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TARIFF HANDICAPS

By JAMES E. BOYLE, PROFESSOR OF RURAL ECONOMY
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Since the mobilization of the American farmers into the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1919, there has been a gradually increasing expression of agrarian discontent with our protective system. This discontent has many forms and vehicles of expression. The nation-wide organizations of farmers, such as the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and the Farm Bureau Federation, in their annual meetings devote a share of their attention to the tariff. The farm press reflects farm sentiment. One source of farm news, for instance, in its issue for October 15, 1928, refers to farmers and protection in these words:

"It doesn't seem at all fair that they should be compelled to sell in the cheapest market in the world, and buy in the highest market in the world."

This quotation expresses in a few words the feeling of farmers generally, that protection is of, by, and for the manufacturer, and that the farmer is a victim, not a beneficiary of the system.

The editor of a northern farm paper, put the farmer's case in these words:

However, we must remember that the tariff is always a selfish log rolling proposition, and go into the fight to get all we can. If we fight hard enough and get our fair share of the tariff plunder, it may be that the industrial interests of the United States will wake up to the true significance of the tariff."

This challenging of our protective system the farmers have been going on, here and there, sporadically for the past one hundred years at least.

WHEAT MARKET INFLUENCED BY PROTEIN

Premium Paid for Protein Depends on Demand of United States Mill Trade

By W. R. GREEN, Marketing Specialist, K. S. A. C.

Amount of premium paid for protein depends on how much of the crop is of sufficiently high protein content to suit the United States mill trade. Ordinarily for milling purposes a wheat of 12.5 per cent protein content is desired.

If a large protein of the crop is low grade and of low protein content there may be a strong premium for rather high protein wheat to be used to bring cheaper wheat to the required strength. If the entire crop is of average quality and a little low in protein content premiums for protein are likely to be stronger for wheat a few per cent above average rather than for grain of exceptionally high protein content.

Crop Conditions Influence Protein Content

Protein premiums vary a great deal from year to year and from one protein content to another, depending on crop conditions. In a season when high protein wheat is very scarce a premium may be paid on any protein content above 10.5 per cent. In another year when the supply of protein wheat is a little larger premiums may not be paid until a protein content of 11.5 per cent is reached. In these cases the basis on which premiums are figured varies from one year to another.

The spread in price between the top and bottom of the grade No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has since 1910 averaged 5 to 11 cents a bushel. In years when the premium for top wheat was large compared with the basic price the premium has averaged near 11 cents a bushel. In years when premiums for top quality wheat have been small the premium has averaged near 5 cents a bushel or less. As a result of this difference has been due to protein content of the wheat.

Premiums Vary Yearly

Variation in protein premiums from year to year may be from one or two cents for each per cent of protein above a certain base such as those suggested above to 8 or 10 cents for each per cent of protein above the base. The price for each additional per cent of protein is not uniform. Depending upon the scarcity and need for high protein content the premium may grade up gradually from the base from which it is figured or may increase rapidly for a few per cent above the base and then increase only slowly if at all for still higher protein contents.

Since protein content will determine greatly the amount of money the wheat grower will receive for his wheat crop, protein testing is strongly advocated. Both protein testing and moisture determination facilities have been provided to carry on this work through the Kansas State Grain Inspection department co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Testing laboratories are located at Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson,

But apparently never before has there been such a unanimous feeling on the part of the farmers against the tariff as at the present time. And this feeling exists in all parts of the country. In the Act of 1922 that our present tariff (Act of 1922) has placed ninety-nine agricultural commodities on the protected list, and the farm bloc practically wrote its own schedules into the tariff. Still the farmer feels cheated, out-traded, and underprotected as compared with industry. The slogan, "Protection to industry, no protection to farmers," is gaining a wide circulation.

Farm Bureau Study

The organized farmers have thus far made but one tariff study aiming to appraise the total effect of a protective tariff on the income and expenditures of the farmers of the country. This study was made by the Department of Research of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and was published in its official organ in Chicago, January 11, 1923.

This study found there was more cost than gain in the tariff. The statistical calculations made led to the conclusion that the net loss to agriculture was \$300,000,000 a year. The following method of attack was used in arriving at this conclusion:

First, a study was made to determine to what extent farmers as producers are benefited by import duties on their products through resultant increases in market prices. Second, a study was made to determine approximately the increase in the cost of all commodities purchased by the farmer, whether agricultural or industrial products, attributable to the tariff. Studying the agricultural products by item, the Department of Research came to the conclusion that the tariff actually increased the price of these commodities by an average of 2 per cent. The farmer's share of this increase was estimated at 25 per cent. In other words, on a total farm production of \$19,245,000,000, the tariff increase in price amounted to \$392,000,000. Of this increase the farmer paid \$95,000,000. It was further estimated that the farmers as producers gained from the tariff-caused price increase a sum amounting to \$124,800,000. This left a net gain to farmers from the agricultural tariff schedule of \$30,000,000, in round numbers.

Turning now to industrial products, we find that the Research Department considered the data lacking for calculating closely the effect of the tariff on prices. To simplify matters, therefore, the price increment was assumed to be the same as in agriculture, namely, 2 per cent. Assuming further that all industrial goods produced in the United States were consumed in the United States, and using the estimate of \$65,000,000,000 as the total output of domestic industrial goods, the tariff increment in price was found to be \$1,323,000,000. The farmer's share of this increment was taken as 25 per cent, or \$331,000,000. Subtracting the \$30,000,000 net gain from agricultural tariff the farmer was found to be out of pocket a net amount of \$301,000,000 a year. The Research Department frankly admitted the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of finally getting any accurate statistical measurement of the influence of tariff on price. Since price is made up of many factors and is but one of these factors, the difficulty inherent in this problem is apparent.

Some additional explanation is needed concerning this Farm Bureau study before other aspects of the problem are considered. The wheat tariff is considered as operating only for hard spring wheats, and then only in those years when we had a scarcity of this class of wheats. In other words, prices to the American spring wheat farmers were raised in 1921 and 1922, but not in 1923. The tariff on corn was considered of little significance. "The duty on corn," says the report, "may occasionally be a minor factor when conditions favor imports from Argentina, which is not the normal situation as that country's surplus will usually find a better market in Europe." Concerning dairy products, the report says, "The duties on this group of products are of slight importance to agriculture."

The largest single item of net gain is January wool tariff. The American farmers as a whole are paying \$27,000,000 a year more for their woolen clothing and woolen fabrics on account of the tariff, but the wool growers are receiving a price increase of \$37,000,000 by reason of the 31-cent tariff on raw wool, clean basis.

Effects of Protective Tariff

The method used in this study by the Farm Bureau has little if any scientific value. The findings are, frankly, pure guesses. They are, however, significant for another reason. They show an organization, at that time numbering almost two million farmers, coming out with a ringing attack on the present protective system.

Does a protective tariff raise prices? If so, how much? Every manufacturer seeking a protective tariff, or what is more likely, an increase in existing duties, will claim that the effect of the tariff, if it has

Colby, and Hays. Field representatives of the inspection department are located at Smith Center, Meade, Pratt, Garden City, Dighton, and Larned for the summer months.

any effect, is to raise domestic prices. If it did not raise prices it would not protect. The question then becomes: how much does a tariff or imports raise prices on similar goods produced at home? As before intimated, this question is impossible of a definite and specific answer. Two illustrations of this fact must suffice. One agricultural product will be used, one in which we have a surplus and one in which we always have a shortage, namely wheat and wool.

The tariff is 42 cents a bushel on wheat. Does the tariff raise the price of wheat in the United States 42 cents a bushel or any other amount? The tariff on wool is 31 cents a pound, basis of clean wool. Does this tariff raise the price of American wool 31 cents a pound?

