

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

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NUMBER 8

## SHALL AMERICAN AGRICULTURE BE RUSSIANIZED?

### T. B. DUNN IN RADIO SPEECH OVER WIBW

Auditing Association Has Made Marked Progress Since Its Organization.

The Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association has had the good fortune in the past and at the present to have a personnel of the highest qualified accountants and officers. Mr. H. E. Witham, President, has held the office by virtue of election since 1920, and has been influential in our marked progress during these years of his administration. Mr. Witham, also is largely responsible for the growth and enviable success of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, of which he is secretary and general manager. He is widely known over the state because of his connections with the Jobbing Association and has proved himself to all who have his acquaintance as a man of integrity and an executive of ability. Thanks to Mr. Witham's services as president of the association, we have been able to serve our clients at all times with an assurance to them that our audits and accounting services are of the highest standard.

Mr. Ward J. Spencer, Vice President, has always aided our policies to such an extent that he more than fulfills his duties as Vice President at all times. Mr. Spencer is also president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and has an active part in handling the affairs of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company at Salina. With his co-operation and influence he has been a source of benefit that has been most constructive.

Our Board of Directors are: Mr. Anton Peterson, Greenleaf, Kansas; Mr. John Huber of Selden, Kansas, and Mr. George Franks of Paola, Kansas, and the presiding officers are Mr. H. E. Witham, president, and Mr. W. J. Spencer, vice president. It is gratifying to state that it is the wholehearted services of representative farmers on the boards of the various organizations that is leading the Kansas Farmers Union to its present height of progress and to its ultimate greater success. Our Board is elected at the annual meeting, by the vote of the members. Two of the board are elected for one year, two for two years, and one for three years. The members through their election of this board have complete control of the affairs of the association and thereby have a personal privilege in helping the administration.

In 1923 the P. presented Mr. Thomas B. Dunn, a qualified accountant having served that capacity for many years in Scotland and later in the United States.

A membership fee of \$10.00 is charged annually to the members and then their audits are completed at a lower rate per hour. Since Mr. Dunn took over the active management of the association the profits have been sufficient to refund the annual dues of \$6.00 every year. This therefore enables our members to get their accounting work done at a low cost. We are pleased to announce tonight to our 1929 members who are in good standing, that the checks are being sent through the mail this week, refunding the 1929 dues.

Our membership now numbers 140 co-operative organizations throughout the state. Our work is by no means confined to our membership and our list of clients independent of the membership is steadily increasing in number. Mr. G. A. Stimpson, one of our bonded auditors, specializes in auditing county office records. During the past few years we have successfully completed numerous of these county audits and in several instances revealed discrepancies that more than covered the cost of the audit. We have wholesale hardware houses, oil companies, creameries, livestock companies and milling concerns, along with many other varied businesses as our clients. Our staff of bonded auditors are fully qualified to give you the best value and I can readily say at a lower cost.

At this time I would like to explain the term, bonded accountants. All our auditors work under a bond which protects you, the client, financially against any falsification in reports. These surety bonds are a financial guarantee that all audits made by us are true, correct and reliable.

We are agents for one of the largest surety bonding companies in America, and write over a million dollars of bond coverage annually. If any of the organizations have not had their persons, in positions of responsibility bonded, it should be imperative that the omission be remedied at once.

The audit has several important purposes. First—it gives the Board of Directors a clear insight into their state of affairs and it reveals to the stockholders the true value of their investment. Secondly—An outsider with an auditor's experience can often see beneficial changes that could be made in the operation of the business made in the operation of the business.

(Continued on page 2)

### "CORPORATION FARMING SPELLS RUIN OF KANSAS, WOULD QUICKLY DEPOPULATE LARGE SECTIONS. FARMERS WOULD BE PAUPERIZED AND PEASANTS. INSTEAD OF SAVING IT WOULD MEAN ROBBERY OF KANSAS."

These words are not from the mouth of a wild eyed socialist, or from a radical farm leader, but were spoken by Frank (Chief) Hauke, Republican candidate for Governor, at Manhattan, Kansas, Sept. 1st. We are quoting more from his speech.

"Corporation farming will depopulate this state," Mr. Hauke said. "Corporation farming will impoverish Kansas civilization. One Kansas farm corporation in a recent public advertisement stated:

"We now have 17,280 acres of the finest lands in Kansas. It would require 53 farmers to till this land, each farming 320 acres. We need only 25 operators to do the work of these 53 farmers."

"Here we find corporation farming admitting that in the farming of only 17,000 acres the state is depopulated of 28 of 53 farmers, or at the ratio of about 60 percent. Can Kansas afford to have 60 percent of her farmers driven from Kansas farms to congested labor centers, already over-crowded with unemployed?

"Corporation farming means the impoverishment of civilization, because it is a scheme whereby the few who remain in the work of farming receive not the fruits of their toil. This same corporation makes this statement:

"The 53 individual farmers would require a minimum living cost of \$1,200 per year each, or \$63,600. Our 25 operators work 90 days at \$4 per day. Our yearly payroll for these men is \$8,600. Our saving is \$54,960."

"I deny that this is a saving. I declare that instead of this being a saving of \$54,960 it is a robbery of Kansas civilization of that amount of money which would be used to educate Kansas children instead of being shipped out of the state as dividends to distant owners of stock in Kansas farm corporations.

"I was born and reared on a Kansas farm, the son of an individual Kansas farmer. My father under the method of individual ownership of farming, was able, from his labors, to rear his family and give his children the benefits of Kansas civilization. He was able to send me here to this citadel of learning. There was nothing exceptional about his doing these things for his children. He was only doing what thousands of other individual Kansas farmers have done for their children. Yet if corporation farming had been the method of farming, he might have been one of the 28 of the 53 who would have had no opportunity to farm Kansas land. He might have been one of the remaining 25 who work for \$4 a day for 90 days each year, or a total annual income of \$360. It is obvious that in either event he would have been but a poverty-stricken peasant with no opportunity to educate his children."

If farmers of Kansas could get the picture of what this corporation farming menace means to themselves and to the future of their children, it would not take them very long to throw off their indifference and wake up to the importance of joining with the farm organizations in this fight. Here is what John Vesecy has to say about it.

"I do not know whether you people have the peasant heart or the heart of Americans; but I do know that you will either organize or you will become mere hired hands for a heartless, soulless corporation that is interested in nothing more than profits. A group of men who intend to enslave the world realize that before you can enslave the American people you must control the food supply. You cannot enslave a man who has access to the soil. That's the reason this group of promoters is making a determined effort to control your lands.—John Vesecy, President, Kansas Wheat Pool.

Senator Arthur Capper in a recent speech over WIBW tells in very plain language what corporation farming will mean to our country and to Kansas. We are quoting from his speech.

"But, whether or not the stock in these corporation farms is worth buying, whether it will pay dividends after the stock is sold, these are not the real questions at issue. I am not expressing any opinion at this time on the value of the stock in these corporations.

