we have in corn this year, with only about half of a corn crop, just imagine the wide spread distress among the poor people of this country; starvation for a great number if you please. It is true a part of the farmers would profit by a catastrophe of this kind, but at the expense of the rest of the farmers.

Any agricultural economic system which only permits a part of the farmers to prosper because of a great calamity suffered by the rest of them, is a rotten system, and should be abolished.

More than four thousand years ago, the heathen kings of Egypt recognized the fact that there would be famine years, and they built storehouses and stored up the surplus of the good years to protect them in the bad years against starvation; and they not only protected their own people, but they were able to save the children of Israel from starvation. This country is rich enough to protect its people against calamities brought about by crop failures.

If we would use one half of the wealth which we spend on the army and navy each year, we could build granaries and store up the surplus of food which we produce in good years, and which never has been equal to three months supply. Wheat is not a perishable food, and under the right conditions can be stored indefinitely. Talk about Surplus. There never has been such a thing as a world surplus of food; if the farmers of the world would stop producing food for six months, we would all be starving. The farmers who produce the most necessary thing in the world, food, are penalized when they produce plenty, and if they only produce a part of a crop because of drouths, floods and other elements of nature, then part of them are penalized in buying high priced food and feed.

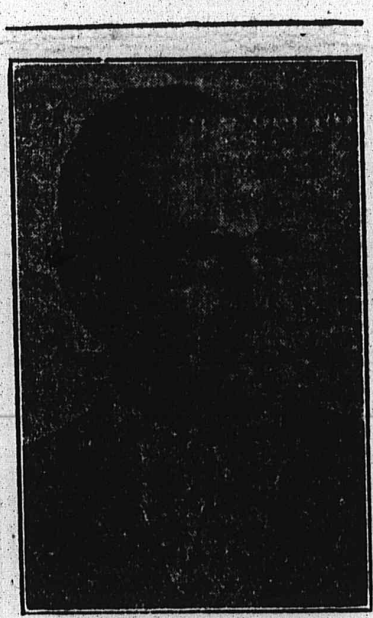
A. M. KINNEY

The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company, of Salina, Kansas

Radio Address of G. E. Creitz, State Manager; Over Station WIBW, Caper Publications August 15, 1930.

The last time we were before you we gave you but an outline of the organization, purpose and progress of THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY. At that time we merely touched some of the high points of the enterprise. In order that those of you now listening, but who did not hear our former address nor read it in THE KANSAS UNION FARMER, might know what it is all about, we will, of necessity, touch upon some of the points brought out at that time, though from a little different angle.

It is well known and generally admitted that very few land owners have any reliable, usable knowledge of the oil and gas business, or of how to deal with those who do possess such



G. E. CREITZ

whose dealings are strictly honest and honorable. Such constitute the cornerstone of progress in the petroleum world, and give stability to the entire industry. But every great industry has its pirates. What we are emphasizing is the inability of the unorganized landowner to deal with this important matter in such a manner as to realize for himself the returns to which he is justly entitled. It is the untold advantages of thorough organization and access to competent and reliable representation in every phase of their interest in this industry that stands out clearly, and to which your attention is directed. Co-operation in other lines of agricultural enterprise is receiving more and more attention, and justly so. The general purpose of THE KANSAS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY is to extend the principle of co-operation to another field of vast natural resources in which so many are interested and which is of such growing importance, and, also, of which so few have any great knowledge. That new fields of vast wealth will be discovered, there is little, if any, doubt.

The location and distribution of this new wealth becomes at once a matter of tremendous importance to every landowner. As it is, it is very much in the nature of a lottery, with but small chances of winning, for the reason that the vast natural wealth is not found under every man's farm. Many people dream of participation in the income from oil and gas, but scarcely daring to hope that their dreams will ever come true. The examples of the few lucky people have so aroused the hopes of many others that their hopes became an irresistible temptation, resulting in the investment of much-needed money in a very uncertain enterprise. In all but a comparatively few cases the only reward has been disappointment. For it is an old story that, as fabulous as is oil and gas wealth, but a small percentage of the people directly participate in it.

But should the continuation of all this loss through uncertainty, and all this unsatisfied, though legitimate, desire to share in the income from this natural wealth, be taken for granted?

It need not be so. The Kansas Farmers Union, with every interest of the farmer at heart, offers in THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY an organization and plan whereby much of the actual loss of money can be averted; and whereby its members are assured a just share of the income without injustice to anyone. And these objects are accomplished without its putting any money into the enterprise. Instead of being a dream, income from the mineral wealth of the state may be an assured fact. THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY is a going enterprise, and its membership is constantly growing by the addition of people to whom a clean, honest, straightforward business proposition appeals. Without spending a dollar of his money, the member becomes a participant in the income of the entire pool. All of these benefits and advantages are his for his contribution, along with 2228 others, a one-half undivided interest in the mineral rights in 160 acres of land. To put it in another way:—2229 landowners located in various parts of what is considered the best potential oil and gas-producing area of Kansas, are virtually saying: "Each of us will contribute to a co-operative pool known as the KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY, the equivalent of an undivided one-half interest in our mineral rights in 160 acres of land, taking one share of stock for same, and participating equally in the income from all mineral arising from any and all the tracts so pooled." Thus the members own in common the land pooled; they elect their directors, who are accountable to them for their acts relating to the pool; and all shares participate alike in the income.

As these men make their contributions to the pool, something immediately happens. The old saying, "In union there is strength" is true. A hundred men banded together in a common cause are much stronger than the same number of men acting each for himself. An organized army can put to flight a much larger number of unorganized men. Because of conditions and factors peculiar to the petroleum industry, this principle applies with far greater force. 2229 tracts of land spread in checkerboard fashion over the best potential territory are far more at-

tractive to any reliable oil company than the same number of tracts all in one body, or lying adjacent to each other. The reason is obvious. If all in one body, the chances for a strike are confined to that one spot; and if unlucky there they have no other chance. Whereas, if the tracts are well spread and well selected, failure in one location still leaves 2228 chances in other locations. Oil men, without exception, want what they call a "spread." It is the only safe way to engage in the oil and gas industry.

Now, if successful, oil men universally recognize that success is assured only by following this practice, how much more important it is that the individual landowner should recognize the value of the same plan of procedure. Unless he pools, he is staking all his chances in one lone spot. When he pools he multiplies his chances by 2229, and becomes part owner of 2229 tracts instead of sole owner of one. A much greater value immediately attaches to his holdings.