So far as statistical evidence goes, the conclusion is that the tariff on wheat does not raise the price 42 cents a bushel, and the tariff on wool does not raise the price 31 cents a pound. The statistical evidence would indicate that there are times when neither of these tariffs has any effect whatever on price; there are other times when these tariffs do affect prices somewhat. But there are certain serious inaccuracies in the statistics which will need to be explained, as I shall show later.

Let us examine some typical statistics.

Over the Toronto price of soft wheat grown in Ontario. The shortage of this wheat in the United States boosted its price above durum wheat, hard winters and hard springs. Our flour millers could not secure enough soft winter wheat to meet the demand of the big cracker companies. This wheat is not used in the United States in making bread, but only for biscuits, crackers, cakes, and pastries. Millers in the eastern United States imported part of their supply of this wheat from Ontario, and paid the full duty on it. It is extremely likely that had there been no tariff on wheat and had the entire available Canadian surplus of soft winter wheat been shipped into the United States, this importation would have had no effect on price.

Indeed, a strong case can be made for our free trade in wheat on the grounds that it would raise prices in the United States. Take one illustration. The State of North Dakota, after a few years of domination by an agrarian movement called the Non-Partisan League, found itself besieged by a white elephant in the form of a state-owned and state-operated flour mill. The mill was built, so it was announced, to grind the virgin hard spring wheats of the Dakota prairie into a fancy grade of white flour. The mill was equipped with the best and most modern machinery. After a few years of operation this unforseen fact was discovered: North Dakota wheats are very uneven in quality, and the gluten tends to grow less in quantity and poorer in quality. To keep the flour up to a uniform and high standard, some blending with stronger wheats was necessary. The mill in buying wheats had to let the wheat price reflect flour price; the more of flour was worth the more could be paid for wheat, and vice versa. It became necessary at different times to import some Canadian wheats, in order to make good flour and in order to continue to pay good prices for the

Dakota wheats. Here is a clear case of the encouragement and protection of manufacturers.

Assuming, as was stated above, that the tariff does raise prices sometimes and to a certain extent, we may next turn our attention to the present tariff law (Act of 1922) and ask: what are the handicaps to the farmers in this law?

The 1922 Tariff Act

Partisans of this tariff claim that farm machinery is on the free list, and hence the farmer has no tariff burden on one of his chief items of expenditure. It is true that the free list does include farm machinery, but made abroad would not be used by our farmers anyway, this favor to the farmer is shadow rather than substance. The free list also includes bibles, over twenty years old, bones, cement, coal, coffee, cowhide gloves, hides, leather, boots and shoes, needles, sheep dip, shingles, turpentine, barbed wire, logs.

Many articles on this free list are non-competitive, since the domestic product holds the domestic market, and is also exported. This is true of chemicals, for instance. Barbed wire is also strictly a domestic product. If we turn to the dutiable list we find that almost every article bought by the farmer either directly or indirectly pays a duty. Thus farm implements are on the free list, but farm implements are on the dutiable list. The following schedules contain articles used in agriculture—partly in the farmer's home, partly in his technical operations, and partly by manufacturers who produce for the farmer: 1. Chemicals, oils, and paints. This list includes a vast number of things consumed on the farm, ranging from paris green and paint, to castor oil and soap.

2. Earthenware, and glassware. Here we find most of the equipment of the farmer's kitchen and dining room on the dutiable list—dishes, electric light bulbs, watch crystals, spectacles, field glasses, grindstones and tombstones are included.

3. Metals and manufacturers of. On most forms of raw steel the duty ranges from 20 cents to \$3.50 per hundred pounds. The dutiable list covers hundreds of items, including horseshoes, kitchen utensils, aluminum hardware (11 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem), saws, hammers,

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ed locks and undesirable parts), while the American fleece is not; the Australian fleece is tied with paper twine, while the American fleece is probably tied with harmful twines. There are several other points in favor of the quality of the Australian wools, although the grades themselves may seem comparable. The price spread, in fact, reflect both the discounts for our poor quality and the premiums for our tariff. This matter cannot be determined from the published data.

Tariff Measuring Difficulties

This discussion thus far has been negative rather than positive, to show the difficulties in measuring tariff blessings and handicaps. I am inclined to think that the effects of the tariff are greatly overestimated, whether on agricultural or industrial products. The California farmers want more tariff on rice, yet they ship most of their rice to Japan and sell it there at a profit in competition with Japanese rice. We now know that the highest paid labor in the world makes the cheapest automobile in the world in the face of all the competition in the world. We know that New England cotton mills and woolen mills, after one hundred and twelve years of high protection, are in a state of depression. Hence Massachusetts, in the 1928 election, voted against the high tariff party. We know that American banks, chain stores, and railroads, with no protection, are very prosperous. Hence the tariff as a factor in national economic progress is likely of little or no importance. The sheep and wool industry, we know, has waxed and waned at different periods for reasons wholly apart from the tariff. Yet the fact remains, as the farmers are beginning to feel, that protection from 1789 to 1922, was designed to help manufacturers. This was foreshadowed in the title of the first tariff act passed in the United States, that of July 4, 1789, which stated

that the tariff was to be a means of protection for the manufacturers.

Let us approach this question as the meat packer did when he found that he could reduce his losses, add to his income, pay his overhead and enhance his chances of making money, by using everything which came to his hand, as far as he found that he could thereby make a profit. The elimination of waste, the utilization of by-products which are the inevitable accompaniment of most major operations in crop production, is the correct thing to be aimed at, rather than a wholesale change from the production of things edible to those which are inedible.

The alleged uneconomic utilization of trees has become a classic criticism of official estimates, of the tree as it stands in the woods before it is felled, only a little more than 30 per cent actually finds its way into finished lumber. When we compare this record with that made by the grain or cotton farmer who, like the lumberman, does the best he can, the lumberman does not appear in such an unfavorable light. The corn farmer produces about 1½ pound of stover for every pound of grain which he husks out. The small-grain farmer gets at least 2 pounds and often 3 pounds of straw for every pound of grain harvested and threshed. In the grain harvested and threshed, the spread is still wider, for it appears from the figures available that, for each pound of seed cotton produced, there are from 2 to 5 pounds of stalks, leaves, bolls and burs. The grain and cotton farmers who have livestock are able to salvage something of the vegetable parts of the plant, but if all this waste material were to be turned into livestock feed, the additional meat produced would be considerable. The increase in the prices of wood has brought these wastes forward, and straw in the Wheat Belt, corn stalks, perhaps annuals grown for cellulose alone, must be reckoned with in the future as sources of raw materials for the paper industry.

When we get this slant on the subject, our attitude towards forest production and farming undergoes a radical change. Much of America was settled by the clearing of the forests. After the trees, came farm lands and planted crops. Until recently we assumed that all that was necessary to make good farm land in a forested country was to cut the trees from the most level land and the farms would naturally follow. Now we are beginning to learn better, because the idea that the farm will always follow the lumber is no longer true. The forest is a source of raw materials for the paper industry, and we now know that there are millions of acres of land in this country that will make more money for their owners growing trees than in any other way, and that there are also millions of acres upon much of which the owners are trying to grow crops, where trees would be much more profitable. Col. W. B. Greeley, formerly chief of the United States Forest Service, has pointed out emphatically that our forest problem cannot be separated from our farm land problem and our grazing problem. The three are interlocked, and only as we view the problem in its entirety—land utilization as a whole—can we get the proper perspective. What lands can be best left in timber, what can best

be farmed, what are most productive when used as grazing lands? What lands now farmed should be allowed to revert to timber? Still more to the point, in what ways can we get maximum utilization from the products of the soil once we decide upon the best uses to which it should be put?