"But I am saying that corporation farming is bad public policy. It means the passing of the individual and independent farmer who has been, no matter what the modernists and the cynics say, the backbone of the civilization and government we have builded here in the United States of North America.

"It means replacing this individual farmer by some hired men, working by the day, interested only in the day's wages, without real Kansas ties.

"As owners of our farm lands will be the corporations, the stock being held largely by outsiders, the ownership will pass from Kansas. For, if corporation farming does turn out to be financially successful beyond the stock selling stage, the local folk who buy the original stock sooner or later will be squeezed out through stock market manipulations, and the control will pass to outside investors.

"There is one farm corporation now owning or controlling some 50,000 acres of land in Kansas which, I am informed, makes this blunt, brazen statement:

"Large corporations, whose sole business it will be to perform the operations of farming, planting, cultivating and harvesting, will supersede the individual farmer."

"And then it goes ahead and explains farther. Again I quote:

"No idle man power. The company hires only the number of men actually needed for farming during various seasons."

"Now, let us do a little thinking and figuring as to what such a condition would mean to Kansas. Not to Kansas farmers alone—they being out of the picture, if the statements from this corporation are correct—but what that would mean to the neighbors, to the cities and towns of Kansas which depend upon Kansas farmers and farming for their existence; what it would mean to Kansas as a whole?

"Suppose all our wheat farming was done by corporations such as this one I have cited, operating 50,000 acres. Two hundred farm corporations could own, control, operate the entire Kansas wheat belt. And the ownership would be more than absentee landlords. Bad as the absentee landlord is for the community in which his lands are located, he still has some human and personal interest in that community. But the corporation-owned wheat farm, in these large units, would be impersonal.

"The Kansas wheat belt would not profit, even financially, by any such changes in our farming and farm living methods. I can see where it might be possible for eastern industrial centers to get an immediate and passing benefit from the industrializing of agriculture. But, ultimately, they also would suffer from corporate control of the wheat industry from top to bottom, and might suffer bitterly.

"I am not an alarmist, though perhaps you may think so when I tell you I look forward with apprehension and dread to the day when Kansas wheat farming is industrialized and in control of a few hundred farming corporations."

The peasants who farm the land in Russia do not live upon the land, but are herded into village shacks, and live upon the verge of starvation all of the time. Before the revolution there, the land was owned by the great landlords; now it is owned by the government, but the status of the peasants has not been changed. We do not believe that the farmers of this country wish to see this kind of a future for Agriculture; but unless they wake up to the seriousness of this menace which is confronting them, we will see the rural homes and the rural life of this country disappear, and with it all that has gone to make this nation a nation of happy homes, and a contented people.

There has come to be a division of interest in this country. The industrial east with its great factories and industrial plants, is interested in having a cheap food supply for the workers in order to keep wages down, and it is willing to see the agricultural South and West sacrificed to their program of cheap food.

Once the industrial barons are convinced that corporation farming will produce cheaper food, money will be poured into these corporations like water, farm mortgages will be foreclosed, and the land turned over to these corporations, and the enslaving of Agriculture will be complete.

The only hope of the farmers of escaping this terrible menace, is through organization. If there were one hundred thousand members of the Farmers Union in Kansas, we could go down to the legislature in Topeka, and demand legislation which would put a crimp in the plans of these corporations. WAKE UP AND JOIN THE FARMERS UNION.

—A. M. Kinney.

#### AN EXPLANATION

In last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, in the front page story, "HAS THE FARM BOARD KEPT FAITH WITH AGRICULTURE?" a period and a capital in the wrong place completely changed the meaning of what we intended to say. We wrote "A step which would have taken years to bring to the effective place it occupies today, without the assistance of the Farm Board."

A. M. K.

Left to themselves in a pen with a hopper full of grain and a hopper full of mash, chickens will pick and choose what their needs require and not grow over-fat.

### SCHILLING SPEAKS OVER WRC OF DAIRYING & POULTRY

Farmers Who Produce Milk and Eggs Fare Better Than Many Because They Can Use Concentrated Feed.

The following talk was prepared by Mr. William F. Schilling, Member, Federal Farm Board, for delivery over radio station WRC, Washington, D. C., at 1:15 p. m., Saturday, September 20, 1930.

These are moody days for dairymen and poultrymen. The outlook is somewhat gloomy when they compare their milk and egg checks with those they received a year ago. It is a brighter outlook when they go out to buy concentrated feed for their cows and hens at prices much lower than last season. Hay is higher.

(Continued on page 2)

Mr. A. M. Kinney,  
The Kansas Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

I should like to hand a large bouquet of pansies either to you or to Cal Ward—which ever one of you wrote the first page news story on the income tax. Won't you write and tell me the one who did it?

I should like to shorten it down and send it out as a publicity release for the income tax as a statement carrying either your name or Mr. Ward's. Drop me a line and tell me which one I shall give the credit to.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. WHITE, Chm. Publicity Com.  
Kansas Income Tax Association.

We wrote Mr. White and told him that the credit for this story belongs to John Frost of Blue Rapids, Kansas. Mr. Frost was given credit in the heading of the story, but this escaped the notice of Mr. White. We believe that Mr. Frost is one of the best authorities on tax questions in Kansas. If you have not read this article, hunt up your Kansas Union Farmer of September 25th and read it. It is well worth reading.—A. M. K.

### Notice to Members

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT McPHERSON, KANSAS, OCTOBER 28, 29, 30, 31, 1930.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at McPherson on October 29, 1930 at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union will hold a meeting on Monday evening, October 27, 1930 at 8:00 p. m.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 28, 1930 at 1:00 p. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 29, 1930 at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few interruptions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and three directors, one director from each of the first, second and third districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Kinney five days before the date of the annual meeting.

#### BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, October 25, 1930.

2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 25, 1930.

3. One delegate for each county or district cooperative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

DELEGATES ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR CREDENTIALS TO A. M. KINNEY, STATE SECRETARY, SALINA, KANSAS, AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS BEFORE THE DATE SET FOR THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

C. A. WARD, President.  
A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

NOTE: If the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials then we can list them and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than it will be if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

### THE INSURANCE CORNER

By CHARLES A. BROOM, Secretary

We want to again call attention to a proper inspection of chimneys before cold weather appears. Not because we are not willing to pay any loss that should occur, but because we feel we are doing the policy holder a favor if we can prevent a loss and save him the resulting loss of property and inconvenience and possibly life.

These chimneys gradually deteriorate and as a result the time comes when fire breaks through, and this is usually after summer rains and begins with the building of heavy fires in the fall. We have already sustained one heavy loss from this cause and we sincerely ask you to be careful. Don't think this cannot happen to you as it can, and will, if care is not exercised in making rigid inspection of all chimneys, and remove rusted stove pipes. PLEASE BE CAREFUL FOR YOUR OWN GOOD.

### MONKEY FOOD AND MONKEY BUSINESS

By A. M. KINNEY

(Continued from Last Week)



And orators in accents bland.

