



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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Applications, Contracts Soon in Farmers' Hands

Government Printing Presses Now Printing Million and Half Applications and Contracts for Wheat Adjustment Campaign

GIVE CONTRACT PROVISIONS

Amount or Percentage of Reduction to Be Asked Withheld until Result of World Wheat Conference is Definitely Known

Preparations for the Government's wheat campaign is nearing completion and the Government Printing Office began printing 1,500,000 applications on Saturday, August 5, for wheat adjustment contracts which will be distributed to farmers by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration before asking the farmers to sign up under the wheat plan, Chester C. Davis, director of the production division, announces.

Shortly following the distribution of the applications, the Administration will mail 1,000,000 specimen wheat contracts for inspection and study by farmers, M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section of the production division, said. The wheat campaign will affect approximately 1,200,000 farmers in 1,200 counties in 40 states. Applications should be in farmers' hands within 10 days, Mr. Wilson says.

Preliminary educational and organization work in the chief wheat producing counties has been under way for several weeks, and applications and specimen contracts will be distributed as the educational program nears completion.

In the contract, farmers are offered cash adjustment payments of not less than 28 cents a bushel for 1933 on an allotment of 54 per cent of their adjusted average past production, of which 20 cents will be paid this fall and the remainder next spring when farmers prove that they have complied with the acreage reduction for 1934 which may be required by Secretary Wallace.

Reduction Waits on Conference The acreage reduction, in any, to be required for 1934 is to be announced August 24. Final conclusion on the course this country may take in restricting production will await the outcome of the international wheat conference in London.

Determination of farm allotments and signing of contracts will begin about the time the acreage reduction requirement is announced, Mr. Wilson said. It is expected that most of the contracts will be signed by September 15.

Under the decentralized administration plan, county allotment committees of three members each, chosen by and from county wheat production control associations and in cooperation with community committees, must determine each farm allotment. Total individual allotments and non-cooperating acreages are to be adjusted to make their total coincide with the total county allotment computed from official records.

No contracts are valid until accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. After a county committee completes figures on farmers' acreage and production, the Contract Records Unit of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., will check the statements with official records. If they are in substantial agreement they will be accepted. If there are discrepancies, county

committees must correct them, and resubmit their figures to Washington. This county total must be approved before any adjustment payments can be made in that county.

The contract sets forth in final form the details of the Government's offer to wheat farmers and the conditions to which the Government will agree. It specifies the allotment for the farmer, division of allotments between tenants and landlords, and use of land taken out of cultivation, and defines maximum and minimum acreages which the farmer agrees to sow to wheat, and limits use of commercial fertilizer to normal requirements. The intention to provide such adjustment payments for 1934 and 1935 as will tend to bring the parity return to farmers on their allotment is stated in the contract.

Submit Crop Records In the application a farmer submits a full record of all crops planted on his farm in 1933. He also gives acreage of wheat seeded and harvested, and bushels harvested in 1930, 1931, and 1932. Figures for 1928 and 1929 also are required in some instances. The farmer must file a sketch map of his farm with his application and will be asked for supplementary statements on disposal of his crop, threshermen's certificates, and certificates of sale of his wheat. From this information, which is certified by local community or township committees, the county allotment committees will determine the allotment for each farmer.

Contract Provisions The farmer agrees in his application that the statements made by him may be published in the local newspapers. The wheat plan contemplates publishing statements of all contracting farmers so that each may compare his statements and allotment with his neighbors.

Important points in the contract are: Land taken out of cultivation in the reduction of acreage must be reported, planted to soil-improving crops, or erosion-preventing crops, to food crops for home consumption on the farm, or to feed crops for the production of livestock or livestock products for home consumption on the farm.

Land taken out of production of wheat may not be used to produce any nationally produced agricultural product for sale, but may be summer fallowed, planted to soil-improving crops, or erosion-preventing crops, to food crops for home consumption on the farm, or to feed crops for the production of livestock or livestock products for home consumption on the farm.

Commercial fertilizer on land to be seeded to wheat in 1934 and 1935 shall not be applied in greater

Announce Reduction Aug. 24

Official announcement has been made recently from Washington by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, to the effect that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has postponed until August 24 the matter of determining the percentage of wheat acreage reduction to be asked of farmers in consideration of the allotment benefit payments.

Originally, it is understood that the desire was to be able to announce just what the percentage would be early in August. It is definitely known that farmers will not be asked to reduce more than twenty per cent, and it is hoped that perhaps a smaller percentage will suffice. Farmers are now preparing their ground for wheat, and it would not doubt be an advantage for them to know exactly how much they will be asked to reduce. However, some farmers are going ahead on the theory that they will hold out the twenty per cent, and then if, after August 24, they learn that they may be able to reduce less than twenty per cent they can still prepare the extra ground for seeding.

The reason for the delay in the definite announcement, according to Secretary Wallace, is to give the World Wheat Conference an opportunity to reach a decision for a reduction of production by all four great wheat exporting nations. The decision reached at the World conference at London

will then determine the course to be pursued by the United States. The necessity to reduce acreage in the United States will be affected by the decision of the other great exporting countries. If the United States has to "go it alone" or embark independently on a domestic acreage reduction program, no doubt the full twenty per cent would be asked. However, if the other countries join in the movement, then, perhaps, a reduction of less than twenty per cent will be needed in the United States.

Some farmers may have appeared somewhat irked because the program for putting into effect the allotment plan, with immediate payments of the wheat bonus, has not been hurried through. However, it must be remembered that this is part of a great program, every part of which must work along together. The N. R. A. program, paving the way for more buying power for the part of those who will con- sidered. The "checker game" with the other wheat producing nations is another angle to be considered.

All in all, great progress is being made. Even if the payments cannot be made to farmers by the middle of September, on account of the few necessary delays mentioned, every farmer should "sit tight in the boat" and cooperate until the goal is reached.

DEEP TEST WELL NEAR LINDSBORG WAS 'DRY HOLE'

Investors in Oil Payments, However, Still Have Shot at Possible Production from Shallow Formations in Same Field

ADD NEW EQUIPMENT

First Shallow Test Should Be Completed within a Week; Deep Test Abandoned at 3,638 Feet Last Sunday—To Try Again

The first deep test well on the Nelson farm, near Lindsay, in which the Farmers Union was deeply interested because of the fact that it is on acreage pooled in the Farmers Union Royalty Company has been abandoned at a depth of 3,638 feet, as a "dry hole." Decision to abandon the well was reached Sunday evening after the drill had punched on past the break in the Siliceous lime into the eight feet of loose formation filled with water. Below this formation is a layer of granite.

This announcement coming from the operators comes as an anticlimax to developments which had pointed strongly to the discovery of a good producer. All the way down, formations were found at increasingly high levels, and the Siliceous lime was found at a level comparatively 87 feet high.