With the entrance of crop wastes into the picture as sources of paper, base stock and structural materials, we are approaching the time when there will be a race between the annuals and the perennials as producers of raw cellulose material—between the manufacturer and the wood-cutter, between the man who works with nature and grows things from the soil, and the man who leaves it all to nature and seeks his wealth in the accumulations of centuries of nature's bounty.

Utilization of Crop Wastes

There are numerous examples of the successful utilization of crop wastes which are doubtless well known to readers of this article. Perhaps the best known is Celotex, an insulating board made out of sugar-cane bagasse. The production of this material has grown rapidly. Only a year ago the capacity of the factory at New Orleans was increased from 700,000 square feet to 1,200,000 square feet daily. Now the announcement is made that additions to the factory are under way which will bring the daily capacity to 1,500,000 feet daily—an increase of over 100 per cent in a little more than a year. This company owns extensive tracts around Lake Okechobee in Florida, where it is planting sugar cane. Sugar mills are being

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Remarks of Hon. W. P. Lamberton of Kans., in the House of Representatives, June 13, 1929.

Mr. Lamberton: Mr. Speaker I voted for the farm bill without the debenture in it when it first passed the House, and I voted against the debenture in it. When the Senate finally forced the House to give us a mere vote on debenture, the floor leader having moved the previous question after introduction of the debenture which put the debenture vote in the negative, on that vote I voted in favor of debenture. This was the only opportunity I had during this session to express myself on the thing that I have said I thought would help the bill. I did not vote to leave the amendment in with the idea of defeating the bill. If the farm bill is going to be a success without the debenture, then the mere fact that it is in the bill and optional with the board should not in any way make it dangerous. If the bill is not going to be a success, then they will want something more.

There is nothing in this bill that is designed to take care of the great problem of the exportable surplus which means so much to the West in our wheat and to the South in her cotton. There is nothing in the bill that will raise the price of agricultural products. At the most, it will merely have a tendency to stabilize and help keep prices from going down unnecessarily, but it will never raise them.

Many members have taken the attitude that if this bill does not bring about agricultural equality that they have a tendency to be ready to put in the debenture or the equalization fee or something else. The solid unanimous vote east of the Alleghenies against the debenture reminds me of an incident 40 years ago in Kansas. There was a sick person in the community who had the yellow jaundice. They regarded it as a skin disease. There was an old lady in the community who had a prickly machine full of fine needles that she would run over this person's body day by day as a cure. Finally the patient died. The post-mortem disclosed a complete stoppage of the gall bladder.

The East thinks agriculture has merely a skin disease, and they have demonstrated in the House tariff bill the same kind and gentle sympathy that the old lady demonstrated with her machine.

I have scanned, for the last three days, the newspapers to observe if there had been any great bonfire celebrations or barbecues or parades with bands in the agricultural districts over the passage of the farm bill, but I have failed to observe any. On the other hand, I read in all the morning papers the morning after the approval of both Houses on the conference report of the farm bill, the following exact words, quoted from the stock-market page of Wall Street:

"Prominent in the day's news was the passage of the farm-relief measure without the debenture scheme, which was favorably received in Wall Street."

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The use of farm products in industrial manufacture has been urged as a means of farm relief. As the idea has been developed in recent years, it has come to mean the production of the wastes in crop production, which comes down in the final analysis to the question of economic land utilization.

The farmer whose corn goes into various manufacturing processes, such as the making of starch and syrups, gets an outlet for low-grade grain which would be difficult to market through the usual channels. Even the cotton farmer gets some benefit from demands which call for low-grade cotton. However, it is to a considerable extent fallacious to argue that farmers should turn their attention from the production of food to the production of things which cannot be eaten. Food production always has been and in all probability always will be the main job for most farmers.

Economic Utilization

Cotton farmers were producing entirely for the industrial market until the use of cottonseed in our food purposes gave them another outlet for the crop produced and greatly widened the economic importance of the crop. As long as there was no other outlet for cotton than the manufacturing of textiles offered the cotton farmer various economic inhibitions. Even with the great food value now realized from cottonseed, the cotton farmer is little, if any, better off from an economic standpoint than the grain farmer. Until he is able to make a better utilization of the entire cotton plant than he now does, or is able to get better or more stable prices for lint and seed, the American farmer will be unable to produce cotton as cheaply as he should in order to meet competition.

We should approach this question as the meat packer did when he found that he could reduce his losses, add to his income, pay his overhead and enhance his chances of making money, by using everything which came to his hand, as far as he found that he could thereby make a profit. The elimination of waste, the utilization of by-products which are the inevitable accompaniment of most major operations in crop production, is the correct thing to be aimed at, rather than a wholesale change from the production of things edible to those which are inedible.

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We should approach this question as the meat packer did when he found that he could reduce his losses, add to his income, pay his overhead and enhance his chances of making money, by using everything which came to his hand, as far as he found that he could thereby make a profit. The elimination of waste, the utilization of by-products which are the inevitable accompaniment of most major operations in crop production, is the correct thing to be aimed at, rather than a wholesale change from the production of things edible to those which are inedible.

The alleged uneconomic utilization of trees has become a classic criticism of official estimates, of the tree as it stands in the woods before it is felled, only a little more than 30 per cent actually finds its way into finished lumber. When we compare this record with that made by the grain or cotton farmer who, like the lumberman, does the best he can, the lumberman does not appear in such an unfavorable light. The corn farmer produces about 1½ pound of stover for every pound of grain which he husks out. The small-grain farmer gets at least 2 pounds and often 3 pounds of straw for every pound of grain harvested and threshed. In the grain harvested and threshed, the spread is still wider, for it appears from the figures available that, for each pound of seed cotton produced, there are from 2 to 5 pounds of stalks, leaves, bolls and burs. The grain and cotton farmers who have livestock are able to salvage something of the vegetable parts of the plant, but if all this waste material were to be turned into livestock feed, the additional meat produced would be considerable. The increase in the prices of wood has brought these wastes forward, and straw in the Wheat Belt, corn stalks, perhaps annuals grown for cellulose alone, must be reckoned with in the future as sources of raw materials for the paper industry.

When we get this slant on the subject, our attitude towards forest production and farming undergoes a radical change. Much of America was settled by the clearing of the forests. After the trees, came farm lands and planted crops. Until recently we assumed that all that was necessary to make good farm land in a forested country was to cut the trees from the most level land and the farms would naturally follow. Now we are beginning to learn better, because the idea that the farm will always follow the lumber is no longer true. The forest is a source of raw materials for the paper industry, and we now know that there are millions of acres of land in this country that will make more money for their owners growing trees than in any other way, and that there are also millions of acres upon much of which the owners are trying to grow crops, where trees would be much more profitable. Col. W. B. Greeley, formerly chief of the United States Forest Service, has pointed out emphatically that our forest problem cannot be separated from our farm land problem and our grazing problem. The three are interlocked, and only as we view the problem in its entirety—land utilization as a whole—can we get the proper perspective. What lands can be best left in timber, what can best

be farmed, what are most productive when used as grazing lands? What lands now farmed should be allowed to revert to timber? Still more to the point, in what ways can we get maximum utilization from the products of the soil once we decide upon the best uses to which it should be put?

With the entrance of crop wastes into the picture as sources of paper, base stock and structural materials, we are approaching the time when there will be a race between the annuals and the perennials as producers of raw cellulose material—between the manufacturer and the wood-cutter, between the man who works with nature and grows things from the soil, and the man who leaves it all to nature and seeks his wealth in the accumulations of centuries of nature's bounty.