The total value of the mineral rights in 2229 tracts of land in a well selected spread is vastly greater than the total value of the same rights in the same number of tracts not pooled. The reason for this is also obvious. The pool can offer to major oil companies and drilling companies a well selected spread such as they most desire, and for which they are willing to pay a premium. This one feature alone constitutes one very good reason why landowners should pool part of their mineral rights.

As in every enterprise the plan of which is presented to prospective members, the question of safety arises. No doubt some will say: "Yes, I can see the advantages of pooling, but if I do pool half my mineral rights and production takes place on any of the tracts pooled, what assurance have I that I will receive my share of the income, and that it will not all be spent for expenses or otherwise diverted from the shareholders?"

That is a reasonable question. Every enterprise soliciting one's interest should be able to satisfy the prospective shareholder that he will in all cases and under all circumstances be dealt with fairly and squarely, and that he will receive every cent that he is entitled to. This phase of the enterprise has had very special attention, and I guarantee that the shareholders have been established in every possible way. Let me remind you that this is a Farmers Union enterprise; that it was thoroughly investigated by the state officers and those very prominent in the affairs of other Farmers Union enterprises; that the charter, by-laws, contracts and other documents were either written or approved by these men. To those who are acquainted with these men, this is sufficient guarantee. The funds of this company belong to the shareholders. All income is placed in a bank of known standing, acting under a trust agreement, and is not subject to check by anyone connected with this company or the Flag Oil Company, with which there is a contract to pay all expenses of every kind for a one-fourth undivided interest in the pool. Thus there is a guarantee that not more than one-fourth of the income will ever be used for expenses. The other three-fourths will belong to the shareholders. The trustee bank will, upon receipt of funds, set aside one-fourth of such funds to the account of the Flag Oil Company, and the other three-fourths for the shareholders. The part belonging to the shareholders will be paid out to them by the bank on order of the board of directors of THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY.

There is no possible way in which the money of the shareholders can be either squandered or manipulated. The Flag Oil Company thus becomes responsible for the payment of all expenses of organization, promotion and administrative of this pool during its lifetime for a one-fourth interest in it. The shareholders, and the Flag Oil Company then own the pool in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth respectively, and the shareholders will be without expense.

In this way there is a union of the interests of the shareholders with the interests of the Flag Oil Company. Only time will tell the greatness of this union of interests. The Flag Oil Company, with its cumulated experience in an intimate knowledge of the petroleum industry; with its intimate and friendly relationship with all the major oil companies; with all its facilities for securing reliable, first-hand information as to what is going on and what is likely to take place in the industry, becomes the working partner and representative of the shareholders of the pool. The value of this connection is so great and its possibilities so unusual as to make it incalculable.

We should like to go into further details, but our time is up. Suffice it to say that 627 shares have been exchanged for mineral rights in 5013 1/2 royalty acres, under a total spread of 104438 acres, in 40 counties.

Further information may be had by writing to THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY, Salina, Kansas.

NOTICE

Washington County Farmers Union will hold their annual quarterly meeting at Social Dale Park near Hanover on Aug. 29. Basket dinner. All members are requested to come and bring your neighbor.

J. T. Poland, Co. Secretary.

Report of Farmers Union Creamery Co.

The August 1 figures on cold storage holdings of Dairy and Poultry products which have been looked forward to with a great deal of interest were released August 12 and are as follows:

	1930	1929
Butter, lbs.	145,237,000	151,621,000
Cheese, lb.	38,664,000	79,907,000
Eggs, Co.	11,202,000	8,962,000
Dr. Poultry lb.	46,890,000	40,896,000
Froz. Eggs lbs.	116,358,000	91,488,000
5 Yr. Average		
Butter, lbs.	131,486,000	
Cheese, lb.	72,080,000	
Dr. Poultry, lb.	10,015,000	
Frozen Eggs, lbs.	42,587,000	
	69,848,000	

The figures on butter holdings show decided improvement. The surplus of butter has been reduced to a shortage and this condition has been reflected by an advance in the market. The by an advance in the market. The drought which has been quite general over the dairy producing sections has been largely responsible for this condition. Increase in the shortage is likely to be followed by additional advances in the market.

Although advances have not been noticeable in the ordinary run of eggs, premiums are being paid for best quality fresh eggs which are very scarce. The report on eggs, although not bullish, is considered favorable especially due to the fact that the fresh egg supplies for the balance of the season are likely to be less than normal.

We want to extend a word of encouragement to both dairy and poultry producers. The hot, dry weather which has been very detrimental to many respects has been very beneficial in others. Particularly it has had the effect of reducing the production of both cream and eggs to such an extent that dealers have been compelled to turn to the coolers for supplies.

Although we feel favorable to both the butter and egg markets, we hear the argument that industrial conditions are still not good and many dealers are presenting an attitude of uncertainty as to the buying power of the consumer.

The recent showers which have been quite general throughout the State followed by the cooler weather has been a great relief to the dairy and poultry industries. We have experienced extreme difficulty with the quality of both cream and eggs during the past few weeks as a result of the hot, dry weather. We are glad to report some improvement; however, we wish to make an appeal to all members and patrons of the Farmers Union Creamery to continue to exercise extreme care in the handling of their cream and eggs during these summer months. Make deliveries as frequently as possible which will improve the quality and naturally result in better returns. At present prices butter fat is yielding the best return of almost any commodity the farmer has to sell and present indications are this condition is likely to continue throughout the fall and winter months.

A. W. Seamans, Manager.

STATE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY PLAN BUSY TWO WEEKS

A. M. Kinney, State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union and Mr. Milo Reno, President of the Iowa Farmers Union, are booked to speak at a Farmers Union picnic at the Scholz Grove, 4 miles south of Beatrice, Wednesday afternoon, August 20th. Mr. Kinney will speak at a picnic at Randolph on Friday night, August 22nd.

"Cal" A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union will speak at the Stafford County Farmers' Picnic, to be held at Stafford on Wednesday, August 20th. Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau, will also speak at this meeting. Thursday, August 21st, Mr. Ward will speak at Waverly at the annual Ohio Day picnic and Friday night, August 22nd, at a picnic at Randolph, Kansas.

Monday afternoon, August 25th, Mr. Kinney and Mr. Ward will attend a meeting of the Committee of Farm Organizations to be held at Topeka. Mr. Ward's activities for that week include a picnic at the John Brown Memorial Park at Osawatomie Tuesday afternoon, August 26th, at which he will be the principal speaker. Mr. Kinney will also be present at this picnic.

