



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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"FIFTY-NINE INDUSTRIAL KINGS RULE AMERICA"

LOOKING AT THINGS STRAIGHT

By Charles S. Barrett.

I am in a position now completely at my own disposal. I am free to write every word of this article in Washington and speak out without restrictions. For twenty-seven years I worked in the Farmers Union, the greater part of this time at the head of the National organization. No man has ever been treated more bountifully over such a long period of time by his brethren. The organization took me out of a cotton patch and carried me, in performance of my duties, to every one of these United States and to foreign lands as well.

The years of labor were arduous but the training and experience, to say nothing of the influence gained, place an obligation on me that will be remembered as long as I live. During twenty-seven years of eventful activity I worked hard enough to earn the privilege of getting out of official harness and remaining out.

But the will to service remains just as earnestly as when it was officially necessary. The happy feature of it now is that I can look at things from a life of vivid experiences and discuss present conditions without uncertainty and with the freedom not possible before.

Now that we understand each other, we have a lot of ground to go over and if you are strong enough to keep the pace, it will be worth your while. Keep this in mind that what is advocated now by an official Board of the United States government is necessary to solve the farm problem is neither new nor untried.

We are officially advised that farm products must be put through farmer owned, operated and controlled co-operatives. We are also informed that farmers must be organized. We are further informed that we are raising too much—that it is the surplus which bothers us.

Now you know as well as I do that every item advocated has been discussed and not infrequently cursed by farmers everywhere for the past quarter of a century.

Here is an item that the relief agencies either do not know or if they know give mighty little attention. Out of 16 cents a bushel a year a part of the time and 25 cents yearly for the rest of the time, the brethren of the National Farmers Union built an organization doing better than a billion dollar annual business turn-over. Most of this was accomplished during the past ten and not to exceed fifteen years.

This was done without money, experience or government aid. This is no fairy tale either. The records of the Department of Agriculture officially show where these institutions are and the amount of their annual business.

Not only was this done without government aid and against the bitterest and most ruthless commercial opposition but often with government interference. The financing of our big institutions is a modern miracle performed by a group of people who are charged with not having business experience and considered in high channels of society, finance and government with being inferior in practicality all things common to them.

But these outside folks are all our friends. If you have any doubt of

this listen to them talk and tell you about solving your problem.

You don't suffer for lack of friends. Whatever may be your trouble over surplus crops, your surplus of friends is equally if not more troublesome.

Nobody in this great country of ours ever had as many friends as the farmer. He has had more done for him by his friends than he ever did for any individual I know.

One thing is noticeable. All the varied efforts and programs official and otherwise to solve our problem lead up to a certain point and then stop. That point is where the farmer comes in and always the responsibility is placed on him. The other fellow is desirous and willing but the farmer has to actually do it if it's done. Right now this very idea is being put into official Government pronouncements by the most powerful civilian agency ever created by act of Congress.

When I think what the Farmers Union has done on the little dues the members paid in building an organization which developed cooperative institutions right among and with the poorest down-trodden farmer about election time and would be relieved from the necessity of so many promises.

Put this down—the farmer is called on right now to save himself if he is to be saved, and it is done by the Government under the law.

Now we are going to go right into things in some future articles. I am right where I can talk straight. I know my brethren and I am in Washington where I can watch the other fellow.

I am going to give you facts shorn of all prejudice. We have a lot to go over together.

TWO PICNICS SCHEDULED

C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will speak at one-thirty o'clock, Friday afternoon, September 29th, at the Mitchell County Farmers Union Picnic, which will be held at the City Park, Beloit.

Monday, September 1st, both Mr. Ward and Mr. A. M. Kinney, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, will speak at an all day picnic of the Marion County Farmers Union at Antelope.

FAIRS ARE POPULAR

Hutchinson, Kans., Aug. 27.—An investigation has recently been made on the growing popularity of State Fairs. It is a matter of common observation that County Fairs are as a rule increasing in number in all the Western States. The reason being that they can serve a useful purpose.

Recently a canvass was made of eight great State Fairs of the Mississippi valley, including the Kansas State Fair which is held annually at Hutchinson. It was ascertained that in the last fifteen years attendance at these eight fairs soared from 1,502,000 to 2,870,000. The State Fair in the common school for the common people of this country, as well as affording an opportunity of being entertained by some of the greatest entertaining features.

(continued on page 2)

AN APPEAL

When the war at last is over
And the story has been told,
Of the farmers fight for Justice
'Gainst the hosts of greed and gold,
Will your name be on the record
Of the men who stood the test?
In this struggle for existence,
Have you done your level best?

Have you joined the Farmers' Union,
With your neighbors and your friends?
Do you feel the blaze of Freedom
Which the Farmers' Union tends?
Or are you among the skulkers
Scared to face the poison gang
Which is seeking to destroy you
With its greedy claw and fang.

Can you look into the future,
With a calm and peaceful mind,
With its corporation farming?
Has your torpor made you blind
To the welfare of your children,
And your children's children too?
O, awoken from your slumber,
For their weal depends on you.