Then next they named a wise commission And sent them on a foreign mission, To spy around in other lands To find a place where monkey glands, And monkey food could well be used; And they were surely much enthused When to America's shores they came. And found conditions much the same As in their own dear monkey land; For here they found on every hand, That special capitalist laws were made To keep producers underpaid.

Their junket tour was no hard grind, For they were feted, winned and dined; In every town, the C. of C. Turned over the proud city's key To their near kin, from monkey land; And orators in accents bland, Boasted of our country's wealth, And toasted their dear cousins' health.

They travelled this whole country o'er And watched it close from shore to shore; They saw the fields of golden grain, Saw herds of cattle on the plain; They marveled at the wondrous sight Of cars which moved as swift as light; The cities with their palaces, Churches with golden chalices, Home brew which made these monkeys tight, Filled their souls with sheer delight.

They saw Doc Brinkley on their trip; But Doc said that they could not gyp Him, with their high priced monkey glands; For Doc owned several healthy bands Of goats, whose glands he could have free; Quite good enough for you and me.

(To be continued)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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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KANSAS UNION FARMER—Salina, Kansas, Room 208, Farmers Union Bldg.

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President  
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1930

### EXPORT DEBENTURE WILL COME

Agriculture is restless. It would obtain succor from the federal government. The government has been generous in dispensing assistance to all groups except the farmer. Congress has been likened to a "soup kitchen." The farmer would get his share of the soup. The manufacturers have been served a generous portion of succor from the "soup kitchen" in the form of tariff. Labor has secured the immigration law. Shipping has the Jones-White shipping law and the railroads enjoy the fruits of the Esch-Cummings law. The farmers still remain on the outside.

The American Bar Association has added to its duties a consideration of farm relief with the idea of relieving the farmer of any chance of securing assistance from the government. It accuses the Federal Farm Board of attempting to raise the price of wheat so that 90 per cent of the people must pay more for their bread in order that 10 per cent of the people secure a higher price for wheat. The farmer desires a reasonable price for his products. He is not getting it. The farmer wants assistance from the government, such as other groups are securing, or he wants government favors eliminated entirely. It is not likely that the government will cease to distribute its favors. The farmer should not be ridiculed for asking for the same treatment from the government that it is giving the manufacturers, the railroads, shipping, and labor.

Farmers are persistent and they are not easily deterred by those who would keep them in poverty by paying them a low price for their products. Farmers are determined to secure their just proportion of the national wealth. The New York Journal of Commerce states, "It is only a question of time when the demand for a direct farm subsidy would show itself, and the re-appearance of the demand shows how deep-rooted a grasp it had on many minds." This is in reference to the export debenture plan. This plan will bring real farm relief. This is the reason it is so bitterly fought by those who would keep the farmers in poverty and deprive them of their share of the national income. Most people who favor the tariff are against the export debenture. An argument for the tariff is an argument for the export debenture. An argument against the export debenture is one against the tariff. The tariff has helped the farmer but it does not go far enough. He must have the export debenture. The government owes it to him so long as it allows other groups to feast upon the public treasury.—Southern Planter.

### THE INCOME TAX WIND

The Chicago Drovers' Journal is always very conservative on economic matters and so it is a matter of significance when it says: "The state income tax is steadily making headway, simply because it is fair, and because some relief is needed from the no longer fair general property tax."

This comment of the Drovers' Journal was provoked by the statement of a Kansas City banker by the name of Thornton Cook concerning some of the objections to the income tax. Mr. Cook talked as follows to the governors at their conference at Salt Lake City.

"I know what is in the minds of many of you. You are afraid that if you put an income tax in your state the other states will get the industry; maybe they would. Maybe a young industry that is looking for a location might be glad to know that if it came into your state where the taxation would be according to income, it could get by the first few years while it was establishing a position, with little or no tax to pay."

Mr. Cook makes the prediction that before long many more states will be adopting the income tax because it is so fair and so flexible.

Of course all kinds of taxes are obnoxious and the only question is as to whether the income tax may not be a little less obnoxious than some of the other kinds. Fair minded men everywhere are more and more reaching this conclusion that state and county taxes must more and more be raised from something else than general property. That is the reason for an increasing interest in the income tax all over the United States.—Wallace Farmer.

### FARMER TO GET ALL HIS PROFITS

The Farmers' Union Gas and Oil Company program hooks the farmer up from his farm clear down to the refinery's door and he gets all the profits. Our central purchasing agency, owned by all our co-operative gas and oil companies, can buy from the refineries five hundred or a thousand carloads at so much greater advantage to the members than can one little lone company, that it is easily understood why it is advantageous to have

such a central purchasing agency. Again, in the Farmers' Union program, such a hook-up provides that the farmers themselves shall own the handling agency, of all gas and oil they use, but they will receive the benefits only so long as they prove themselves by paying their little, measly dues into the Farmers' Union, their class organization. This is necessary from the standpoint of placing the class organization in a position to make a step forward, whether it be in the marketing of grain, or livestock or any commodity.—Colorado Union Farmer.

### SCHILLING SPEAKS OVER WRC ON DAIRYING AND POULTRY

(Continued from page 1)

Farmers who produce milk or cream and poultry and eggs for sale are sharing to a certain extent in the general drop in agricultural prices which are the lowest they have been in fourteen years. But they are in much better position than many farmers because they are able to offset the lower prices by feeding concentrates that are cheaper than they were this time last year.

I'm facing this situation on my own dairy farm in Minnesota.

It is quite natural for farmers to become discouraged when they are forced to sell their eggs at from eight to nine cents a dozen less, chickens from four to five cents a pound less, and dairy products several points below last year's price level, as they have been doing within recent weeks. Of course, that seriously affects the pocketbook of everyone who produces these farm products. Counteracting this unfavorable side of the picture is the fact that wheat, a good cow and chicken feed, can be bought at from forty to fifty cents a bushel less today than last year. A dairy farmer can buy wheat bran for one-fifth less than he paid for it a year ago, and cottonseed, another excellent dairy feed, for almost a third less than it cost last fall.

These lower feed prices are at least partially the result of American farmers producing big surpluses of wheat and cotton, two of the country's great staple crops. Wheat is within reasonable shipping distance of almost every dairy farm in this country, and can be used liberally in the milk cow's feed mixtures.

It has been recently announced by federal nutrition experts that in a general way, and for all-purpose feeding, a pound of cracked wheat or a pound of cracked barley, or a pound of both in any proportion, is equal in feeding value to a pound of corn. Farmers whose corn crops are short can now save money by substituting wheat and barley, or a mixture of the two, in feeding those grains in the same way and in the same combinations as they have heretofore fed corn, according to these experts.

Both wheat and cottonseed meal are included in mixtures recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Where dairymen do not have alfalfa, clover and similar legume hays but do have silage or such nonlegume hay as timothy, they may feed equal parts of wheat, cottonseed meal, oats and gluten feed with timothy and silage.

