

program, with additional emphasis upon the possibilities of shifting land in drouth and dust-storm areas to

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1935

A NEW DEVELOPMENT

A most welcome new development is taking place in the Kansas Farmers Union. A change is taking place which means more, perhaps, than we can now well realize.

In virtually all the Kansas counties in which the Farmers Union is organized, the organization is taking on new life—under new leadership. The most significant feature about the whole thing is the fact that this new leadership is made up of young folks—young men and young women.

Every community which is fortunate enough to have one of the new classes organized under Workers' Education, led by one of the student-teachers who attended the recent Institute held in Topeka, Manhattan and Lawrence, and attended by the people of the community, is witnessing and taking part in this new and welcome development.

It has been the pleasure of some of the state Farmers Union officers to take part in some of these classes. We have helped a few of them get started. We have heard about others that have started. Just to get an idea of the enthusiasm these teachers—the young Farmers Union leaders—are working up, read Anton Peterson's report of what is being done in Washington county. His report appears in this issue. This report is only one of many that could be written. We hope to have many such reports soon.

This work is just now starting. It is just now getting under way. It is extremely gratifying to consider what the possibilities are as progress is made.

On Monday night of this week, the editor visited and took a small part in getting one of these classes started in Ottawa county. The class is to flourish in a community that has been the field in which one of the oldest Locals in the Kansas Farmers Union has held forth for many years. Unless we are sadly mistaken, this class, in which neighbors will meet and discuss their common problems and take part in entertainments and other forms of community endeavor, will bring back new life to this Local.

Interest Young Folks
Why is this true? The main reason, perhaps, is the fact that it is going to interest the YOUNG FOLKS. The young farmers of the coming generation, or of the generation just now blossoming into active manhood and womanhood, and which is just now beginning to take up the responsibilities of the community life, are going to take part in the development of this class or series of classes. In doing that, they are going to re-discover the need and value of a militant farm organization, one which they can claim as their own.

They are not going to meet just for fun, or entertainment. Neither are they going to meet in the spirit of drudgery. They are going to make a study of what is wrong with Agri-

culture as a class, what is wrong with society as a whole, what is wrong with our system of distribution of wealth as between classes of producers and non-producers. They are going to make a serious effort to find the way out. They are going to study their problems, among themselves, and under capable, well trained, leadership. The older folks are going to help them. The older folks are going to lend them the value of their own experience. And in doing this, the older folks are sure to find the fires of enthusiasm rekindled within them.

Names of New Leaders

Look at the names of the leaders mentioned in Anton Peterson's report. They are virtually new names in active Farmers Union leadership. They are names of new leaders, who will carry on, working with the old leaders. They are names representing capable leadership which has been uncovered even in the short period of time in which the Farmers Union of this state has become active in its belated program of developing our Juniors. Not that these new leaders are of the ages specified as constituting eligibility for membership in the Junior Farmers Union—16 to 21—but they are the young folks in their twenties or thirties or forties; folks who had not yet taken up, for the most part, the work of leadership in Kansas Farmers Union. Of course, some of the leaders who were trained in the Institute mentioned, and who are going to take up the work of conducting these community classes, are men and women of more mature years, men and women who have been active in Farmers Union leadership for a long time.

But the idea brought out by observing the starting of the new community classes, built principally around Farmers Union Locals, has to do with the development of new leadership.

Last night, as the writer listened to one of the young leaders conducting her first meeting, the thought persistently came into his mind: "What a great thing it is that something has happened to make this new leadership available to this community! Otherwise, this capable young leadership would perhaps never have been discovered, and this good influence would have been lost or hidden forever." This young leader happened to be Miss Freida Melzer, daughter of a good Farmers Union family. The same thought, however, applies to many other young leaders who are now going into action to the end that farming communities may have a better opportunity to consider their own problems in the light of understanding, and to the end that more farmers will eventually join with their own class organization the better to work out the solution of these problems.

Proud of Leadership

The Kansas Farmers Union should be proud of its young leadership which is now getting its first real opportunity to assert itself. The mem-

bers may well look with confidence toward this new leadership. In many places, the complaint has been commonly heard to the effect that only the "old timers" ever came out to the meetings. "We need more young people to take over the burdens of organization work," is an expression common to almost every Farmers Union community. Now we have the opportunity to secure and use this new leadership.

We are sure that each Farmers Union Local will make the most of this opportunity to develop its young leadership. If the Farmers Union does nothing more this entire year than to bring to light this new leadership, its 1935 effort will have been beneficial to Kansas farmers.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

AN IMPERATIVE NEED

I am appealing for all Farmers Union members to pay their dues into the Union. Some times I wonder why it is necessary to be in a position where we have to make these urgent appeals. Those of us who follow closely the workings and accomplishments of the Farmers Union can hardly understand why our members are so indifferent about keeping their membership up in the Union.

In the first place, it is your organization. You have elected officers and a Board of Directors to handle affairs of the organization. You have asked us to publish the paper each week, maintain headquarters and an office and carry on the educational work, and a budget has been prepared and adopted. We cannot continue to operate and function effectively unless our members come to our financial support, no more than can a county operate its various subdivisions of Government without taxes.

The Farmers Union of Kansas operates at a minimum amount of expense. We have stayed within our budget but there are certain fixed charges in the way of salaries, publishing the paper, carrying on the educational work in general, which must be met. I am now appealing to the members who read this article to come to our rescue at the earliest possible moment.

There is no question of the interest in the Farmers Union. The organization has proven its worth. Directly or indirectly we have helped the Kansas farmers in the sum of millions of dollars. This fact is well known to every farmer who has studied the situation at all.

We have just recently sponsored a school of training for teachers and some two hundred or more meetings are being held each week, which means a lot to the Farmers Union of Kansas.

We have taken the lead and have done our part in the national recovery program. Kansas farmers would be millions of dollars short had it not been for the presence and work of the Farmers Union and its leadership. Certainly our members will show their appreciation by getting together in their locals, collecting their dues and remitting them to the state office.

Voluntary Dues

Many state Unions are more or less supported by their business organizations. Some states use, almost entirely, the check-off system which means that no refunds are paid to stockholders until their dues are paid in the Farmers Union. To date we in Kansas have not done this to any great extent. Our dues are paid voluntarily.

We have always been able to meet our expenses and carry on the work. But, it does look a little discouraging now.

Western Kansas has been extremely hard hit by the drought and dust storms, and has no prospects for wheat at all; and yet western Kansas has carried their part of the load and have paid up as well or better than could well be expected.

Women Make Drives

I know times are hard and that money is scarce, but I say again that if you people in the eastern two-thirds of the state will rally to our support at this time, collect your dues and send them in to the state office, we can keep things going in splendid shape.

I suggest that the lady members of the organization arrange drives and visit every member of the local, whether they are paid up at the present time or not, and collect their dues. If they do not have the ready cash today, find out just when they can pay, and make a record of it, so collections can be made. There are a thousand and one ways to collect these dues if our membership has a mind to do it.