You, and you alone are guilty
If your children are enslaved;
If you love your home and country
And would see its Freedom saved,
Join the Union with your neighbors
Fighting for a common goal;
Make a pledge that You'll support it
With your mind, and heart and soul.

—A. M. KINNEY

THIS STATEMENT MADE BY JAMES W. GERARD, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY IS GOING AROUND IN THE PRESS PRACTICALLY UNCHALLENGED, THOUGH IF MADE BY A FARM LEADER OR A LABOR LEADER IT WOULD BE HOWLED DOWN IN DERISION

Over twenty years ago, the statement was made by a noted railway president, "That there are one hundred men in the country who had the power to stop every wheel in every industry."

It is worth while noting that in this statement of Mr. Gerard's, where he names the fifty-nine men who are the real rulers of the country, he only names one man who is connected in any manner with government either State or National and that man is Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. He does not mention the President even. The real rulers are not the President, Congress, Legislatures or Governors but BIG BUSINESS.

If this statement is true, and it seems to be accepted by the Press as true, then it means that our Government, the President, the Congressmen and Senators, Governors and State Legislatures whom we elect to office, are only the puppets of BIG BUSINESS. What is the use of holding any elections?

We believe this statement of Mr. Gerard is true. We believe that is the answer to the "Esch-Cummings" railroad law; to the Reserve Banking Act; to the Ship Subsidy Bill; to the veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill; to the notorious Smoot-Hawley-Grundy Tariff Bill, and to the failure of Congress to pass the Export Debenture Bill.

In this statement of Mr. Gerard's, there was no mention of Agriculture or Labor as having any part in the government of this country and yet the people who labor in the shops and on the farms comprise the great bulk of our population.

"I SEE IN THE NEAR FUTURE, A CRISIS APPROACHING THAT UNNERVES ME AND CAUSES ME TO TREMBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF MY COUNTRY."

"AS A RESULT OF THE WAR, CORPORATIONS HAVE BEEN ENTHRONED AND AN ERA OF CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES WILL FOLLOW, AND THE MONEY POWER OF THE COUNTRY WILL ENDEAVOR TO PROLONG ITS REIGN BY WORKING UPON THE PREJUDICES OF THE PEOPLE UNTIL ALL WEALTH IS AGGREGATED IN A FEW HANDS, AND THE REPUBLIC IS DESTROYED. I FEEL AT THIS MOMENT MORE ANXIETY FOR THE SAFETY OF MY COUNTRY THAN EVER BEFORE, EVEN IN THE MIDST OF WAR. GOD GRANT THAT MY SUSPICIONS MAY PROVE GROUNDED."

The quotation above is from the pen of the greatest statesman and patriot this country ever produced, Abraham Lincoln. If he were living today, he would see the fulfillment of his prediction. One per cent of the people owning more than sixty per cent of the wealth of the country; fifty or sixty of the financial and industrial kings in absolute control of the government. Agriculture taxed and mortgaged almost out of existence; four or five million workers out of a job. Not a nice picture, is it? WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

A. M. Kinney.

"WILD SWEDE" BROADCASTS OVER STATION WIBW

SAYS SURPLUSES ALWAYS REGULATED—BELIEVES FARM BOARD IS THE ANSWER TO AGRICULTURE'S ILLS

Hello folks of the radio world:

It is a wonderful age in which we now live. More new inventions are being brought out now than ever before, and so many changes have taken place in nearly everything we do since I was a boy, and to me, the Radio is the greatest of all. If some one had told the world a hundred years ago that at this time people would talk through an instrument and their voices would be heard plainly all over our land, and even into foreign countries, such person would have been adjudged insane or considered mad and would either have been put to death or spent the balance of his life in some insane asylum, but here it is in all its reality.

I am glad to have the privilege of talking to this unseen audience through the courtesy of Senator Capper, for which I am very thankful, and I am sure that every member of the Farmers Union appreciates very much the time given our organization each week over this Radio Station. You have heard many of our leaders and speakers from this station. They have given you a history of our organization through the past up to this time, so it is not necessary for me to repeat it now although there are several things that I would like to add to what has been said. My time is limited so I have decided not to say much about the past, although I must say with all the opposition and fighting we have had to go through during these twenty-eight years since this organization came into existence, we have accomplished great things and are now considered one of the largest Farmers Co-operative Marketing Agencies in the world. There was no co-operative law in this country when the Farmers Union was first started, nor for several years thereafter, which was a great handicap. But, today we have Co-operative Laws passed in every agricultural state in which we are organized. And, to give you an idea how certain interests fought us, and tried to keep us from marketing any of our products, less than 20 years ago there were a few farmers in Iowa got together and decided to ship their own live stock to the market, and by so doing they saved \$2.00 per hundred weight.