These "high" formations, however, mean that somewhere near this well is a pool which has everything which the operators hoped to find in the first deep test well, say those in charge. According to these men, the Farmers Union Royalty Co. is fortunate to have interests in the acreage surrounding this well. Operators are so confident of this fact that they are laying plans to proceed with another deep well, as soon as practicable, on another location in this pooled acreage.

Attention will now be centered on the drilling of the shallow test, already well under way, on a location in the same 40 acre tract with the deep test, and a little distance to the southwest. This shallow test was started after the rotary drill of the deep test well had gone into the Neva lime at 1065 feet and had encountered an excellent showing of oil and gas at that depth.

In this Neva formation the oil and gas pressure was sufficient to blow out through the 500-pound pressure applied from the surface, and through the mud which filled the hollow ro-

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following: August 10, Farmers Union Coop. Creamery.

August 17, State office. These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

tary tools for the entire depth of the hole at that time.

The same thing as happened in the Neva lime happened in an undetermined sand at a depth of 1940 feet, and again in the Kansas City lime at 2,465 feet. Incidentally, it is pointed out that production in the Augusta and Eldorado fields in the Neva lime, and that the Kansas City lime produces throughout the Mid-continent field.

This shallow production will be developed, it is announced, before another deep test well is attempted, and proceeds from production may then be employed in putting down another deep test.

Relative to the oil payments bought by investors on the basis of oil at ten cents per barrel, "if, as and when" produced, or at the rate of a dollar's worth for 15 cents, also "if, as and when" produced, it is announced that these contracts do not expire with the abandonment of this first deep test well. The contracts under which this speculative production was bought specify that they apply to any oil produced on this forty-acre lease. Therefore, oil which may be produced from the development of the shallow formation on this acreage will benefit those who invested, just as though the oil had come from the deep test.

New equipment has been rushed to the scene of the shallow test well, and the well will be drilled on down to the Neva lime at 1065 feet probably within a week. Less than 400 feet remains between the present bottom of the hole and the Neva lime.

Mr. Shirley Clum, of the Clum Drilling Co., was in Bartlesville, Oklahoma early this week making arrangements for further drilling developments, looking to the thorough working of this acreage.

A CORRECTION A few weeks ago the announcement was made as to the winners of the wrist watches in the Junior department essay contest. The winner of the wrist watch in the contest for 9 years, inclusive, was Miss Nona Lee Ames, Rydal, Kansas. A mistake was made in the announcement and the name read Nona Lee Ames, Rydal, Kansas.

The editor made the awards, and he is sincerely sorry that he made an error in the name. However, the watch has now been mailed to the proper young lady, and it is hoped that "everything will be all right."

THATCHER TELLS HOW LEGISLATION WILL AID KANSAS

Thousands of Kansas Farmers and Kansas Business Folks Heard Farm Leader During His Five-Day Meeting Series

KANSANS RESPONSIBLE

Without Aid of Kansas Leaders, Great Benefits to Farmers Could Not Have Been Secured, Says Mr. Thatcher

Thousands of Kansas farmers, in addition to great numbers of Kansas business and professional men and women, are richer in cooperative knowledge, and have a better understanding of the newly enacted agricultural legislation, because of having listened to talks of a series of five given in Kansas last week by M. W. Thatcher, Washington representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and well known farm leader who had much to do with the development of the voluntary domestic allotment plan as embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. Thatcher's first talk was given at Colby, Kansas, where a large crowd from the western part of the state had gathered Tuesday evening to hear him. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, accompanied him at all his Kansas speaking engagements, including Colby, Hays, McPherson, Topeka (WIBW) and Lawrence. His final appearance, which was at Lawrence, was on Saturday evening.

Mr. Thatcher, an able speaker who knows his subject, in his various talks dwelt to some extent on the philosophy of the new farm legislation, told how it was developed, told of some of the outstanding farm leaders who had made it possible, went very little into detail as to the act itself, and emphasized what he and above all, drove home the point that all the gigantic benefits and advantages to farmers coming from this legislation are the direct results of organization among farmers.

He spoke highly of the efforts of Mr. Ward, L. E. Webb, president of the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers Ass'n, R. J. Laubengayer, publisher of the Salina Journal, and who spent much of his own time and money in furthering the program; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, and others, including C. E. Huff, former president of the Kansas Farmers Union and at present president of the Farmers National

Grain Corporation. Without the help of these men, declares Mr. Thatcher, the present farm legislation with its certainty of bringing millions of dollars into Kansas, could never have been put over.

Mr. Thatcher presented his story in plain, simple and effective words in his various talks. He stated that the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was the first step that has been made to provide social justice to any group of society such as agriculture. He added that the legislation is not perfect, and that it necessarily is crude, but that it is sound, fair and wholesome. The provision for a payment of the allotment, which establishes a parity price eliminating the necessity for a farmer to produce food and materials at less than cost of production, is a duty which the consumer owes the producer, and something which should have been done years ago, said the speaker. He continued:

"Crude though the plan may be it gives benefits to farmers. It is the year 1933 in which we are chiefly concerned. There is no reason why we find the vehicle we use for relief to the farmer in this year is not perfect, we should not improve and perfect it in the year to come and in the years after that. This is a beginning, a complicated and involved mechanism which in spite of its faults brings benefits to agriculture in the form of bonus checks from the government."

The speaker pointed out to his audiences in the different meetings that several thousands of dollars would be paid to those in the audience. In three of the meetings, it was pointed out that the farmers in the three respective counties would receive over a half million dollars for the first year's allotment, in each county. Mr. Thatcher reminded his hearers that in the southwest area of Kansas, "where homes are darkened and hearts are heavy," it will mean an inpouring of some 15 million dollars. It will take about 18 million dollars, he explained, and in that area the farmers did not raise enough wheat to sow their next crop.

"We cannot hope to raise wheat for export," said Mr. Thatcher. "The United States has lost her world wheat market. Most of the countries owe us. They cannot pay gold for wheat and debts too. The result is that each of these countries has stopped buying wheat and has gone to producing its own. Some of them are exporting."

As Mr. Thatcher sees the farm adjustment program it is a social question, one which seeks to give to the farmer a fair return for his efforts at production, while at the same time, it attempts to pay labor a fair wage. The philosophy of the entire move, he said, is to enable the farmer to live as he did in the period of 1909-1914; to preserve the security of the nation by preserving the stability of agriculture.

The road to the present farm adjustment program has been a long one. Mr. Thatcher outlined some of the stepping stones along that trail. He described the intricate and arduous processes by which leaders of organized agriculture got their program set up, after weary conferences and much thought, and how that program finally reached the president. Time after time he hammered home to his audience that only by organization of some one hundred miles to station can the farmers of agriculture, hope to get anything for agriculture, and that only in that way was the present allotment act finally put through the house and senate to receive the signature of the president and become a law.

