



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIII

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## FARMERS NATIONAL ACQUIRES LARGE STORAGE SPACE

This Organization Is Probably Greatest Single Grain Unit Under One Head, in the United States.

Direct Marketing of Farm Products at Last a Reality.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation, set up under the direction of the Federal Farm Board, has just negotiated the purchase of the 3,200,000 bushel grain terminal of the Farmers Union at St. Paul. Also the 1,600,000 bushel terminal of the Farmers Union at South Minneapolis and the 218,000 bushel terminal of the Farmers Union at Williston, North Dakota, the largest grain elevator in the northwest outside of the Twin Cities and Duluth.

The purchase of these facilities gives the Farmers National Grain Corporation, through lease or ownership, terminal elevator space of more than 50,000,000 bushels throughout the United States.

This is probably the greatest single grain unit under one head in the United States today. It is farmer-owned and farmer-controlled through the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and marks the greatest forward step in the unified cooperative selling of farm products ever set up in the history of this or any other country.

For the first time in the life of American agriculture the farmers have at last arrived at the goal of direct marketing of their products. This has been accomplished without the aid of the Federal Marketing Act, the "enemies" of the Farm Board, both private and public, have stepped to every conceivable method of misrepresentation to discredit this great movement.

If the farmers of the middle west will weigh the actual accomplishments of their own sales organizations as they are now functioning, against the misleading and treacherous propaganda of certain politicians and the organized grain trade, they will satisfy themselves that the Federal Marketing Act is designed to help the farmer and that its effective administration has proven its worth.

## Santa Fe Beef Train Tours Kansas

Not all Kansas Farmers are able to visit every successful beef producer of Kansas and study his methods. But the results of such study with suitable illustrations of the methods used will be brought them by the Santa Fe Beef Cattle 24 to September 5. While on this tour, the train will visit 34 counties in the bluestem bluegrass, and shortgrass sections of the State.

The information to be carried on the train is the result of the combined efforts of several hundred of the state's leading beef cattle producers, who have been cooperating with the extension service of the Kansas State college. Last year results were compiled on 9,738 head of creep-fed calves. In the results obtained from these studies, definite information was secured showing the advantage of using certain types of breeding stock, of wintering cows properly, preference of having the cows calve at a certain time of year, and production of finished beef in the shortest time at the least cost.

In addition to the study made by these beef cattle producers, recent investigations have been made to find the time when their products can usually be marketed to the best advantage. The results of this market analysis will be told at the Festival Train.

The itinerary of the train includes stops at:

August 24	Valley Falls	9:00 a. m.
	Wakarusa	1:45 p. m.
	Alma	7:30 p. m.
August 25	Osage City	9:00 a. m.
	Ottawa	1:30 p. m.
	Burlington	7:30 p. m.
August 26	Garnett	9:00 a. m.
	Hays Center	1:30 p. m.
	Humbolt	7:30 p. m.
August 27	Erie	9:00 a. m.
	Fredonia	2:30 p. m.
	Eureka	7:30 p. m.
August 28	Moline	8:30 a. m.
	Arkansas City	2:30 p. m.
	Wellington	7:30 p. m.
August 29	Coldwater	1:30 p. m.
	Ashland	9:00 a. m.
	Medicine Lodge	7:30 p. m.
August 31	Harper	9:00 a. m.
	Kingman	1:30 p. m.
	Sylvia	7:30 p. m.
September 1	Garden City	9:00 a. m.
	Dodge City	2:30 p. m.
	Kinsley	7:30 p. m.
September 2	Ablene	9:00 a. m.
	Minneapolis	1:30 p. m.
	Oakhill	7:30 p. m.
September 3	Osborne	9:00 a. m.
	Cottonwood Falls	1:30 p. m.
	El Dorado	7:30 p. m.
September 4	Burdick	9:00 a. m.
	Cottonwood Falls	1:30 p. m.
	El Dorado	7:30 p. m.
September 5	Emporia	9:00 a. m.
	Central time.	

## Cleve Miller Cuts Wheat Production Forty Per Cent

Buy Your 1932 Wheat Crop Now He Says

As I have been raising wheat all my life I know that it is impossible to raise wheat at the present price of 25 cents per bushel, even if the farmer were given the use of land free with the taxes paid.

I have been farming several hundred acres of wheat for several years and am going to cut my acreage forty per cent. In case I would want a larger crop I think that it would be advisable to buy the wheat already raised from neighbors who are now selling it on from other sources at this time for "at" cheaper than attempting to raise it.

Also in buying wheat at the present prices, the producer does not run the risk of crop failure on next year's crop, besides having bought it cheaper than he could raise it.

As I see it, the only solution to the wheat problem is to cut acreage in the winter state forty per cent or more, and if this is done as I believe it will be, wheat prices by next Christmas will be a fair price.

Cleve D. Miller

Salina, Kansas,

R. F. D. No. 4.

## SHORT SELLING NETS SPECULATOR A MILLION DOLLARS

July Corn Squeeze a Profitable One.

Practice Should Be Prohibited by Law.

It is reported that Tom Howell, a professional grain speculator on the Chicago Board of Trade, made a million dollars profit in the current July corn squeeze.

This is an outstanding example of what can be done by "short selling" farm products. Last October the 1931 July corn appeared on the Chicago Board of Trade. During the life of this option it reached a high of 87½. The low point was 54½ which occurred recently.

In theory Mr. Howell's transaction worked out about as follows: He began selling July corn "short" when the market was at a higher figure—remembered that he did not own a bushel of corn. Supposing he sold right along as the market broke until he was short 5,000,000 bushels, this would add 5,000,000 bushels to the volume of corn sold by the farmers.

When the July corn reached 54½ cents and the July option was nearing its end, Mr. Howell bought in his "paper corn" and made a profit between the price at which he sold "short" and the price he bought it in.

These hedged purchases forced the price back up to 72½ cents a bushel. But this price did not in any way help the farmer because it came so late in the month that the farmer could not load his corn and deliver it in Chicago.

Here is an outrageous example of the evils of "short selling." It helps to depress prices and is absolutely no benefit to the corn producer. It should be, and probably will be, prohibited by law.

## GAME WARDEN TO PURCHASE PHEASANTS

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has authorized Alva Clapp, state game warden, to purchase pheasants for restocking purposes.

Mr. Clapp desires to cooperate with and purchase from Kansas game breeders as many birds as he can secure from this source. Game breeders having birds fourteen weeks old and older, and not clipped, are requested to write Mr. Clapp, advising how many birds they have for October first delivery.

## DRY, HOT WEATHER IN RUSSIA PROMISING GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS

Russian grain crop prospects are being reduced by hot, dry weather, according to a cable report from Agricultural Attache L. V. Steers, received by the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said the U. S. Department of Agriculture today. Yields per acre decidedly below last year are indicated, especially for the late sown spring crops. So far as wheat is concerned the prospective lower yields will be somewhat offset by the increase of about seven per cent in acreage this year over last.