But, these farmers were arrested for so doing and they stood trial and lost out, both in the lower and higher courts. The judges made the decision that the farmers had no right to ship their own live stock, but had to sell it to some one that was in that business. About this same time, there were some dairy men around Detroit, Michigan who organized for the purpose of getting a better price for their milk. In order to keep these men from accomplishing what they planned to do, and to make them really embarrassed, officers were sent out at midnight to arrest them and they were put in jail.

We were often refused to hold meetings in school houses for the purpose of organizing a local. However, things have changed a great deal since then. Now we have a right to buy and sell co-operatively. We are represented in nearly all the large markets, making a big success and a large saving to our members in every line of business in which we are engaged. The real and only purpose of the Farmers Union is to bring the producer and consumer closer together, not only producing the necessities of life, but marketing our products as well. The business of agriculture must be transacted on the same plan that all other industries are operated under. I have often wondered why the farmers have been so slow to organize; have allowed a few men to market everything that we had to sell and receive whatever these men were willing to pay, even though the price was much less than cost of production.

Everybody knows the price paid for farm products at the present time is not just and fair, but it does not worry these grain men and speculators dealing on the Board of Trade and gambling in our products and using them as poker chips. If the Board of Trade is necessary to agriculture, why would not other industries be benefitted by the Board fixing their price? OH NO! they are organized and fix their own prices. It is high time agriculture was doing the same thing.

I am told the wheat crop of 1928 was sold on the Board of Trade twenty eight times. Now, can any sane person believe this was necessary or was a benefit to either the producer or consumer. Such dealings are nothing less than a crime and should not have been allowed to exist as long as it has. It is nearly an every-day occurrence to find the price change several cents, one day it will go up, the next day it will be down. In 1928 it happened that wheat went up in price 9c in 15 minutes time. Do you think supply and demand had anything to do with this problem change, although that is what they claim.

Last year I read an article in the Kansas City Weekly Star which stated how the produce is handled and what profits there were made from the produce handled from six of the best agricultural states, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. It stated there was an organization in New York which paid the farmers of these states \$30,000,000 for their produce, which they in turn sold for \$100,000,000, claiming it cost them \$9,000,000 to move this produce from the farmer to the eastern markets. This gave them a profit of \$61,000,000 for the part

they played. The same article stated Uncle Sam had these profiteers arrested for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Three of them were convicted and sent to the penitentiary and the others were to stand trial. Later I found that only three of them were acquitted. This is one instance to show how a few men can take advantage of the farmer under the present marketing system. If the farmers of these states had been organized at that time, they could have marketed their produce without these profiteers. It would not have cost them more than \$1,000,000 which was saving of \$80,000,000 and could have been divided between the producers and consumers. It would have given the farmer an additional \$30,000,000 or doubled the amount they did receive and the consumer would have paid \$30,000,000 less. I want to tell the world right here and now that the only thing that is wrong with agriculture is the present marketing system. The farmers have been hurt so badly, especially in the last few years that they have been awoken to the fact that we must have a change, and are organizing themselves into co-operative marketing associations today faster than ever before. It is not only the farmers who realize we must change this present marketing system, but practically every business man of today is getting behind this new co-operative marketing plan, which is the only plan that will keep agriculture from going into bankruptcy and ruin. They have found during the last few years that it affects them also. Farmers by the thousands have lost their homes, some of them are only able to make both ends meet, many have not been able to pay their obligations. This is the result of banks and merchants failing in the agricultural section. But, it does not stop there. It affects the larger industries every where and laboring people are being discharged by the millions. Many will lose their homes because they have been bought on the installment plan; in some instances even the furniture is lost in the same manner. What these millions of working men and busted farmers are going to do for a living during the coming winter will be a big problem for this country to solve. It is high time for every thinking man and woman to wake up and find out if something can not be done to remedy this serious condition. We farmers have been sending our friends to Congress to represent us there. Also, committees from all the different co-operative organizations have gone to assist them in getting Uncle Sam converted to some co-operative marketing plan which will save our Nation from destruction.

Read history and see what happens to a nation which allows agriculture to fail. This country has not far to go if present conditions are allowed to exist. Now, some one will say I am a pessimist and an alarmist but I am not. I can see very plainly how this new change in our marketing system will be the turning point from failure to success. I also know that it is not going to take many years until this new marketing system will be put into effect and be a reality and a blessing to all humanity.

There are some people who do not know how hard the farmers have been hit, especially since the war. They think all the farmers have to do to make a success is work a little harder, stay at home and use their auto less. I would like to have some one tell me who puts in longer hours in real hard labor than do the farmers. Who needs an auto more than the farmer does? (Many of them live from 5 to 20 miles from a town). When they need some repairs for machinery, as well as many other things, they must get to town and back in a hurry. Many have figured out what it costs the farmer to grow the products he must sell and what we actually receive for them. I shall only mention two.

Governor Reed told us in his speech at the state convention in Parsons last fall that there are 5 big industries in this country. Agriculture is the largest of these five, but it has not received up to 11 per cent of the income during the last 10 years. The other four have received almost 90 per cent of the income. Then, when it comes to paying taxes, the farmers are paying about two-thirds and the other four industries pay the one-third.