Utilization of Crop Wastes

There are numerous examples of the successful utilization of crop wastes which are doubtless well known to readers of this article. Perhaps the best known is Celotex, an insulating board made out of sugar-cane bagasse. The production of this material has grown rapidly. Only a year ago the capacity of the factory at New Orleans was increased from 700,000 square feet to 1,200,000 square feet daily. Now the announcement is made that additions to the factory are under way which will bring the daily capacity to 1,500,000 square feet daily—an increase of over 100 per cent in a little more than a year. This company owns extensive tracts around Lake Okechobee in Florida, where it is planting sugar cane. Sugar mills are being

(Continued on page 2)

Remarks of Hon. W. P. Lamberton of Kans., in the House of Representatives, June 13, 1929.

Mr. Lamberton: Mr. Speaker I voted for the farm bill without the debenture in it when it first passed the House, and I voted against the debenture in it. When the Senate finally forced the House to give us a mere vote on debenture, the floor leader having moved the previous question after introduction of the debenture which put the debenture vote in the negative, on that vote I voted in favor of debenture. This was the only opportunity I had during this session to express myself on the thing that I have said I thought would help the bill. I did not vote to leave the amendment in with the idea of defeating the bill. If the farm bill is going to be a success without the debenture, then the mere fact that it is in the bill and optional with the board should not in any way make it dangerous. If the bill is not going to be a success, then they will want something more.

There is nothing in this bill that is designed to take care of the great problem of the

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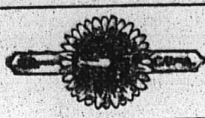
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1929

THE SENATE AND THE FARMERS

Administrative forces have defeated the western Senators on the debenture plan of farm relief. The farm bill now goes to the President, as he desired it, without that subsidy provision for the agricultural export surplus.

This is a victory for economic and sensible government—theoretically. For the debenture plan was an open attempt to help one group at the expense of the population as a whole; it was a class legislation.

But that is not the entire story. The debenture plan cannot be weighed accurately alone, as in a political vacuum. It was an evil, but an evil which the farm group was trying to use to counteract another evil.

The farmer has been victimized by the high protective tariff on industrial products, which creates a wide price gap between what the farmer sells and what he must buy. Hence his efforts to close the gap, to obtain "economic equality with other industries."

If manufacturing and shipping industries are to continue to receive indirect or direct subsidies at the expense of the farmer, a sermon on the iniquity of subsidy is no answer to the farmer's demand for the same sort of privileged treatment accorded other industries.

Defeat of the debenture farm subsidy is therefore an added reason why President Hoover should refuse to let certain manufacturing interests increase their indirect subsidy through the higher protective tariff bill, which has passed the Republican-controlled House and is now before the Senate committee. That bill is the worst tariff steal in our history. It is a shameless picking of the pockets of American consumers. It is an unscrupulous violation of the Republican campaign pledge for limited tariff adjustment.

There is less excuse for industrial tariff subsidy increase than for a debenture farm subsidy.

The farm subsidy has been killed. The larger industrial subsidy should be killed.

The Senate can still do that for the farmers.—Washington (D. C.) News.

FEDERATION PLANS GO FORWARD

The plans for federating the nine Farmers Union Live Stock Houses into a mighty and unified group seem to be going ahead nicely. It will be one of the most powerful of all forces in cooperative live stock marketing when it is completed. Not only will it give us added efficiency in marketing, but it will enable us to relate operations most readily and effectively to the farm board and its plans if and when it shall seem advisable to do so.

Elevator federation in Nebraska has progressed to the point where contracts are in print and the sign-up is being secured. The Kansas contracts are being formed tentatively and should very soon be submitted to district group meetings and local associations for revision. If this plan goes through, as it gives every promise of doing, it will strengthen every elevator tremendously. Finances for facilities and for marketing can be provided as easily and as cheaply as by any other form of organization. Marketing can be done as efficiently as through any other method. And ownership and control remains local and democratic. Federation is the successful way. The biggest, the most successful crops in the U. S. are of the federated type. Land O' Lakes, California Orange and Walnut Growers are typical of this form.

It is said that the Farmers Union is handling through its grain agencies as much grain as all other cooperatives in the U. S. combined. Present growth is rapid. A Pacific sales agency will probably soon be opened in the northwest. The federal government has recognized the soundness and effectiveness of the farm storage plan developed by the Union in the northwest and loans will be made through intermediate credit machinery at the lowest rate in current use.

When these federations are complete there will have been added millions of bushels to terminal cooperative sales; machinery provided capable of doing anything which any organization or type of organization in the U. S. can do, either in market, or finance, or storage, or direct service to producers, and it will be done as the natural next step, utilizing all that we now have. It is the right way—at once the easiest and most efficient.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNION CONDUCTS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The first week in June was set aside by the South Dakota Union for a concerted drive for membership on a state-wide basis. Small prizes were offered new and renewal members and reinstated locals. The outlook was most promising for a fine increase. President E. H. Everson has the work well in hand and progress is being rendered. The following article from a recent issue of the South Dakota Union Farmer reveals his conviction that organization is after all the farmers only hope.

"It is a great game, isn't it? Millions and millions of dollars are spent by congress to increase the production of farm commodities and now it seems congress will have to spend millions of dollars to deal with this surplus problem and agriculture continues to languish while commerce and manufacture revel in wealth and luxury.

This farm relief reminds me of the story of the two Irishmen who were riding on a train when suddenly a woman fainted in the seat be-

hind them. One of the Irishmen ran into the coach ahead and asked a friend of his to give him a pint of whiskey. When he received the whiskey he drank it all down, exclaiming, "My that was good. It always did prostrate me to see a woman faint."

So we firmly believe that regardless of what form of farm relief measure congress sees fit to pass unless we farmers organize to control the sale of our products other classes are likely to receive the benefits and our industry will continue to languish. If farmers could only be made to realize the economic power they would have if properly organized, we believe it would not be necessary to solicit them. They would be knocking at the door trying to get in. Individuals get no consideration except as they get it through organizations which they represent."

USE OWN ORGANIZATIONS

Editor L. S. Herron, in Nebr. Union Farmer

Farmers should use their own established organization to do anything they need done or desire to do. That's what a farm organization is for.

Now and again, or oftener, promoters come around seeking to "sell" to farmers some marketing plan or alleged co-operative marketing schedule. They promise to do big things for farmers. No farmers' organization or movement of any kind should exist to do things "for" farmers. A farmers' organization should be the farmers doing things on themselves.

There is no reason in the world for following off after promoters of any kind. If the thing they propose to do is good, it can be done through our own organization. We can use the Farmers Union for any purpose that is necessary or desirable, or to apply any principle or method we wish to use.

Farmers would save a lot of money, and make much more rapid progress in developing the co-operative movement, if they would turn a deaf ear to all promoters and use their own established organization to accomplish the results desired.

CRITICISM A RIGHT

Accused of perfidy to England because he criticized Baldwin, Lloyd George and MacDonald, a London newspaper correspondent answered to the effect that the government is not the country, and to criticize the government is frequently the best means of defending the country.

So complete and obvious was the journalist's reply that Americans may be inclined to smile at the absurdity of the protest which provoked it. But before they smile too broadly it may be worth while to indulge in a little introspection to determine whether there might not be similar idolatry on this side of the Atlantic.

Some here are inclined to identify our politicians with our country. Congressmen scorned have been known to brand their detractors traitors. And during the latter part of his second administration Calvin Coolidge complained that those who attacked his policies were unpatriotic.

There is a growing tendency in the land to brand any criticism of its laws as treason to the country. The cry is raised by men who have a particular interest to serve, but it is echoed by others who are entirely honest, albeit impressionable. Those laws are not the country and may even be inimical to it.

Criticism of the government and its personnel restored the oil reserves to the nation. Criticism of politicians and a former administration at Washington halted the robbing of the war veterans and the government. And criticism of the succeeding administration prevented it from launching upon a program of dangerous imperialism.—Bismark Tribune.

REFLECTIONS

OUCH!