Hot weather has hastened the ripening of crops and is said to be rendering harvesting difficult because of the early maturity of the spring crops along with the winter crops. Loss from untimely harvesting and inefficient field work is reported. Slow developments of harvest in North Caucasus where previous rains delayed work and caused lodging are complained of in the Soviet press and are confirmed by private reports. The central, eastern and southeastern sections of Russia appear to be having very hot weather.

## Etymology—E. G. Kelly

The biting flies are bad on the cattle. Have you tried to give temporary relief by spraying a repellent on them? One gallon of old crank case oil mixed with one part of oil of tar is suggested as a repellent for biting flies that torment cows. Stir the oils till they are well mixed. Apply with a good hand sprayer. The automatic sprayers are good if the cattle can be trained to go through them.

## ANOTHER INSTALLMENT BY 'SELDOM'

An Amazing Story of Money Juggling by the Financial Interests, Resulting in a Harvest of Bankrupt Farmers and Wide-spread Unemployment

(Concluded)

The next Bankers' circular was secretly issued but was discovered and made public March 12, 1892 as follows: "It is reasonable to assume that the minor and financial troubles of the continent, will be limited to those who are responsible for them, that is, as far as the misfortunes of any nation can be confined within its own territory. Out of all the disorder, a better and sounder condition of affairs will be developed by the Imperialism of Capitalism, but the process of reaching that basis will inevitably be slow, tedious, and costly. We must proceed with caution, and guard well every move made, for the lower order of the people are already showing signs of restless commotion."

"Prudence will, therefore, dictate a policy of apparent yielding to the popular will, until all of our plans are so far consummated that we can declare our designs without fear of organized resistance. The Farmers Alliance and Knights of Labor organizations in the United States, should be carefully controlled by our trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to either control these organizations or disrupt them."

"At the coming Omaha convention to be held July 4, 1892 our trusted men must attend and direct its movements, else there will be set on foot such an organized antagonism to our designs as may require force to overcome. This at the present time would be premature, as we are not ready for such a crisis, when through process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and easily governed. People without homes will not quarrel with their rulers. The people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism. The question of tariff reform must be urged, etc., thus dividing their energies in fighting each other over questions of no importance to us, except as tethers to the common herd. Thus by direct action we can secure all that has been so generously planned, and thus far successfully accomplished."

Signed, H. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

Here again we have some acknowledgements that they, no doubt, did not intend for the public to know, but are good for the people to find out. They here show they are trying to establish Imperialism in the place of Democracy, and that they must proceed with caution, and guard well every move made, for the lower order of the people are already showing signs of restless commotion. Prudence will therefore dictate a policy of apparent yielding, (not yielding) but apparent yielding to the popular will, until all their plans are so far consummated that they can declare them without fear of organized resistance of the people should their game become known to the masses. They acknowledge they are not yet ready for that, but want the people reduced to financial helplessness by having their homes taken away through process of law. Then they will be more tractable and easily governed. Then again, the people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism, over questions of no importance to them except as tethers to the common herd.

There now, don't you see why so much is being said, upon the question of tariff and the 18th amendment, and Ku Klux Klan?

Right now they are trying to make the 18th amendment the main issue, when that was put there by two-thirds of Congress and forty-six state legislatures out of the forty-eight, and it will take two-thirds of Congress and thirty-six state legislatures to take it out, it looks to "Willie" as though that was a dead issue, but was trying to resurrect it as a ghost upon moral grounds to keep the people fighting each other and thus keep them from seeing who it is that is hurting them most.

Is it any wonder that Lincoln seeing the trend of events in his message to Congress in 1861 sounded a warning in the following words:

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. . . . Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already have, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

These are the words of warning from our country's sainted martyr, but alas, how little heeded.

Then comes the circular issued by the Western Bankers and Loan Association as follows:

"Resolved, 'That we agree and bind ourselves in the following manner:

"That we authorize our agents in the western states to loan our funds on real estate to fall due on Sept. 1, 1894 and at no time thereafter, and that after Sept. 1, 1892 the interest we receive on coupons be stored up and not lend any of our funds after that date, as we can make more by piling up than by loaning, and when Sept. 1, 1894 arrives, demand our money. We can take two-thirds of all the farms west of the Mississippi river, and thousands of them east of the Mississippi as well as our own price. We must be very positive in giving strict orders to our agents not to advance over one-third of the sworn appraisement of such real estate, as some of the western appraisers value it too high, etc."

"We will foreclose and become mortgagees in possession, and not lend a dollar until redemption is out. Then we can employ our agents to rent our farms, and can lend our money after the expiration, and make times better by making money become easy. We may as well own three-fourths of the farms of the west, and the money of the country, then these men will become servants as in England."

Here is a deliberate conspiracy to rob the farmers of the west, but has any one heard of prosecutions of that kind? It seems the money power has not only grown insolent, but during of all criminal laws and statutes, and absolutely reckless of all consequences, and well they might, for our stupid congressmen have placed in their defense and favor, every protection and advantage their greed could demand, until they own the whole country, including its soil, every protection and advantage their greed could demand, until they own the whole country, including its soil, its people to manipulate as they see fit, and it goes without saying it, that they are doing it to a "queen's taste." There are several points in this circular that I wish to call to your attention. The first is as to the dates, how they correspond with the dates of a later circular. Then comes the American Bankers Association circular issued by the National Bankers of the country March 12, 1893, as follows:

"Dear Sir:—The interests of National Bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, Silver-Certificates and Treasury Notes must be retired and National Bank Notes made the only money. This will require the authorization of from five hundred millions to one billion dollars in new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation, and retire one-half of your loans, be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential businessmen."

"Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and act with the other bankers in your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal. Use personal influence with your Congressmen, and particularly let your wishes be known to your Senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depend upon immediate action, as there is increasing sentiment in favor of legal tender notes."

If those who are old enough will just hark back to the time of the issuing of this circular, they will find it is just after the old populist national convention held in Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1892, who had a plank in their platform whereby the United States should issue all the money, good for all debts, both public and private, and not "farm out" the "blood of the nation" to the bankers, and they must kill that movement before it really got started, as they stated in a previous circular, or they might not be able to stop the avalanche.

So it is needless to state that the banker followed the instructions to the letter, for the people have a vivid recollection of the bankers' panic that followed. This, with the other circulars doing the work.

The next order from the Bankers' Association came in the form of a weekly Journal, called "The Imperialist" published by the Imperial Publishing Co., 37 Beaver St., New York, N. Y. It had as its figure head an "Imperial crown," and its motto, "The Empire is Peace, let us have Peace." Its policy was announced as follows:

"Though unannounced, this journal is not unexpected. The platform of the Imperialist is revolutionary. Its object is to prepare the people for a revolution that is as desirable as it is inevitable."