The Farmers Union of Kansas and of the nation has been able to do many things which, as individuals, we never could have done. The same is true in carrying on the work in this state. Our organization has a splendid reputation for doing things. We

want to keep that reputation, but we cannot unless you members will pay your dues. We are a thousand or more short of last year, at this time. We want to more than make up this shortage by harvest time. This can be done if a few loyal members of each local will take the lead in promoting a membership drive, collecting dues and speaking a good word for the organization in a general way.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

April 27, 1935

One difference between the farmers and the lawyers in the House is the use of the place where they carry their handkerchiefs. The lawyer puts his, generally, in his upper left front pocket, for decoration; the farmer, his, in his lower, right behind, for utility.

You can't always tell one's true attitude by the way he is recorded on a roll call. Twenty-voted against the social security bill because they were opposed to it in principle; thirteen answered "No" for the reason that it didn't go far enough.

It was my privilege to drive Rep. Pittenger of Duluth, the Grand Erie of Odd Fellowship, to Hagerstown, Thursday night. He is 49 and never owned nor drove a car. I returned Friday morning dizzy from seeing on the way back, a hundred 3-horse, walking, left-handed plows in operation. They were all going the wrong way.

Under the terms of our treaties, so plans are obsolete when they are eight months old and eligible for replacement. They are out of date about as soon as a woman's hat.

The second dictator in our land is the war material lobby. Yes, we want adequate defense, but darn the power.

Under the terms of our treaties, so plans are obsolete when they are eight months old and eligible for replacement. They are out of date about as soon as a woman's hat.

When our campaign funds, for both parties, come largely from corporations and the eastern seaboard, what hope is there for purifying our politics? Here's the seat of the greatest need for national reform. Help us to think how it might be changed.

The President enjoys being referred to as the "chief executive officer," the signals in the game for recovery. Apparently he considers the left side of the line the stronger for Hopkins. Tugwell, and Ickes, left wingers, have been given the big jobs for the expenditures of the five billion. Walker, former secretary of the Executive Council, a right winger, is to be used also.

The National Emergency Council is a new deal organization. It is sort of a second Cabinet. It is made up of the members of the President's Cabinet. It meets about every two weeks in the President's Cabinet's work room and is the agency through which the administrative activities of the Government are co-ordinated.

NEW DEALS

(continued from page 1)

gard the fundamental laws of human relationship, and prosper. There was a re-discovery of that great truth that, "righteousness exalteth a nation," but sin is a reproach to any people." The new deal began by a general cleaning up of the well-springs of human actions.

During the past few months, a vast amount of talking and writing has been done about a new deal, about new dealers, etc. Some laws have been enacted, and doubtless much good has been done, largely of a temporary nature. There will be no new deal, no new laws, and just for power that causes people to disregard the rights and liberties of others. Lust for power—financial, political, religious, social.

History makes a sad commentary on the human race, namely: that great economic prosperity destroys the finer sensibilities of human nature, unless there is along with it a proper appraisal of human values, and unless there is along with it the stabilizing sense of duty to others.

As in the days of the ancient king, our new deal will be permanent only to the extent that we re-discover those fundamental truths upon which any new deal must rest. We will then discover that the laws that contrain human happiness are not new at all but very old indeed. John J. Ingall once intimated that the golden rule in politics is an iridescent dream.

We are told that the ten commandments on the sermons on the mount cannot be taken seriously in either politics or business today. There is overwhelming evidence that they have been disregarded, else we would not be faced with the fearful problems that are now before us, and which, it appears, are trying to be solved without much regard for the golden rule, the ten commandments or the sermon on the mount. Until we re-discover the inescapable truth that these must have a part in the solution of our difficulties our difficulties will never be solved.

Laws? The country has been literary deluged with great floods of laws; and at the same time has become the most lawless nation on the earth. I will not admit that anyone has higher regard for just and equitable laws than I have. They are very necessary for the government of a people. But laws alone will not make people law-abiding. The various types of blight that have fastened themselves on human society cannot be eradicated by law alone. A re-discovery of the eternal truths underlying human relationships must be had. Actual progress in civilization will be slow indeed until such time.

Legislative enactments, however necessary they may be, cannot accomplish the cleaning up of the well-springs of human actions. We may make great forward strides in science and invention. We may bring to the race ease and luxury and leisure that our forebears never remotely dreamed of; but unless these things are accompanied by human lives that are not spoiled by them, they may be a curse instead of a blessing. While science is exerting its every energy to discover things beneficial to human life, it is at the same time straining every nerve to discover something whereby human life may be destroyed. At the same time we are making plowshares and pruning hooks we are making swords and spears. And the sad part of it is that we are spending more for the elements of destruction than for the elements that enrich life.

A new deal? Yes we want a new deal; but not one that daily discloses more graft and racketeering, and that places more people on relief with each rising sun. We want a new deal that builds up human self respect. We want a new deal that makes people self-reliant instead of suppliant. We do not want a new deal that gains a man nothing permanent, and destroys his manliness. Abraham Lincoln said that no nation can exist half free and half slave. Neither can a nation expect to prosper with a few very rich and vast multitudes on the bread line, or its equivalent, until they have little aspiration to better their condition, until there is little opportunity for those who do earnestly wish for something better.

Agriculture abhors favoritism. It is not seeking special privileges. It does ask that it be given the privilege of standing on its own feet, with head erect, and that it be given the same protection under the law that other industries receive. It well knows that it cannot prosper alone. It does not seek advantages that would result in disadvantages of undue nature to other industries. It holds that this is not necessary. But agriculture does demand the right to live and enjoy the fruits of its labor. It demands the same degree of prosperity due to other industries. And for these things agriculture has no other thought than to wage the necessary war to accomplish them.

Clifford Hope is right in his contention. Industry seems determined that agriculture should sell on an unprotected market and buy on a protected market. I don't know how all this thing will come out, but I do know if the farmers themselves rise up in protest, through organization, that the interests of our people will finally be protected.

We will then be in a position to give the operation of our entire banking system back to the Federal government, which is the people. We will be in a position to demand that the issuance of tax-exempt interest bearing bonds be stopped. We will be in a position to demand and maintain the cost of production, or American price levels, for our farm commodities. We will be in a position to demand cheaper interest rates for financing and refinancing our agricultural indebtedness.

Join the Farmers Union of your community and help us in this great battle for economic righteousness and justice.

TOO MANY FOLKS
LIKE THE UNION
BUT WON'T JOIN

(continued from page 1)

times the public is misinformed as to the real conditions of the country and to what really prevails in Washington.

It is too bad that altogether too many politicians are primarily interested in their own affairs. To be more plain, they are primarily interested in perpetuating themselves in office and sometimes they forget the real need of the people out over the country. If the so-called statesmen and leaders of this country would forget their partisan politics and think more in terms of a national program, that would benefit all of our

people, it would be a lot better for the whole country.