Wednesday afternoon, August 27th, Mr. Ward will attend a picnic at Pitts Grove, 12 miles south of Lawrence. Mr. Kinney will speak at a picnic at Waterville on the same date.

"WILD SWEDS" TO BRAOD-CAST FRIDAY NIGHT

William G. Swanson, known to many as "The Wild Swede" will speak over WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, August 22nd, at eight o'clock, during the regular weekly broadcast of Farmers Union Hour. His address will touch on many phases of Farmers Union activities.

RILEY COUNTY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Ashland schoolhouse, Saturday, September 6, 1930 at 10 o'clock A. M.

All union members are invited. Gust Larson, Secy.

A DREAM

I had a dream the other night
Which filled me with alarm;
It seemed a monster in his might,
Destroyed my home and farm.

Our crops had suffered fearful drouth;
We felt we'd lost the game;
Then all at once from out the South,
A dreadful storm cloud came.

We stood and watched with frightened eyes
My wife with babe in arms,
And saw these words, 'midst stormy skies,
"THE CORPORATION FARMS."

This fierce tornado swiftly fell
From Heaven's storm swept dome;
It seemed that all the fiends from hell
Descended on our home.

It caught us up like feathers light,
It hurled us through the air;
And when we landed from our flight,
We sobbed in grim despair.

For now, instead of happy home,
A hotel was our lot;
And as our eyes began to roam
Around this dreary spot,

We saw that others had been torn
From homes 'midst storms' alarms,
And now were raising wheat and corn
FOR CORPORATION FARMS.

This dream of mine can well come true;
This is no wild surmise;
'Twill be the fate of I and you
Unless we organize.

A. M. Kinney.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1102. Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

A. M. Kinney, Editor and Manager
Mary Riley, Assistant Editor
Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930

SURPLUS A SAFETY NECESSITY

By CHARLES S. BARRETT

(The present national emergency has caused me to defer my intended article for this week.)

I am right here where I can watch developments. Smiles are noticeable now on some countenances which were long and worried-looking before the drought hit the country. The spectre of surplus is not so direful as it was before the crops were burned up. But what brings ease of mind to a few sources is a promised calamity to many.

Nature took up the job of cutting down our surplus of farm crops. Not only the surplus is wiped out but a good share of needed rations has been lost. Farmers and city people are concerned—now we are brought to realize that the farm problem is not alone of interest and importance to the farmer but to the entire population of our nation as well.

The country is confronted with a formidable spectre—a land of boasted plenty is promised hungry people. This drought is nothing short of a catastrophe. Bad as it is, it would have been much worse, if farmers had not created a farm problem by producing a surplus.

For some thirty years, farmers the length and breadth of the land, have held meetings, conventions and gatherings for the sole purpose of reducing acreage and cutting down production. This recent appeal for reduction of acreage is not at all a new idea or even an unusually bright idea to combat a threatened surplus of crops. Of course it is a sound, approved and safe method for banishing surplus, provided no unforeseen conditions arise. The present drought is an unforeseen condition. While the reduction of acreage theory is being shouted from the house-tops as the sane and obvious measure for farm relief, we are visited by a climatic condition which threatens to assume the proportions of a national calamity and might, had there been injudicious crop reduction, assume even more tragic proportions.

I am appalled at the thought of what our national family would be forced to endure, if a SURPLUS of farm produce were entirely done away with, as advocated. Under normal conditions acreage reduction is an excellent solution for the overproduction problem. But the fact remains that we are oftentimes visited with conditions, wholly unexpected and unforeseen, that are not normal. We should never be unprepared.

The farmer, by his very occupation of the land, assumes and admits a solemn obligation to feed and clothe the nation. His duty is not merely to meet ordinary and normal requirements, but to create a store against emergency. He should not be made to suffer, if, in the fulfillment of his obligation, he produces a surplus.

Right here the hard-headed and sound-business minded will say that this is neither good business nor practical. They will also say that the farmer is not serving humanity but is just as selfish as anyone engaged in any other calling and is working for a living and profit.

Hard-head and sound-business all you want to, but for the sake of your own dinner table, even if you don't know the real heart, and spirit of the farmer, don't put your hope for supply of the only real essentials of life in the hands of a group of people whose sole aim and purpose are to force profits out of shorting humanity on the food it eats.

No—the farmer is under an obligation by the very fact he is on the land, not only to feed humanity but to produce a store—SURPLUS, if you please—against emergency.

The citizens of the nation, because of the duty the farmer takes upon himself and so faithfully executes, owe, in solemn obligation, something to the farmer. He should not be permitted to suffer, if, in the fulfillment of his obligation, he produces a surplus. The world he feeds, both as a duty to him and a safeguard for their own peace, happiness, comfort and welfare, should join with him in working out a method for taking care of the surplus rather than insist upon its complete elimination. In the first instance there is comfort and safety. In the second, there is grave danger. The present catastrophe is sufficient evidence of the need of surplus and the danger arising out of spare rations.

It is a disastrous thing for a nation to go hungry. Such a state of affairs has never done any country any good. Certainly it does not strengthen patriotism.

Right now is a pretty fair time to stop and consider—both for the farmer and the other fellow.

It behooves every farmer in America to ponder deeply that a literal and complete observance of the theory of "no surplus" may mean in times of unforeseen calamitous visitations, hardships—even life and death, to a nation that must be fed.

It behooves every citizen everywhere to safeguard national welfare by

providing against calamity with a SURPLUS and rewarding of the man who provides it instead of punishing him for it.

Honestly, I think it is the duty of society to take care of the surplus of the farmer, at least to see that he does not lose anything on it.

We are now talking about the thing which comes next to your salvation in importance—we are talking about life itself. You must have food or you will have no life.

The surplus should be handled and CAN be handled without being a burden on society.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

C. A. WARD

FACTS ARE FACTS

In last week's issue of this paper I referred to the serious drought situation in Kansas and over a section of country embodying some twelve or fourteen states. Since that time many sections have been blessed with refreshing rains which have materially relieved the situation, in some sections. With reference to Kansas, all grasses will again take on new life, thus affording pasture the rest of the season. The various species of kafir corn and milo maize in a good many sections of the state will now make a fair crop, and we should get another cutting of alfalfa hay.

Looking from a state wide viewpoint, we have had a good wheat, oats and barley crop. The reports coming in vary as to the probable percent of a corn crop. It is a very conservative figure to say Kansas will not produce more than one fourth of a corn crop. This fact alone presents a serious situation as in the fattening of hogs and cattle there is probably no other grain that will take the place of corn.