Then follows its platform:

"We believe that the National faith, if left in the populace will be sullied by the repudiation of the National debt, and that an Imperial government can alone secure and protect the rights of National Creditors. (Which means the Bankers). We believe but a small percentage of the American people can be considered fit, by character or education, for the unrestricted exercise of self government."

There you have it in plain American language, that we American working animals do not know how to vote, and that the way things are getting mixed up, it looks as though they told us a great truth, no difference how much we try to "kid" ourselves otherwise. Here are the real enemies of our country. Here is Treason more pronounced than any preceding utterances of the Bankers, yet no one has been arrested, much less prosecuted so far as known.

Had these utterances proceeded from Anarchists or Bolsheviks, the authors would have been promptly sent to the penitentiary or the gallows. From the foregoing circulars, we can learn the program of our enemy, which to

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## May Sell Wheat to Germany on Credit Terms

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—In response to inquiries about reports from Germany appearing in today's newspapers, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman Federal Farm Board, made the following statement:

"The Farm Board has no definite proposals before it from the German Government, but if it would aid Germany and if it would increase consumption of American Agricultural commodities the Farm Board would authorize the stabilization corporation to sell Germany on credit terms."

## URGES BUSINESS MEN TO SUPPORT THE COOPERATIVES

Farmers Must Adjust Activities to Meet New Conditions, Says Sam H. Thompson.

Changed domestic and world conditions affecting American agriculture make it necessary that farmers of the United States adjust their activities to meet the present day situation, Mr. Sam H. Thompson, member of the Federal Farm Board, said today (Wednesday, August 12) in addressing the Twentieth Congressional District Picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Old Salem, Illinois.

Among the factors cited by Mr. Thompson that have been operating in recent years to narrow the market for American farm products were: dietary changes, modern transportation, introduction of power machinery, cheaper production costs abroad, greater increases in production than consumption, and various readjustments growing out of the World War such as the effort on the part of most importing countries to become more nearly self-sustaining.

On top of these more permanent factors has been the world-wide business depression of the past two years, which, with its consequent unemployment and decreased buying power, has greatly reduced the normal consumption of most agricultural products.

## Law Seeks to Help Farmer in Making Changes

Since most of the things mentioned beyond the power of the American Government and the American farmer to change, Mr. Thompson said it is therefore, necessary for the American farmer population to understand them so that the farm program can be planned to better meet the situation. To help farmers make the necessary adjustments in production, distribution and marketing to meet these changed conditions, Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Act and created the Federal Farm Board to administer it.

"Within broad limits, Congress determined the program—it is the job of the Farm Board to help the farmers make the program effective. In carrying out the mandate of Congress the Board is authorized to give assistance to farmers in setting up cooperative associations to handle their crops in their own interests to cooperate in furnishing the best information available on supply and demand conditions for agricultural products at home and abroad, and to extend immediate financial aid to cooperatives."

## Collective Action by Farmers Necessary

... In the development of this national cooperative program, the Board is aiding farmers to build local cooperative associations where there were none; helping them in expanding groups, both local and regional, which had already been set up; and giving guidance in unification of sales activities of cooperatives handling the same commodity through national or regional agencies depending on the character of the commodity.

"Making these adjustments for American agriculture means collective planning, collective thinking and collective working upon the supply and demand problems, production problems, and a multitude of problems connected with the economical distribution and marketing of crops. . . ."

"Correlation of all our efforts, Federal and State, with the loyalty and support of farmers, will bring about these accumulated results, adjustment of production to customer's demand, organized marketing in the interests of the farmer, and efficient production. . . ."

Business Men Urged to Support Organization Program.

Mr. Thompson warned farmers against the propaganda of those whose purpose is to kill cooperative marketing, and suggested that it is highly important that they make sure who their real friends are in times like the present.

Responsibility for making adjustments to meet changed conditions rests with the farmer, Mr. Thompson said. "The Board," he emphasized, has no desire to tell farmers what they must do; all the Board can do is to advise and assist. It can give them the facts and information and suggest lines along which the adjustment should take place. The entire program takes sound thinking and action on the part of the farmer, himself and especially on the part of organized agriculture."

## INEQUALITY IS CAUSE OF FARM ILLS SAYS WARD

The Farm Board Is the Friend of the Farmer.

President of State Farmers' Union Says It Has Saved Many Sections from Financial Ruin.

Cal Ward of Salina, president of the state Farmers' Union spoke before approximately 250 Cloud County farmers at the city park last night. He began his talk by reiterating the fact that the world is in the throes of a depression that there is want, unrest and uneasiness everywhere and that men are at a high tension, and that something might happen which would not be to the best interests of our nation.

"Agriculture must be stabilized, and men must at least receive the cost of production," he said. "The agricultural problem today is one of inequality with industry. Gigantic utilities, monopolies, and trusts have drained this section of the country at the direct expense of and detriment to the farmer. The world war inflated prices of agriculture and industry; the farm prices came back to normal, but manufacturers continued to receive the world war prices."

"The Farm Board has made a few mistakes, but it was approaching a Herculean task, and they are not responsible for the low prices of commodities. In fact they have saved many sections of our country from financial ruin. The agricultural marketing act is a long time program, and much has been and can be accomplished through it. Of course we must swallow everything that the Farm Board suggests, but we must sit down with them and discuss matters of policy."

"Since the world war the industrial wealth of the nation has increased 20 billion dollars while the agricultural wealth of the nation has decreased a like amount. The mortgage indebtedness of the country has jumped from four and one-third billion to over twelve billion dollars. The present tariff has been favorable to the manufacturer at the direct cost of agriculture."

Ward urged the farmers to cooperate, and go to Washington and to promote legislation to remove the inequality between agriculture and industry.

## "Moratorium for Farmers"

"I hope that the Hoover moratorium is sound. It is beneficial to the foreign moneyed interests, but I'm afraid that it will not benefit the masses in our country. What we need is a moratorium for the farmers in our country," he said.

After the meeting Ward stated that the farmers were asleep when the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill was enacted, but he said that he was open minded on what to do about the measure now that it is a law.

Ward told a Blade-Empire reporter that the Farmers' Union was non-partisan, but admitted that only successful legislation could come about through political alignments.

## Farmers' Union Lauded

A. M. Kinney, secretary of the state Farmers' Union gave a few remarks about the activities of the organization at the next session of the Kansas legislature. He reminded the farmers that the union had been behind the refund provision of the gasoline tax law, and said that they had been saved over two millions of dollars during the past year through its enactment.