The Agricultural Program

When it comes to agriculture, there is a difference of opinion, even among farmers and farm leaders themselves, relative to the present program. I am standing where I have stood from the very start, and that is that the AAA program, with all its imperfections has been of inestimable value, not only to the poor bankrupt farmers of the country, but to every town and city in the state of Kansas and in every state of this nation.

I have been criticized because I have not used my influence to kick the whole thing out the back door, simply because we could not get the cost of production program or something better. I will go as far as any man in seeking a better program; but until something better, with prospects of accomplishment, has been shown, I am going to work to continue these benefit payments to the cooperating farmers of Kansas and America.

Don't be fooled, folks. The very same group of exploiters and racketeers who have always been against the farmers of this country, for selfish reasons, are trying to drive the opening wedge in Congress, and knock out the processing tax and overthrow the AAA program. Those fellows, in times past, have been common enemies of farmers and heap-ed for themselves millions of dollars and many luxuries while the farmer toiled 15 hours a day and eked out a mere existence.

Praise to Congressman Hope of Kansas, who last week told Congress that "If New England textiles want to keep tariff protection, they should stop their fight against processing taxes for the benefit of the American farmer."

Clifford Hope is right in his contention. Industry seems determined that agriculture should sell on an unprotected market and buy on a protected market. I don't know how all this thing will come out, but I do know if the farmers themselves rise up in protest, through organization, that the interests of our people will finally be protected.

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NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ANTON GOES GADDING

Greenleaf, Kansas, 4-23-35
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir and Brother:

On Friday night, April 18th, I attended the Republic County Farmers Union regular quarterly meeting, in company with Clay Ingman. That man Shipp was a little late. He did his stunt, and was in time for lunch—and such a lunch. He beats the Dickens where ever we go, they have a great feed and a nice program.

On Monday night, with Dan Com-bow, my bodyguard, with me, I was at Washington listening in on the organization of county Junior work. Others there were Mr. Frager, Miss Benne and Mrs. Stettinsh, the three teachers, and Block Hansen, Mrs. Frager, Clay Ingman, and Mr. Benne.

Tonight, we go to the Round House Local over north of Clifton. We were there Wednesday morning. Well, right on the dot, Block was at my door at 7 p. m. We started at 85-mile drive, reaching the Round House school just as the good people began to come. I say good people, because I consider the Farmers Union people the best people on earth.

We had a nice crowd. Mr. Lawrence Stettinsh fetched his wife. She is one of the Junior teachers of Washington county. Mr. Benne brought his sister, Miss Benne, another one of the Junior teachers. All right; we are all here now, with Johnnie Wood in the chair, and Johnnie Reed, the quill pusher, in his place. After doing the Farmers Union chores, the chair turned the meeting over to the county president, Block Hansen.

After his usual pleasant remarks, the president introduced the Booster Club, which in turn, did its stunt, with Anton, Dan and Clay taking the lead. Then the Junior teachers—Mrs. Stettinsh and Miss Benne. They covered themselves with glory in this their first attempt at Junior work, proving to the satisfaction of every one present that we had made no mistake in choosing them for our instructors.

After the talk feast we had another feast for the inner man, consisting of doughnuts and coffee and prepared by some good Farmers Union Ladies.

Well, this is the last installment of this gadding spree. Last night was the regular meeting night of the Dans Local, with a nice bunch present. Mrs. Stettinsh, our KERO teacher, was with us. I haven't words at my command to do her justice. She more than made good. We are fortunate in having such capable people amongst us.

We first had a right lively session of the Farmers Union. Then Mrs. Stettinsh gave us a splendid address on cooperation. Next, the subject of Junior Work was taken up, and it was decided to start a Junior class right (continued on page 4)

Tell Your NEIGHBORS

to tune in on

KFBI

the Abilene radio station, each day, at

12:10 to 12:25

during the noon hour, to hear the daily radio program

of the

Kansas Farmers Union

Your Organization has installed a radio microphone in the headquarters office in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company Building in Salina. This is your program, put on by your own organization. the program which we are trying to develop, make an effort to have your neighbors help you support it—with MEMBERSHIP.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader



Mrs. Art Riley

"I have been appointed chairman of a committee to help organize a Junior and Juvenile membership to the Farmers Union of our town. We will have our next meeting Thursday evening, May 9th. Please send me a Junior Manual, and 'Living With Power and Machines.' Also please send instructions for the Junior department of Kansas Farmers Union."

A letter from Waverly, Mo., received from Mr. John A. Clark, of Waverly, Kansas. Mrs. Clark is secretary and treasurer of local No. 2145 and her letter follows:

"We are trying to organize our Junior class—but would like to have a Junior Manual, and 'Living With Power and Machines.' Please send to me as soon as possible as we want to plan a meeting for May 9th, as that will be our next regular meeting night. We met last Thursday night, had a good program with Miss Lizzie Hanna as Leader—and some young folks are anxious to see the Manual."

A Complete Library Kit
From St. John, Kansas, we received a letter from Mr. James W. Tanner, Junior Leader for Union Local No. 2019, in which he ordered a complete Junior Leader's Kit. This is an excellent purchase for the Local to make, in launching the new program. The Kit will be a great help to the Local Leader, to the Juniors themselves—and the adult members of the Local will find its contents very interesting.

Washington County Studies Farm Organizations
Miss Ruby G. Benne, one of three Institute teachers from Washington County wrote last week and ordered the booklet containing our national Farmers Union study topic for 1934, "Money, Banking and Credit," by Mrs. O. H. Olson. This course of lessons has been published in the paper but it is a very good idea to have in the convenient book form. This book is a really splendid explanation of the money question and in the back, will be found supplementary reading suggestions.

Miss Benne asks for material on the origin of the Farmers Union, and states that they are going to begin their work with the origin of the farm organizations.

Thomas Couder Welcomes Mr. Souder
In the mimeographed sheet which the Farmers Union of Brewster prints each week, called "Jim Sez," the following reference is made to the work of another of our Institute teachers, Mrs. Clara Souder, of Brewster:

"Yeh know, folks, Mrs. Clara Souder, got back from that Institute she's been attendin' down there at Manhattan, Lawrence, and Topeka, fer th' last month. Now Mrs. Souder thinks she's learned a lot of things down there so she's agoin' to start school around over th' kentry and give the rest of us th' opportunity to study some things we ought to know. Yeh know I think that is just one of th' finest things we can do, is to go to these here classes that Mrs. Souder is agoin' to conduct, and learn a little bit about this here old kentry we live in, and love. Yeh know that's one thing us fellers has been neglectin', that our education, and keepin' up with th' things that has been agoin' on here in this good old land of ours. So folks, whenever Mrs. Souder comes to your community to hold one of these classes, let's get all of us get out and go, and show her that we're interested. You'll get a notice whenever and where the class will be."