Mr. E. E. Kennedy of Ill., has also made a thorough investigation as to what the farmers have lost each year for a ten year period, 1915-1924. He found that the farmers of Kansas have lost \$2,430,600 each year if they should receive a fair rate of interest on their investments and charge off a regular per cent depreciation on machinery, buildings, and other holdings, as is customary in all other lines of business, and allow himself a fair salary. This report was presented to Congress and has become a part of the Congressional Record.

It was agreed by both political parties that Congress must pass some sort of a Farm Relief Bill and that has been done. We see, in reading the law passed, that it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end, to protect, control and stabilize the currents of inter-state and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities, food products, etc."

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LABOR'S BURDEN IS TOO HEAVY

The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Co. affords an example of the benefits that would accrue from "Single Tax." We Single Taxers dream of peace and plenty for our children and our children. The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Co. is a step in the right direction. "The greater the Pool the greater the Protection." We quote and endorse, and, carried to the limit, it would be like this: Uncle Sam would collect not only all oil royalties but all mineral, timber and town-site royalties or rents, also farm land rents and royalties. The amount collected would be given back to the whole people in public service as are taxes now used. There would be no taxes collected as at present.

Labor pays all tax, labor pays all rents and royalties. This is a double burden we can no longer carry. New York City offers an example of the burden of this double tax. The ground rents paid to monopoly there amount to over fourteen hundred million dollars annually, while regular tax is over nine hundred million. The state or government should not collect a tax of nine hundred million, but by a majority vote the people should pool all the rents on land in the city to be used for public expense in place of a tax. It would no doubt be necessary to exempt or pension those who are holding title to only small rentals needed for their support as justice is the object. It is not justice that millions shall be taken from the people who create all royalty and rent values by their presence solely. We are applying the same principle as is used by the Farmers Union Royalty Companies in forming oil pools. It is removing the gamble.

The Farmers Union plan is an adoption of the best features of the Osage Indian plan. We encourage honest and well managed pools—they tend toward mutual aid and human brotherhood.

The Pooling we Single Taxers propose would double the returns of dirt farmers. It would knock out land-lords and real estate speculators. Think it over, farmers, and be sure you understand both single tax and pooling royalties—they are cooperative.

In San Francisco (the birthplace of Progress and Poverty) on September 2nd we attended the Fifth Annual Henry George Congress, the national single tax conference. We believe Farmers Union members will be interested in the work of single taxers at this meeting which we shall be pleased to report. We may also tell you how a young man trained in our store became a millionaire in California in only ten years.

From the Kansas Union Farmer Single Tax writer.

W. H. SIKES,
Leonardville, Kans.

H. B. WHITTAKER TO SPEAK OVER WIBW SEPTEMBER 29TH

Mr. H. B. Whittaker, Field Representative for the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery Company, at Wakeeney, will be the principal speaker on this week's Farmers Union Hour program, to be broadcast over WIBW, Topeka, Friday night, September 29th, from eight to eight-thirty p. m.

OPENING OF WAKEENEY PLANT POSTPONED

The opening of the branch plant of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery, at Wakeeney, Kansas, which was previously announced for Thursday, September 4th, has been postponed until Tuesday, September 16th.

Here we see the only thing needed to place agriculture on an equality with all other industries is a change our marketing system. There was a Farm Board appointed by the President of the United States to do this work. Also there was \$500,000,000 voted by Congress to finance the Farm Board. I am convinced both Uncle Sam and the Farm Board are doing everything in their power to put this over. I believe the members of that Board are brainy men who have all been successful in their own business. They will make a success of this movement if the farmers will all join and help do their part. We hear more talk about the Farm Board than any other subject. Some are for it, others criticize it and try to get the plan changed, especially the idea of curtailment of production. I think everybody should get behind the Farm Board and help them make this great plan a success. They are 9 smart men who have made a study of the farm movement and have advisory committees with whom they meet and consult. Members of these advisory Boards all belong to some co-operative Association and have made a study of co-operative marketing for years. When any man thinks he knows more than all these men, he has another thought coming, no matter how big he thinks he is. I am glad the chairman of the Board had enough backbone to tell the mouthpieces of Henry Allen found at Wichita when they found fault with him and figured they were big enough to make his resign, just where to head-

(continued on page 2)

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin, favor and new achievement, but what ever the grade may be it is new and interesting, just as everything in life should be, new and interesting, each day, each week, each month, should see us looking forward to new endeavor and new achievement, with a determination to do our best in whatever life may hold for us.

JUNIOR LESSON

Dear Junior Cooperators:

Here we are just a few days away from the beginning of another term of school, to some it will be stepping up into a higher grade, to others it will mean the very important step of entering high school, but what ever the grade may be it is new and interesting, just as everything in life should be, new and interesting, each day, each week, each month, should see us looking forward to new endeavor and new achievement, with a determination to do our best in whatever life may hold for us.