President Hoover has held a conference with the governors of these drought stricken states, including farm organization leaders and Red Cross adopted at which time the several governors representing the various states agreed to assume responsibility for their own territory.

Governor Reed of Kansas, before attending this conference, called in representative bankers, stockmen and farm leaders, and it was the consensus of opinion that there were those farmers and stockmen in Kansas, who would need financial aid and credit (which the banks were unable to extend and give) because of the drought situation.

In this connection it might be well to say that those who are acquainted with the situation and facts will know that the farmers of this country have been going through a period of depression for the last ten years. During this period of depression his credit from financial institutions has been shrinking from year to year until at the present time he finds it almost exhausted. In other words, before the war, there was plenty of money available through the banks for farmers and the man who would have been considered a good risk in those days would be refused credit today by the banks, therefore there are hundreds, if not thousands, of small farmers and stockmen in Kansas who have their hogs, dairy herds and feeding cattle, who will be compelled to throw them on the market, in many instances, half finished, thus further depressing the market, or in the case of the dairymen, he will be unable to buy feed in order that he may keep his herd and thereby provide an income to tide him over until next year.

The bankers presented the fact that many of these Kansas farmers are good moral and financial risks, but because of the depressed economic conditions of the country, they are unable, at this time, to give them extended credit.

It is unfortunate, and altogether unwarranted, when publicity is given that there is no serious drought situation in certain sections of Kansas. I was amazed because of the article that appeared in the Topeka Capital last Sunday, wherein it was stated that out of a questionnaire to seventy one Chambers of Commerce regarding business conditions, that they uniformly set out that business was good, and that no aid was needed.

We do not wish to take a pessimistic view but again I say, Facts are Facts, and it is absurd indeed to build up a false illusion and give it publicity that there is no serious agriculture problem in Kansas. To say the least, the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce were wrong in giving out this information, and I am wondering where the various secretaries of the Chambers of Commerce received their information. I have traveled at least twenty five thousand miles over Kansas the last few months and not only in the country and among farmers, but also among the business men up and down the streets of our Kansas towns and villages do I hear the cry that we are in the worst period of depression for years and it is an affront to the farmers and farm leaders of this state, as well as other groups who are endeavoring to bring aid to us at this critical time, that misleading statements should be given the publicity, as afforded in last Sunday's Capital, purporting to have come from representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce.

Knowing Senator Capper, as I do, and being familiar as hundreds of others are with his views, I am quite sure that he was not apprised of the fact that this article would appear. Senator Capper has, from time to time, publicly and privately, expressed his views as being in sympathy with the farmers of this country in their attempt to organize and set up co-operatives for better agriculture conditions, also verifying the fact that there is a real critical period of depression upon us at this time.

Governor Reed has returned from the drought conference at Washington, called by President Hoover, and has appointed committees to deal with the various phases of this question. Being a member of one of these committees, we met in session at Topeka Monday, August 18th, and we are very much in hope that we can make a connection with the Federal Fair Board, whereby we will be in a position to co-operate in bringing assistance to the drought stricken areas of Kansas.

We hope that we will be able in a short time to tell our readers more definitely as to the plans of operation.

THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

There has been a change in the weather, and during the last week parts of Kansas have had severe wind and electrical storms. Loss reports of losses by lightning have been coming in along with a few wind losses, and we may expect to receive more reports until the weather settles down to normal.

Now is a good time to think about preparing our houses for the coming winter. Remember that defective chimneys and flues have destroyed property valued at over twenty seven million dollars. When the bricks become loose on the top of a chimney, it is time to inspect the chimney and flue to see to what extent repairs are needed. Also inspect the chimney around all of the openings in the house, and do not forget to go up into the attic and make a thorough inspection there. If old clothing is left on the attic floors in piles, it is a fire hazard and should be taken care of. "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." Applying this to fire protection, we can say that no matter how clean and well kept the living rooms are, if the attic is used as a catch-all, then the fire hazard is just as great in the living rooms as the attic, because they are all part of the house.

Insurance rates are based on losses, and we feel sure that if the farmers would be more careful in our country, about the care of their dwellings as regards fire hazards, the rates would be reduced.

The contest between the agents is coming along nicely, and it would be very hard to say at this time just who the winner will be. This morning we received several new applications for insurance accompanied by the application for membership in the Farmers Union. While some of our agents are not taking a very active part in the contest, others are working hard. Let's make this the greatest year the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company has ever had.

ACREAGE REDUCTION ONLY WAY OUT SAYS FROST

(continued from page 1)

wheat we American farmers are raising is the cause of our adversity. This surplus cannot be dumped on Europe. It cannot be hidden by any surplus holding methods. The only way to get rid of it is to quit raising it. The law of supply and demand is inexorable, and cannot be set aside. Violating its precepts, we are suffering from our own folly. Obeying its precepts, we can reduce our acreage, and enjoy prosperity.

JOHN FROST.

REPORT FROM MIAMI COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Oswatimie, Kan., Aug. 11—We will hold our Annual picnic in the John Brown Memorial park on Aug. 26. Everybody invited. Come and hear of the progress made by all our business organizations. C. A. Ward will be the main speaker. Harry Witham, of the Jobbing association will tell of his organization. G. W. Hobbs will review the livestock situation. A. W. Seamans will tell of the advancement of our produce and cream association. C. A. Broom will review the insurance business and A. M. Kinney will be there.

with his usual poetic flow, which is enjoyed by all.

The adjoining counties have been invited, a lot of prizes will be given. The County Union will give \$5.00 for the local having the largest per cent of paid members registered at the picnic. Indianapolis will give \$2.00 for largest local registered and \$1.00 for second largest. Plumb Creek gives \$2.00 for best looking baby under 1 year and \$1.00 for second best. Osage Valley gives Sack Gold Medal flour to the family coming the longest distance. Highland offers \$1.00 for Ladies Nail Driving Contest. 50 cents for boys' foot race up to 15 years; 50c for girls' foot race up to 15 years; 50c for sack race for children up to 12; 50c for potato race up to 12 years old. The Farmers Union Elevator offers 100 pounds Gold Medal hog feed for the best hog caller and 10 pounds of Gold Medal Mash for the best lady chicken caller. The Oswatimie Graphic starts the prizes with 10 years' subscription to the Graphic for best looking couple married at picnic, and there will be a lot of other prizes for this couple, so boy pop the question and be there. The Boy Scout band will give a concert and several older fiddlers will be on hand. There will be plenty of ice water. Basket dinner at noon. Plenty of parking space for all. Try and be with us.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PICNIC

I am glad that President Ward mentioned in his column about our picnic, as one will think it was postponed on account of a hard rain, as we had no such good luck then or since.