Wanted—News
We're going to include in this column every week all of the news which is sent us about the things our Junior Leaders and Institute teachers are doing—the number of Juniors enrolled—the people attending—in fact, everything connected with our educational program.

So send your State Junior Leader all of the news you can think of. Your experiences and achievements will help others, and furnish ideas for the work in other communities.

And don't forget to furnish your local and county papers with publicity about the things you're doing—it will help your class attendance.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song; I have tried all. But I feel I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say like many others, "I have finished my day's work." But I cannot say, "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare.

It closes on the twilight, but opens on the dawn.

—Victor Hugo.

We are receiving some very encouraging news about our Junior Program, since the return of the teachers from the Workers' Institute. Mr. R. R. Frager, of Washington, writes:

"I have organized a Junior class at Pleasant View Local No. 822. I am Junior Leader and I have appointed as my assistants: Mrs. L. H. Wiley, Washington, Rr. No. 3, and Mrs. Clara Barber, Washington, Rr. No. 3. You may send supplies to either of them. Our regular school night is on Thursday evening. Will organize Junior work in Lime Stone Schools on Monday evening."

Work Begins in McPherson County
Mr. Carl A. Larson, of McPherson, another of the Institute teachers, wrote us last week inviting us to attend a meeting early in May, at No. 8, three miles south of Marquette. There will be about twenty-five persons present, who are interested in beginning the Farmers Union Junior program. Of course we were very glad to accept.

An Inquiry from Leonardville
In a letter from Miss Pearl Goethe, of Leonardville, we read:

Junior Lesson For May

Living with Power and Machines

CHAPTER II

What Would Life Have Been Like: If man had never learned the use of fire.

Invented an alphabet, Learned to print, Developed the Arabic system of numbers.

Used time pieces, Or had a compass? Do you know why the steam engine is more important than any of these?

Do you know why power driven machines have:

- (a) Concentrated populations in cities?
- (b) Made wage-slaves of workers?
- (c) Created wealth?
- (d) Made money and banking of prime importance?
- (e) Increased populations?

SMOKE AND CHANGE

Of all great inventions, which do you think has affected your way of living the most? The control and use of fire was without doubt the greatest single step-up from the lowest level of living. There have been other key inventions without which the course of civilization would have been entirely different. Strange to say, we do not know anything about some of the men who gave the world such priceless inventions. The compass, for instance, made navigation on the high seas and later the age of voyage and discovery, possible. The alphabet of 26 letters invented by the Phoenicians and the printing press which came later, freed humanity from ageless ignorance and superstition and gave us widespread culture and the great religious books.

The next time you see a skyscraper or even a high powered automobile, remember that before either of them could be made an engineer had to figure out every part and make blue prints for each detail. Suppose that no one had long ago invented the Arabic system of numbers. How would the engineers have been able to figure out the design of a skyscraper? Suppose that no one had long ago invented the Arabic system of numbers. How would the engineers have been able to figure out the design of a skyscraper? Suppose that no one had long ago invented the Arabic system of numbers. How would the engineers have been able to figure out the design of a skyscraper?

Industrial Revolution Begins in England

Up until the eighteenth century, people lived close to the soil and produced most of their goods in their own community with simple tools. What is commonly referred to as the Industrial Revolution occurred in England approximately between the years 1770 and the present time. Since 1815 it has spread throughout the entire civilized world, especially among the nations of Europe. It has brought machines, factories, rich men, trade unions, slums, and serious farm problems. The greatest changes occurring during this period may be listed as follows:

(1) POPULATION CONCENTRATION IN CITIES.—Factory workers must live close to their jobs which has resulted in the growth of great cities. Population congestion has brought moral, economic and political problems. Before the advent of machinery and bank credit in England we found the people living on small farms, as a result of the manor system. When English fleets fought the Spanish Armada in 1588, the hand looms, sheep raising, became very profitable. By hook or crook laws were passed closing the commons to the small farmers, thus building up large estates until the poor farmers were crowded off the land.

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the introduction of machines and the factory system.

(2) WORKERS NO LONGER OWNED THEIR TOOLS: BECAME WAGE SLAVES.—In 1738 John Kay invented the flying shuttle which jerked back and forth through the warp and made weaving so rapid, spinners could not keep up with supplies of yarn, so weavers lost their jobs. Then in 1767 John Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny which handled eight threads at once, putting hand spinners out of work. In 1769 James Hargreaves invented the water power loom. In 1776, the year of the American Revolution, James Watt invented the steam engine, and the industrial revolution was on in earnest. These monstrous engines that clanged and pounded were to change the whole of later history. Men were hypnotized by the sounds of these iron monsters which were being hithered to work. When Watt tried to reduce their racket, his improvements were not popular. (Do you like the hum of machines and sense power in their rhythmic vibrations? The struggle to produce machines to feed other machines or automatically handle machine products was getting under way, prophetic of unemployment today.)

Machine production drove hand weavers, beaten from their homes into factories. By 1820 spinners and weavers were neck and neck in need of work. The cotton gin, then Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin which cleaned as much cotton as one hundred slaves could pick. Metal workers, cabinet makers, and craft workers of all kinds were wanted to price cutting which was followed by poverty and despair. Women and children became tenders of machines to help support their families, while the men roamed in idleness. "Machines have done the work. Machines have left them in rags without any wages at all. Machinery has crowded them into cellars and forced them from the country to seek in other lands the living that was denied them here." So wrote the editor of the *Western Examiner* in 1844. (England.)

The poor had become virtual prisoners of the parishes in which they were born, since a man without worldly goods could not establish residence in a new location. Orphans, cared for at public expense, were received into the workhouses. The poor had become virtual prisoners of the parishes in which they were born, since a man without worldly goods could not establish residence in a new location. Orphans, cared for at public expense, were received into the workhouses. The poor had become virtual prisoners of the parishes in which they were born, since a man without worldly goods could not establish residence in a new location. Orphans, cared for at public expense, were received into the workhouses.

English greed called for profits and machines meant profits. What mattered flesh and blood? What mattered bodies or brains?

(3) WORKERS NO LONGER OWNED NEW WEALTH THEY CREATED: WEALTH BECAME CENTRALIZED.—With the coming of the factory system, the divine right of kings, with power based on military strength was superseded by the power of money and wealth. A NEW RULING CLASS WAS BORN BASED ON THE RISE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. Capitalist and labor classes, (which finally gave rise to the manufacturing associations to protect the rights of the workers) and the exploiting class, and the labor unions to defend the exploited, came into being.

Because workers who supplied raw materials and turned them into finished products in factories received less as pay than the value of the goods they made, the profit or "surplus value" claimed by the capitalist resulted in centralized wealth and power on one hand and poverty of the masses on the other. When workers do not receive pay equal to the wealth they create, they cannot buy and use the goods they have produced. The results today are poverty in the midst of plenty, so-called surpluses, depressions and panics. (4) MONEY BECAME OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.—When people quit weaving their own cloth and raising or making their own supplies, money became an every day necessity. Money had been used for centuries, but there were not enough of these to supply increased needs for money. It is not hard to understand why banking and credit should have grown up side by side with industry. In fact, the money can well be called twins. In studying problems of this machine age, we do not get very far without realizing that machine production and credit money are woven into fabric of our own very lives.