He pleaded for a continuation of harmony among the various groups and among the leaders of those groups. The ability of the various groups to work together has already been a great factor in making this great beneficial program possible, he said.

CHANCE TO SHOW APPRECIATION OF SIMPSON'S WORK

National Farmers Union President to Be in Kansas for Six Meetings Beginning on Thursday of this Week

AN OTTAWA MEETING

Extra Meeting Added to Original Schedule, Making Two Meetings for Simpson on Monday; Hoped Large Crowds Will Attend

By the time this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer gets to the homes of its readers, John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, will be in Kansas and will have started with his series of six good meetings. The first meeting is scheduled for Seneca on Thursday afternoon, August 10. This is a joint county picnic, sponsored by the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau of Nemaha county. On the program with Mr. Simpson will be Congressman W. P. Lamberton, of Fairview, and Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau. Representatives from the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union will also be on hand.

Since the schedule was originally printed, another meeting has been added to the series of Simpson meetings in Kansas. The good Farmers Union folks of Franklin county prevailed on Mr. Simpson to come to Ottawa, Kansas, for an afternoon speech at their Farmers Union picnic on Monday, August 14. Mr. Simpson had intended to hold to his original decision to hold but one meeting each day, but since it will be a night meeting, at Lincolnville, in Marion county, he consented to hold this one extra meeting.

On Friday afternoon, August 11, Mr. Simpson will hold a meeting of the Seneca series. This will be held near Beatrice, Marshall county, in the Scholz grove. The third meeting featuring Mr. Simpson in this series will be on Saturday afternoon in Riley county, in the E. A. Williams Grove six miles southwest of Manhattan. On Monday, Mr. Simpson will appear at Ottawa and Lincolnville, as previously mentioned.

His final meeting will be in the city park in Winfield, Cowley county, on Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

These meetings will afford a good opportunity for all Farmers Union folks in these various communities to show their appreciation of the good work which Mr. Simpson has been doing. Mr. Simpson desires a large crowd at each meeting, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he is not to be disappointed in this series of meetings by C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, or by Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Farmers Union in Kansas, or by both.

FAR TO HEAR THATCHER

The wide interest in the series of meetings held in Kansas last week by M. W. Thatcher is indicated by the fact that farmers drove from a radius of some one hundred miles to attend. At the McPherson meeting, for instance, two auto loads of Farmers Union members drove from the Cicero neighborhood in Sumner county, a distance of 94 miles.

The Cicero party, members of Redman local, consisted of the following: Joe Erwin, W. M. Gensch, H. A. Veal, C. M. Brooner, A. N. McCormick, H. H. Zimmerman, C. W. Zimmerman, G. A. Teague and John P. McCormick. Also the same meeting two men, P. F. Peterson and Doyle Gass, were present from Alta Vista in Shawnee county.

To The Membership

by John A. Simpson, President National Farmers Union

We are in the last half of the year. It is only three months until the National Convention of the Farmers Union meets in annual session in Omaha, Nebraska. You will remember the constitution provides for the third Tuesday in November as the time of the convening of our National Organization. Just three months have you loyal, paid-up members have to get new members into our organization and old ones to pay up.

In peace time, there never was in the history of our Nation so many things of public interest. History is being made rapidly. The only way an individual can take part in the making of this history is to be a member of his group organization.

A-y thinking person well knows that the road to prosperity is still steep and rough. There are many more those obstacles by getting your neighbor to come into the farmers' neighbor to come into the farmers' only class organization in the United States, the Farmers Union.

Out of my radio talks, something like fifty local unorganized states have self-organized bringing into the Union more than fifteen hundred dues paying members. I lay upon you members in the organized states the job of keeping the Union growing in your state.

Since Congress adjourned, I have held meetings in North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, North Caro-

lina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and as I write this, am beginning a series of meetings in Kansas. From here I go to South Dakota for a week; then Nebraska for a week; from there into Wisconsin, and from Wisconsin to Missouri.

I am doing everything in my power to help build the Farmers Union all over the United States. Every Fourth Saturday I broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's nationwide hook-up.

My next broadcast will be Saturday, August 26, from 12:30 p. m. to 1:30 p. m. eastern standard time. Organize your radio parties. I shall be discussing the Constitution of the United States and the Convention of 1877 that prepared it. You will get information out of this talk of mine that to a great extent has been kept from the people for nearly a hundred and fifty years. The proceedings of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1877 were kept absolutely a secret for fifty years. When Madison died, he bequeathed the Journal he had kept to Andrew Jackson, who was President at that time, and he had it published. It will be a surprise when I show by quoting the speeches of many members of the Convention that they did not believe in democracy and prepared a document, the only part of which, the preamble, was democratic. All the remainder of the Constitution was intended to check democracy. We have been bunked about the democracy of the Constitution for one hundred and fifty years. Listen in the fourth Saturday of this month.

Your Organization Needs Your Help!

Get Your Local Ready for the Coming Membership Drive

You can help your state officers, in their program to build membership of the Kansas Farmers Union up to its proper strength and in the membership campaign drive which is coming soon, by conscientiously answering these questions, and adding any of your own ideas, and mailing this back to the office of Floyd H. Lynn, State Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. We feel that all members want the coming membership drive to be a grand success.

Do you know of five farmers in your community who should belong to the Farmers Union, but who do not belong?

What are their names? (This will be kept confidential)

What would you suggest is the best way to get these men to join?

Have you talked to them about Farmers Union membership?

What were their reasons for not joining?

Do they realize what the Farmers Union and organization among farmers has meant to farmers?

When does your local meet next?

Additional Comment

(Signed); Address

Answers to this questionnaire will be most beneficial in getting at some of the problems we have to meet. Send in answers direct, or have your local secretary mail in a bunch of them.

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

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 10, 1933

"COOPERATION" AN OLD FAMILY NAME IN THE FARMERS UNION

On every farm in Kansas and in every business house, store or industrial establishment in the state, the subject of economic recovery holds first place in people's thoughts and in conversation. On the farms, the subject centers around the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and in business, they are all talking about the N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration).

A few months ago, the conversation all over the United States (and Kansas was no exception) was all on one subject: When are things ever going to start getting better?

Now, we hear more about: Things are getting better; and I must do what I can to help.

This fact is one of the most encouraging developments of the past ten years.

This development is not a mere accident. Certain forces and influences have been at work, and at work constantly, to bring this condition about. This development, and its successful culmination in a well grounded program of national recovery along all lines, is what will finally crush Old Man Depression into the dust, and pave the way for a period of national prosperity.

One of the chief forces to bring about this improved condition among our people is the Farmers Union. This organization of progressive farmers had foretold this debacle which broke around us, and from which we are just now beginning to extricate ourselves. This organization had repeatedly warned the powers that be that when nearly all the wealth of the country is centralized in a few hands, in absolute disregard of the rights of the masses, that our government would totter, and that confusion would envelop us.