"Every farmer should support the graduated income tax law in the next election. It's the only taxation measure which gives the farmer a square break. Our farm organization forced the resolution which will bring it before you at the next election. We also got a Farmers' Union law passed in the last legislature which provides for representation of all farm organizations on a farmers' committee."

## The Wheat Market Outlook

There are good reasons for believing that the low for this year's crop of wheat was reached in July. Although at times when there are weak spots in the market, this low may be almost or quite equalled again, the worst seems to be over. A large Kansas wheat crop, with other large wheat crops in the southwest, is a depressing factor in the market from July to September in particular. The influence of the size of the Kansas crops is much greater in July and August than in September. If the influence of the Kansas crop on price in September be taken as one, the influence on August prices is about three times as great, and the influence on July prices is about four times as great.

This year the U. S. spring wheat crops promises to be a small one. Present estimates are for a crop of from 150 to 185 million bushels with most people favoring the lower figure as the closer estimate. The maximum effect of a small spring wheat crop on Kansas City cash wheat prices should come in September. If the influence of the size of the U. S. spring wheat crop on Kansas City wheat prices in October be taken as one, the influence on September prices is four or five times as great, and on August prices about one and one-half times as great. This shows maximum influence in September. Until 1927, the September price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat has been higher

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## Junior Cooperators

by  
**Aunt Patience**

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Ellis, Kans.  
June 13, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I have not found my twin yet. When are you going to put your picture in the paper? I haven't much time to write a letter. I wish I could find my twin. I wish I could find my twin so I would have someone to write to. I sent a letter in May and it was not printed in the paper. My sister sent one the same time I did and her's was in the paper. This is the third time I am writing.

Your niece,  
Seraphine Herman.

Care of Frank C. Herman.

P. S. I have to dry the dishes now. I'm sorry that you've not found your twin yet—why don't you write some new member whose letter is printed this week? I'm sure you'll find your twin soon. Why do you want me to put my name in the paper? Of course, my name is Aunt Patience—why did you think it wasn't? Your letter must have been lost—write me again—Aunt Patience.

Toronto, Kans.  
June 20, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending my May lesson to you. I did not know just how you would want the lessons fixed, but I answered the questions when telling the story in my own words. Hope it is all right.

My birthday is on November 30.

Sincerely,  
Margaret Kirby

Dear Margaret:  
Your lesson looks fine, and I've sent it on to our Junior Instructor. Have you found your twin yet? Please write me again—Aunt Patience.

Neosho Falls, Kans.  
June 23, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I want to join your Club. Please send me a book and pin. I will be once before but did not receive my pin, and my letter was not in the paper. I will be a freshman next year.

I am 13 years old. My birthday is December 9. Do I have a twin?

Your Niece,  
Velma Kienlen

Dear Velma:  
We're awfully glad that you want to join the Junior Cooperators. My goodness! Another girl lost one. I must find out what is happening to all this misplaced mail. Let me know when you find your twin—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans.  
June 24, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

Will let you know that I want a pin and a note book. My sister, Rosemary told me to join, so I did. How are you? I hope fine. I am the same. Will tell you that I have three dogs, their names are: Shephard, Jack, Sport. I am 7 years old. My birthday is August 7, 1931. I will get my lesson in I close with love.

Steven Mauarth

Care of K. Mauarth.  
Dear Stephan:  
I'm so glad that you've become a Junior Cooperator—and I know you will study the lessons carefully. But the club duties, you know, is getting acquainted with other Cooperators—until you find your twin, why don't you write someone whose letter interests you? I like dogs and I have a nice one—he is a white collie—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans.  
June 24, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you getting along? I hope fine. I am O. K. We had a picnic. It was fine. Tuesday, May 14, I was in the fourth grade. Next year I am going in the new school. My teacher is Miss Appel. We were out in the country. There was a river and some fish. We climbed a mountain. It took nearly two minutes. I think I hope you will send pin and book. When are you going to send it. I will close because my letter is getting long. I's hot today.

Your niece

Care of K. Mauarth.

Dear Rosemary:  
I'm getting along fine, too. Thanks. I know you must have your pin and book by this time. I'm almost two months behind with my letters. However, you must have patience with Aunt Patience. If we just had more room, but we don't, just now. Did you catch any fish? Please write again—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans.  
June 19, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in my essay now. I am awfully late but have been busy. I will tell when my birthday is again. It is May 12. I wish I could find my real twin.

When is your birthday? I will close with lots of love.

Your piece,

P. S. Yes, Geraldine Ames joined. She got her book and pin today, so I will get a star, probably.

I am sending your essay on to our Junior Instructor—but it is too late for the contest. I wish you could find your twin, too—I know you will soon. My birthday is October 23rd—yes, of course, you will get a star. Write soon—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans.  
May 30, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

My birthday is May 30, on Decoration Day. I would like to join your Club. I will try to send in my essays. Please send me a book and pin. I am seven years old.

Your niece,

P. S. Have I a twin?

Dear Georgina:  
I think it would be nice to have a birthday on a holiday—you can celebrate two things at once, that way! Welcome

birthday is April 10, I would like to join the Farmers Union Club. I have two sisters and six brothers. Our school closed April 24th. I would like to get a book and pin. The next school I am going to send in my school grades.

Sincerely yours,  
Minnie Kuhn.

In care of Lorenz Kuhn.

Dear Minnie:  
I'm glad you've decided to join our Club and I hope you'll like being a member. I'll send you a pin and book this week. Perhaps some of your sisters or brothers would like to join too—then you'd get a star on the Membership roll for each one who joined. Watch for our next lesson—Aunt Patience.

Erle, Kans., June 22, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have read many letters of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. I will try to get my lessons. When will the next lesson be? I think I can get my cousin, Joye, to join. My letter is getting long so I will close. Please send me my book and pin.

Very truly yours,  
Grace Ellis.

P. S. I am 12 years old, my birthday is October 3. Have I a twin? If I have, write to me.

Dear Grace:  
I don't think you'll have much difficulty in finding your twin, as we have so many little girls like you. You've found one, let me know. Welcome to our Club—I'll be very glad if Joye joins—send an address and get a star on the membership roll. If she joins—Aunt Patience.

Hallowell, Kans., June 28, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I have been reading the Farmers Union paper for some time, so I decided to join your club. I am twelve years of age and in the 8th grade. My birthday is the 28th day of February. I have 12 cats and 3 dogs, named Jack and Ted. I have 2 brothers and 8 sisters. I would like to have a book and pin. I will send in my lesson.

With love,  
Lois Gucham.

Dear Lois:  
We're awfully glad that you want to become a member of our Club—I'll send you a book and pin this week. My, you have a great many cats—I'd like to see them all. Would your brothers and sisters like to become members, too?—Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., July 3, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I thank you very much for putting all of my letters in the paper. I had just about forgotten about it already when I glanced over the paper and saw the application and I knew it was the one I sent in, so I started at the first and read it all over.