As smoke belched from factory chimneys, money, which had never been very important to farmers or craftsmen who owned their own tools and the small amount of things they produced, became to wage slaves the means of existence itself. Not only did workers need more of the medium of exchange, but the owners of factories wanted increased capital to build more factories and install better machines. They went to the bankers to borrow, and then the bankers found they needed more money than the supplies of gold or silver on hand. The Goldsmiths, who were the first English bankers, and learned that they could lend slips of paper saying that bearers might call for gold at any time, and receipts for gold stored with them would pass for the same amount of gold.

Up to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution the right to issue money belonged to kings only. During the 17th century, the king of England wanted to borrow gold from the Goldsmiths to get funds to carry on war. In return for this favor laws were passed creating the Bank of England and giving Goldsmith bankers the legal right to issue their paper promise to "pay in gold on demand." These were the first bank notes issued. The king also gave the bankers the right to print paper promises to pay in gold, secured by English bonds, and to use these as real money. This has grown into the modern banking system used all over the world.

So the tricky system of the Goldsmiths, who loaned five to ten times as much gold as they had, became respectable banking. This legal power to create money, or notes backed by a relatively small supply of gold or by government bonds, made it possible for bankers to create credit money to loan to factory owners and merchants. You can see that without something to serve as money, manufacturing and the mercantile business could not have developed rapidly as it did. Credit meant more factories and more machines. Goods had to be sold for money or what passed as money, so that manufacturers could buy raw materials, pay interest to bankers and wages to labor. No wonder that Stuart Chase (A New Deal) says, "Technology joined hands with compound interest and mankind in the West started off on such a joy ride as the world has never known. It is still riding with hell under one front wheel and Eutopia under the other."

Goods were no longer made to supply the needs of customers or to make a living for the craftsmen. By 1850 the machines in factories were turning out goods in streams, real wealth such as the world had never before possessed. Intolerable conditions began to give way to reforms. Every voice which had been raised for humanity had been attacked by press, pulpit and Parliament. England's industrial supremacy was sacred. "Radicals" and "impractical idealists" such as Samuel Butler, Charles Dickens, Ruskin, Marx and Zola hammered away at the nightmare of filth, ignorance and want.

Either the public conscience, Parliament, or the mysterious powers of Time gave ear to pleas for humanism. (Or was it the abundance of the capitalist and financiers?) Civil service and legislation aided the fight for the masses and they were granted a larger share in the wealth they had created. Child labor was legislated against, public schools were at last established, hours of labor were limited by law, and living standards raised. England was becoming great, not only in the hands of the masses, but also in the hands of the masses. Out of industrialism and finance had come a new order, one that knew abundance for the first time in history. Science and invention, industry and finance were making footprints in the sands of time.

Machine industrialism or capitalism embodying the corporation system, stocks, bonds and banker finance, intent on pumping profits and interest from the masses, has, as a by-product, flowered into a civilization superior to that of the handicrafts. It has led to most of the nations of the earth, but it has not achieved security or stability for the people, nations or business itself.

When profit and interest became the motives for production, England's markets for her surplus manufactured goods, had brought home gold and silver which meant profit and wealth for the few. Surplus goods, resulting from the profit system, goods denied to her own people, were sent abroad as long as England did not have to compete with other capitalist nations who also had surplus to sell. Today we see all capitalist nations suffering for lack of foreign markets.

(5) POPULATIONS INCREASED RAPIDLY.—Science and invention made the rapid increase of populations possible. Transportation has done most to banish famines. Perhaps farm machinery comes next in this important work.

CHANGE
New wealth, made possible by machines is unfairly distributed under modern capitalism. Great social, economic, and political changes are being made and must be made. Maps are changed, kings are dethroned, new problems face us every day. Those who are seeing how history is made. Surpluses and breadlines must be disposed of. Back of it all we hear faintly the clanking of James Watt's engine as we are pushed forward, wondering whether to turn to the right or the left, wondering on which side we shall find "hell or Eutopia" in a society dominated by machines and their owners.

NORMA JEAN TITUS WRITES PRIZE WINNING MARCH LESSON
Norma Jean Titus, of Stafford, ten years old, wrote the answers to the March Juvenile lesson, in the way which the judges could not resist. The most thoughtful, preparation, neatness—and understanding of the subject matter. She will receive a check for one dollar, which was the prize announced.

We are publishing her letter elsewhere on the Junior page. We received a great many very fine lessons—and it was difficult to choose the best one. Among the especially good ones were those written by Glen Koppes, of Marysville, Martha Stremel, of Bison, and Edward Wayne Frederickson, of Allen.

Don't forget the April lesson—which was published last week. Get busy, everyone—study it, and send in your answers. Perhaps you'll be the prize winner, this month.

THE PRIZE WINNING MARCH JUVENILE LESSON

by NORMA JEAN TITUS, Stafford (Age 10)

Our Livestock Commission Co. is a terminal market is the end of the line for livestock raised on the farm.

1. The farmer needs his own commission house to help him get honest and fair grade for his stock. So he may make a profit.

2. When the pig is ready for market he is loaded on a truck or on a train and is sent to Kansas City or Wichita. Then he is driven to the scales and is weighed. He is put in the pens at the stock yards and then he is sold to the packers.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

—For Your Local To Use This Month—

NATIONAL PROGRAM SERVICE MAY, 1935

Prepared by Mrs. Mildred A. Kay, Montana State Junior Leader

Suggested Program:
Opening Song—O Motherhood, The Beautiful.

Roll Call—Quotations for Mothers. Farmers Union Creed.

"Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power. I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union."

"I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it."

"I will attend my Local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good."

"I will support our business institutions with my entire product and our leadership with my utmost confidence."

"And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all praise, is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization."

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

Message to the Local
Music or Singing.

Reading—When Mother Stays in Bed.

Music or Singing—What Have We Done for the Mother of This Nation?

Report—How Others Live.
Song by all.

Reading—If I Was Paw.

TO PROGRAM CHAIRMAN:
Program material suitable for Memorial Day program can be obtained from the National Committee for Prevention of War, 532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

QUOTATIONS:
(Find other quotations to give to the members for rollcall.)

"God could not be everywhere, and so he made mothers."—Jewish proverb.

"A man never sees all that his mother has been to him till it is too late to let her know that he sees it."

"Men are what their mothers make them."—Emerson.

"A mother's heart is the child's schoolroom."—Becher.

"Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable."—Richter.

A MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

Something was wrong with the locals of the Farmers Union. Something was radically wrong. No one seemed to be able to give voice to the cause of the wrong. Everyone seemed to feel that there was no local in the nation seemed to escape. The trouble was usually called the "dying out" trouble. No one appeared to be able to find a cure for this terrible plague that was sweeping the locals. Yes, everyone agreed that something was wrong, but who could tell the cure for it?

Suddenly the light of reason seemed to dawn—"The women, the children, the mothers, they haven't been coming to the meetings. How could our locals live if we have neglected that greatest of all classes in the nation—the mothers? How could we ever expect to lay the seeds for future generations if the children did not attend the meetings? The locals were saved. The cure" was found. As we so honored our mothers, our women and our children by making them a vital part of our locals, so also, did our nation honor the mothers, the bearers of children, a number of years ago.

We pay high tribute to the mothers of this nation. Let every local resolve that they, too, will designate one program yearly to the mothers of the Farmers Union who have been the torch bearers in the fight for equality, and who are once again in the new way trying to protect their children by education through the Junior classes.

May every local in this land pay high tribute to all mothers of the Farmers Union. As our nation did in our following Bill in Congress, may we also resolve to do. Read the bill, discuss it and solemnly say—"That is the finest bill Congress ever passed."

The Mother's Day Bill in Congress (From Congressional Record, May, 1914)

WHEREAS the service rendered the United States by the American Mother is the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration, and

WHEREAS we honor ourselves and the mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the foundation of the state, and

WHEREAS the American mother is

production cost for them, or they would not get them.

5. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars has been paid back to the stockholders of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission company.

6. 75,000.00 is the amount of the reserve fund.

7. The general manager of our Livestock firm is Mr. George Hobbs. There is a branch at Wichita and the manager of the branch is Mr. L. J. Alkire.

NORMA JEAN TITUS, Stafford, Kansas.

I am ten years old.

LETTERS TO AUNT PATIENCE

Dear Junior Cooperators:

First of all I want to thank you for my pin. I like it fine. I have read your answer to my letter in the Kansas Union Farmer. My little brother, Rex James will be six months old May the 4th. Have you found my twin.

Yours truly,
Glen V. Coppes.

doing so much for the home, for moral uplift, and religion, hence so much good for government and humanity.

Therefore be it resolved, . . . that the President of the United States is hereby requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the Government officials to display the United States flag on all government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.

Section 2. That the second Sunday in May shall hereafter be designated and known as Mother's Day and it shall be the duty of the President to request its observance as provided for in this resolution.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

What Have We Done For The Mothers of the Nation?

Today Americans boast of one of the biggest and best equipped navies of the world. Our army is nothing to be sneezed at. Our colleges have sprung up all over the country with statues of the men who endowed them gracing the lawns. Our museums are filled with creations of prehistoric ages, ancient and modern times. Our railroads have achieved a greater speed and finer equipment than ever before. The rivers have been bridged to make travel easier; the air has been conquered; the very earth itself has given of its best to make of this nation a garden spot.

Why then, do we still have rented farms? Why then, those magnificent statues to the Pioneer Mothers, if those mothers are evicted from their homes? Why this great tribute to mothers if their days are harrowed with fear of the future?

What have we done for the mothers? We haven't made the future a bit happier or more secure for the millions of mothers in this nation today. We haven't tried to lift the terrible sorrow that exists where many mothers are raising their children.

W. D. Howells, the very earth itself has given of its best to make of this nation a garden spot.

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WHEN MOTHER STAYS IN BED

By Lawrence Hawthorne

When Mother has a real bad cold Or isn't feeling very well, An' Daddy makes 'er stay in bed, It certainly is hard to tell What we're supposed to wear 't school, Or when it's time for us to go, Or if we've got our books an' things, Our Daddy doesn't seem 't know!

An' when it comes 't breakfast—Gee There doesn't seem 't be a bite For us 't eat! But Daddy says That everything will be all right! He tells us that he learned 't cook When he was just a little kid, An' when his mother wasn't well, That's his only part 't what he did.

But if he learned he soon forgot, 'Cause all the toast is hard an' black, An' every egg bust right in two When Daddy flops it on its back. But I feel kind o' sorry then, Because he does the best he can— And, anyhow, a cookin' job Don't look so easy for a man.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Ted L. Clifton—Allen Co Ks—10 hfs 633	9.75
Carl Sundberg—McPherson Co Ks—7 hfs 691	9.50
M. Schusberry—Clinton Co Mo—35 hfs 704	9.25
Chas. E. Fille—Lafayette Co Mo—5 str 960	9.00
F. A. and G. Rongier—Chase Co Ks—4 hfs 677	9.00
Fred King—Ellis Co Ks—7 hfs 977	8.25
W. E. Dennison—Osage Co Ks—11 cows 1092	8.00
W. L. Weninger—Sedgwick Co Ks—251 str 666	8.06
Frank Garrett—Osage Co Ks—5 str 774	7.50
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—15 calves 494	7.50
R. S. Wilson—Johnson Co Ks—11 cows 1160	7.50
Carl Sundberg—McPherson Co Ks—12 str 834	7.00
Harold L. Blake—Coffey Co Ks—10 calves 343	7.00
Joe Baxter—Clay Co Ks—10 str 518	6.50
Geo. Krutzer—Clay Co Mo—17 cows 514	6.25
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—11 clvs 385	6.10
A. P. Johnson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 hfs 381	6.00
Walter Brehm—Dickinson Co Ks—11 hfs 381	6.00
W. E. Dennison—Osage Co Ks—21 calves 306	6.00
Chas. Margreiter—Mitchell Co Ks—45 str 482	5.85
M. F. Vomer—Johnson Co Ks—23 hfs 436	5.10
Harold L. Blake—Coffey Co Ks—14 hfs 445	5.00
Geo. Krutzer—Clay Co Mo—10 cows 751	4.25
Frederick King—Ellis Co Ks—10 cows 965	4.15
Nick Heitschmidt—Osborne Co Ks—8 cows 766	4.00
Harold L. Blake—Coffey Co Ks—21 cows 772	3.50

SHEEP

John Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—62 79	8.85
J. W. Scott—Dickinson Co Ks—53 82	8.75
John Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—53 82	8.00
John Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—53 82	7.85
W. E. Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—15 82	7.50
H. H. Cotton—Stafford Co Ks—53 75	6.85
J. H. Cook—Alfalfa Co Okla—333 74	6.85
Kenneth R. Spencer—Stafford Co Ks—68 76	6.85
H. H. Cotton—Stafford Co Ks—53 75	5.85
J. H. Cook—Alfalfa Co Okla—333 74	5.85
Kenneth R. Spencer—Stafford Co Ks—68 76	5.00
H. H. Cotton—Stafford Co Ks—53 75	5.00
J. H. Cook—Alfalfa Co Okla—333 74	4.50
Kenneth R. Spencer—Stafford Co Ks—68 76	4.25
Truman Wood—Grundy Co Mo—10 122	4.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up

Billy Beardwell—Trego Co Ks—10 277	8.90
L. C. Gerten—Anderson Co Ks—10 266	8.85
Frank Hageboeck—Henry Co Mo—20 236	8.85
Henry H. Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—9 248	8.85
H. G. Hummel—Henry Co Mo—6 243	8.85
Lyle Frame—Allen Co Ks—11 265	8.85
M. McQuinn—Henry Co Mo—6 240	8.85
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—48 339	8.85
Jeff Donaldson—Clay Co Mo—5 274	8.85
H. Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—14 230	8.80
B. W. Cooper—Osage Co Ks—5 232	8.75
H. M. Dosham—Johnson Co Ks—15 246	8.75
A. J. Hildenbrand—Douglas Co Ks—12 391	8.70

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lb. Avgs.