We had a nice day and a nice crowd and I think most everyone had a good time. I am very sorry I missed getting the names of the winners in the different contests. They were all very good and wish to mention especially the young men's tug of war. If they stick and hang to all the good things of life like they did on that rope, I think their future will be well taken care of. Mike Mulcahey received the sack of flour for the largest family registered and he also received the five gallons of gasoline for coming the greatest distance. Mr. J. M. Ward received the 10 pounds of butter for the next to the largest family present. Columbia Local won the \$5.00 for the largest per cent of its members registered. Had a basket dinner served cafeteria and after the dinner hour had a very nice program of music, singing and readings.

We had with us several of the real folks of the Farmers Union. Secretary A. M. Kinney spoke on different parts of the Farmers Union work.

E. F. Schiefelbusch made a few remarks regarding the Produce association. Mr. Burdick of the Union Oil Company of Kansas City made a good address regarding our latest activity—"The Handling of Gasoline and Oil."

There were a number of good things on the Farmers Union program, and other things of great interest to us all, and President C. A. Ward, in his most earnest way, told us of these. We also had on the program, Mr. J. P. Staadt, representing the Farm Bureau and Mr. Seltan of the Grange, who made short talks.

After the speaking there was a ball game between LeLoup and Williamsburg, LeLoup winning the game and the five dollars.

Our picnic was saddened when the chairman announced the death of E. S. Monroe, a charter member and loyal worker of the Hawkins Local, whose death occurred the previous evening. Mr. Monroe was in hopes he would feel able to attend the picnic for a short time, at least meet the Farmers Union folks once more.

The County Union wishes to thank everyone who had part in helping to make our picnic a success.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY F. U. No. 72

Our county union met with the old home town local on Tuesday evening, August 12th.

Delegates and members from five of the locals met with us and hope they enjoyed the evening.

A few items of business were taken care of which was the appointing of a committee to make plans for a membership drive to be put on in the near future.

A very good program with Jerbe's orchestra, in the lead, playing some more middle and adding a few numbers to our old digestion.

Mr. E. C. Twining gave two readings. The first one was written by his brother, and every one that has lived in western Kansas will agree with it, that it takes a strong string to keep your hat near you. The other one was how the city gal tried to lead the dear little calf and in almost no time reached the apple tree.

Misses Evelyn Dyer and Rowena Hale sang very nicely for us, "A Song Without a Name."

Miss Lucile Crawford played a violin solo accompanied by her sister,

which was very nice.

Master Roy Crawford sang "Billy Boy" and it was so nicely rendered everyone applauded until he sang "My Blue Ridge Mountain Home" and we hope Roy will sing again for us soon.

Miss Agnes White read for us, "Sis Hopkins and Her Family," and if any one was having the "blues" from hard times or dry weather that surely was a cure. As to the grindstone piece, it looks now like more than one of us will be thinking of our "darn old nose," by next spring.

I am wondering how our County Union is ever going to repay Miss White for giving us so many good readings. We certainly appreciate and wish to thank everyone who so willingly helps with our programs. The educational part of the program was next and Mr. E. L. Bullard whom we are always so glad to have with us, told of the Creamery program and the progress of the Farmers Union Insurance, and in his sincere way stressed cooperation as the means by which some of the real things of life could be accomplished. Trust those that spoke to others of what a lot of good things Mr. Bullard told us in his talk mentioned the same to him as I think too often we do not tell our Farmers Union workers how much we appreciate their efforts in our behalf. Our next county meeting will be with the Loyal local, at the Spring Creek school house Wednesday evening, September 10th.

The next meeting of the Hawkins Local will be September 9th.

Mrs. Harry Morgan, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has called from our midst, Brother Clyde B. Wells, member of Livingston Local No. 1384.

Resolved that the loss of our brother and fellow worker, will be greatly missed in our local.

Now therefore, we the members of Livingston Local, extend to the relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmers Weekly, to be printed in the minutes of our local.

Committee,
F. W. Hall
H. H. Cotton
Guy Carter

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Our great Creator in His will has called from among us our union sister, Mrs. Ben Adams of Carr Creek Local No. 302.

Resolved the onward passing of such a life has been immensely realized as leaving a dark spot.

Therefore Carr Creek Local extends to the family its heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and a copy be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Signed
Mrs. Henry Gertie
Mrs. Henry Ritz

"On to Topeka"

1930
KANSAS
FREE FAIR

September

8 to 13

A livestock, agricultural and industrial exposition that will outstrip even the record show of 1929. Secured by A. P. Burdick has rounded out a program that will please every person of the scores of thousands who will make the week of Sept. 8-13, vacation week.

Entries Close August 30

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.
915 United Life Building Branch Offices Salina, Kansas
1004 Corby Building St. Joseph, Mo.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for four issues. Compound words in heading, as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED—Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

NOTICE

If we do not have a representative at your town, please notify us. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

REX LEAR, State Mgr. Salina, Kans.

STANDING OF TEN HIGHEST LOCALS

July 15, 1930

Fairdale 927	130
Herkimer 1002	123
Itasca 1400	93
Northside 1061	82
Udall 2013	81
Banner 995	77
Quinter 1095	73
Northside 171	71
Four Mile Clay Co. 1123	70
Grafffield 919	69
Prairie View (Marion Co.)	69

Note—The last two locals tied for tenth place.

SCALE BOOKS RECEIPT BOOKS CHECK BOOKS ORDER BOOKS LETTER HEADS STATEMENT ENVELOPES ETC GLOBE IMPRINT, Salina, Kas.

PILES

Cured Without The Knife

Why Suffer Longer?

My Ambulant Hemorrhoids were so bad that no time to rest. I came to my office for treatment. I also treat all other rectal diseases, especially piles. If your case is accepted I GUARANTEE A CURE. Cure and without obligation. Send for my new booklet.

DR. J. M. GAUME
194 North Eighth Phone 3993
Rectal Specialist

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 9 (L. 1929, Ch. 207)

A proposition to amend section 2, article 2, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, and fix the remuneration of members of the legislature at five hundred dollars for each biennial term, and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and mileage of fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from the place of meeting.