I have given you this mixture as an example to show how wheat and cottonseed meal can be used. Both wheat and cottonseed meal are used in dairy cows in a variety of mixtures. They should be rolled or finely ground. Some dairymen object to feeding wheat because of its stickiness, when finely ground, but it has been found that when mixed with twice its weight of other feeds, wheat will not become gummy when chewed.

Cracked wheat makes a good feed for laying hens or growing chickens. It is often used as the dominating grain in chicken mash and scratch feeds. Many dairymen and poultrymen, as well as other farmers, are now using wheat as a substitute for corn, not only because it is cheaper but because it is a better feed. Today pork producers over the corn belt have their feed lots peppered with swill barrels which they use in soaking wheat for their pigs.

Wheat normally sells for more than corn but that is not true this season. Recently wheat sold in practically every section of the country at a lower price than was paid for corn. This has encouraged farmers in many cases to feed wheat to livestock, even where they have the habit of feeding corn at the exclusion of almost all other grains.

As a member of the Federal Farm Board, representing "artificial," dairy and poultry products, I am anxious to see more farmers use wheat in proportion to their needs.

The Gothenburg Shipping Association lately has developed a habit of

ducing milk, poultry and eggs. More dairymen should feed cottonseed. In doing so, they can kill two birds with one stone. First, from a selfish point of view, they will be able to lower their production costs by using these feeds. Second, they are helping the producers of wheat and cotton in solving their surplus problems. It is much better for a farmer to increase his net profit by getting a higher price for the things he sells or by lowering his production costs. It is much more difficult for a farmer to get higher prices than it is to cut down his costs of production.

The first method of increasing net profits is slow because it takes time for farmers to develop a marketing system that will improve prices. Recent developments in co-operative marketing among dairymen have given them "good reason for feeling encouraged in their efforts to increase their net profits by using cheaper feeds, such as wheat and cottonseed."

Dairymen and poultrymen, as well as other farmers, who want to know more about feeding wheat should get a free copy of the Miscellaneous Publication No. 96, recently prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture or the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

### T. B. DUNN IN RADIO SPEECH OVER WIBW

(Continued from page 1)

or in the routine work of the manager or board, and in many instances substantial savings are effected. Third—If any discrepancies due to mis-management or deliberate dishonesty have been made they will show in an audit; whereas they might otherwise pass unnoticed until serious damage was done to the business.

It is becoming an accepted belief that the audit is not to be considered as an expense, but rather as an investment as the truths regarding the condition of the business more than offset the cost. It has been our experience in the past that organizations frequently find their affairs in a confused and involved state. The cost of unravelling such a mess usually exceeds the cost of several years' audits, which could have saved the work and anxiety such affairs cause. It is exactly the identical of locking the door after the horse has been stolen.

Purely from an impersonal standpoint, it can readily be seen from my previous remarks that the annual, semi-annual or quarterly audit is the real safeguard to your stockholders and to a manager himself. We feel that we have always rendered the best service possible, and we advise periodical audits regardless of the company, if it is one of good standing.

In closing we desire to thank the owners and directors of this station for their kindness in giving the Kansas Farmers Union this "period for the extension of our work. Through this medium it is possible to reach thousands of our members with whom direct contact would otherwise be difficult, therefore we feel grateful indeed for the benefits that this broadcast period brings.

### ROYALTY OIL PROGRAM OVER WIBW OCT. 10

Mr. G. E. Creitz, State Manager of the Farmers Union Royalty company, will be the principal speaker at the Farmers Union hour, 8:00 to 8:30 Friday evening, October 10, over WIBW.

### GOETENBURG ASSOCIATION HAS HABIT OF WINNING

The Gothenburg Shipping Association lately has developed a habit of

topping the Honor Roll list of shipping associations shipping to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City. This association has been at the top of the heap in June, July and August. Gothenburg topped the list in August with ten loads. Paul Pogendorf is the manager of this Nebraska outfit.

Second place was crowded, with four shipping associations tied and occupying it. The four associations in Frankfort Farmers Union, Frankfort, Kansas; Glen Leopold, manager; Laredo Farm Club, Laredo, Missouri; Don E. Page, manager; Lyndon Shipping Association, Lyndon, Kansas; Wm. Lyons, manager, and Randolph Farmers Union Co-op. Association, Randolph, Kansas. Emil Samuelson, manager. Each of these four associations shipped six loads of live stock to the Farmers Union firm at Kansas City during August.

Farmers Union Business Association, Centralia, Kansas, with G. B. C. Ruffner as manager, was third with five loads in during the month of August.

The Downs-Cawker Shipping Association, shipping from Cawker, City and Downs, Kansas, shared fourth place, with four loads shipped during the month, with Lowry City, Mo., Farmers Shipping Association, L. C. Cleveland, manager.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the August business was the large number of associations that were here with their loads during the month. However, only those with four or more loads during the month are listed on the Honor Roll—Co-Operator.

### NOTICE

All Representatives of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, located in the counties of Cowley, Sumner, Harvey, Harper, Reno, Sedgewick, Butler and in the west half of Chautauque, Elk and Greenwood counties, are requested to attend the Agents meeting and school to be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Winfield, Kansas, commencing at ten o'clock, October 14th.

Any bonafide Farmers Union Member who can secure the endorsement of his Local Organization, desiring an agency in communities where we are not now represented, is invited to be present.

Rex Lear, State Mgr.

### A BIG CUSTOMER

The recent meeting of the board of directors of Farmers National Grain Corporation was marked by a visit of three directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England and Wales. Of even more interest was the fact that through these directors the largest co-operative concern in the world made direct contact with American grain producers through their own organization and made its first purchase of wheat from Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is the federal trading organization of the retail co-operative societies of England and Wales. It is said to be the largest purchaser of wheat in the United Kingdom and has been a big customer of the Canadian Wheat Pool. It has in its employ more than 40,000 persons, owns thou-

sands of acres of agricultural lands in many parts of the world, operates factories, mills and banks, and is composed of more than eleven hundred affiliated societies, with a total membership of consumers exceeding four and one-half million.

The visit of the directors of the C. W. S. was in line with the program of the organization to go as closely as possible for its supplies to the sources of production and to establish direct relations between the organized consumers of the United Kingdom and the co-operative grain producers of the United States.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has called from our midst, Brother Charles Dietrich, member of Madison Local No. 1216;

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

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

Also, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

Albert Stutz  
Arthur Alcock  
George Scholz, Com.

### WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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



### "FARMER INSURANCE AT FARMER COST!"

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

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

### Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

706 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

### TWO MODERN PLANTS

EQUIPPED TO SERVE YOU IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER

Practically every farmer has cream, eggs and poultry to market at some time during the year and there is no better way to market than thru the Farmers Union.

You Get Full Market Value and Then Share in the Retail Profits.

### Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Association

201 Oak Street Kansas City, Mo.

He gets the Best grain Prices... by Telephone

### A Bell System Advertisement

Increased profits from his sales of grain are made by a farmer near Athens, Ill., who uses his telephone to keep in touch with his local farmer's co-operative. His additional returns from this source amount to a substantial figure. Among other transactions, he sold 300 bushels of wheat at a price within one cent of the highest figure that was quoted during threshing time—a price that was from 10c to 15c per bushel higher than that received by many other farmers in his neighborhood. By keeping posted on the right times to sell, he is always assured of receiving the maximum return on his crops.

The telephone is equally helpful in promoting profitable sales of livestock, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is always valuable in keeping up friendly contacts, making engagements and summoning help when sickness or accident occurs.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.



### THE THREE MUSIC-TEERS

PLAYING THE MARCH "CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING"

You will notice that Witham is playing on a wheat flute; he can only hit the low notes at present but he has hopes that he will be able to reach the higher notes before long.

Seaman is so excited over the opening of the new creamery at Wakeeney, that he forgets to play at times.

Hobbs is giving them the time, and you will see that they all are keeping perfect step to this march.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst our faithful Brother, Fred Steele of Carley Local No. 2136;

Resolved, that we, the members of said Local, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it also Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved family, and also be spread on the minutes of our local.

Jennie B. Powell  
Mrs. H. E. Talley  
Mrs. Clyde Foley, Com.

### PILES Cured Without The Knife

Why Suffer Longer?

My Ambulant Method is so mild that no time is lost from your duties, no surgery, no pain, no expense. I also treat all other rectal diseases, except cancer. If your case is accepted, I GUARANTEE A CURE. Consultation and examination free and without obligation. Send for my new Booklet.

DR. J. M. GAUME  
184 North Eighth Phone 2808  
Rectal Specialist

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WHEAT EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 1 cent a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### WANTED

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

WANTED—Discarded Jewelry. Cash for Dental Gold, antiques, diamonds, Uhlars, Sta. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 choice cone hounds cheap on trial. Kevill Kentucky Kennel, Kevill, Ky. B-22

FOR SALE—R. C. White Wyandotte Cockerels, Zwick's strain. Pure White April hatch, one dollar each—Mrs. J. E. Graham, Rt. 2, Stockton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two Pure-Bred Holstein bulls coming one year old. Papers furnished. Out of tested cows, overlaid. B. E. Snyder, Sabeth, Kansas.

China Glits. Boar, Sow and Pigs—M. Constable, Bennington, Kans.

PURBRED SPOTTED Poland Chinas. Boars, sows and pigs—M. Constable, Bennington, Kans.

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, inexpensively without drugs. Send address. P. W. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FOR SALE—By owner 160 acres improved land in Norton County, Kansas. W. J. Snyder, Colver, Kans.

### SCALE BOOKS

RECEIPT BOOKS, CHECK BOOKS, REMITTANCE BOOKS ALSO LETTER HEADS, STATIONERY, ETC. GLOBE IMPRINT, Salina, Kas

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 9 (L. 1929, Ch. 297)

A proposition to amend section 3, 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, and the remuneration of members of the legislature as fixed in the constitution promulgated 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 such remuneration to an amount sufficient to defray the actual necessary expenses 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 therein:

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, to wit: Amend article 2, section 3, so as to read as follows, to wit: "Section 3. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services for each biennial term the sum of five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the usual place of meeting."

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 heretofore proposed shall be designated on the official ballot as follows: "An amendment to the constitution of the state of Kansas to amend article 2, section 3, so as to read as follows: 'Section 3. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services for each biennial term the sum of five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars for each special session held during said term, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the usual place of meeting.'"

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

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 8 (L. 1929, Ch. 281)

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

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

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following section 1, which section shall be numbered section 2, and shall read as follows: "Section 2. The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on income from whatever source derived, which taxes may be graduated and progressive."

Sec. 2. Original sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of article 11 of the constitution of the state shall be renumbered respectively sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Sec. 3. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1930 for their approval or rejection. The amendment proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8, now on file in my office.

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State.





## Junior Co-operators 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.

### JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors:

Here we are with the lesson for September. It isn't hard, neither is it very long. I trust you are all lined out with your school work now and will be ready for the lesson.

There are a few of the Juniors who failed to do the last lesson. Juniors, it is a promise when you receive your book and pin that you will do the lessons. First of all, let's keep our promise if at all possible. We know some times things come up that prevent our doing what we desire to do, but most of the time we can keep our promise.

I am giving you a short item called "Today," instead of a slogan, but we might condense it and call it a slogan and say "Do today the things our hands find to do and the tomorrow will take care of itself."

### TODAY

So many of us make the mistake of wasting the time of today by planning ahead for tomorrow.

Frequently opportunities are lost to us because of this habit. We are so busy planning that we are blind to what might be done this very hour. A wise advisor says: "Today is, for all that we know, the opportunity and occasion of our lives. On what we do or say today may depend the success and completeness of our entire life struggle."

San Francisco Examiner.

Our Junior Story is a historical sketch of an "Early Cheese Factory." Full credit for originating the system of co-operative dairying in the United States is generally given to Jesse Williams of Rome, New York, Oneida County. In 1851 Mr. Williams established "the first real cheese factory which served as a motive and incentive to others." This was begun as a matter of convenience to his own family with no idea that he had hit upon a principle of wide application.

Most of the cheese made in the farmhouses of the day was poor, but Jesse Williams was a skillful cheesemaker and his quality cheese was in good demand. In 1851 he contracted the cheese from his own farm and that of his son for seven cents a pound, which was considered an exceptionally good price. The son had recently married and moved to another farm. He was inexperienced in cheese making and doubted his ability to make cheese of the high quality demanded by the contract. At this juncture some one suggested that the father make the cheese for both families. The suggestion seemed so practical that it was accepted, a factory was built and co-operative cheese making begun. The son delivered his milk at the home farm every day, and soon some of the neighbors were doing likewise. The success of this factory led to the establishment of many similar factories through New England, the Middle West and Canada. In Europe this was called the "American system of dairying."

Jesse Williams not only made excellent cheese but was willing to tell others how he did it. He also invented and developed many appliances and implements for his factory. On these he refused to take out patents, but "presented them as a gratuity to the world." Many descriptions of his factory and his processes of making and handling cheese are found in the agricultural publications of the period, often with illustrations of the factory and equipment, all of which helped to put cheese-making on a more scientific basis.

Under the date of 1871 we find the statement that the original plan of organization was still unchanged, "in organizing factories, in the manner of delivering milk, in the relation between manufacturer and patron, in disposal of the product. . . it is the same today as when Jesse Williams mapped it out in 1850 for the first cheese factory." The same article gives a form of preliminary agreement used in organizing a factory. Cheese makers had worked together before 1850. We read of an attempt at co-operative dairying in Connecticut in 1808, of a factory in New York about the same year, of cheese rings in Massachusetts in 1835, and of an Ohio factory in 1843. As early as 1841 a Wisconsin man named Pickett made cheese in his farm kitchen from all the cows in the vicinity, 20 besides his own 10, and divided the cheese in the fall. However, these sporadic enterprises passed away and left little impression on the industry, while the Williams' factory served as a model in developing improved methods of making and handling cheese.