The tariff bill passed by the House helps the farmer in spots and hurts him all over. Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to relieve!—The New Yorker.

THEY WON'T MISS IT!

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission examiners who conducted the hearing in the Grain Rate Case when hearings were held in Wichita, and other western points in 1927, is to say the least unsatisfactory to the grain farmer. While it lowers export rates to the Gulf ports by 10 cents per hundredweight, it increases rates to Kansas City and other primary markets. Should the examiners report be accepted by the Commission, as it almost invariably is, it will mean a considerable increase in the net price to the grower. Of course the growers are many and the loss to each one relatively small. Probably not over a cent a bushel, or \$10.00 on a thousand bushels.

The railroads and their political supporters are using this as their principal argument—that it means a lot to the railroad but a small bit to the individual farmer and that bit will hardly be missed. The President Story of the Santa Fe, in a recent address is quoted as saying: "A small reduction would not benefit the farmer in any way, whereas it would very badly cripple the earnings of the railroad."

And almost in the same breath he calls attention to the fact that his own road is owned by many, many stockholders. More than that, it is said the road is now to the point where it will be compelled to cut a heavy stock dividend, its accumulated earnings have become so burdensomely heavy!

The same argument is used by opponents of the income tax. One very prominent Kansan, now a U. S. Senator, is said to have advised Governor Reed to "lay off this income tax proposal. It will make a few of us pay quite a heavy tax, and will relieve the many of only a small tax each, which they will hardly miss."

Fallacious reasoning, certainly, but it seems to "get by."—Ralph Snyder, in Bureau Farmer.

MRS. GANN LOSES TO CONG. DE PRIEST

However well she held her place for a time, Mrs. Gann now loses public attention. Congressman DePriest, of a Chicago district, a negro, was entertained by Mrs. Herbert Hoover at the White House. That got publicity.

No one has suggested personal unworthiness. It is only his race that damns him. The Texas senate passed a mild resolution of regret, in the following language:

"We bow our heads in shame and regret and express in these strongest and most emphatic terms our command our condemnation and humiliation at such conduct, if true, on the part of the mistress of the White House."

HOW THE POWER TRUST OPERATES

Buying newspapers for trustworthy individuals and asking nothing in return, furnishing free material for school text books, and helping public officials are only features of the fine philanthropy of the Power Combine. They were afraid Senator Glass might get a wrong impression and hurt his standing by a wrong attitude. Senator Norris, they feared, might mislead. Mr. Newcomb wrote Mr. Insull, the notorious, a little over a year ago:

"I enclose a clipping from a Washington paper called 'Labor' which gives an account of Senator Glass' speech in the Senate on the Walsh resolution. (This was the resolution for a Senatorial investigation of power finances and propaganda. It was later amended to direct the investigation by the trade commission, now being made.)

"If Senator Glass gets his information from Senator Norris and Senator Howell, he will undoubtedly be misled by a totally erroneous impression of the facts involved in the Muscle Shoals and other problems and I think this will be very unfortunate."

Mr. Insull is said to have replied that he would try to have "contracts made which would correct the situation. They are a most helpful lot—always helping themselves."

THIS CHAP IS PARTLY RIGHT

Paris—(U.P.)—America's prosperity is precarious; America has about reached the limit and when the great inevitable collapse of America comes, the world will fall into ruins with her, according to Andre Chevrillon, writer, economist, member of the academy. He sounded this lugubrious note upon his return from his 20th visit to the "overseas republic."

castor oil and the rattle for the baby, the dolls and the marbles for the girls and boys, and not even omitting the coffin and the tombstone for grandfather.

Most of the commodities used by the farmer and the farmer's wife are unquestionably on the dutiable list. Does the tariff raise the price of these commodities? On some of them, yes; on many of them, no. On sugar and on woollens the price is undoubtedly raised by the tariff. How much does the tariff raise these prices? Nothing but a guess could be given in answer to this question. The conclusion seems warranted that when the tariff gains and losses are balanced for the farmer the balance shows a net loss to the farmer. The American Farm Bureau Federation states the amount as \$800,000,000, or about \$10 per family. My estimate would be five times this amount or \$50 per farm family.

Larger Aspects of Problem
In conclusion, some larger aspects of tariff handicaps for agriculture may be cited. Our farmers have, and

"There is no use trying to argue away America's famous prosperity," Chevrillon said at the outset, to explain his point of view. "I know some experts, both Europeans and Americans, who have tried to do so, but to me the bare figures are unanswerable. It is tremendous, almost overwhelming, that prosperity. The fact that here and there are found terrific industrial depression and great poverty only serves to emphasize the wealth of the country as a whole."

Mass Production
"On the other hand it seems to me the prosperity is almost as precarious as it is great. It is based on two things: Mass production at low cost on an almost fantastic scale, and tremendous buying power made possible by the general use of the time payment system. This universality of installment buying alone would be enough to bring on a terrible financial crisis in case of a sudden depression. This, however, is not the greatest danger."

"American industry has been pushed too far. In order to keep up the abnormally high level of prosperity there is a constant din of buy, buy, buy, from one end of the country to the other. I saw in one place a great quantity of used automobiles that were still in running order ruthlessly knocked to pieces and sold for scrap iron—in order to make people buy new automobiles and keep up the level of production."

Will Be Loser
"America herself has just about reached the limit. It is only through exploitation of the foreign market that her prosperity can be kept up. Therein lies the danger for us, the rest of the world."

"To make matters worse, America will not let us even earn the money to buy the flood of articles which she throws upon us. Her tariffs are so high that our industries are ruined when they try to compete with American ones. She forces us to buy her products and will not let us sell ours."

"In the long run, of course, America herself will be the loser by this policy, but in the meantime the world will have been ruined, at least its economic stability will have been destroyed."

"Apparently there is no making the business men of the United States realize this. America is in a conquering mood. Driven by that terrible abnormal pressure from within she is advancing on Europe and will override every obstacle in her path. It is really a dangerous situation, and I for one can think of no remedy for the evil."

WE ARE FOR WAR AND PEACE

On Decoration Day President Hoover made an effective plea for the limitation of armaments. Gen. Chas. G. Dawes, now ambassador to the court of St. James, is said to have reached an agreement with England's premier, Ramsey MacDonald, as to disarmament. We are for peace.

Brisbane says: "Plenty of submarines and heavy bombing planes to meet anybody that comes with hostile intention, swift planes able to fly the ocean, long range submarines warning all nations, 'Strike at us, and we shall strike you where you live, and you will never forget us.'"

"That, with all due respect to pacifists, is the program for this country."

CAMPAIGN PROMISES DON'T INTEREST CITY CONSUMERS

Threatening to invoke their political franchise at the polls, housewives in greater New York plainly voiced their disapproval of the new Tariff bill, recently passed by the House and now before the Senate.

The attitude of New York's women voters toward the new bill was summed up by Mrs. Jacob A. Livingston, one of the founders of the Brooklyn Housewives League. She said:

"The implied proposal of Congress to cause a jump in food prices through increased tariff rates is a severe blow at the heart of American homes. Congressmen who vote for this bill will find out at the polls how much our voters resent legislation with such a drastic effect on food prices in the homes."

BETTER DAYS AHEAD FOR THE FARMER WHO AIDS CO-OPERATION

Among all the exciting events at Washington the past few weeks in connection with farm relief proposals, tariff revision, and other stirring happenings, one of the most significant features of all has been the action taken by the three big farm organizations of the United States who unanimously agreed upon a legislative program and are massing their entire energies behind it. This is a significant contrast to conditions at Washington in former years, when the remark has been so common, "The farmers will never stick together,"

that declaration is lacking.