I trust that we will not be too busy to keep up our Junior Cooperator work, and that we will keep the Junior page as interesting in the succeeding months as in the past.

We are repeating a part of the very first lesson that appeared on the Junior page. This lesson, when the enrollment was only some twenty-five or six members, now that we have some four or five hundred we think will be new to most of the Juniors. Those of you who have done this lesson may repeat it, for it was a lesson worth while.

In addition to repeating the old lesson, we still have the current events from the back numbers of the Farmers' Union paper. Let's hurry, Juniors, and send in the lesson before the beginning of school.

I am glad to see so many stars following your names for getting new members. Instead of a slogan for this lesson, I am going to give you a short item entitled, "Things To Be Remembered":

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED
"Did you ever watch oranges being assorted in a packing house? They are dumped into a conveyor and carried along over a series of holes. Gradually each orange finds its particular-sized hole and disappears from the picture. Only a few large sizes reach the end. It's like that with folks. They go bumping along through life on the great conveyor called Time. One by one they are dropped into a groove and only a few reach the big goal."

"But folks have this advantage over oranges. They do not have to remain in grooves where they have been dropped unless they wish. By the exercise of brain, grit, and determination they can so increase their size that they are bumped out of the groove and are caught up again by the conveyor and deposited into a hole better fitting their size. Thus a person sets his own limitations. He doesn't have to stay put. And he alone is to blame if he is presently dumped from the conveyor before he reaches the goal."

Copy this in your lesson.

JUNIOR LESSONS IN CO-OPERATION

HISTORY
When we read stories about people who lived a long time ago, the stories of the first people, those whom we read about in our Bibles and Sunday School papers we find them grouped into families, and for the most part living on farms.

These families had many duties that are now unheard of. They made, grew, or hunted everything they wore or ate. There were no stores where they could go to buy shoes or ready made clothes of any kind. They killed the animals, tanned the hide and made their own shoes, many times using the hair, or wool to make cloth for clothing.

The table was set with the products of the home farm and the meat was raised or hunted by the members of the family.

We realize how much was thought of the farmers of Bible times from the fact that Jesus in teaching many of his lessons, gave as example the experience of the farmer.

It has also been said that if it had not been that the Jews of ancient Palestine had such strict laws regarding every one owning the farm that he worked, our modern religion would not have been possible. Meaning from that, that people who own their own home farm, are better able to be good law-abiding citizens, and can understand the other neighbors' problem, so that he will not become selfish and indifferent.

These few statements have been made to start you to thinking, and to see how much you can add to this from your knowledge of long ago. This may be found in your study of History, Bible, and the reading of stories that are all founded on facts as they were in that time.

ARITHMETIC

Problem for children from eight to twelve years old:
John worked the three months of vacation for his uncle for \$20.00 per month. Charles planted ten acres of corn on his father's farm and earned for it. When it was husked and stored his father gave him 1-4 of the money which was \$80. Which boy made the most money?

Not taking the money value into consideration which boy got the most out of his summer's work? This is for you to form your own opinion and write it for publication.

Problem for Juniors of 12 years or more:
Marie paid \$5.00 for 100 eggs, \$6.00 for wire and chicken pen. She raised 75 chickens out of the 100 eggs. She

paid \$1.00 per month for feed for seven months. Then she sold her chickens and they averaged 4 pounds apiece. How much per pound must she ask in order to receive 40 cents each, clear on her investment?

READING
In this reading lesson we have selected a story that you have no doubt read many times, but maybe you did not get the lesson out of it that we will try to help you see. Read the story, then I will tell you what we mean.

THE SEVEN SONS
Selfish persons often quarrel. It never pays to quarrel. Fighting, selfishness and jealousy never got things done that are worth while. In the following fable, an old farmer taught his sons the value of getting along well with each other. See if you can tell from the fable just what the sons found to be true.

A farmer had seven sons who could never agree among themselves. He had often told them how foolish they were to be always quarreling, but they kept on and gave no heed to his words.

One day he called them before him and showed them a bundle of sticks tied tightly together.

"See which one of you can break this bundle," he said.

Each one took the bundle in his hands, and tried his best to break it; but it was so strong that they could not even bend it. At last they gave it back to their father and said:

"We cannot break it."

Then he untied the bundle and gave a single stick to each of his sons. Each one broke his stick with great ease.

"My sons," said the farmer, "if you will only stand together, you will be strong and hard to overcome, but if each one stand by himself he will be weak and easily mastered."

This is true in families, as you all know. So let's look a little further. Supposing a farmer tries to get along by himself, and never asks a favor of one of his neighbors, or does them a kind deed, is he as apt to get along as well and happily, as the neighbors who work together in harmony? This is the beginning of Co-operation.

In each set of lessons we will have a story. Look for it.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON
Tell in your own words the difference in the mode of living and the customs of the people in primitive times and modern?

In what way do you think it would be well for the farmers to imitate the first farmers? Do you think in these modern times that it would be possible for us to produce and set our table entirely from the produce of the farm? Would it not be possible for the farmer of today in order to help himself to be more economical and use more of the things he raises instead of buying so much already prepared?