There were several mistakes made in the writing that I wish you would please try and correct. Ida Mae Food is spelled Ida Mae Todd and Oscar Deines is 18 years old instead of 15.

I also noticed that you should not be over 16 years old (that was after I had sent it in). Please write me a big long letter.

Your friend,  
Ernie Deines.

P. S. I am soon going to send in some more applications for the Farmers Union Club.

Dear Ernie:  
I was glad to get the corrections. You can be an associate member after you're 16—perhaps Oscar would like to join. You need not have written plain enough in some more applications if everyone just worked as hard as you. I hope you have a membership of about two thousand! Please write me soon—Aunt Patience.

Scott City, Kans., June 26, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your Club. My birthday is March 10th. I am 10 years old. I passed my grade this year. I will be in the sixth grade next year. Do you think hat mine and Marie Rohlede's birthday is too far apart to write to each other? Please send me my book and pin. I will try to get my lessons. I think they bring good luck! Please write me again—Aunt Patience.

Dear Ellen:  
We're so glad to know that you've decided to join our Club and I'll send you a book and pin right away. I think your dog and cat have nice names—the cat must be a black cat—I like black cats. I hope you'll get good luck! Please write me again—Aunt Patience.

Schoenchen, Kans.  
June 26, 1931

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you feeling? Hope fine. I am feeling fine too. It has been so long ago that I wrote you, I suppose you have forgotten me already. I was so busy all this time that I couldn't write. Our school ended May 9, and I passed to the 8th grade.

I was always watching for a lesson, but didn't find any. I guess I don't quite understand it. Will you please write and tell me? I would like to know so I could write oftener. I have found my twin. Her name is Helen. Briefly from Westphalia, Kans. Her birthday is February 2, 1931 and mine is Feb. 1, 1931. Does that make any difference? I hope not. I received my book and pin a long time ago and I like it very much and I thank you for it. My letter is getting long, so I have to close. Good bye.

Your niece,  
Mary Windholz

P. S. Please excuse my paper.

Dear Mary:  
I'm feeling fine, too. Thanks. I wonder why you hadn't written. Well, we haven't had a lesson for quite a long time as our Junior Instructor has been unable to furnish lessons, so we're going to have one soon now, so keep looking for it. No, your and Helen's birthday dates are not close. I think the slight difference is not enough to pay any attention to. Please write to me soon—Aunt Patience.

Oswego, Kans., June 25, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Just a few lines to join the Club. Please send me a book and pin. My sister, Grace, joined and so I want to join too. My daddy is one of the Farmers Union. Please hurry and send me my book and pin. Well, I must close.

Truly yours,  
Opal Brooks.

Care of Grace Brooks.

P. S. I am 7 years old, my birthday is April 24.

Dear Opal:  
I'm sorry to be so late in getting to you—let me send you a book and pin this week. Let me know when you find your twin—Aunt Patience.

Oswego, Kans., June 25, 1931.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Just a few lines to join the Club. Please send me a book and pin. My sister, Grace, joined and so I want to join too. My daddy is one of the Farmers Union. Please hurry and send me my book and pin. Well, I must close.

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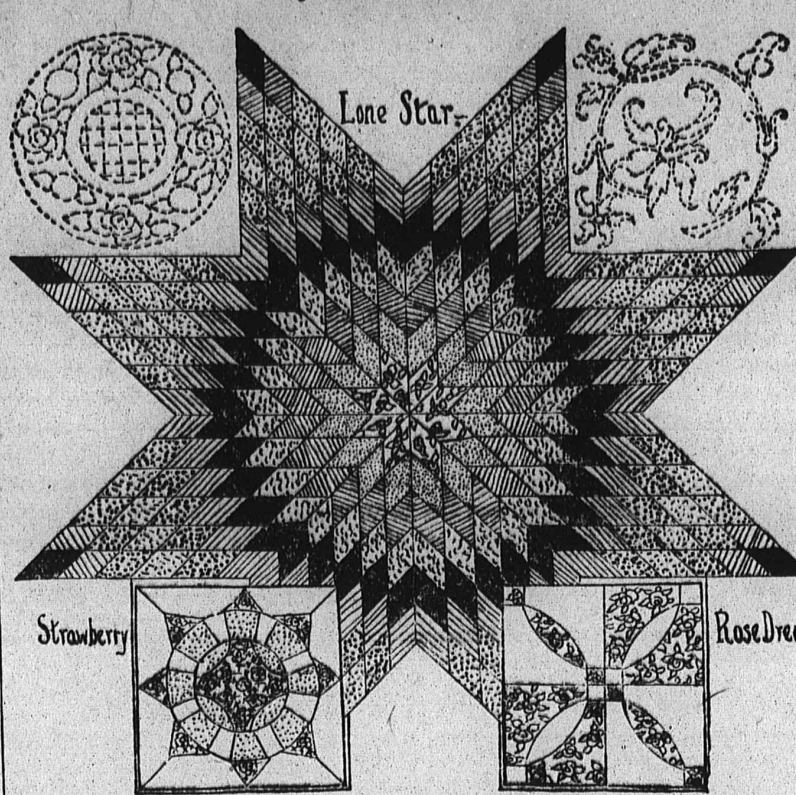
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Truly yours,  
Opal Brooks.

## AN EARLY DAY FAVORITE

By Aunt Patience



### Have You Sent in Your Favorite Design?

This contest is open to young and old alike. Any reader of this paper, whose father, husband or brother is a Farmers' Union member, is invited to enter.

When I asked recently for my readers to send me their favorite quilt designs, I was pleasantly surprised at the enthusiasm this aroused, and have received some truly interesting old historical designs that were new to me, as well as some clever original patterns.

Remember, I offered \$20.00 for first prize, \$5.00 each to the next three, a cut-out quilt to the next three, and a cut-out pillow to the next three, and to the next 100. I will send an acknowledgment of your design.

Think what a lot of fun you can have. Just send me a sample block with a letter telling me the name of the quilt, the name of the maker, and the name of the person who sent it. Your letter must be mailed by August 31st. Samples cannot be returned. While you have quite a bit of time yet, you had better get your sample block showing your favorite quilt design in an early entry.

With so many prizes you have a good chance of winning something, so if yours is not already on the way, get busy on it. I will be glad to receive your sample block and will write me the 300 word letter telling me about it.

Address: Aunt Patience, Kansas Union Farmer.