This has happened. We as a nation were shoved right up to the brink of the terrible abyss of destruction before we came to our senses. A new national leadership took control, just as the realization of our plight began to dawn upon us in its awfulness. Somehow—maybe in answer to the new President's earnest plea for Divine guidance—confidence began to be instilled into the minds and hearts of Americans. Then, almost before the country realized what was going on, the principles so long preached by the Farmers Union actually became a part of the law of the land.

Seeing Some New Things

From then on, we have been operating, as a nation, under a new plan—a new deal. Everything is not going to smooth right out as if by magic. It is going to mean a lot of hard work

and perseverance on the part of all of us.

We are witnessing some wide departures from the old order of things. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the voluntary domestic allotment plan together with the millions of dollars benefits to deserving farmers, could not have been any more than thought of under the old capitalistically dominated system. The word "cooperation" has now come to be a household word. Previously, its use was confined to a few. It is not a new word to Farmers Union folks, but it is new to a lot of other people.

Cooperation has become the key to working out our national economic difficulties. We as Farmers Union folks have known for many years that power lies behind cooperation, and what results is can bring. Business and industry are asked to cooperate in making recovery possible through the channels of the N. R. A. Farmers are asked to cooperate to make the domestic allotment feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (the A. A. A.) successful. Backers of the N. R. A. and of the A. A. A. are asked to cooperate with each other in order to make national economic recovery possible along all lines.

Now we, as farmers, should be past masters in the art of cooperation. Our own organization, the Farmers Union, has pointed the way for years. We, therefore, should be able to take the lead in the matter of cooperation. There is one danger we must guard against. We must not allow ourselves to think, because we have been cooperators so long, that we need pay no more attention to it now that the whole country, including other industries, are taking it up.

The fact is that now, more than ever before, we must keep the matter of cooperation uppermost in our minds, and must make it prominent and evident in our actions.

This, in other words, is no time to become lax in the matter of Farmers Union membership. On the contrary, it is the very time when we must bend every effort—each of us—to bring our membership up, not only to former levels but to figures greatly exceeding former membership.

Have Plenty of Reasons

This really should not be difficult to do. We have an array of accomplishments to which we can proudly point. We can show positively that the presence of the Farmers Union has been a dominating influence which has made better conditions possible. We can show that our marketing position as farmers has been greatly improved because of the Farmers Union. We can point to the millions of dollars soon to flow into Kansas farmers' pockets as well as other millions into pockets of farmers in other states, and can rightfully say that this is because of Farmers

Union influence and leadership. With these, and other reasons why farmers should support their own organization with active membership, we should have no trouble in increasing our numbers at once.

There is only one reason why our membership may not be increased, and that reason, while existing in most definite form, is difficult to describe or to explain. It is a reason which exists in spite of our knowledge of the absolute necessity of an increased membership roll. No matter how it might be described, this reason is the thing which causes the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union to be only a few thousand when it should be at least 25,000. What it amounts to is a few farmers holding back in one local or community, a few in another, a few in still another, and so on. These men probably could not give a real good reason why they hold back and neglect or fail to join the Farmers Union; so that is why the reason mentioned above is so hard to define or to explain.

Doing Your Part?

Do these few farmers hold back in your community because no one goes after their membership in a whole-hearted, determined way? Do you think a little action on your part might stir up a few memberships, and thus relieve the situation to that extent?

Right now is a good time to find out about it. Any farmer should find it a most popular thing to do, to join the Farmers Union now. Let us start an epidemic of Farmers Unionitis in each community. Let it be contagious. Let every one be exposed. The conditions which should make the epidemic spread rapidly already exist. The germ is spread through conversation; so converse with all your non-member neighbors, and spread this germ.

Cooperation is looked upon as the one thing which will bring this nation back to a position of power and stability. Cooperation is no less the thing which will lift agriculture to its proper level, and maintain that level. Membership in the Farmers Union is the last word in expressed and applied cooperation, as far as Kansas farmers are concerned.

Get Ready for Campaign

We have the organization which we need so badly. Does the organization—the Kansas Farmers Union—have your full support which it needs so badly?

We are getting ready for a statewide membership drive. There will be something for each member to do. If each member does the proper thing, this membership campaign will be the most successful of its kind ever put on in Kansas.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

WHAT ABOUT KANSAS FARMERS UNION?

In these days of unrest, toil and turmoil, and at a time when the national spirit seems to be for every man and woman to do his or her part, all of us are continuously asking ourselves the question, what is my organization, my business, my lodge, or my church contributing along helpful lines?

To begin with, it is generally conceded that we absolutely must have team work in this great program of national recovery. In our great economic national program our people are divided into two outstanding classes, namely industrialists and farmers. We had just as well lay aside all selfishness and admit that both these groups are quite closely related to each other. The farmer needs the business man and the business man certainly needs the farmer. The causes of most of our national problems have been because of the unbalanced conditions between these two large groups.

The writer is of the firm belief that probably the farmers have demonstrated a greater determination to right this situation than has the business man. I have come more to the conclusion day by day that we must approach a practical standpoint, and here is what I find. For example, many times I am called upon to speak at some large gathering of farmers and very often I have communications from business men that they are tremendously interested in the farmers of their community and their country, and that they want to cooperate. In nine cases out of ten, when a meeting of this kind is announced and when it is advertised that it will be an open meeting, that business men as well as the farmers will be there, we most usually find about 99 farmers to 1 business man. This tells me that, as a general rule, business men don't always mean exactly what they say. On the other hand, when business men ask me to speak before

their groups telling me that the farmers are invited in, we most usually find the farmers there. I am convinced that business men have not yet realized their dependence upon agriculture, and a lot of their conversation is mere hooey.

Emerson said "What you do thunders so loud I can't hear what you say." Until all of us get right down to earth and sincerely mean that we are going to cooperate, we need not expect much improvement in our national life.

LARGE FARMERS UNION MEETING HELD

The past week I accompanied Mr. M. W. Thatcher, a national Farmers Union figure, on a tour of a series of meetings. We covered the state from Colby, northwestern Kansas, to Lawrence, northeastern Kansas, and the Farmers Union gospel was preached. I am of the firm belief that this gospel fell on good soil and that it will bring results. It was a gospel of good will and carried with it the spirit of fraternalism, work and power. Our audiences were large, interested and receptive to the truth. Prejudices were allayed and our people pledged themselves to stand by and work for the organization. Such meetings can only strengthen the lines of the Farmers Union in Kansas and bring lasting results.