A prominent Senator said to me a few days ago that the President "must give consideration to those who could ruin his administration in six months, and he is therefore not free to do as he would like. Whether or not this is true the hope for tariff equalization grows less and less. The agricultural areas had all of the campaign promises. The east doubtless feels that it is now fairly their turn."

Since farmers need more commerce, the farmer's best interests require a movement in the direction of lower tariffs and freer trade. The farmer must see, for instance, that foreign trade is now free to Argentina corn out of New York, this same corn will compete equally much in Liverpool whither it will be driven by the tariff wall.

The world is fast coming to be an economic unit where a high step towards a balanced world production, the doctrine of comparative costs in economics is a principle which holds true, however much it may be temporarily violated by erring lawmakers. The narrow, immediate-expectancy view of the tariff, held by the farmer, is now becoming his greatest handicap. Thus, when a few farmers growing

due to the inability of their representatives at the national capital to agree upon a joint program in legislation.

The three big farm organizations referred to are the Farmer's Union, the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and together embrace a membership in excess of a million and a half of farmers and rural people. Just before the beginning of the farm relief struggle in the present Congress, the leaders of these three groups got together, agreed on their program, and broadcast it throughout the nation. This included principally the decision to back the so-called Debenture Plan of farm relief, with provision for automatically checking over-production and excessive surpluses; with the further provision for farmer-owned and control of marketing associations, and the extension as widely as possible of the co-operative marketing plan.

The group also declared its joint belief that drastic adjustments must be made sufficient to give the farmers of the nation the benefit of the domestic market and to shut out some of the millions of dollars of annual imports of food products now entering the country duty free or at a very low import rate. Back of this joint program all the subordinate units in these three groups will be thoroughly massed, and the influence they exert is bound to be tremendous.

The ability of the big farm groups of the country to unite at last in a practical and apparently workable legislative program has attracted nationwide comment and has greatly strengthened the position of the farm interests in their contention for a square deal at Washington. "Equality for agriculture" stands a much better chance of being realized since this united program was formulated—State Master C. C. Cogswell, in Kansas State Grange Monthly.

EQUALIZATION OF TARIFF BENEFIT LESS PROBABLE

It was a specific promise during the last campaign that agriculture should have adequate tariff protection. It was also clearly understood that no general tariff increase should occur to offset this adjustment, disparity being admitted.

The farm schedules are increased very generally in the House bill, now awaiting Senate action. Many of the increases are upon minor products—the claims of mustard seeds, horseradish and figs were more vigorously pressed than those of major crops. The argument is that although these small items are now unimportant they may develop, if protected, and they will be important, lessening acreage in surplus crops. The tariff on flax, for example, bids fair to reduce somewhat the North Dakota acreage of wheat.

The House did not stop at farm schedules, but made a very general advance in industrial and other schedules. Lumber, shingles, brick, cement—these are given duties, and at a time when farmers must buy heavily of them if their own industry is to advance to permit it. Our farms are distressingly underbuilt, and repairs are imperatively needed. Shoes get a high rate of duty. Altogether it seems certain that for miles received dollars will be paid out, so far as farmers are concerned.

It had been believed that the Senate would so modify the House measure, as to redeem the party pledges. This belief now gives way to general doubt. The failure of the Senate to adopt the Borah resolution, limiting tariff changes to agricultural and related schedules, makes general revision seem certain. Farmers are protesting the general revision, city consumers are protecting the farm vision. We are to take it all or none, apparently.

Those deeply interested in the farm situation for a time felt hopeful that if the Senate failed to correct the House measure the President would veto it. Cliff Stratton says that Senator Aldrich, at a White House luncheon, said to Mr. Hoover that if the Senate adopted the House tariff measure the President would appoint a day of prayer, calling upon the people to pray that he might have the courage to veto it. Whether or not the President would appoint a general terms against the very thing the tariff bill provides, and who expressed himself so vigorously against the debenture as to secure its defeat, his disapproval at this bill. A declaration against the tariff bill even half as positive as the farm bill statements would turn the tide favorably. That declaration is lacking.

A prominent Senator said to me a few days ago that the President "must give consideration to those who could ruin his administration in six months, and he is therefore not free to do as he would like. Whether or not this is true the hope for tariff equalization grows less and less. The agricultural areas had all of the campaign promises. The east doubtless feels that it is now fairly their turn."

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FARM PRODUCTS IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

built and in time Celotex will be manufactured in Florida as well as in Louisiana. In fact the president of the company was recently quoted as saying that in time the company would be making a million feet of Celotex a day in Florida.

The Celotex development has had a marked effect on the sugar cane industry in this country. Until the manufacture of bagasse began, this crop waste was used only as fuel, and in which the company makes with sugar planters are based on the oil-replacement value of the bagasse. It is even said that, after turning to oil, some planters have found that their costs are actually lower than they were when bagasse was used as fuel.

Be that as it may, the fact that it is bagasse which the Celotex Company needs in its business, and not sugar, makes this development, because economic importance, because bagasse becomes the main crop and sugar the by-product. So, when it was found that the fungus, disease-resistant P. O. J. canes made it possible to grow the sugar cane in Louisiana in spite of the mosaic disease which was threatening the existence of the sugar industry in Louisiana, the Celotex Company naturally got behind the effort to supplant the old varieties with those which would resist mosaic, knowing that the P. O. J. varieties would produce not only more sugar, but more fiber. What effect this development will have on farm practices in the sugar districts of Louisiana will be disclosed as time passes. The Celotex Company has gone into the plantation business, and the efficiency of its manufacturing methods will be extended into its plantation management, from which they should be reflected in the management methods on other plantations.

Straw has been used as a source of paper-making material for many years, but recently it has been used mainly for boards, and even in this field it has not been used as raw material. First waste paper and now straw as raw have taken the place of straw for the material in many board mills. The material in many board mills. The "straw belt" has slowly moved westward as farmers increase their utilization of straw for feed and bedding. At the same time, the Wheat Belt. This waste has found some utilization in the manufacture of insulating board at St. Joseph, Missouri, and a good market is being established. The feed and fertility value is found mainly in the leaves and husks. Take these off and the remainder has little value to

the farmer for any purpose. In volume, the importance of sugar-cane bagasse cannot compare with that of cornstalks. The writer has estimated that, in the two states of Illinois and Iowa alone, the unused parts of the corn plant, which are burned or plowed under every year, amount to over 8,000,000 bone-dry tons, enough to make 42 times as much insulating board as the Celotex Company manufactures in a year. In nine Corn Belt states, the unused cornstalks, after allowing for the weights of leaves and husks and for moisture content, total an average of 33,000,000 tons a year. Assuming a yield of 33 1-3 per cent, this would be enough to supply the annual needs of the United States for paper.

Collection Problem
Celotex became a commercial product as a result of thorough economic and chemical research. The company which has done most to put the cornstalk in the ranks of industrial raw materials has already spent money in research which runs well into six figures, and has now reached the point where its pulp is going into paper manufacture, while its by-products are said to be on the market also.

The strength of the position of crop by-products as raw material for manufacturing is that they are by-products and not main products, as wood is, and that they are produced near consuming centers. Their weakness lies in the fact that it is expensive to collect them. It is often said that the Celotex Company does not have a collection problem. Strictly speaking, this is true. During the grinding season, bagasse accumulates in great piles around the sugar mills, but it must be baled and treated to prevent spoilage in the stack. Cornstalks present no storage problem so far as deterioration in the stack is concerned, but they are expensive to get together; they must be collected before they are accessible to the baler. It does not appear that there is a great difference in the cost of raw material whether one is using bagasse or cornstalks.