Whereas, The state of Kansas has greatly increased its population and wealth since the adoption of its present constitution, and the cost of travel and living has proportionately increased until the remuneration of members of the legislature as fixed in the constitution adopted in 1859 is not sufficient to meet the actual living and traveling expenses of members while in attendance upon the session of the legislature, and it is deemed proper to submit to the voters of the state of Kansas a proposition to amend the constitution and increase the remuneration of members of the legislature to an amount sufficient to defray the actual necessary expense of the members while in attendance upon the legislature, now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection: "The amount hereinbefore proposed shall be designated on the official ballot as follows: 'An amendment to the constitution of the state of Kansas, to fix the remuneration of members of the legislature at five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and mileage of fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from the place of meeting, and to increase the remuneration of members of the legislature to an amount sufficient to defray the actual necessary expense of the members while in attendance upon the legislature, now, therefore,'"

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election to be held in the year 1930 for their approval or rejection. The amount hereinbefore proposed shall be designated on the official ballot as follows: "An amendment to the constitution of the state of Kansas, to fix the remuneration of members of the legislature at five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and mileage of fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from the place of meeting, and to increase the remuneration of members of the legislature to an amount sufficient to defray the actual necessary expense of the members while in attendance upon the legislature, now, therefore,""

Sec. 3. This resolution shall be published in the state book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9, now on file in my office.

(Seal) E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 10 (L. 1929, Ch. 231)

A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

Section

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.

436

Dear Junior Cooperators:

Just think! Twenty-six new members this week! Don't you think that's pretty good? We printed as many letters as we possibly could and must leave several until next week—those of Roy Torkelson, of Horton, Kella June Jones, of Winona, Ethel Bamfield of Carlton, Vincent Settles of Healy, and Elsie Lilley, of Randolph. These boys and girls are doing themselves officially "Cooperators," and we'll have their letters next week. Someone is always coming along and taking part of our page! We have lots and lots of letters waiting to be published—I expect we'll just have to take the whole page pretty soon. But remember—I like to hear from you so write often.

Aunt Patience.

Bazaar, Kans.

August 7, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Will you please send me a pin? I am in the 4th grade. I am 8 years old. My birthday is December 25th. Do I have a twin? For pets, I have 2 cats, their names are Lucky and Lindy, and a dog, named Rauer. I live on a farm with my uncle and auntie. My uncle belongs to the Farmers' Union. My name is Anna Lee White. I have no brother or sister. I would like for boys and girls to write to me. With love, Anna Lee White.

Aunt Patience

Elmdale, Kans.

July 21, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have not received my book and pin yet. It had been almost a month since I have written to you. Our kitten, Jean, died before my letter was printed, but we have a new dog named Trixie. She does many tricks. My brother is going to join, so I will get a star. He doesn't write good enough, so I will write for him. I will ask him what to say. I will close. Sincerely, Mary Elizabeth Hazel.

Aunt Patience

Elmdale, Kansas.

July 21, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your Club. I am nine years old and in the sixth grade. Please send me a book and pin. Sincerely, James Frederick Hazel.

Aunt Patience.

McPherson, Kans.

August 8, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you these hot days? I am almost cooking. I am so hot. I want to join your Club. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I am 10 years old and will be in the 6th grade next year. My birthday is December 20th. Have I a twin? My sister, Phyllis, is 6. She would like to join also, is she old enough? Her birthday is February 1. She will be in the first grade next year if she is old enough. Please send her and my book and pin. I have one more sister, Carolyn, she is two. Well, my letter is getting long. I guess I will ring off for this time. Your niece, Betty Jane Curtis.

Aunt Patience.

P. S. Pearl Mae and Opal Hanson is in my school. I can not find the birthdays on the Membership roll.

Dear Betty Jane:

I almost cooked last week, too. We're glad to have you as a member of the Cooperatives. However, you must help your sister, Phyllis write us a letter, before she can become a member. No, she isn't too young—our membership is from 6 to 16, you know. I'll send your book and pin soon—watch for your twin.

Aunt Patience.

Pleasanton, Kans.

August 28, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. My twins are: Lois Leatherman, August 29th, Stafford, Kansas and Evelyn Faye, Kirkland, August 29th, Minneapolis, Kansas, and myself. Your niece, Susie Shaffer.

Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans.

July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

As I am not busy now I thought I would write you a letter to let you know that I sent in my June lesson. I think I am a little late, but I don't receive my pin and book so I couldn't send them in. My sister, Emmertiana and I, of my cousins are joining. They are sent in their letters today. Those that are joining are Emmertiana, Irene, Rita, Leona, Leatha and Cyrella are sisters and Leatha is just staying with us and Emmertiana is my sister. I told them how to do and

they said, "Oh, let's join," so they all wrote letters and want pins and books. I've got a little baby brother, born July 24th. That's the first brother I've got. I've got only one sister and she is joining the Club too. As I want to take a little nap yet, I'll close for this time. Goodbye.

Aunt Patience.

Amelia Miller.

I'm so glad that your sister and five cousins are joining the Club—are you to have "stars," or did they join because you asked them? I'd love to see your little brother—I think tiny babies are so sweet. Write me again soon.

Aunt Patience.

Victoria, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 13 years old. My birthday is March 31. Have I a twin? I read the letters every week. I enjoy your Club. Please send me a book and pin. Yours truly,

Aunt Patience.

Irene Miller.

Victoria, Kansas.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 12 years old. My birthday is May 22nd. Have I a twin? Do we get some new paper if our paper is all used up? I read the letters every week and enjoy reading them. Please send me a pin and book soon. Yours truly,

Aunt Patience.

Rita Miller.

Victoria, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 9 years old. My birthday is February 21st and I am in the 3rd grade. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. For pets, I have a kitty and a few little ducks. Will you please send me a pin and book? Sincerely yours,

Aunt Patience.

Cyrilla Miller.

Victoria, Kans.

July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read the paper every week and enjoy the letters that the Juniors write the most. I thought I would join the Club. So please send me a pin and book. I am 11 years old and in the 4th grade when school begins. My birthday is June the 6th. I have to stop for it is getting late. Goodbye, yours truly, Irene Miller.

Aunt Patience.

Irene Miller.

Victoria, Kans.

July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I'm glad to have you all as new members and it makes me happy to know that you enjoy our letters. I think you may have more paper when you've used all yours for lessons. I'll send your books and pins very soon.—please write again, all of you.

Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans.

July 15, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. It sure is hot here. I am sending in my July lessons and hope they are correct. Well, I must close.

Aunt Patience.

Virginia Meier.

Galesburg, Kans.

August 4, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am all right. It has been so hot here we nearly burnt up. But it's cooler now. I am sending in the July lesson. I think I got everything I should or I hope so anyhow. I found my twins. Ruth Terry of Blue Rapids. Her birthday is December 24th—Mildred Sedlacek, of Bremen. Her birthday is December 25th and Leola Grabner of Penokee. Her birthday is December 24th. My birthday is December 25th. I guess we four would be quadruplets. Well I'll close for this time. Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

Ruby Baldwin.