Beginning Thursday of this week National President John A. Simpson will come into the state to hold six large meetings, most of them picnic occasions. President Simpson is a power on the platform and always has his subject well in hand. He is a militant and courageous fighter for the things which he believes. We are asking all our people who attend these large meetings to enter into the spirit of the Farmers Union with a determination that when these meetings are through each of you will pledge yourself to greater work and earnestness within the ranks of your own class organization.

IS FARMERS UNION WORTH WHILE?

Large meetings referred to above are meaningless and insignificant unless we are aroused to the point of action. As I have many times said, our organization in Kansas is of high standing and good reputation. The Kansas Farmers Union is known throughout our nation as being composed of the best farmers of our state. Farmers who, to a large degree, are willing and do get back of their own organization program. The leaders of our state organization have at all times endeavored to crystallize and whip into shape the individual thought of its members as they think and act along constructive lines. No state farm organization can be most effective unless the members are willing to give and take, unless they are willing to be guided by the rule of the majority, and then all pull together.

In the Kansas Farmers Union individual selfishness and prejudice have been minimized. This does not mean to say that our entire membership is 100 per cent agreed on everything, or our state program. But it does mean that we can quite generally depend upon our people when it comes to furthering the real interests of our farmers. Unless we really can further the best interests of our people, in the final analysis, we have been a failure. This is our challenge and this is our responsibility.

The Kansas Farmers Union will not and shall not permit debasing and destroying influences to get within the ranks of our membership and destroy our reputation and influence. It is a lamentable fact that in some of the states, the Farmers Union and other farm organizations are having internal troubles which are destroying and wrecking their effectiveness and their organizations. This is absolutely uncalled for and in nine cases out of ten could be avoided. In most cases it can be checked back to unfair and discriminating leadership.

For more than 25 years the Kansas Farmers Union has been an effective organization. We have built up sound solid cooperatives which have saved and returned to the farmer literally millions of dollars. We have influenced legislation, both state and national, of a type and character that has netted the farmer other millions of dollars. We have developed a social and fraternal program which has dispelled fears and troubles, and on the other hand, brought good will.

Now the question comes to us, at this time when we at least feel that we have reached the crisis in this depression and are beginning to head the other way: Will we support with our patronage and by paying our dues our organization of such standing and quality?

GET READY FOR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

We hope and are making arrangements that along about September 1st

we will be able to announce plans for a statewide membership drive. We hope to touch as nearly as possible every local in the state. We plan that literally hundreds of our members will be out working at the same time. We are absolutely convinced and sure that if our paid-up members will cooperate by giving just a little of their time, that we can increase our membership several thousand by the time of our state convention this fall. If we build our organization, we can again go to the legislative halls of our state and nation and secure legislation that will lift our people out of the mire of this depression and put agriculture on its rightful plane, where our class can make an honest living, pay their debts, live in peace and enjoy happiness along with other classes of society.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS



(July 11, 1933)

"For I doped into the future, far as human eye could see, Saw the vision of the world and all the wonders that would be; Till the war-drum thrummed no longer, and a banner of flags were furled, In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world."

For I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns." —Tennyson.

We sure are getting our thoughts widened. What a short time ago seemed impossible is now an accomplished fact. Our country is swinging back into an era of normal prosperity, with a lesson well learned not to burn our national fingers again in the Wall Street flame.

In our long life of observation we have never before seen such complete harmony of thought and purpose on economic problems as there is today. Even Wall Street is standing hitched and playing the game. Josh Billings said, "If you want to find a man's heart, hit him in the pocket book." We've all been so hard hit that we seem willing to be good at least for a while.

Even J. P. Morgan picked his sore toe for public inspection to make believe he was too poor to pay income taxes. Following Mitchell of the National City Bank comes the great banker, Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., pleading poverty, turning enough property over to his wife to evade paying income tax. Too bad about those big fellows, ain't it? We may have to take up a collection for them.

We can hardly believe that people have suddenly all become angels, but I do think we have had such a lesson in that we will not be quite as mean in the future as the past. Of course when the party whips are cracked to make the thirst for office, we need not be surprised at the mossback's horror of what has been done.

We farmers are going to be put to the acid test very soon now as to whether we are capable of cooperating with the Government in this wheat acreage reduction and bonus plan. A definite proposition is put up to us to maintain a paying price for wheat for three years or go back to the old uncertainty of gambling on the world's markets.

We should understand clearly that this thirty-cent bonus is not government. It is simply raised by a tax on the consumer. Nor should we feel that any injustice is being done because it is identical with all protective tariff taxes. They are all likewise consumer taxes. The only difference is we promise to let up after 1935, while the industrial tariff taxes go on forever.

We farmers have been too modest. We have voted cheerfully for protective tariff taxes to foster our great industrial enterprises, hoping as we were taught to believe that their prosperity would somehow filter through to us; but somehow the filter gets clogged and we're left holding the sack.

This new plan worked out by Congress and the President is our first chance to get in on this high privilege of government protection. Have we sense enough to embrace the opportunity? Only time can tell. The promise of a check from Uncle Sam should be a wonderful incentive.

The fact that, because of the severe drought, wheat is now \$1.00 a bushel in the markets will confuse the public mind somewhat as to the need of the proposed bonus. We must understand this is for the future. We cannot depend on the weather always to solve our problems. With favorable weather and a big acreage next year we would be back in the old rut of dependence on world's markets.

As we write the London Conference

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION

(By A. W. Ricker in the Farmers Union Herald)

When President Roosevelt took office on March 4th, the necessary essentials for a first class revolution in the United States were in evidence. Let us bring them back to memory. Farm commodity prices had sunk to so low a level that net incomes from farms in many cases would not pay the taxes, to say nothing of interest and other fixed charges.

In their desperation, and to save themselves from eviction from homes, the farmers had organized the Holiday Association. They, the farmers, had begun in an organized way to defy not only the creditor, but the tax gatherer. Some months more of that sort of thing and the farmers of the United States would have been ready for open and possible armed revolt.

In the industrial field there were 14,000,000 of working men and women without jobs and incomes. These idle workers were kept from open revolt only by the employment of hundreds of millions of dollars spent in feeding, housing and clothing them. Fear and distrust had closed 10,000 banks, with threatened runs on the banks whose doors were still open. The whole economic structure of the nation was tottering on an unstable base.

How much more of this sort of thing would the people have endured patiently? How much longer could we have gone on, sinking deeper daily in the quicksands of economic disaster?

You may not have thought this out, but we assure you that thousands of the nation's best thinkers did think it out and were preparing for revolution.

President Roosevelt and his much ridiculed brain trust were well aware of the situation and faced it courageously.

In order to solve the problem it was necessary to do three things.

First, to convince the public that the situation would be met and thus restore confidence. Closing the banks temporarily, and assuring the public that when opened the banks would stay open inspired the public to be-

lieve that the situation would be met boldly and courageously. This restored some measure of confidence. Second, it was and is necessary to raise farm commodity prices to a level where interest and taxes may be paid, and the family necessities supplied.