Is it better to own the land than to rent, as told in the lesson?

Can you tell us anything else that you have learned about the first people from anything that you have read?

Work the problems and include with the lesson.

Tell in your own words the story of the Seven Sons. Could the Farmer learn a lesson from the story? Tell how.

CURRENT EVENTS FROM FARMER'S UNION PAPERS

In the issue of August 7th what does Congressman Lambertson say of the new Tariff law as relates to the farmer?

In the same issue Juniors twelve years old and over tell in your own words what the author of "Afterthought" means about "The Spectre of the Roman Empire."

All Juniors tell me who was on the Honor Roll in this same issue of the paper for livestock shipping?

Down in the corner of the first page who sent a post card from London, and what does he say about business conditions in England?

Because the Farm Board could not work out a live stock plan, what did the Farmer's Union do about a Live Stock Set Up told in this same paper?

In this same issue what Insurance meeting was held and in what condition was the hail insurance found and what did the board decide to do with the surplus?

What was the report in regard to the premiums for fire?

Have we been having good reports from the Insurance Corner right along?

In looking back over some of the papers, tell us everything of interest that you may find that Mr. Broom has told us in the Insurance Corner. Try to find at least two things of interest.

What is the hour given to the Farmer's Union for broadcasting over WIBW as told in the issue of July 31st? Who spoke over the station August 1st? Who was to have spoken? What position does Mr. Dunn hold in the Farmer's Union, and where is his old home as given in the same issue?

In reading some of the back issues of the paper, and hearing your parents discuss the matter, do you think the Federal Farm Board is on the right track to benefit the farmer?

Tell me the reason for your answer.

In reading the back issues of the paper, the leaders of the organization trying to do all that is possible to co-operate with the Federal Farm Board?

Are they also trying to get a clear understanding of the differences of opinion that they are trying to iron out, before the membership?

Do you think the Leaders as a whole are sincere in their efforts to cooperate?

In what way do you think the Juniors might help in getting the world to respect the farmer?

Remember that the first families were farmers and from these families all other families sprung. Shall we be ashamed of the oldest occupation in the world?

Very sincerely,
Your Junior Instructor.

Dear Junior Cooperators:
We had room for one letter of only four of our new members today—but we have a great many more on file—so our new member campaign hasn't really "fallen" so this week. We'll have all the letters next week.

I know you'll all be glad to see our August lesson—I think it would be a good idea to send it in right away, so it won't conflict with your beginning school work. Then it will be two weeks before the next one and you'll have lots of time to settle down and get used to school again. For it always seems hard to get back to work, I think, at first.

So goodbye until next week.

Meriden, Kans.,
Aug. 17, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to be a member of the Junior Cooperator. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I like to go to the meetings. Have I a twin? I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. My birthday is May 9th. I will look for a twin. I like to read the letters and bread and milk. We have a pony named "Gracey." She is spotted black and white. She has a colt, his name is Pat. I will try to get a new member. Please send me my pin over to the Farmers Union meetings. Your niece,
Mary Ellen Christy.

Dear Mary Ellen: I was so glad to get your letter and to know that you will become a member of our Club. I'll send your pin and book very soon. Please write us again. Aunt Patience.

Marysville, Kans.,
August 4, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin. I think they are nice. I am sending in the July lesson with this letter. Is that all right? I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is the 27th of February. I will be 13 in 1931. It won't be long till school will start. I will be glad when it does start. Isn't it hot weather? Excuse my writing. What do you do with the books? Well, I will close. I remain,

Irene Scheller.

Dear Irene: I'm glad you liked the book and pin and I've sent your lessons on to our Junior Instructor. The weather has been awfully hot. You can do a great many things with the books—you could cut out the lessons as they're published and paste them in—and you might keep the letters as they appear each week that way, also.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.,
August 4, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am feeling fine. I haven't written for so long, so I am writing and telling you why I haven't been sending my lessons in. I have been so very busy working, so I just haven't had time. But I am getting them now and will have them in before school starts. Say, it won't be long before school starts, will it? I sure will be glad when it starts. I have numbered my lessons good so you won't have any trouble grading them. I hope you won't be disappointed because I haven't been sending them in. I believe I wrote and asked you if I could quit your club, but I couldn't get along without it. I will be in the 7th grade when school starts. I am 13 years old. I had a birthday yesterday. I have found my birthday twin. Her name is Evelyn Faye Kirkland. Her birthday is August 2nd. She is 13. I will tell you I would like to have stars after my name but I can't get members to join our Club, because there isn't anyone taking the Kansas Union Farmer in this town. I wish to tell you that I lost my pin but found it again. It sure has been hot out here, and everything is just drying and burning up, because we haven't had a rain for so long. Well, I must close. Yours lovingly,

August Link.

Dear August: I'm glad to know you've decided to stay in the Club and that you'll have your lessons in soon. So you missed us, did you? And congratulations on finding your "twin"! Some of us haven't found ours yet. Isn't there someone in your Local who would like to join? Let us hear from you again. Aunt Patience.