Galesburg, Kans.

August 4, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Goodness! You chose a popular birthday. I'm afraid, though, that you all will have to be "quintette-lets" or whatever you'd call 'em. Because we have a new December 25th birthday in the letters today—Anna Lee White, of Bazaar. You'll have a great many to write to, won't you? But don't forget to write me.

Aunt Patience.

Enterprise, Kans.

July 31, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your Club. Please send the book and pin as soon as possible. My father belongs to the Farmers' Union. I am 12 years old and will be a Freshman in High School. My birthday is June 22nd. Well, I must close. Yours very sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

Bertha Forslund.

Enterprise, Kans.

July 31, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I'm glad to have you in our Club—your book and pin will be sent very soon. You have a nice day for a birthday, too—isn't June 22nd the longest day in the year? Write me again.

Aunt Patience.

Enterprise, Kans.

July 31, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Thought I would write you a few lines and tell you that I found my birthday twin. She is Wilma M. Bricehack. Mine is November 20 and hers is November 21st. I am always glad to hear from the Cooperators. I will get the July lesson in, in August. I guess I will close. Yours truly,

Aunt Patience.

Mabel Forslund.

Enterprise, Kans.

July 31, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Congratulations on finding your twin—I am glad. You must become

Aunt Patience.

Mabel Forslund.

Enterprise, Kans.

July 31, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have you twin is a boy, too, if that's what you hope. But a girl twin mightn't be so bad. We'll send your pin and book at once. I hope you'll wear the pin a great deal. And con-

Aunt Patience.

Mabel Forslund.

Enterprise, Kans.

July 31, 1930

good friends now and write each other often—send in the July lesson as soon as you can, as it's almost time for the August lesson!

Aunt Patience.
Cedar Point, Kans.
August 1, 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. I will try to send my lesson promptly. I am 10 years old and will be in the 6th grade when school starts. My birthday is August 16th. I have three sisters and three brothers. Their names are Lila and Lucille. They are twins, two years old. Ola is 12. Archie is 1. G. W. is 6 years old. Ben is 15. I have to keep care of the twins and Archie most of the time. Is it hot there? It is hot here. I am coming up to Salina some Sunday before school starts. Well, I must close. Your niece,

Aunt Patience.

Esther Byram

We're glad to have you as a new member of our Club—your book and pin will be sent very soon. Why don't you ask your brothers and sisters to join—then you could have some "stars." I'd like to see your little sisters who are twins—it would be fun to take care of them, I'd think. Yes, it has been very hot here. Write us again soon.

Aunt Patience.

Meriden, Kans.

July 30, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I would like to join the Junior Cooperators' Club. Will you please send me my book and pin? I am twelve years old and my birthday is October 30th. Have I a twin? We have a Shetland pony named "Teddy." He is sure gentle. We have a dog named "Shen." I have seven brothers and one sister. I will try hard to get my lessons and send them in. With love,

Aunt Patience.

Roberta Martin.

Burns, Kans.

July 25, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Welcome to our Club—your book and pin will be sent at once. We'll have to wait and see if you have a twin—I know you must have. It must be nice to have seven brothers—I haven't any. Write me again soon.

Aunt Patience.

Burns, Kans.

July 25, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your Club. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I will be 9 years old November 12. I will be in the fourth grade next year. I live on a farm close to school. My father feeds cattle and hogs every year. We have 70 head of hogs now. I like to ride horse back riding on my pony. Her name is Fairy. You spelled my sister Hulda's last name wrong. It is "Hulda Gfeller." I would like to have a pin and book. Yours truly,

Aunt Patience.

Theodore Gfeller.

Theodore Gfeller.

I'm glad to know about the name—that's why, then, the book and pin I sent Hulda were returned here—I'll re-address and send them back, and yours too. I'm glad you've decided to join—does Hulda get a star? Write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Ada, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have just been reading the paper and have decided to join the Junior Cooperators. Please send me my book and pin. I will try to send in the lessons. I am 11 years old and my birthday is October 10th. Will you be Grade 7 next year. Have I a twin? Your niece,

Aunt Patience.

Marjorie Baldwin.

Marjorie Baldwin.

I'm glad you'd like to write us and I hope you'll like our Club. You must watch the paper for your twin—your book and pin will be sent very soon. Write us again.

Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I will be 11 years old August 30, 1930. I will be in the sixth grade. I have 6 sisters and 1 brother. For pets, I have a dog named Fritz and a cow named Sadie. I have 1 pet I like better than all. It is my nephew, Donald, 2 years old. I also have 2 baby nieces, but I don't have so much fun with them. I will be glad to study my lessons. My daddy is a member of the Farmers Union. Best Wishes,

Aunt Patience.

Isabelle Herman.

Isabelle Herman.

We're glad to have you as a member of our Club and how you will study the lessons. I imagine you do have fun with Donald—he is just at the right age to have fun with. Please write again.

Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I also want to join your Club. I am 8 years old and will be 9 years October 1st. I will try to learn my lessons well. I will try to find my other twin besides my big sister. I enjoy reading your page. My daddy is a member of the Farmers Union—Your loving niece,

Aunt Patience.

Seraphine Herman.

Seraphine Herman.

I am so glad to have you as a member and to know that you enjoy reading our page. Your book and pin will be sent right away—I'd like to hear from you again, soon.

Aunt Patience.

Wilson, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your Junior Cooperators Club. I hope I have a twin, and it is a boy. I am 11 years old my birthday is September 10th. Am in the sixth grade. Please send me a pin and book. I will be glad to learn the lessons you have. My father has been a member of the Farmers Union for about 18 years. I want my sister to join the Club, so I will get a star. Your nephew,

Aunt Patience.

Norris Weinhold.

Norris Weinhold.

I would like to join your Club. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am 11 years old. My birthday is December 16th. I'm in the 7th grade in school. I have one brother and three sisters. Yours truly,

Aunt Patience.

Ransom, Kans.

July 24, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your Club. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am 11 years old. My birthday is December 16th. I'm in the 7th grade in school. I have one brother and three sisters. Yours truly,

Aunt Patience.

Vernon Stutzman.

Vernon Stutzman.

December seems to be a popular month for birthdays, among our Cooperators—so I'm sure you must have a twin. Why don't you ask your bro-

Aunt Patience.

Archie Crowl.

Archie Crowl.

My, you're lucky! We have a twin

Aunt Patience.