Third, it was and is necessary to provide the 14,000,000 idle men and women with jobs and thus restore to them the power to purchase goods.

Who will say that a brain trust was not needed?

President Hoover's brain trust, if he had one, consisted of bankers and business men. That kind of brains was leading us straight to economic disaster.

President Roosevelt's brain trust was recruited from college professors and economists who urged that the best brains of organized labor and agriculture be brought around the council table together with the financiers and business men.

Result—all but a few malcontents in the agricultural, labor and business world are now working together to restore a balanced economy, give farmers a living price for products, labor employment at living wages, and business customers at a fair margin of cost plus income.

If and when all this is done, we need not worry about banks and bankers. Restored agricultural income, employed labor and revised business will take care of the banks and save the bankers along with the rest of us.

Boiled down, the two fundamental things to be done were to restore purchasing power to agriculture and distribute jobs to the workers. To bring this about the brain trust gave Congress two major legislative measures, namely the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act. One measure was for farmers, the other for labor.

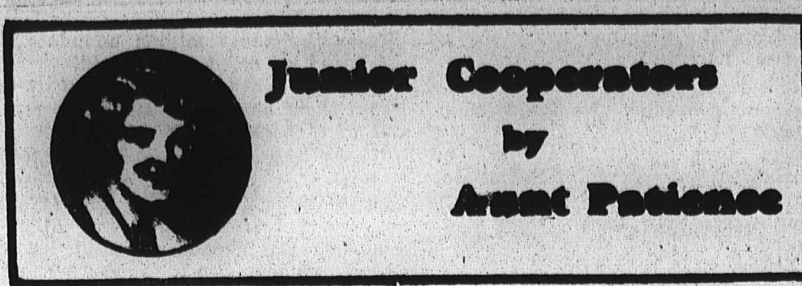
Congress passed these acts and now agricultural commodity prices are to be raised to a debt paying American standard of living level, and labor is to be employed at shorter work hours and larger pay. Congress gave President Roosevelt power to accomplish what he had in mind.

look after ourselves. We can't afford to submit to the low European price level. We farmers must sign up and protect ourselves.

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

Local	County
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Lone Willow—1083	Thomas county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
Collyer—941	Trego county
Fairdale—927	Thomas county
Livingston—1984	Stark county
Pleasant View—1583	Washington county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Admire—1255	Lyon county
Heart of America—2164	Wyandotte county
Sunny Slope—1861	Wabaunsee county
Liberty—833	Nemaha county
Brightside—1655	Jackson county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Stone—792	Rooks county
Four Mile—1128	Clay county
Sunny Knoll—1377	May county
Redman—1624	Sumner county
Sunrise—1238	Marshall county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Johnston—749	McPherson county
Prairie Dale—370	Russell county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairview—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Allen county
Hopewell—809	Marshall county
Pleasant Hill—1202	Riley county
Osage Valley—1683	Miami county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Rural Res—2138	Gove county
Hustler—491	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—8376	Russell county
Three Corners—769	Marshall county
Antioch—1121	Stafford county
Liberty—1988	Marshall county
Richland—968	Clay county
Ross—1124	Rush county
Sand Creek—804	Cowley county
Belthel—1969	Marion county
Lincolnville—404	Trego county
Dist. No. 28—753	Greenwood county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Wabaunsee county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Wabaunsee county
Lone Cedar—1564	Marshall county
Axtell—1792	Washington county
Scrubby—1021	Sedgwick county
Ark. Valley—2195	Nemaha county
Obendorf—1275	Thomas county
Sunflower—1181	Riley county
Vesperine—1817	Douglas county
Custer—366	Mitchell county
Stony—2066	Cherokee county
Summit—892	Ellsworth county
Fairview—1663	Crawford county
Excelsior—1534	Scott county
Walshburg—1198	Riley county
Morganville—1778	Clay county
Walnut Grove—1308	Crawford county
Welda—2054	Anderson county
Pleasant Valley—1819	Franklin county
Hamlin—1820	Brown county
Sherwood—1158	Clay county
Oswego—2163	Labette county
Lone Star—917	Rush county
Cass Ridge—1038	Ellsworth county
Tisdale Busy Bee—1886	Cowley county
St. Peter—845	Graham county
Oak Grove—1801	Riley county
Sunnydale—1100	Washington county
Morland Elevator—1822	Graham county
Sunnydale—231	Ellis county
Oliver Hill—1120	Clay county
Pleasant Hill—810	Rush county
Liztown—2064	Anderson county
Mt. Pleasant—79	Ottawa county
Washington—1680	Miami county
Grover—108	Ottawa county
Harmony—196	Marion county
Advance—1889	Ellsworth county



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. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

I've promised to tell you all something of my vacation this year, so I'm going to begin this week. Of course the most interesting things which I saw were at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago but I'll tell you all about that, later.

This week I'm going to tell you about the beautiful monument and tomb of William McKinley, in Canton, Ohio. As most of you know, Mr. McKinley was the third of our martyred presidents, to meet death because of an assassin's bullet. The other two were Abraham Lincoln and James Garfield.

President McKinley was shot in September, 1901, while he was the guest of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. He was a great public favorite and money for his monument was received from thousands of admirers. Inside of the tomb are the marble caskets of William McKinley and his wife, Ida McKinley. The tomb also contains their two little daughters, who died, one an infant of four months, and the other at three years of age. The monument is very impressive, situated on a high hill, overlooking Canton and the surrounding country. Six broad flights of steps lead to it, and the foreground is landscaped beautifully. Inside of the tomb are several personal relics of Mr. McKinley—the desk he used in his law office, and the secretary-desk which he used while in the White House.

I'll try to tell you about something else next week—but don't forget, now, that you are to write me your vacations.

AUNT PATIENCE.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Greenleaf, Kans., July 29, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How is it in Salina? I suppose it is hot like Kansas. The last two nights were nice sleeping. My vote is for the sunflower. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. I like that your picture in the corner of page. I sing at school when we have a program. I play a ukelele but the strings are broken and I can't play it now. My brother plays a guitar. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Alma Wichman. My birthday is December 21. I haven't found my twin yet, so will you please help me find it.

Your friend,
Ivan Koplin.

Dear Ivan: It has been very much cooler, hasn't it? All right—I've made a note of your vote. The sunflower still has the most votes. So you think that's my picture, too! We have a great many different opinions about that. We have quite a few December birthdays, so I'm sure we can find a twin for you soon.

Aunt Patience.