Horton, Kans.,
August 3, 1930.

Dr. Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I have two sisters. Their names are Erna and Mildred. Would you send me a book and pin? We have two ponies, their names are Midget and Beauty. I am 8 years old. My birthday is April 13. I am in the third grade. I like to ride my ponies. Your nephew,

Roy John Torkelson.

Dear Roy: I'm fine, too, thanks and I'll be glad to send your book and pin. I'd like to see your ponies—what color are they? Write me again.

Osawatimie, Kans.,
August 8, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. Sure is hot and dry down in this part of the country. Just finished my lesson. The lesson was not so hard or long. I think my school will start September 1st. Haven't got many more days to be at home. I sure wish we would have some rain. It's hot and dry in Salina like it is here? I read in the Junior paper where before school started we had to write a letter and send it in to tell you what all we did this summer.

Ellis, Kans.,
August 8, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin. I think it is very nice. I have two pets named Colley and

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

REMOVING STAINS

Have you overlooked some damp clothes until they are stained with mildew? Are there fruit stains on the table linen or grass stains on the children's Sunday garments? Perhaps some hints for the removal of these stains may prove helpful. In making some of the following suggestions, Miss Esther Bruner of the clothing and textile department, K. S. A. Co., adds a caution.

Always test colored material along some seam or in some spot that would not be noticeable, she says, to see if the dye is affected by the reagent or the cleaning compound used. Most stains are removed easily removed soon after they are made.

Acid stains and mildew especially, should be removed at once. If the stained material is washable, the stains of acid may be washed away with ammonia, sometimes by holding the material over the open neck of the bottle of ammonia. If mildew has been left on cloth until it attacks the fibers water alone will not remove it. Plain ammonia may be helpful, if that removes the color, grain alcohol with some ammonia in it may be used.

Grain alcohol, too, is a good remedy for water stains. Javelle water may well be used for cottons and rayons but not for silk or wool. Hot water poured from a height through a fruit stain, will usually remove it. It should be treated before soap is applied as some fruit stains, like coffee and cocoa contain tanning material which reacts with the alkali of ordinary laundry soap and makes a permanent brown stain. Glycerine, rubbed into such stains and then washed out, is sometimes effective. A little vinegar added to the water will help to remove spots will lemon juice and salt. The garment should be placed in the sun for a while after the spots are treated.

USE DUSTLESS CLOTH FOR FURNITURE

Dustless dust cloths for polishing up the household furniture are easy to make, says Miss May Kietheine, home economics specialist of the State College Extension Service.

Just pour two tablespoons of liquid wax or any two tins of furniture polish into a glass jar and immediately pour it out again. In this empty jar put a piece of velveteen, chamois, silk, or piece of flannel. Dip the cloth in the wax and wipe it over the furniture. The oil or wax will penetrate the cloth and serve as a polish. Wash the cloth when dirty and treat again.

The following formula for making furniture cleaner is recommended by Miss Kietheine. Into a gallon of warm water shave one-half cake or three ounces of castile soap or a neutral soap, and then add one ounce of any bland oil such as corn, olive, cottonseed, etc. When the soap has entirely dissolved, pour into jars and label. Go over the furniture with a cloth wrung from this solution and dry thoroughly with a clean soft cloth.

NEW BULLETIN TELLS HOW TO CONTROL CHIEF GARDEN PESTS

A library of information about the pests and diseases of garden crops has

been condensed within the covers of a 46-page bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is free to those requesting it.

This "Pocket Library," "Farmers Bulletin 1371-F," "Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables," has proved popular since it was first issued by the department and is again available for distribution.

Thirty diseases and 33 insect pests parasitic on 14 kinds of garden crops are discussed in this bulletin. The principal diseases and insect enemies of asparagus, beans, beets, chard, cabbage, celery, Cucumbers, muskmellons, squash, onions, peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes are described, and illustrated. The bulletin gives directions for controlling each pest and for making the fungicides and insecticides recommended for spraying or dusting the garden crops.

Divinity Fudge
3 cups light brown sugar,
1/2 cup syrup,
1 1/2 cups nutmeats or crystallized fruit,
3 egg whites,
1 cup cold water.

Mix sugar, syrups and water. Cook until mixture reaches the soft ball stage. Whip egg whites very stiff and dry, then add syrup mixture in a small stream, beating all the time until mixture begins to thicken. Stir in nutmeats or fruit, continue stirring until creamy. Pour in a buttered pan. Cut in squares when cold.

RAISIN SAUCE FOR BAKED HAM
1 cup raisins,
1 cup water,
2 tablespoons lemon juice,
2 tablespoons butter,
2 tablespoons flour,
1/2 teaspoon salt,
2 tablespoons dark brown sugar,
1/2 teaspoon paprika.

Mix raisins and water. Cook slowly ten minutes in covered pan. Melt butter and add flour, salt, sugar and paprika. Add raisin mixture and lemon juice. Boil two minutes, stirring constantly. Serve hot over baked, boiled or fried ham.