C. C. Radcliff—Wallace Co Ks—8 213	8.90
Wm. Rayburn—St. Clair Co Mo—11 222	8.90
Geo. W. Steinhilber—Vernon Co Mo—7 205	8.85
N. E. Gragg—Henry Co Mo—16 222	8.85
D. P. Prentice—Linn Co Ks—8 228	8.85
Walter Sonder—Jackson Co Ks—8 223	8.85
John P. King—Marshall Co Ks—6 211	8.85
C. H. Beckman—Miami Co Ks—9 228	8.80
C. H. Buddett—Nemaha Co Ks—20 196	8.80
Chas. Zoschko—Geary Co Ks—5 190	8.80
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—22 196	8.80
Phillip Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—8 218	8.80
J. E. Sartin—Johnson Co Mo—21 204	8.80
C. E. Koger—Cedar Co Mo—5 187	8.75
Andrew Starns—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 210	8.75
E. A. Campbell—Republic Co Ks—5 202	8.75
Chas. Muller—Bates Co Mo—15 176	8.75
Herman Schmidt—Miami Co Ks—11 182	8.60
Fred Hitchings—Osage Co Ks—12 171	8.50
R. A. Hutton—St. Clair Co Mo—9 156	8.40
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—9 156	8.25
R. Brooker—Miami Co Ks—12 158	8.25
Wm. Mohringer—Nemaha Co Ks—8 140	7.75
Dwight Weinland—Thomas Co Ks—11 142	7.35

Light Lights, 140 to 160 Lbs. Avgs.

Mrs. Henry Huenefeldt—Henry Co Mo—10 162	8.40
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—9 156	8.40
R. A. Hutton—St. Clair Co Mo—9 156	8.25
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—9 156	8.25
R. Brooker—Miami Co Ks—12 158	8.25
Wm. Mohringer—Nemaha Co Ks—8 140	7.75
Dwight Weinland—Thomas Co Ks—11 142	7.35

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

Week ending April 24, 1935
CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market during the past week has been and still is unsettled and nervous with closing prices for the week ranging from 1-4 cent lower to 1-4 cent higher. Extras closed at 31 1-2 cents unchanged. Regulars 30 1-2 cents, 1-4 cent lower, 89 score 30 cents unchanged, and 88 score 29 3-4 cents, 1-4 cent higher.

Production reports vary, some sections, particularly the drouth areas, showing declines as compared with the previous week, while areas which have been favored with rain report seasonable increases. These increases in most instances, however, are considerably under normal with production as a whole running far behind last year.

The competition from foreign butter is still a menacing factor in our markets, although domestic production is light and the statistical position of stocks on hand is favorable. Buyers looking to seasonable increased production and fearful of the market being discounted by foreign supplies are buying on a hand to mouth basis. The pressure of imports has been interrupted to some extent during the past week by rumors that through the U. S. Appraisers' Stores there is a possibility of excise taxes being imposed on certain import butter in connection with the anti-dumping law of 1921. This condition along with other influences apparently at work can easily result in at least a temporarily somewhat higher market. However, doubt and uncertainty prevails as to what the situation will be after the close of the current month.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET

The egg market closed the week 1-2 cent to 1 cent higher, advances having been recorded on all grades. Extra Firsts 24 cents higher, Fresh Firsts 23 1-2 cents, Current Receipts 23 3-4 cents, Dirlies 21 1-2 cents, and Checks 21 cents all four of the latter grades 3-4 cents higher.

Contrary to the usual trend at this season of the year the egg market gradually advances to higher levels. Egg production is only relatively light but proving to be much lighter during the flush period of production than was anticipated. Light movement into storage gradually continues to improve the statistical position. This coupled with disappointing reports from hatcheries as to the out movement of little chicks points to the likelihood of continued light production and lends strength to all ready bullish sentiment.

Consumers' demand in spite of the prevailing prices seems about as good as could be expected. With the anticipation of improved economic conditions as a result of governmental activities in the unemployment field, there is every reason to believe that consumption will continue favorable.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.
A. W. Seamans, Asst. Manager.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
away. Dan Combow was instructed to get all the information he could by the time we meet again, on May 10. Sincerely yours for cooperation,
Anton (Peterson)

DOING THINGS AT QUINTER

At the Farmers Union meeting in Quinter recently, the following program was rendered, after which a box supper was enjoyed:

Flute solo—Jaunita Jamison.
"Women's Part in the Farmers Union," by a lady speaker. She said the more she saw and heard of cooperation. The more she wanted to know. She said women should take an active part in our meeting. She highly recommended Mr. Cowden's booklet for all to read. She spoke of Mrs. Edwards' remarks, to the effect that if a woman had the inspiration for cooperation, she should use it. Her remarks were fine, and in place.
Saxophone solo—Mary Jean Munson.
Tap dance—Joanna Steinbrock and Doris Kenberry.

Reading, "Farmers Union Sermon"—Marie Inloes.

We are planning soon to get started on our educational work. Nearly every avenue of work is hindered by dust storms, so pardon us if we do not make the progress we should. I am sending resolutions passed by the meeting:

We urge the passage of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill.
We favor the passage of such legislation as is embodied in the Massingale bill which will give cost of production plus reasonable profit for all agricultural products.

To allay suspicion and ill will in the Near East, we beg of you, Mr. President, as Commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States, in the interest of peace, to either cancel or shift the scene of the naval maneuvers tentatively arranged to be held in the Pacific, May 3 to June 10, 1935.

Since War is a crime against the home, youth, morality, civilization—and basically is caused by the desire for profit, and whereas the Cooperative philosophy is opposed to the profit motive and the spirit of war, we therefore favor and urge governmental ownership and control of munition plants, and further urge that the government exercise the power of conscripting wealth as well as man power in time of war, to remove the possibility of profit taking in case of war.