Broughton, Kans., July 31, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I'm fine. I would like to join your club. I got 11 April 2. Will you please send me a pin? I read in your department that you are going on a vacation. I hope you will have a fine time. I wish you would tell all the Juniors about it. You said that we should write you and tell you what we are doing so I guess I will. I went and stayed with one of my aunts two weeks and sold



7648. Ladies' Dress with Slender Hips.
Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 54 inch material. The plaitings will require 1/2 yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

7641. Girls' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. To trim with lace edging at the neck, requires 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

flowers for Memorial Day. My aunt and I together took in \$7.60. Then I stayed at another aunt's a week. Then I stayed at my grandfather's three days, then I had to come home to cook for threshers. Then we went up to my uncle's and threshed for him. I went along and stayed a week although they only threshed three days. Then I came back home where I am now. But I hope to stay at grandfather's a week, and at more aunts, but I do not know if I will get to or not. I am also planning on going on a picnic Sunday. For pets I have three cats. Their names are Sugarpie, Tigie and Niggery, but we most of the time call him pest because he likes to catch hold of your feet and climb up. He likes to be carried in a pail and he likes to ride on a wagon. My brother and I have a dog named Sport. If you hold up a stick he will jump and get it. He can jump over my head and I am 5 feet tall and he is 9 years old. Isn't that good for a dog that old? I also have six chickens. I had 18 but papa sold one, 2 of them died and 9 of them drowned when we got a big rain. If I have a twin will he or she write to me. Will you please send me your picture or put it in the paper. I will put my vote for the sunflower. My letter is getting long so I had better close.

Your niece,
Louise H. Van Howe.

Dear Louise: We're all glad that you are to be a new member of our Club and I'll be glad to send your pin at once. Yes, I'll tell you all about my vacation and I enjoyed very much your description of the things you've been doing. I once had a kitten that liked to do the same thing you say "Niggery" does—and we had a very hard time persuading him that he shouldn't do it. Your dog is very active, considering his age. I hope you hear from your twin soon. If you don't, let me know and I'll find one for you. About the picture—I've not had one taken for about three years, now, but when I do, I'll put it in the paper. And you like the sunflower, too—look as if that is to be our club flower. Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., July 20, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I have no pets. One is a dog named Jack. He is black. A pigeon, he flies on the house and barn. He is blue and eats with the chickens. I want to join your club. Please send me a pin. I was 9 years old December 9. I will be in the fifth grade this year. My sister Irene asked me to join your club so she will get a star. I have a little sister. Her name is Lorraine. She was 4 years old on February 10. You may put her on the Cradle Roll. I put my vote for the sunflower for I like it the best.

Your friend,
Martin Hajek.

Dear Martin: I'm fine, too, thank you and we're glad that you wish to become a Junior. Why don't you and Ivan Koplin of Greenleaf, Kansas, write to each other? There's only one year's difference in your ages, and just 12 days difference in your birthday dates. Tell Irene that if you don't do her on earning her "star" and I'm glad to have Lorraine's name for our Cradle Roll. I've listed your vote for the sunflower—it has the most votes, so far. Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans., July 20, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I have one brother, one sister. They are twins. They are 15 years old. Their birthday is December 16. Their names are Leonard and Lorene. My birthday is February 23, 1933. I am 9 years old. I can't find any of the lessons. When is the next one? I will try to answer it.

Yours truly,
Maxine Odette.

P. S. My father belongs to the Farmers Union.
Dear Maxine: Our essay contest took the place of our last lesson—we're going to have another lesson soon. Have you found your club twin yet? How have you been spending your vacation? I'm going to tell you about mine, you know—so you must write me about yours.

Aunt Patience.

Healy, Kans., May 11, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? We are fine. I had a little ink but no pen so I had to use a pencil. The weather here is fine. How is it there? I have not lost any more of my chickens. They are about



ONE RATE FOR ALL ROOMS
\$2.00 SINGLE
\$4.00 DOUBLE
\$6.00 TRIPLE
\$8.00 QUAD
\$10.00 FIVE
\$12.00 SIX
\$14.00 SEVEN
\$16.00 EIGHT
\$18.00 NINE
\$20.00 TEN
\$22.00 ELEVEN
\$24.00 TWELVE
\$26.00 THIRTEEN
\$28.00 FOURTEEN
\$30.00 FIFTEEN
\$32.00 SIXTEEN
\$34.00 SEVENTEEN
\$36.00 EIGHTEEN
\$38.00 NINETEEN
\$40.00 TWENTY
\$42.00 TWENTY ONE
\$44.00 TWENTY TWO
\$46.00 TWENTY THREE
\$48.00 TWENTY FOUR
\$50.00 TWENTY FIVE
\$52.00 TWENTY SIX
\$54.00 TWENTY SEVEN
\$56.00 TWENTY EIGHT
\$58.00 TWENTY NINE
\$60.00 THIRTY
\$62.00 THIRTY ONE
\$64.00 THIRTY TWO
\$66.00 THIRTY THREE
\$68.00 THIRTY FOUR
\$70.00 THIRTY FIVE
\$72.00 THIRTY SIX
\$74.00 THIRTY SEVEN
\$76.00 THIRTY EIGHT
\$78.00 THIRTY NINE
\$80.00 FORTY
\$82.00 FORTY ONE
\$84.00 FORTY TWO
\$86.00 FORTY THREE
\$88.00 FORTY FOUR
\$90.00 FORTY FIVE
\$92.00 FORTY SIX
\$94.00 FORTY SEVEN
\$96.00 FORTY EIGHT
\$98.00 FORTY NINE
\$100.00 FIFTY

six weeks old now. Mine are White Orphingtons and mother's are White Leghorns. We are going to have fried chicken this Sunday. I am 11 years old and my next birthday is April 18. Have you found a twin? I passed this year and shall be in the sixth grade next year. We have formed a club and Shirley, Doris, Strobel, Hays and I am in it. I am trying to get my brother Hays to join.

This summer if I have any money from my chickens I am going to buy a calf.

Our school was out April 27. Our teacher took us on a picnic the day before school was out. I guess I had better close so the other Juniors will have room for their letters. Tell all the Juniors hello for me, please. I wish they would write to me.

Yours truly,
Dwight Cooling.

Dear Dwight: I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter—but it was misplaced. I'm glad about your chickens and be sure to let me know whether you are able to buy the calf. It's fine about the club—how is it getting along this time? And what do you call it? Congratulations on your promotion—and I know that some of the Juniors will write.

Aunt Patience.

Enterprise, Kans., July 4, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I suppose you think I'm funny writing now. I haven't written to you for two years or so. When I thought about writing I was busy or some place else. I haven't heard from my twin for about a year and a half. You'll have to excuse me for not writing to you for such a long time. We started plowing today. You were talking about the flowers. I think the sunflower is the flower I want. It can't find it. We got a fine Wednesday night about 4 o'clock. We lost about 5 or 10 chickens in the rain. Us kids have been having the summer fun. I had it first so I'm over it now. Well, as my letter is getting long I'd better ring off and leave room for the other Juniors to write. My birthday is November 20. I'm in the 8th grade this coming year. I must close.