Depending on the successful handling of the collection problem as it does, the utilization also means in the end a higher type of farm management. The first year's work of the Cornstalk Products Company disclosed some remarkably favorable results, with costs per ton delivered in one case slightly under \$6. In the second year's work, some surprising things were learned about the economy of methods of harvesting which have been regarded as obsolete. This leads to the opinion that perhaps our agricultural machinery engineers still have some distance to go in working

out really economical and efficient corn-harvesting methods. With the coming of the corn borer, it will be necessary to consider this problem not only from the standpoint of marketing but also from that of farm management, and the two phases should be linked together. Here, against the driving force of efficient, low-cost management will probably make itself felt.

Manufacturing Progress
Meanwhile, much progress is being made in manufacturing processes based off and allied with the timber industry. An insulating board made of spruce-wood is said to have preceded Celotex on the market and that product is one of the principal competitors of Celotex. The paper manufacturers are beginning to recover by-products, so that, some day, instead of lignin being a wasted product, it will have value.

In the Masonite process in Mississippi, sawmill waste is exploded in steam digesters, refined, sized, run through presses and comes out as synthetic lumber which is flawless and grainless—more nearly perfect than any lumber which can be cut from trees. Bark and all go into this material, and if it paid to do so, the entire tree could be utilized, leaving nothing in the woods except the stumps and leaves. Even saplings and twigs could be used if they could be collected economically. If it were possible economically to extend the Masonite process generally throughout that section of the country, using the available sawmill and timber wastes, the lumber output of the South could be doubled overnight.

Lumber will never again be used in the United States as it was used 30 years ago, but trees will be put through some sort of manufacturing process so that a greater utilization of the tree may be made than is possible with conventional sawmill methods. It is an interesting fact that the men who are manufacturers of timber products are not discouraged as to the future. In no section is this more striking than in the South, where every paper mill which owns timberlands and protects them from fire. Without exception, the southern paper mills are buying large quantities of their pulpwood supplies, and the largest of them all, with 300,000 acres of land and an annual consumption of 300,000 cords of wood, is not cutting a stick from its own woods, but is buying its supplies from farmers and small landowners. Timber land is being held as an investment by these companies against the time when sustained yields may be realized for

them, not only for pulpwood, but for lumber also.

With such a wealth of raw manufacturing material, with the wastes from our crop farms, our sawmills and our forests being brought more and more under the influence of the genius of the chemist and the engineer, the problem of our virgin timber supplies loses much of its importance.

TARIFF HAN'ICAPS

(Continued from page 1)
axes, pliers, watches (seventeen jewels, \$10.75), alarm clocks, shovels, spades, scythes, knives, etc.
4. Wood and manufacturers of the furniture of the house is all dutiable; so, also, toothpicks, baskets, curtains, screens, clothespins, etc.
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of. Cane sugar, usual strength, pays a tariff of 1.75 cents per pound. The average farm family consumes 500 pounds per year, and therefore pays a duty of \$8.80 on this commodity.

6. Tobacco and manufactures of. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, chewing tobacco, snuff, etc., are all dutiable.
7. Agricultural products and provisions. This subject has already been considered.

8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages.
9. Cotton manufacturers. Cotton yarn and cotton fabrics are dutiable at varying rates. A cotton tablecloth, for instance, is taxed 30 per cent of its value; quilts 40 per cent; cotton cloths of various kinds from 33 to 40 per cent; cotton gloves 50 per cent; stockings 50 per cent.

10. Flax, hemp, and jute manufactures of.
11. Wool, and manufactures of. Rugs, blankets, woollens, worsteds, and so on, are all taxed at rates ranging in amount from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of their value. This is one of the most effective of the schedules, as the British, German, and French manufacturers could and would furnish us better blankets, rugs, cloths, etc., at lower prices than we pay for the domestic product. The farmer's handicap here is a substantial one.

12. Silk and silk goods.
13. Paper and books.
14. Sundries. Here we find brooms, buttons, dolls, watches, feathers, dress furs, hats, caps, jewelry, lace, belts, satchels, dresses, pocketbooks, harness, saddles, door locks, musical instruments, cameras, umbrellas, parasols, phonographs, electrical insulators, lead pencils, moving picture films. The dutiable list covers items for the whole family, from the cradle to the grave, including the cradle, the

Ladies' Auxiliary NOTICE

ALL LADIES' AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP \$0.50 IN YOUR LOCAL. SEND \$0.50 TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE, THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE. THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERTORS

ALMA
Maebeile Fink
Clara Bates
Helen Holcom
Helen E. Sutton
BURNS
Nadine Guggisburg
BREMEN
Melfa Pecenna
BERN
Mary Heiniger
BELLE PLAINE
Margaret Zimmerma-
Louise Zimmerman
BEELER
Golda McBride
COLONY
Julia Powell
CONWAY
Wayne Seibert
Lela Seibert
DELIA
Loretta Simecka
DRESDEN
Irene Fortin
ERIE
Irene Wentworth
FLORAL
Letha E. Watson
Paul Ilton Watson
FRANKFORT
Dane Odo Dexter
Laveta Dexter
KINCAI
Addie Hardin
Clinton Donald
Howard Donald
Lucille Gretten
LYNDON
Naomi Aitken
Florence Barrett
LUCAS
Wilma Brichack
Blanche Altsamit
LA CROSSE
Lucille Wilson
LAWRENCE
Della Bond
LEONTIDA
Helen Centlivre
Pete Centlivre
Keith Centlivre
MADISON
Georgia Grace Coffman
MORAN
Lucille Zornes
Evelyn Zornes
MERIDEN
Margary Jean Kresie

PARSONS
Elsie M. Long
Clifford Sim
MICHIGAN VALLEY
Floyd Lee
Wilbur Lee
MAPLE HILL
Rufus Miller
Jean Miller
McFARLAND
Evelyn Mathias
NORTON
Ivah Jones
Zenith Fowler
OTTAWA
Mildred Nelson
OSAWATOMIE
Richard Schiefelbusch
Max Schiefelbusch
OGALLAH
Mildred Rogers
Naomi Jean Rogers
Helen Hillman
Erma Rogers
OAKLEY
Esther Sims
OVERBROOK
Durene Brecheisen
PERRY
Eldha Beuerman
PLEASANTON
Isabel Johnson
QUINTER
Melvin Inloes
Cecil Phelps
RUSH CENTER
Helen Bartz
RANSOM
Phyllis Turman
ROSSVILLE
Georgiana Olejnik
SCOTT CITY
Junior Rudolph
Kathleen Rudolph
SALINA
Paul Huff
TIMKIN
Dorothy Kraisinger
Nadine E. Neidenthal
UTICA
Marie Newton
Vera Funk
ULYSSES
Gladys M. Collins
VASSAR
Elizabeth Brown
WAKEENEY
Hilda Helen Fabrizio
Helwig Fabrizio
WESTPHALIA
Ned Corley
WAMEGO
Adeline Miller
WHITE CITY
Lorena Tatlow

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing in the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication in the Farmers' Union, department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the child 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 in their lessons.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is:
AUNT PATIENCE,
In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors:
Your Aunt Patience has not been feeling very well and is staying home from the office a couple of days. She will be back on the job by the time this paper reaches you, but this will explain the reason for delay in mailing out your pins and note books.

Also for her not personally answering all the nice letters you have written in this week. I am sure she is pleased to see so many of you have written her and will want to hear from you all again soon.

Mont Ida, Kans., June 13, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
We received the pins. Sure think they are fine.
Peter and I sent in some lessons some time ago. Have you received them yet?
I sure enjoy reading the letters of the other Juniors.

I have been sick for some time. I may have to have an operation. I don't know yet.
Here's a good one on Pete: One morning one of the cows stepped on his foot. He hit her in the jaw with his fist. He sprained his wrist and didn't move the cow either.