While known by many names, the Lone Star (No. 217) is an old-time favorite and makes a wonderfully striking quilt, either in a two tone effect, like pink and white, or in a three tone effect, like pink, blue, and white, or in a four tone effect, like pink, blue, green, and white, or in a five tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, and white, or in a six tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, and white, or in a seven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and white, or in an eight tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a nine tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a ten tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in an eleven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twelve tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirteen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fourteen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifteen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixteen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a seventeen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in an eighteen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a nineteen tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty one tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty two tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty three tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty four tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty five tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty six tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty seven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty eight tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a twenty nine tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty one tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty two tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty three tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty four tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty five tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty six tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty seven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty eight tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a thirty nine tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty one tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty two tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty three tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty four tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty five tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty six tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty seven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty eight tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a forty nine tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty one tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty two tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty three tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty four tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty five tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty six tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty seven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty eight tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a fifty nine tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty one tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty two tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty three tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty four tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty five tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty six tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty seven tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty eight tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a sixty nine tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and black, or in a seventy tone effect, like pink, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, 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## ANOTHER INSTALLMENT BY "SELDOM."

(continued from page 1)

say the least, is the most diabolical, selfish and revolutionary ever put forth by law-abiding citizens. From the foregoing, it is plain what we are up against, and that we must have quick united action on our part if we cherish our liberties and all that life holds dear.

If there is but a spark of that patriotic, fearless spirit of our forefathers left in our blood, we will show these self-appointed autocrats the road to "Hades" and oblivion, their insolence and cupidity so fittingly deserve.

In the foregoing circulars and letters we have shown by their own published statements, whose authenticity has never been denied, the selfish policies of the money trust, and it remains to be shown how this has been carried out by congressional legislation, realizing the aspirations of the money kings in every particular, and giving them a strangle hold on the people, while the people seem to have been asleep, or wholly unconscious of the chains that have been forged to bind them, soul and body, to the juggernaut of the money oligarchy.

The foregoing statements of the policy of the banks, or money power, it must not be presumed, were given voluntarily to the public by the banks, but, in the case of banks, as in every other, there are always to be found a few who are honest and do not approve of the disreputable methods of the "Wall Street money trust" and so these appeals to the banks throughout the country found their way to public notice quite naturally. The only wonder of it is, is that the program of the money trust, as outlined in its appeal to the banks, found such ready sponsors in the men we elected to serve the people's interests in Congress, as evidenced by the legislation that followed the appeals.

Nothing seems to have been too extravagant or advantageous for our dough-headed Congressmen to give the money trust for the mere asking, whether through ignorance or for a consideration, or both, we will let the people judge.

Before the Civil War, the money trust was comparatively silent and acquiescent, but the opportunities of that great struggle, it seems, were too great to be overlooked, and it began with the abolition of slavery before the war ended, to carry out the suggestions of the aforesaid "Hazard letter" to control labor, and with it all products of labor, finding it easier to enslave by the money process, than by chattel slavery.

All monetary legislation, following the enactment of the National Bank Act of 1863, has been shaped solidly with the end in view of controlling labor and its products, as well as all commerce and distribution of products. Significantly and concurrently in time, we begin to hear of the "Trust" and of the "monopoly" of this and that great staple industry, until now they have become so universal, that there is no industry of any consequence that is not manipulated by its appropriate trust to the extent of fixing prices and regulating the output, as the selfish interests of these manipulators require.

The people's interests have been wholly ignored, by the mad rush for the Almighty dollar, by men who never performed a day's work in any useful pursuit, and who ride on the back of labor, extracting every cent from his earnings possible, permitting only enough to sustain life, and produce more for their greedy cormorants.

The foregoing circulars and letters of the banks, demonstrating the policy of the money power, and the program to enslave the people, simply outline the history of the Republican and Democratic parties in this country for the last sixty years.

It makes no difference to the money bandits, which party gains power, for they own both, as they have admitted in the investigations that have been set on foot, inquiring into the large contributions given in various presidential campaigns. Some of the contributors admitted giving large sums of money to both of the old parties, so they would have a monetary hold, no matter which chance to be elected.

The administration of Cleveland and Wilson have in no whit departed from those of the Republican presidents respecting the bankers' program. Indeed it would be hard to find the equal of the Cleveland administration in its hostile acts against the people's interests, and in favor of the money trust, while Wilson sponsored the Federal Reserve legislation, that put upon the backs of the people a load that has crushed them literally to the earth, and riveted the chains of a money slavery that will require herculean efforts to break.

Sixty odd years ago, these banker thieves by their knavish tools in Congress, stole the gold from the United States treasury. Then forced Congress to repudiate greenbacks two dollars for one, and bought gold bonds at par, drawing interest, with this same repudiated currency. Then deposited their bonds in the United States treasury and secured National bank notes to loan to the people at a high rate of interest.

Thus was established the beginning of our financial slavery, and ever since that time it has been going on, and at every hitch of the chain it has tightened its hold, until now they own most of the wealth of the country and control what they do not own.

Thus has been established the financial system, that is rapidly absorbing the nation. The Democratic administration of Wilson and Bryan, beat all Republican administrations many leagues, by perpetrating the crowning infamy in the plot of the bankers to plunder a trusting and confiding people, by sponsoring the rotten Federal Reserve System. This system literally absorbs the United States treasury, so that all the money of the country belongs to it, except the gold bricks that are being shipped to Europe for speculative purposes.

Big business can now get its own notes, and watered stocks, approved by its own board, and secure all the money it needs. Little business can go to Hades, its notes will not be approved. All banks are compelled to conform to the system and little business is wholly at the mercy of the big business pirates. The seven men of the board now control by law, what they heretofore controlled by courtesy, and yet the entire wealth of this gigantic corporation, except outside real estate, is exempt from taxation, and there is no limit to their interest rates. They are under no legal obligation to discount any one's notes, if they do not want to do so.

These seven men are the real financial monarchs of this American Republic, and their operations are international. But say some, "How have they been able to do all this?" Dead easy. They first hired the agricultural papers of the country to amuse the farmers with stories about their coming prosperity (always coming just ahead, but never realized) under the Republican or Democratic Administration, depending upon which is most likely to win in the election.

They hired preachers to amuse the people with stories of pearly gates, and golden streets, and mansions in the skies, and while the suckers stood and watched the skies with mouths agape, the pirates sprung a "cold deck" on them and robbed them.

The pirates at every Presidential election deftly appeal to the partisanship of the voters, and play one against the other, and it is amusing to witness the vim and energy with which this is carried out, and the loud acclaim of the people thus divided, for their respective sides or parties, at the sacrifice of their reason and intelligence, to detect the fraud or pierce the camouflage thrown before their eyes by the real manipulators of the Quadrangle force, or something infinitely worse they are playing; anything to attract attention while the system gets in its work of providing "a new Democratic elastic currency" into working order.

These men know that as long as they can make the common people fight each other, they are safe.