Yours truly,
Mahel Forslund.

P. S. I suppose you will be shocked to receive a letter from me.

Dear Mahel: I was more than glad to hear from you once again. I really thought that you had forgotten all about me—and about the Club. It's too bad about the essay contest—for I printed the rules so many times that I hoped every Junior would see them. Did you have any well now? I hope you wait so long between letters next time—and that you'll be able to send in our next lesson.

Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., July 15, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I will write you a letter and tell you that I am getting along fine. How are you getting along? How is the weather in Salina? Our corn is nice if it would rain. We didn't have any rain since May 26. Our next teacher's name is Lydia Fries. We are threshing now. I didn't find my twin yet. I had lots of fun July 4. My brother had firecrackers. I will be in the 5th grade this year. I think I'll close. With love,

Your friend,
Agatha Gaschler.

Route 3.
P. S. My colors are blue and yellow.

Dear Agatha: I was glad to get your letter and to know that you're all right—I am, too, thank you. I hope that you had your rain—did you? I wish the Fourth of July came more than once a year, don't you? I think "blue and yellow" would be nice for our club colors, if we choose the forget-me-not for our flower.

Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., July 15, 1933

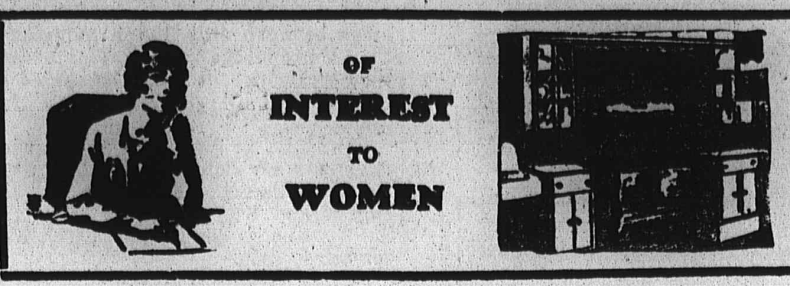
Dear Aunt Patience:
Thought I would write because I haven't written for so long. My colors are green and white. I will be in the eighth grade this school term. I am 13 years old. My birthday is on May 28. I haven't found my twin yet. Can you help me find my twin? When did it rain last in Salina? I don't know anything else so I will close.

Your member,
Joseph Gaschler.

Route 3.

Dear Joseph: I enjoyed your letter very much—I hadn't heard from you for a long time. I'll help you find your twin. I'm not in Salina, but when I left, which was a week after you wrote, we hadn't had any rain, either.

Aunt Patience.



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

RIPE TOMATO CHUTNEY

One pound ripe tomatoes
One pound tart apples
One fourth pound small (hot) red peppers
Three-fourths cup small onions
Two cups seedless raisins
Three tablespoons powdered ginger
One teaspoon salt
Eight cups vinegar
Two cups water.
Chop the tomatoes, apples, peppers, onions and raisins. Add all other ingredients. Simmer (do not boil) in back of stove seven or eight hours, stirring occasionally. Push through a sieve. Add salt and seal in sterilized bottles or jars.

CHILI SAUCE

Four pounds ripe tomatoes
One cup chopped onion
Three-fourths cup chopped green pepper.
One-half cup sugar
Two tablespoons salt
Two cups vinegar
One tablespoon cinnamon
One-half tablespoon whole clove.
Peel and chop tomatoes. Peel and chop onion and green pepper. Put in a large pot. Add all other ingredients and simmer gently one and one-half hours, stirring frequently with wooden spoon so sauce does not stick to bottom of kettle. (Also take precaution of using kettle with smooth, unbroken surface.) Remove cloves. Seal in sterilized bottles or jars.

SPICED WATERMELON RIND

2 pounds watermelon rind
4 cups cold water
4 tablespoons salt
Remove green and pink portions from rind. Cut into pieces about one by two inches. Add water and salt, soak over night. Drain and cover by four inches with cold water, boil slowly twenty minutes, then drain.
4 cups sugar
2 cups vinegar
2 cups water
1-4 cup stick cinnamon
2 teaspoons white cloves
Loosely tie spices in white cloth. Add to rest of ingredients, boil three minutes. Add rind and boil gently until rind is well glazed.

MIXED MUSTARD PICKLES

1 pint small cucumbers
1 pint large cucumbers, sliced
1 pint pickling onions
1 cup spring beans, cut diagonally in 1-inch pieces.
3 red peppers, chopped
3 green peppers, chopped
1 cup small carrots, or sliced carrots.

1 pint small, green tomatoes, cut in halves or quarters.
Select cucumbers not longer than 2 inches. Soak all the vegetables in brine (1 cup salt to 1 gallon water) overnight. Drain and soak them in clear water three hours. Cover the vegetables with vinegar and water, using for the mixture equal amounts of vinegar and water. Let stand for one hour and then heat to simmering point. Make a dressing of the following ingredients:

1-4 cup white sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1-2 tablespoon turmeric
1 teaspoon celery salt
6 cups vinegar

Mix dry ingredients and all hot vinegar slowly, stirring to make a smooth paste. Cook mixture in a double boiler until sauce thickens. Drain vegetables. Pour mustard dressing over them while they are hot, and simmer for five minutes. Pack pickles in to hot, clean jars and seal immediately.

GRAPE MARMALADE

Seven cups strained grape pulp
Two cups grape skins
Three-fourths pound chopped raisins
Three-fourths pound walnuts, cut up
Four and one-half cups sugar.
To get strained grape pulp, pop the grapes out of skins, cook grapes, then put them through sieve fine enough to hold back seeds. Cook skins in 1 cup water till tender. Combine all ingredients except nuts, and simmer till thick. Then add nuts and cook 30 minutes more. Store in sterilized glasses or jars. (Concord grapes best for this.)

WATERMELON RIND PICKLE

Four pounds watermelon rind
Seven pounds brown sugar

minutes. Add beets and let stand over very low heat for thirty minutes. Just before serving, bring to boil and add butter.

Growing turkeys should be encouraged to roost in the open by the time they are 10 to 12 weeks of age. A poult of this age can withstand a rather cold rain. In districts where hail storms are common, it may be advisable to give the poults some protection.

Buildings with dark-colored roofs will be several degrees cooler if the roof is painted with aluminum or other light colored material. Ventilation of the attic space also assists in reducing the summer temperature of the rooms below.

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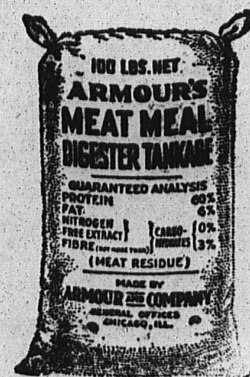
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