ANNOTATION
By trivial things like these the heart is shaken
Dogwood in April; ivy on a wall
Where shade and sun by dusk are overtaken
As gently from the rose the petals fall;
Blue shadows on the snow; a rearing hill
That tops its utmost effort with a star;
Wisdom in old eyes; sorrow and the still
Delight of waking children; any scar
Borne like a shield against the world.
All these
Snare as with nets the questing heart,
And take
Captive the will, stretching eternities
To tempt the seeker of the hidden goal
Where beauty builds her dreams that shall not fade.
—Eleanor Allotta Chaffee in the New York Sun.

Tomboy. I was visiting at my grandfather's home. I could not answer the questions that were from the other paper because I did not have the paper. Yours truly,
Ralph Rupp.

Dear Ralph: I'm glad you liked your book and pin. Did you have a nice time at your grandfather's? Be sure to send in the lesson which we're having today and write us soon.

Codell, Kans.,
August 10, 1930.

Dear Aunt Patience: I received my book and pin in good condition. Sure was glad to get it. Didn't expect it so soon. It came Saturday, August 9th. Last time you asked what my kitty's name was. I always call him "Jingle." Wouldn't it be all right if you would put the age and birthday after the name on the roll. Well, I guess I will have to close. I am also sending in my July lesson. Good-bye.

Leotha Miller.

Dear Leotha: I'm so glad you liked your book and pin. "Jingle" is a pretty name, I think. We're afraid it might take up too much space to put the age and birthday on the roll. Write me again.

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Dear Aunt Patience: I received my pin and book in a nice order. I will wear my pin a lot. My pin and book came Saturday. If it hadn't come Saturday I would have written and asked what was the matter. I have a pony but I can't ride it because he would pitch me off. Well, I think I have to close for it is getting late. Sincerely yours,
Emerentiana Miller.

Dear Emerentiana: I hope you do always wear your pin, as you intend it's too bad about the pony—can't he be trained not to pitch you off? Be sure to send in the lesson this time.

Willard Morgan.

Dear Willard: We're glad to have you as a member of our Club—we'll send the book and pin at once. You must watch for your twin. I think the 4-H club is a very good and worth while Club and I'm glad you belong. Be sure to send in the lesson this time.

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If You Own 2,229 Farms—Don't Worry!

IF you own 2,229 farms well scattered over potential oil territory in Kansas, don't worry about getting rich from oil. You will get rich from oil—that is as certain as the law of averages and as sure as the law of gravity. If you own 2,229 farms, just sit back and wait for oil to be struck on several of your farms—it is sure and certain oil will be struck somewhere on your property within the next few years.

But if you own but one farm you stand but one chance that oil will be struck on your land. You stand one chance against 2,229. If you own 2,229 farms and permit oil companies to drill on them you are in the oil business, but if you own but one farm and drilling goes on there, you are gambling that you will be made rich from oil.

Talk about owning 2,229 farms is not nonsense. You can own an interest in the oil and mineral rights of 2,229 farms in the potential oil region of Kansas. Ownership of such an interest will give you all the security, all the advantages, you would get from actually owning 2,229 farms.

Here is how it works:

You pool the mineral rights of *part* of your farm with the Kansas Farmers' Union Royalty Company in the biggest co-operative venture ever undertaken in the Mid-Continent oil region. Just as you pool part of your rights, 2,228 other farmers pool part of their mineral rights. You own a share in everything they pool and they own a share in what you pool.

You exchange the *one* chance you stand of hitting oil on your land for 2,229 chances of hitting oil on some farm in the Kansas Farmers' Union co-operative pool. You cannot be *sure* that oil will be struck on your farm.

But you can be sure oil will be struck on more than one of the farms in the pool. It is as sure as the law of averages and as certain as the law of gravity.

Wherever oil is struck you will profit. Being co-operative in every way the Kansas Farmers' Union pool has no operating expenses, no high salaries to pay, no "rake-off" to be cared for. The actual members profit, and the actual members get the profit when oil is struck. The co-operative idea behind the Kansas Farmers' Union co-operative pool is sound as a dollar and good as gold.

If you are lucky and oil is struck on your land, you hold part of the oil and mineral rights. You hold your gambling chance and you get prosperity insurance. By pooling *part* of your mineral rights you insure yourself of an income from your oil and mineral rights whether a dry hole or a gusher comes in on *your* land. If it is a gusher you will have enough income from your unpooled mineral rights to keep you worried how to spend and invest it wisely.

If the hole on your place is dry—you still have 2,228 chances to get rich from oil. With none of your mineral rights pooled, you are gambling. With part of your mineral rights in a *sound co-operative* pool you are insured against loss and disappointment.

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

SALINA

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Our Goal—A 500,000 Acre Spread—All Over the Map

Similar Pools Now Forming in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico

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

Gentlemen:

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

Name _____

Address _____

(Print name and address clearly)