But the intelligence of the people is being aroused, and we can hope it will yet become sufficient to prevent the final accomplishment of the schemes of our common foes.

But the only successful way to do this is to deprive the entire system of its present control of our money. This wealth and power has all been usurped by special privileges through corrupted legislation. And the remedy lies in the special privilege and right of taking it back. It was taken by the ballot, and we have the overwhelming power as well as the right, to take it back by the same means. We only need to be enlightened, and the first thing to understand, is that our educators, preachers and politicians who live by the "system" will mislead and betray in order to hold on to their own "jobs."

We must elect independent men to Congress, whom we know, and who will swear to work and vote for the government issue of money direct to the people instead of to a privileged class.

"Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." It can be done by the ballot. If neglected now, no one can tell, whether or not a revolution will be necessary.

The growth and aggregation of the "System" for five years more, at the same ratio as the last decade will turn this country into a seething Hell. Will you kill this monster with your ballot, or will you sleep on until it is too late? The people, I think, are sufficiently informed of one fact and that is, they are

at the mercy of a band of financial pirates and plunderers. They know they are being skinned and they know who is doing the skinning if they do not know the methods by which it is done.

Every day, they live and toil and the scanty earnings they receive are constant reminders that something is wrong with the money system, when there are a few who roll in superfluous wealth, not knowing what to do with it. Everyone knows and agrees, that "money" is the "stake in the political game; and that whoever controls the money and credits of a nation," as our lamented Garfield proclaimed, "Controls everything else in the nation."

The banking system of this country is nothing short of licensed piracy—special privilege to graceless bandits, to rob and plunder the people, and they have done their hellish work, God knows, all too successfully.

I have now given you some of the history of our National banking system, I am not jumping on the little banker, as he is as helpless as we farmers, but he is a part of the system, but few people are better than the laws they live under, and you pass laws that permit advantages and some one is going to take the advantage that law permits, so the only thing to do as I see it, is to do away with all "special privileges" and if neither of the old parties will do that, then the only thing to do is to get into a new party that will abolish all special privileges, and the government issuing all money direct to the people, thus cutting out the power of the big banks to dominate the lives of the people.

—SELDOM

## Neighborhood Notes

## ANDERSON COUNTY TO HOLD REGULAR MEETING

The Anderson County Farmers Union will hold their regular monthly meeting at Centennial school house, Saturday evening, August 15. Mr. Howard Whitaker will be the speaker. We extend to all in this county and surrounding community a welcome invitation to attend this meeting.

C. A. Warkinson, Pres.  
Garnett, Kansas

## TREGO COUNTY FARMERS UNION TO MEET AUGUST 15

Trego County Farmers Union has secured Mr. John Simpson to give them an address in the Wakeeney court house park on Saturday, August 15, between the hours of two and three o'clock.

President Ward and other state officials are invited to be present and say a word or two.

S. M. Babb, County President  
Chas. F. Folkers, County Sec.

## LINN COUNTY MEETING

The Linn County Farmers' Union meeting will be held at Goodrich, Kansas, on Saturday, August 15.

This will be an all-day meeting with basket dinner at noon. Every Farmers' Union member and friends are urged to be present. Remember the contest is still on.

## THE WHEAT MARKET OUTLOOK

(continued from page 1)

than the August top price 17 times and lower 18 times. It was a fifty-fifty proposition as to what the September price would do. However, for a number of years there has been no September advance unless the spring wheat crop was in the neighborhood of 225 million bushels, or less, except in 1924 when there was a short world's crop. Beginning with 1927, the U. S. spring wheat crop for that year was 326 million bushels, 336 million bushels in 1928; 234 million bushels in 1929, with a business depression starting at the same time; and 247 million bushels in 1930. Partly as a result of this and partly as a result of the general business depression, September top in the case of No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City has been 11 cents, 10 cents, 17½ cents, and 9 cents a bushel lower than the August top in 1927, 1929, and 1930.

The outlook for the Canadian crop is poor. With all her acreage, her 1931 crop will likely be no larger than her small 1924 crop. The size of the Canadian crop has increasing effect upon Kansas City prices from October to January as that is normally a heavy exporting period for Canada. The relationship between size of Canadian crop and Kansas City price is about twice as great in November as in October, about three times as great in December as in October, and about four times as great in January as in October. There should, therefore, be some improvement in wheat prices either in the September to October period, or in the November to January period. With such an outlook and the fact that September price has been weak now for five years in succession, it will be very unusual if there is not some improvement in prices in the early fall months.

It is to be remembered, on the other hand, that after other extreme lows made since 1894 the recovery has most generally been at a moderate rate. The exceptions came in war times or when there was some unusual development in other producing countries. Most often the advances from the low point to the following January have amounted to 5 to 10 cents a bushel, although in a few unusual instances the advances have been much larger.

## REDUCED FARES TO THE STATE FAIR

Hutchinson, Kans. — Information has just been received advising that all railroads in the State will grant especially reduced fares to all who wish to attend the Kansas State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 19-25. A great program of education features and grand entertainment is on the program at the State Fair and there will be more exhibits than ever before advises A. L. Sponser, secretary.

Maid: "While you were gone, m'am, your little boy swallowed a bug. But don't worry, I made him swallow some insect poison."

## GRAIN MARKETS STRENGTHENED BY IMPROVED DEMAND FOR LIGHTER OFFERINGS

Grain markets strengthened toward the close of the week ending August 7 under an improved demand for the lighter offerings of most grains, according to the Weekly Grain Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Record low prices established for wheat early in the week brought out a more active demand both from domestic and export buyers. This, together with the reduced country marketings of winter wheat, reports of further damage to spring wheat in both the United States and Canada and larger takings by importing areas particularly China, gave the market a firm tone. Cash prices advanced 3c to 5c per bushel at most points. Corn markets strengthened with wheat but were influenced also by lighter offerings and reports of new crop deterioration as a result of the heat and drought in the western part of the belt. Oats and barley were firmer with corn but were only in fair demand. Rye was steady with wheat. Flax was independently weak and declined sharply when crusher demand was not sufficient volume to support the market.

**WHEAT:** The general wheat market situation was rather irregular. Continental European markets were generally weak with demand only moderately active and prices lower with increased offerings of new crop grain. Prices in France and Germany declined sharply with mill demand dull in the former country and slackness in flour trade a weakening influence in the latter year. Offerings from Eastern Danubian countries into other European areas have been liberal and this has been a further weakening factor. Russia was reported to be pressing supplies upon the market at relatively low prices. Over 3,000,000 bushels of Russian wheat were shipped from Black Sea ports during the week. Argentine and Australian shipments were also fairly liberal with chartering of vessel cargo space from Argentina as far ahead as the end of September extremely heavy, according to trade reports. Demand for wheat from the Orient on the other hand, was unusually active at the current low prices and sales to China both by the United States and Australia were reported heavy. The Liverpool market remained weak with prices tending downward and on August 7, Danubian wheat was quoted in the market at 41-47 1-4 c per bushel compared with quotations of 52 7-8c on 63-pound Argentine Rosa Fea, 54 3-4c for United States

No. 1 hard winter, 60 7-8c for Canadian No. 2 Manitoba and 56 1-4c for Australian wheat.