The wisdom and worth of farm storage of surplus grains through governmental aid has been proven, therefore we urge that it be made a future policy and that it be extended to include all agricultural surpluses, to avoid such conditions of scarcity as we are now experiencing in many states and regions in this drouth which we periodically encounter.
Quinter being naturally a trade and social center, and having enjoyed material evidences of the benefits of cooperative effort in the community, and as we are reaching out for greater and more permanent values in the cooperative way of doing business, therefore we urge every one to study and join with us in an educational program in inaugurating the "Commonwealth of Quinter," to secure a very definite working cooperative consciousness in all producer and consumer needs that we may enjoy the great abundance of material goods, spiritual attainments and social relations of our homes and community.
Earl Inloes,
S. S. Ebbert,
D. W. Kesler.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union meeting has been postponed from May 3 to May 10, when it will meet at 8 o'clock in the evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Minneapolis.

Mr. A. M. Kinney will be with us on that date and will talk on the money question. There will also be an important business to take care of. We will have a program and lunch. Everybody welcome. Come and bring your neighbor with you.—Abe Pickering, president.

J. A. Myers, Secretary

TO HOLD KERC MEETING

Leo Roth and Oliver Lippert, who have been attending institutes at Topeka, Lawrence and Manhattan for instruction in workers' education, have returned to Hays and will begin a series of workers' education meetings this week. The meetings are a KERC emergency education project and the sponsor is the Farmers Union Local—Ellis County News.

FARMERS UNION ADULT SCHOOL STARTS TONIGHT

Beginning tonight, the adult school sponsored by the Farmers Union will be held for nine consecutive Thursday nights from 8 to 10:30. Mrs. John Orr, who has recently completed a special course in this work, will be the teacher.

Everyone is invited to these meetings at Beacon Light School House 2 1/2 miles south of town—Convay Springs Star.

FARMERS UNION EGG ROAST

The Farmers Union sponsored the annual egg roast in J. D. Flory's pasture on Friday evening. There were plenty of eggs, sandwiches, pie and coffee. A good crowd was in attendance and all seemed to have a good time. Mr. Ralph Chapman of Lawrence spoke to the crowd after the picnic, in interest of a cooperative oil station.—Douglas County Republican.

LETTERS TO AUNT PATIENCE

(continued from page 3)

Dear Leo:
I'm fine, too and I'll be glad to help you find your twin. Your pin will be sent to you this week. In case you didn't know—remember that I like long letters the longer, the better. And I'm going to expect you to write again soon, and with your letter include the answers to the April lesson—Aunt Patience.

HALF-TRUTH LABELS

Dress-goods counters offer a bewildering array of new fabrics or new fabric finishes. The simple home tests no longer tell a woman the qualities of the fabric she is buying. Buyers need a reliable guide on each piece of material or garment selected. Many people believe that the manufacturer could furnish truthful information on the label.

Information as to whether fabrics are made of cotton, silk, wool, or rayon, the quality of the fibers and the amount of each in the case of mixtures, is of special importance, the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture believes. This information should be sufficiently detailed and definite to safeguard the consumer. For instance, a statement that material is "100 percent wool" leaves no question as to fiber content, but whether it is made of long-fiber wool or short, broken, inferior fibers, the buyer does not know.

Garment labels frequently say "silk and silk" or "this garment contains 10 percent of the finest quality Australian wool." How much of the first garment is silk and how much silk? What makes up the 90 percent of the second? Manufacturers of knit underwear containing wool give no trade agreement requiring a statement of the percentage of wool in the garment.

The weighting of silk is of special concern to women who look for heaviness as an indication of quality. A heavily weighted silk gives poorer service than a similar type which is pure dye. Under a "trade practice rule," agreed to by silk manufacturers, mixtures of silk and other fibers or metallic salts may not be called silk if the weighting exceeds 10 percent (except for black silk, which may contain 15 percent). If the weighting exceeds 10 percent the fabric must be labeled "weighted" or given some other designation to show that it is not pure silk.

Pasture is a valuable supplement to the grain ration for hogs. So fed they will make faster and cheaper gains than otherwise.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PLANTS FOR SALE

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, — each bunch, fifty, mossed labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$4.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Jun-Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.—Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark. 5-30-c

SEED FOR SALE

WHITE KAFFIR, \$2 bu., Cane, Red Top or Sumat, \$2.50 bu.; Hegari, \$2.25 bu., re-cleaned; bags free; ask for samples. Buy where it grows.
Cedar Vale Cooperative Co.,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES at home spare time, \$5-\$15 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Hawkins, Box 75-FC, Hammond, Ind. 5-4c

CLEAN RAINPOUTS

Heavy spring rains will soon be here taxing the capacity of gutters and downspouts. They should be cleaned of all fine ash, cinders, dirt, leaves, and other rubbish which may have accumulated in them during the winter. Then they should be repaired and repainted, if necessary. This will assist in preventing damage to the exterior walls, and also reduce danger of leaks and the resulting infiltration of water.

TILES ARE AID TO GARDEN IRRIGATION

Sub-irrigation of farm gardens by means of home-made concrete tiles deserves the consideration of the home gardener. It is both effective and reasonable in cost.

It is pointed out that this method of irrigation eliminates soil surface crusting, which accompanies surface irrigation, and that it allows economical use of water.

The tiles are laid level in ditches deep enough that plowing or spading will not cause damage. The ditches usually are 3 to 5 feet apart. Land which has a tight subsoil 12 to 36 inches below the surface is especially desirable for this kind of irrigation. The lateral spread of water and good drainage are essential.

The tiles can be made in home-made forms. One part of cement to two parts of clean, sharp sand should be used. One sack of cement with 4 cubic feet of sand will make approximately 110 tiles. The material need not cost more than 1 1/2 cents a foot, according to Mr. Eier.

For the small home garden, which usually does not exceed one-eighth of an acre, a tile irrigation system need not cost more than \$15 or \$20. When tiles are used, it is practical to irrigate from windmill-operated pumps. One inch of water applied near the plant roots will do the work of nearly 3 inches applied at the surface.

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The small blood spots in fresh eggs are due to a slight hemorrhage at the yolk is lessened, say poultrymen. It is in no way associated with the fine network of blood vessels on the surface of the yolk after the egg has been laid a few hours. The spot usually is found on the yolk because, at the time the spot is deposited, the white has not been formed.

SLEEPING PORCH

A first-floor provides an excellent foundation for an upstairs sleeping porch. At a very low cost a floor can be laid on the roof of the first floor porch.

A single bolt of lightning may kill several cattle when they are standing against an ungrounded fence during an electrical storm. Thousands are killed this way every year. One safeguard is to run a vertical wire down every fifth post to connect the fence wires and conduct the lightning charge to the ground.

One of the big problems in handling work horses and mules this season is how to feed them economically and keep them in good working condition at the same time. Hay is good feed

for idle horses, but working animals must have grain. At steady work, a horse needs 12 to 15 pounds of grain daily.

Any nation that expects to sell in the foreign market must also expect to buy in the foreign market, believes W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist of the Kansas State College. Debts and interest on debts, owed to the United States, and exports from this country must be paid for in goods imported from and services rendered by peoples of foreign countries.

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