Archie Crowl.

Archie Crowl.

My, you're lucky! We have a twin

Aunt Patience.

Archie Crowl.

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My, you're lucky! We have a twin

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Aunt Patience.

Archie Crowl.

Archie Crowl.

My, you're lucky! We have a twin



COOPERATIVE OIL NEWS

BY
HOWARD A. COWDEN,

UNION OIL GETS REQUEST FROM SWITZERLAND

The Union Oil Company has just received a letter from the American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, asking for information about the organization and operations of the Union Oil Company in the cooperative distribution of gasoline. The request was made with a view of assembling information for the establishment of a cooperative society in Switzerland by their Association of Automobile Clubs.

The International Labor office used a story in their publication a short time ago about the Union Oil Company. The interest manifested in "Across the seas" indicates that the National Chain has attracted international interest.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL MONTH

Each succeeding month seems to be more successful than the last for the Consumers Oil Company at Maryville, Missouri. A profit of a little over \$2,000.00 for the month of July is shown by their financial statement. This cooperative is making a splendid record and one which puts it in the class of the most successful.

NEW COOPERATIVE OIL COMPANY IN COLORADO

At Stratton, Colorado another Union Certified bulk station will be in operation very soon. The Union Oil Company is shipping them complete Union bulk station equipment this week.

MEMBERSHIP INTER-CHANGE PURCHASES

From Simla, Colorado we received Membership Interchange tickets covering purchases made at Maryville, Missouri, a few days ago. The Farmers Union Oil and Gas Company at Simla in making their membership interchange report the 1st of August, included tickets for one of their members for Union Certified gasoline and oil he purchased at Maryville, Missouri. Thus Colorado consumers have an opportunity to participate in Missouri patronage dividends. It's just another service enjoyed by members of the National Chain.

UNION CERTIFIED MEMBERSHIP SIGNS

A large number of membership signs have been shipped by the Union Oil Company the past ten days, to its members. The signs are 12x18 inches with the words "We Use Union Certified Motor Oil—Gasoline" in attractive blue letters on an orange background. Every Union Certified consumer will be proud to display one of these signs on his gate. Orders have also been placed for Union Certified road signs, which will also have on them the name of the local company.

gratulations on winning a star so soon. Write us again.

Aunt Patience:

Lorraine, Kans.

July 18, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of the Junior Cooperators. I am 13 years old and my birthday is April 12th. Have I a twin? I am one of school already. I would like to get the pin. My father is a member, so I will close. Your niece,

Aunt Patience.

Rose Adamek.

Dear Rose:

You must watch this column for your twin—I'm sure you must have one. I

Your Children — Your Hopes — Oil



To You Who Dream Dreams For Your Youngsters This Message Is Addressed—

We all do it. We all plan that our children are going to have a better chance than we had. Fewer hardships, more education, more pleasure, less hard uninteresting dreary work. Planning and dreaming for our kids' future is one of the few pleasures we farmer parents have—Planning, dreaming and hoping.

Hundreds of farmer parents in Kansas have hitched their hopes for the future welfare of their youngsters on the dream that there is oil under their land. An oil well—it wouldn't mean so much to Dad and Mother, but it would mean everything for the youngsters. It would mean education, travel, comfort and freedom from worry for the youngsters. Such dreams can be realized. Not, perhaps, the dream of an oil well "for your very own." But your dream of ease and comfort for your youngsters to be gotten from oil—such dreams can be realized. They can be realized through co-operative action.

Realize on your dreams of ease and comfort, your dreams of education and advancement for your children to be obtained from oil.

Don't Gamble with the Future Welfare and Happiness of your Family

Under any 2,229 well scattered farms of the potential oil area of Kansas there will be found more than enough oil to insure each farmer a steady, and constantly increasing, annual income from lease money, bonuses and royalty payments. There is the strong probability that if any 2,229 farmers owning jointly a wide SPREAD of acreage would pool one-half of their royalty that this one-half interest would bring each of them at least a modest fortune.

By retaining, undivided, a half interest in their royalty they would still hold the gambling chance that oil would be struck on their land in their life time—or in that of their children. The half interest retained would assure each land owner in the pool of every comfort, every luxury he and his children could want.

Your land may contain oil. But it may be ten, twenty, thirty or fifty years before a well will be drilled on your farm. Meanwhile you wait and hope. Hope, perhaps, for what you will never see. Your children may grow up uneducated, lacking those things you want to give them, while you wait, missing the opportunities which your foresight and wisdom might have provided. If you expect to profit from the mineral rights to your farm within your lifetime it is not wise to depend alone on your ONE chance for oil.

The Osage Indians are an example of wise pooling in practice. They pooled 1,500,000 acres belonging to 2,229 Indians. Only one major oil field and a few small fields have been discovered on their reservation. Yet, each Indian to date has received more than \$108,000. The Osage plan can be improved upon. Instead of crowding into one pool all the acreage in one country it would be better to have the same amount of acreage scattered in many prospective oil counties giving a wider SPREAD of acreage.

The acreage would give quicker returns if it were selected in such



a way that some of it is under drilling blocks, all of it in the general trend of production and none of it on any "unlikely oil area." It could give the zest of chance and individual enterprise to the land-

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

owner by giving him sole ownership of part of his royalty.

The royalty pooling plan of the Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company embodies these improved features of the Osage plan. In every other respect it offers the same security from fraud, dissipation of assets, overcapitalization, etc., that is offered by the Osage pool.

Every cost of assembling the pool is cared for at the outset by a contract between the directors of the company with the assembling organization, which advances out of its own resources, the large amount which is necessary to defray all operating expenses. Under this contract the Flag Oil Corporation receives an undivided 25 per cent of the royalty in the pool. This affords double protection to the members of the pool. It insures them that the organizers of the pool will use every precaution to select for the pool acreage in those localities where they will be most likely to get large returns for the pool since the acreage must yield pool members \$3 for every dollar that it returned to Flag stockholders. It further assures pool members that thereafter there will never be any operating expenses assessed against the earnings of the pool.

All great oil companies follow this plan to insure their profits. They never drill a well until they have blocked many hundreds of acres. Many companies are now beginning to pool their leases.

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

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company

Farmers' Union Insurance Building

SALINA

KANSAS

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C. E. HUFF, Vice-President, Salina
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Our Goal—A 500,000 Acre Spread—All Over the Map
Similar Pools Now Forming in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Co.,
Farmers' Union Insurance Building,
Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Please send me full details of your co-operative royalty pooling plan.

Name _____

Address _____

(Print name and address clearly)