## SPRAYS AND DUSTS BEST INSURANCE AGAINST LATE BLIGHT OF TOMATOES

Thorough field spraying or dusting with fungicides offers the best and practically the only protection for tomato growers who suffer losses from tomato late-blight rot. Circular 169-C, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "The circular is based upon studies by G. B. Ramsey and Alice Allen Bailey of the Bureau of Plant Industry and is entitled, 'Tomato Late-Blight Rot, A Serious Transient and Market Disease.' Late blight has inflicted tremendous losses on tomato growers, particularly in California, who have shipped tomatoes in an apparently healthy condition, only to have them arrive at market with a large percentage of spoilage. Late-blight rot causes trouble chiefly in those regions where there are cool nights in the late growing season, accompanied by considerable rain, fog, or other moisture.

In their study of the blight, the plant disease specialists checked shipments of tomatoes and also made test shipments which revealed the rate of blight rot development while tomatoes were in transit.

The bulletin describes a process of disinfecting tomatoes before shipment, but points out that this is impractical for most regions because of the expense. The authors conclude that the only effective method of combating the late-blight rot is to spray the plants thoroughly in the field with 4-6-50 Bordeaux mixture or dust with some of the copper dusts.

Copies of Circular 169-C may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR WELFARE OF ALL

When the business men and laboring men of the United States were prosperous, it seemed to me that the proper-farm battle cry was, "Equality for agriculture," or, "Give farmers their fair share of the national income."

From a statistical point of view, these two battle cries are still valid, but actually we have now reached a point where it is essential for business men, farmers and laboring men to cooperate together. Those farm folks who feel that their big enemy at the present moment is either "big business" or the "Farm Board," simply are not looking at the whole problem. Old-fashioned hell-raising is sometimes useful, but I very much doubt if we need that kind of thing right now. What we need now is thoughtful, unified effort behind resolute leadership.

The Farm Board has had very little to do one way or the other with this depression in which we find ourselves. My instinctive prejudices have been against the Farm Board rather than for it. Nevertheless, I try to be fair and the editorial in the issue of May 23 contains my ideas of justice to the Farm Board.

Those farmers who are trying to blame the Farm Board for causing the present depression will soon find themselves in the position of fighting the battles of the organized commission men on the central markets. These men, of course, have their rights and the Farm Board, in certain cases, has perhaps done them an injustice. I can't believe, however, that the farm folks have so completely solved their problems that they can afford to go out of their way to fight for the organized grain trade.—Henry Wallace, in Wallace Farmer.

## TO THE MEMBERSHIP

By John Simpson, National President

## HARD TIMES KEEPS A KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

What is at the lowest recorded price in the history of this nation since the war, Dairy farmers of the north are getting less than 2 cents a quart for whole sweet milk. The price of all farm products have sagged to new low levels. At the same time taxes are being doubled, tripled and in some instances are as much as five times what they were twenty years ago. The farmers' indebtedness has more than doubled in the last ten years and his debts with the interest must be paid in units of dollars instead of units of products he produces. The things the farmer must buy have not declined in the same proportion as the things he has to sell. Many places in the wheat belt it requires a thousand bushels of wheat to purchase an eight-foot blinder.

## ARE FARMERS SATISFIED?

I wonder how many farmers are satisfied with what has been done to help them. I wonder how many are not satisfied and are ready to demand the adoption of a definite farm policy on the part of the government.

The Farmers' Union in its 1930 annual convention held in St. Paul among other legislative demands, asked Congress to pass such legislation as will give farmers cost plus a reasonable profit for that part of the products needed for home consumption. It is my duty as National President to present and endeavor to have the National program carried out. The member who ridicules or tries to hinder this work is disloyal to the Union.

Everyone who has made any kind of investigation knows there is not a chance in the world to get cost of production for any of our products sent to export trade. Everything we sell on a foreign market the next ten years will be sold at a loss. Why continue to produce at a loss?

## THE FARMERS' UNION HOME-CONSUMPTION MARKETING PLAN

The following is the Farmers' Union plan of marketing wheat and the same plan can be applied to any other farm product.

First, a tariff wall on wheat high enough to keep all foreign wheat out of this country when the price is \$2.00 per bushel No. 1 northern Chicago basis.

Second, placing with the Department of Agriculture complete regulation of the marketing of wheat, under which they would license all buyers of wheat.

Third, the Department of Agriculture to determine, each year, the percentage of the whole crop produced necessary for home consumption. For illustration, last year 75 per cent of the eight hundred million bushels produced was needed to feed the people of the United States.

Fifth, the Department of Agriculture to declare the part not needed for home consumption unsaleable and a penitentiary offense to move it off the farm on which it was produced.

Sixth, the Department of Agriculture to fix a minimum price Chicago basis of \$2.00 per bushel for that part of the wheat needed for home consumption.

Under this plan last year the farmers of this nation would have received for the three-fourths needed for home consumption twelve hundred million dollars instead of six hundred million dollars for the whole crop. It would not cost the government anything and the price of bread would have remained where it is. The Wheat farmer would have been prosperous instead of bankrupt. The Farmers' Union of this nation invites every citizen to get behind this plan in the battle we shall wage in the next session of Congress.

## JUSTICE FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR

Well may the community leave to the individual producer all that prompts him to exertion; well may it let the laborer have the full reward of his labor, and the capitalist the full return of his capital. For the more that labor and capital produce, the greater grows the common wealth in which all may share. And in the gain expressed in a definite and concrete form. Here is a fund which the state may take, while leaving to labor and capital their full reward.

—HENRY GEORGE.

"If you are a good little boy I'll give you a bright shiny penny."  
"Aw, dad, couldn't you make it an old battered quarter instead?"

## Agronomy—R. I. Throckmorton

August seeding of alfalfa is preferable to spring seeding in eastern Kansas because the plants become established in the fall and start growth in the spring before weeds can offer serious competition. August seeded alfalfa will yield much more hay the following season than will that seeded in the spring. Usually alfalfa should be seeded as soon after the middle of August as there is sufficient moisture to insure good germination of the seed and to meet the requirements of the plants during the fall.

Young Snob: You are the first interesting person I have met this morning.  
She: Really—you are luckier than I.—Exchange.

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## ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 5



SEPTEMBER 14 to 19 (inclusive)

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## KANSAS FREE FAIR

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