Tell in your own words the story of the first effort of co-operative dairying in the United States. Compare this small beginning with the plant at Kansas City and Wamego.

In the issue of September 4 of the Kansas Union Farmer, an article by our state Secretary, A. M. Kinney, 1. Of what is the Kansas Farmers Union composed? 2. How is it supported? 3. How are the dues divided and for what purposes are they used? 4. Of what is the Kansas Farmers Union a branch? 5. What doctrine do they preach in the way of marketing? 6. If the farmer had used intelligence in marketing his product as he

has in producing it, would we need the Federal Farm Board?

7. Copy the poem by James Russell Lowell and tell how it applies to the militant spirit of the Farmers Union of today.

8. How many years ago was this poem written?

Save all issues of the paper, but this one in particular, as we will have other questions from articles in that issue.

A lesson in little things.

**KING SOLOMON AND THE ANTS**  
By John Greenleaf Whittier.

Whittier was born near Haverhill, Mass., in 1807. Until he was 18 years old he worked on the farm, and during that time learned the trade of a shoemaker. He afterwards became an editor, and now ranks with the first poets of America.

Out from Jerusalem  
The King rode with his great  
War chiefs and lords of state,  
And Sheba's queen with them.

Proud in the Syrian sun,  
In gold and purple sheen,  
The dusty Ethiop queen  
Smiled on King Solomon.

Wise of men, he knew  
The language of all  
The creatures great or small  
That trod the earth or flew.

Across an ant-hill led—  
The king's path, and he heard  
Its small folk, and their word  
He thus interpreted:

"Here comes the king men greet  
As wise and good and just,  
To crush us in the dust,  
Under his heedless feet."

The great king bowed his head,  
And saw the wide surprise  
Of the Queen of Sheba's eyes  
As he told her what they said.

"O King!" she whispered sweet,  
"Too happy fate have they  
Who perish in thy way  
Beneath thy gracious feet!"

"Thou of the God-lent crown,  
Shall these vile creatures dare  
Murmur against thee when  
The knees of kings kneel down?"

"Nay," Solomon replied,  
"The wise and strong should seek  
The welfare of the weak;  
And he turned his horse aside,

His train, with quick alarm,  
Curved with their leader round,  
The ant-hill's peopled mound,  
And left it free from harm.

The leaved head bent low;  
"O King!" she said, "henceforth  
The secret of thy worth  
And wisdom well I know."

"Happy must be the State  
Whose ruler heedeth more  
The murmurs of the poor  
Than flatteries of the great."

Juniors, tell in your own words the story of "King Solomon and the Ants."

In the 12th verse, is it a fact that the rising generation must learn the value of good character as against great riches?

Would it not be better to possess little of this world's goods and have a good conscience than to possess great wealth and a knowledge that we had oppressed the poor?

Should our education be toward the aim of serving humanity rather than to be served?

I believe you can all understand this lesson but if there is something not quite clear, I will be glad to have you ask me.

### RHYMING NINES

It takes no time nor thinking fine  
When Nine times one are only 9.  
Neither are we long in stating,  
Nine times two are 18.

Nice white bread is made with leaven,  
Nine times three are 27.  
Are you fond of sugar sticks,  
Nine times four are 36.

Bees make honey in the hive,  
Nine times five are 45.  
Please come in and close the door,  
Nine times six are 54.

Wash your hands and have some tea,  
Nine times seven are 63.  
As sure as apples are good to stew  
Nine times eight are 72.

The nines this way are real good fun  
Nine times nine are 81.  
Nine tens add a naught to 9  
Nine times eleven are 99.

The nines are done, let's not be late,  
Nine times twelve are 108.

This review of the nines will be good practice for us all.  
This is all the lesson I have for this time. Better get right to work at it and remember the lesson of "Today."

Juniors, tell in your own words the story of the first effort of co-operative dairying in the United States. Compare this small beginning with the plant at Kansas City and Wamego.

In the issue of September 4 of the Kansas Union Farmer, an article by our state Secretary, A. M. Kinney, 1. Of what is the Kansas Farmers Union composed? 2. How is it supported? 3. How are the dues divided and for what purposes are they used? 4. Of what is the Kansas Farmers Union a branch? 5. What doctrine do they preach in the way of marketing? 6. If the farmer had used intelligence in marketing his product as he

your cats—they must have a lot of fun playing together, don't they? I'll send your book and pin soon. We're glad you've joined.  
Aunt Patience.

Green, Kans., Sept. 6, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: Kathryn Toothaker wants me to join the Junior Co-Operators. I will try to send in my lessons if I am not too busy.  
Your niece,  
Helen Moon.

Dear Helen: We're glad to have you as a member but unless you intend to send in the lessons, you're not entitled to a book and pin, you know. I'll send yours, though, but you must promise to send the lessons, and I know you will, now that you understand how important it is. Write again.  
Aunt Patience.

Carlton, Kans., Sept. 8, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to be a member of the Junior Co-Operators. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My birthday is August 23rd. Have I a twin? I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I will try to send the lessons in. Well, it is getting cooler now, isn't it? We got a hen, a pig, a dog, three cats and a pet chicken. As my letter is getting long I will close.

Yours truly,  
Irene Martin.

P. S.: Please send my book and pin soon.

Dear Irene: We're glad to have your name on the Membership Roll as a new Co-Operator and you must send the lessons—they're very important. It's rather hot here, even now. Watch the paper for your twin and write when you find yours.

Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans., Sept. 8, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I thought I would write you a few lines once again. It has been a long time since I wrote you the last time. Our school started today. I could not find the paper where the August lesson was in. Well, I must close.

Virginia Meier.

P. S.: Please change my address on the Membership Roll. It is Hays, Kansas, and not Hays.

Dear Virginia: It certainly has been a long time since you've written—I thought you'd forgotten me. I'm sorry about your address being incorrect—I'll change it at once. Don't wait so long next time to write.

Aunt Patience.

St. Paul, Kans., Sept. 10, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I cannot find time to answer the lessons in the Kansas Union Farmer paper, so I wish to resign from the Club. You may take my name off the roll. I am glad that I found my twin. I will close.

Geneva Mae Dixon.

P. S.: Shall I return my book? G. M. D.

Dear Geneva Mae: We're sorry that you don't have time for the Club but I'll take your name off the roll, as you request. Yes, both the book and pin must be returned in the event of a member's resigning from the Club, as you have. You see, it would be unfair for you to have them when you are no longer a member of the Club. I hope that some time in the future you can join again—we'll be glad to have you back.

Aunt Patience.

Columbus, Kans., Sept. 5, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join the Junior Club. I was eight years old July 30th. School started last Monday. I like to go to school. I have a pup. His name is Max. He is black and white. Best wishes.

Damon Ruggels.

Dear Damon: I'm so glad to have you as a member of our Club and I'm glad that you like school, for you can do anything so much better when you like doing it—and that applies to school, too. I'll send your book and pin soon.

Aunt Patience.

Columbus, Kans., Sept. 5, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I like to read the letters from the other members and would like to become a member myself. My birthday is January 16. I will be twelve. I am in the sixth grade. I have a Shepherd pup, I call him Shep. Both of my grandpas and all my uncles that farm are members of the Farmers Union.

Yours truly,  
Byrl Ruggels.

Dear Byrl: We're so glad you've decided to join the Club—write us often. I hope you find your "twins" while you are here. Let me know, and write to him or her, right away. Be sure to watch for the next lesson—your book and pin will be sent very soon.

Aunt Patience.

Victoria, Kans., Sept. 9, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: As I never received my book and pin, I thought I would write and see what was the matter. I was waiting for your book. Please send my sisters, Leona and Cyrella, their books and pins. Please send them as soon as possible.

Your loving  
Irene Miller.

Dear Irene: I'm so sorry about the delay in getting your book and pin but you know we were out of the pins for several weeks. We received them last week and you and your sisters' books and pins were sent several days ago. I hope you like them. Please write soon again.

Aunt Patience.

Geneseo, Kans., Sept. 9, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: I am sending in my lesson for August. I am a little late but I guess it is alright. I hope this reaches you safe.

As ever,  
Stacy Crowl.

Dear Sarah: I was glad to get your lesson—I'd begun to think you weren't going to send it! I'm sending it on to our Junior Instructor—write me again soon.

Aunt Patience.

Manhattan, Kans., Sept. 12, 1930.  
Dear Aunt Patience: Well, how are you? I am fine. Hasn't it been a gloomy week? It's rained every day here. Aunt Patience, would you send me a pin and book. I am eleven and in the sixth grade. I will try to get my lessons.

Your niece,  
Virginia Marie Inskeep.

Dear Virginia Marie: It rained a great deal here, too. I'll be glad to send your book and pin and I know you will get the lessons. Write me again.

Aunt Patience.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### TO SUPPORT OUR ORGANIZATION'S LINES

Are our managers and members going to forget the obligations that we took when joining the Farmers Union, that is "To uphold and support every institution established by same."

Let us think for a few minutes. Several years ago, our Farmers Union Jobbing Association was organized and in due time made contracts for merchandise for our stores and elevators to handle, all such contracts were made with the belief of our leaders that our membership would support such a program, and also the contracting companies, that they would receive a volume of business which would amply pay for the brokerage which they agreed to pay to the Jobbing Association.

Our farm machinery contract which the Massey Harris Harvester Co. signed and which would have been of great benefit to every member had they only remained loyal and used said machinery, but we know the results. Many farmers would use only I. C. others John Deere, etc., which in a short time resulted in the Massey Harris Harvester Co. being forced to cancel their contract on account of lack of support of our Farmers Union machinery contract.

And now we wonder if we are going to put another stunt of the same kind.

The Jobbing Association looking for another line up of one of our important and essential needs, made a contract with the United Bi-Products company, manufacturers of Success brand feeds, some eight years ago to handle this line of feeds for the Farmers Union membership, and about five years ago another contract with Washington Cereal Co., manufacturers of Gold Medal Flour and Feeds, thus giving us a line of flour second to none, and the two lines of feed, which we say without fear of contradiction that none can excel them.

But why since these two companies have spent thousands of dollars in sales help and advertising for our local Farmers Union stores and elevators, and the Jobbing Association has continuously duplicated their efforts, we now find many of our places of business, forgetting that sacred obligation, and listening to smooth-tongued salesmen from other feed companies who now want to step in and pick off the nice volume of business which has been built by years of work and great expense.

So now for the sake of the Cooperative movement, let us put ourselves together before our feed business suffers the same fate as our implement business and with a united front, tell any and all of these feed and flour companies that we are Union members and are using only the two lines of feed handled by our Jobbing Association which will give us a stand and line the whole state over, and a volume of which we can all look to with pride.

We have been told time and again that farmers would never hold together. Let us wake up and show the world from this time on, that we have indeed received some real and lasting education from this grand and glorious organization to which we belong, "The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America."

A Co-operator.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.  
ELLIS COUNTY, KANSAS  
A. M. Kinney;

Just a little bit of news from Buckeye Local No. 1031.

We held our first meeting of the season on Oct. 1. All of the officers were present and ready for another winter's work.

Sixteen members were present in spite of the fact that there was a dark cloud in the west and it was

threatening rain with chances for a downpour.

We had eleven applications for membership of which eight were present so this was an encouraging bit of news for all members of the local. After the candidates were properly instructed in the mysteries of the Farmers Union, they were given a loyal good ride on the union's goat. Then it was declared they would be loyal members and were admitted as such.

After the meeting closed, the ladies of the local served a grand lunch which was the high point of the evening.

After a good visit all went home at a rather late hour and all declared the meeting a success.

Freemond Peterson, Sec'y-Treas.

### TEMPLIN LOCAL

Regular meeting of Templin Local No. 1891 was held Sept. 6th. A large crowd was present which made a very interesting meeting.

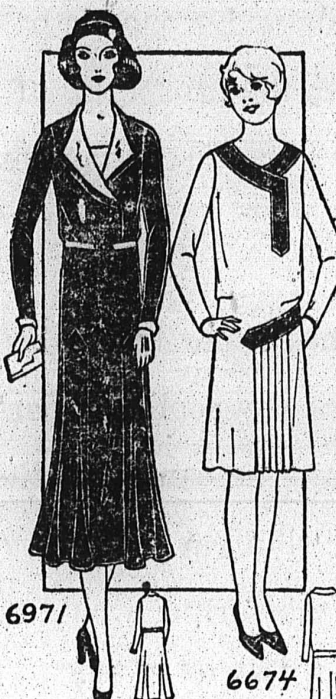
Suggestions were made on having a Halloween party.

After the meeting, we were entertained by the following with songs, readings, and music: Mrs. Wm. Hinkley, H. C. Johnson, Hugo Simonton, Frank Thos.

Following the program, ice cream, light and dark cake were served by Hugo Simonton, G. H. Johnson, Ernest Adams, Wm. Heiderman, Art Heiderman.

Mrs. G. Eisenhut is chairman for the entertaining committee for October meeting, assisted by Mrs. A. H. Simon, Mrs. Ernest Adams, and Mrs. Gus Greshing.

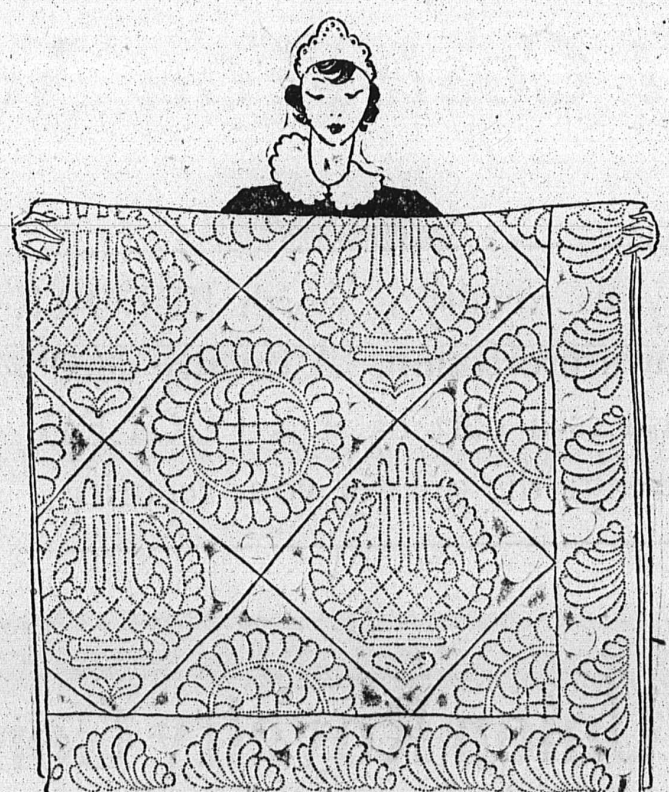
Mrs. G. H. Johnson, Reporter.



6971. Ladies' Dress.  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material 1/4 yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise is required. Price 15c.

6674. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. To make the band facings of contrasting material requires 3/4 yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise or lengthwise of the material. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1930-1931 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



Harp 251 Feather Circles 253 Peacock Fan 256

Perforated patterns are very successful when the same design is to be used a number of times. As these patterns are made on tough high grade paper they will last for many stampings if they are handled with care.

HERE IS A LIST OF SOME OF OUR PERFORATED QUILTING PATTERNS

205—Conventional Rose and Bluebell will space into a 14-inch block or can be used singly on border or corners 25c

250—Dove of Peace (for blocks from 11 to 14 inches sq. 20c

251—Harp Pattern (14 inches square—use on blocks up to 17 inches—30c

253—Feather Circle 10 or 14 inches (state size wanted) 20c

254—Pineapple Design (7x9) 25c

255—Lace Vein Feather Right

and Left patterns, each 4 by 10

256—Feather Circle 8 or 6 inches (state size wanted) 20c

256—Peacock Fan for borders (7 inches high) 20c

257—Narrow Cable for 3-inch band 20c

258—Wide Cable for 6-inch band 25c

269—Conventional design 7 1/2 inches square 25c

632—Tulip Pattern (for 9-inch block or larger) 20c

634—Corner and Border Pattern to match tulip square 25c

STAMPING PASTE

We supply black stamping paste under number 206 at 25c postpaid. This box of paste is very effective to use in stamping and there is enough of it to last for many stampings.

206—Box—25 Cents

### NORTH STAR FARMERS UNION

NO. 1979  
The North Star Farmers Union held its regular meeting September 26 at the North Star school house with a good attendance, considering the busy season of the year when all the farmers are working early and late sowing wheat.

The meeting was called to order by the president, B. E. Winchester, and the group joined in singing "America." The program arranged by the committee with Charles Kirkpatrick in charge was next given. Music by Mr. Estes Warner's orchestra from St. John. Reading, "An Afternoon in a Hotel Room," by Velma Clowers; violin solo by Miss Florence Dale, accompanied at the piano by Miss Deliah Hargett; solo by Mrs. Bert Clinkscale, Mrs. Chester Asher playing her accompaniment.

Several more numbers by the orchestra which every one present greatly enjoyed.

During the business session Mr. Bert Winchester was elected as delegate to attend the state meeting at McPherson in October with W. T. Buckle elected alternate. Our lecturer, W. T. Buckle, read an article upon the tax question, "The City's Turn Now."

Delegates to the county meeting at St. John for the evening of October 7th are as follows:

Tom Vice, W. T. Buckle, Chas. Clowers, T. J. McConaughy, Earl McCune, Charles Kirkpatrick, W. T. Nelson, C. V. Cline and D. Vice.

The program and refreshment committee for the month of October are W. T. Buckle, chairman; W. H. Titus, Emmet DeSelms, O. W. Hearn, Herve Prentice, Ira Winchester and George Waters.

The date of our October meetings has been changed to Oct. 17 and 31.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

### because of the Stafford county fair

and we hope to see a large membership present. After the program and the business session all adjourned to the basement where delicious refreshments were served and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by those present.

Mrs. Herve Prentice, Reporter.

NOTICE OF COUNTY MEETING  
There will be a meeting of the Phillips County Farmers Union No. 27 at the park in Phillipsburg Saturday, October 11. Picnic dinner at noon. Short business meeting at 1:30. State President C. A. Ward will address the meeting at 2 o'clock. Everyone interested in the farm problem is urged to attend this meeting. If the weather should be cold or inclement, the meeting will be held in the court house.

W. F. Knisley, President.  
J. P. Johnson, Sec'y-Treas.

ELLIS COUNTY MEETING  
The next quarterly meeting of the Ellis County Union will be held at Hays on Saturday, Oct. 11th, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Leo Rajewski, Secretary.

SOMETHING NEW  
Mr. Jones: "Mandy, do you know anything concerning my wife's whereabouts?"

Mandy: "Yes, sah, I put dem in de wash."

"Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy you talked about?"

"Yes."

"Any results?"

"We got to give up smoking."—The Standard.

When you begin to talk about the younger generation and the way they "carry on," watch out—you are getting old.

## OUR COMPLETE LINE OF Stock and Poultry Feeds

Enables our dealers to order in car load lots without having to over



# "Beyond the Horizon"

**D**ROUTH stricken acres of wheat and corn, tumbling prices of agricultural products—hard times—and with it all the certainty that tomorrow is another day.

From the dead hopes of each individual farmer is rising the new promise of things which all farmers can accomplish by CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT.

By CO-OPERATION one farmer joins hands and economic bargaining power, with other farmers "beyond the horizon," insures the prosperity of all against the risks and failures of the individual, makes possible gigantic enterprises beyond the strength and possibilities of an isolated individual.

Only by CO-OPERATION can the individual farmer insure his participation in the vast oil wealth still undeveloped in Kansas. By pooling a part of his acreage with the Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company he can avert the tragedy that came to the vast majority of farmers in the older oil areas. If every farmer in Seminole County, Oklahoma, had pooled their land each farmer would today have thousands of dollars instead of a very, very few having millions while the majority are in poverty. Don't repeat Seminole County History. Pool your royalty on the plan which brought each Osage Indian over \$108,000. Grasp the hand "beyond the horizon."



W. J. Enright, In the New York World

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Pool contained on September 30, 58,199 full mineral acres undivided under 121,869 acres in the potential oil area of Kansas—a buried empire of buried treasure.

## INVESTIGATE — *It Costs You Nothing To* — INVESTIGATE

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.

### The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company

Farmers' Union Insurance Building

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Similar Pools Now Forming in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico

The Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Co.,  
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Please send me full details of your co-operative royalty pooling plan.

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