Yours truly,
Helen Centlivre.
Perry, Kans., June, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I received the pin awhile ago. Thanks ever so much for it and the book. I like them real well. I am sorry I didn't write to you sooner to thank you for the book and the pin.

Yours truly,
Eldha Beuerman.
Osawatomie, Kan., June 18, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
I received the pin you sent me. I thank you for it. I think it is very pretty. I did not send in the last lesson because I was so busy, but I will send in the next lesson.

Respectfully yours,
Richard Schiefelbusch.
Ogallah, Kans., June 14, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in the next lesson. I believe I'm kind of a slow girl, don't you? But I've been away from home for about a month. I have been helping a neighbor woman. So you'll have to excuse me this time.

one of them, and I had to get my diploma.
Jeanne and I received our pins and want to thank you for them. Well, I must close. Hoping to see another lesson next week.

Your niece,
Mildred Roger.
Alta Vista, Kans., June 17.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. Please send me a pin. I have a little brother. He is 4 years old and I am 8 years old. His birthday is Jan. 15 and mine is July 13. Have I a birthday twin?

I ride a gray pony to school. I will be in the 5th grade. My teacher next year will be Miss Dolly Turney. For pets I have a cat. Her name is Butterfly. She has five little kittens. We named them Star, Jingle, Russ, Peach and Skeet.

Achula M. Dalter.
Route 2, box 109.
Garnett, Kans., June 20, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
I want to join the club. Please send me a book and pin. I am 8 years old and my birthday is November 8th. Have I a birthday twin in the club?

Yours truly,
Blair Watkinson, Rt. 2
Beeler, Kans., June 21, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
Yes I shall try to get many new members and also try and see what I



6291. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size with long sleeves requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. If made with short sleeves 2 1/4 yards will be required together with the contrasting material. Price 15c.

6515. Ladies House Dress with Slender Hips.
Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. To make collar, revers facings, cuffs, pocket facings and belt of contrasting material will require 1/4 yard 35 inches wide and cut crosswise. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is 1 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

blank and tell me how to do it.
Your friend
Golda McBride

Quinter, Kans., June 19, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
I received your pin and book about a month ago. I sure think that they are nice. It's the nicest pin I've had for a long time. The note book is nice too. I thank you very much for them. Will you please send me the back lessons up to date as I don't know how many I missed out on.

Yours truly
Cecil Phelps
Lyndon, Kans., June 21, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me an application (continued on page 4)

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Roy Leveck, and whereas as in the death of Brother Leveck his daughters have lost a dear father and we a dear friend and member.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, I. X. L. local 149, extend our deepest sympathy to his daughters in this sad hour and be it further resolved as a mark of respect that these resolutions be made a part of our permanent records by placing them on the minutes of our meeting and

Yours truly
Alta Vista, Kans., June 17.

Dear Aunt Patience:
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I ride a gray pony to school. I will be in the 5th grade. My teacher next year will be Miss Dolly Turney. For pets I have a cat. Her name is Butterfly. She has five little kittens. We named them Star, Jingle, Russ, Peach and Skeet.

Achula M. Dalter.
Route 2, box 109.
Garnett, Kans., June 20, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
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Yours truly
Blair Watkinson, Rt. 2
Beeler, Kans., June 21, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience:
Yes I shall try to get many new members and also try and see what I

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE: Cane seed, Red Top or Sumac, cleaned, sacked, \$2.00 cwt. Sam-
ples free. Cedar Vale Co-operative Co.,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance: Ball
Insurance in season. H. A. Coats
Agent, Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone
1302.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twenty thousand bushel
iron clad elevator. For information
write or see, W. H. Hines, Elmo, Kansas.

LAND

EAST COLO. Ranches: homesteads locat-
ed. H. L. Brown, 314 West 14, Pueblo.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED: Farmers, to sell KKK Pro-
ducts. We pay traveling expenses, fur-
nish all goods and carry customers' ac-
counts. Booklet gives complete infor-
mation and testimonials of Salesmen who
have sold our products for over 20 years.
Write for it. KKK Medicine Company
Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 36-inch Red River Special
steel separator, \$200.00. L. J. Hart,
Delphos, Kansas.

that a copy be sent to his daughters and
one to the Kansas Union Farmer for pub-
lication.

We remain yours respectfully,
PAUL BOSSI, Pres.
G. G. BACASTON, Vice-Pres.
J. E. HUGHES, Sec.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God
to call to his last rest our Brother mem-
ber, Smith Hunter. Be it resolved, that
the Burmeister Local, 348, extend our
deepest sympathy to the bereaved fam-
ily.

We grieve that such a brother as Mr.
Hunter should be taken from us. He has

been a loving companion, a dear father,
a faithful friend and member.

Be it resolved, therefore, that a copy
of this resolution be sent to the bereaved

family, and be it further resolved that
this be made a part of the permanent
records, also a copy be sent to the Kan-
sas Union Farmer for publication.

Alice Morton
SAM WILD.

GRAIN BINS
WE PAY FREIGHT
WRITE FOR LOW PRICES
Made in four sizes.
Best material and construction. Prompt
shipments. Write for circular and low
delivered prices before you buy.
BREEDERS SUPPLY COMPANY
Dept. C Council Bluffs, Ia.

666
is a Prescription for
Cold, Grippe, Flu,
Denge, Bilious Fever
and Malaria.
It is the most speedy remedy known

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE
USE
UNION GOLD FLOUR
NOURISHING
The strength is milled in, and not out.
HEALTHFUL
Made for folks who work. Not doped with medicine.
TASTY
Has the natural Kansas Sunshine flavor
24, 48 and 98 lb. bags.

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION
STATIONS named below

Huron—Farmers Co-op. Assn. Walter Boyd, Mgr.
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Co-op. Assn. O. C. Service, Mgr.
Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn. C. J. Eyer, Mgr.
Ottawa—Far. Union Co-op. Prod. Assn. Geo. M. Peet, Mgr.
Vellerville—Far. Union Co-op. Assn. Chas. A. Stevener, Mgr.
Madison—The Farmers Union Co-op. Assn. Roy Emmott, Mgr.
Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Co-op. Assn. Fred Johnson, Mgr.
Blue Mound—Far. Union Producers Company S. R. Dillinger
Green—Coop. Grain Association Fred Klous, Mgr.
South Mound Far. Union Co-op. Assn. Fred Johnson, Mgr.
Parsons—Farmers Co-op. Assn. P. W. Elmer, Mgr.
Leonardville—Farmers Union Co-op. Assn. C. B. Thowe, Mgr.
Alma—Farmers Union Elevator

Balance Sheet As of May 31,
1929 Assets

CURRENT ASSETS: \$16,285.73
Cash—In Bank 547.54
Accounts Receivable 3,081.28
Notes Receivable 25,205.19
Liberty Bonds
Total Current Assets \$45,119.24

FIXED ASSETS: \$7,317.32
Furniture and Fixtures 717.00
Autos
Total Fixed Assets 8,034.32
INVESTMENT—Wichita Branch 6,609.98

DEFERRED CHARGES: \$125.00
Stationery 68.88
Insurance 850.00
Advertising
TOTAL ASSETS \$59,742

LIABILITIES: \$6,169.60
Accounts Payable 708.52
Interest and Dividend 686.67
Demand Bank Accounts
Total Current Liabilities \$7,562.04

RESERVES: \$287.38
Bad Debt Reserve 4,872.00
Depreciation Reserve 31,946.05
Surplus & Undivided Profits
Total Reserves 37,105.38

CAPITAL LIABILITIES: \$16,140.00
Capital Stock—Paid up \$60,807.42

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

5 OUT OF EVERY 10 FARMERS ARE
INADEQUATELY PROTECTED
BY LIFE INSURANCE

That means that in 5 out of every 10 farm homes the wives and
children face an uncertain fate.

Are You a "5 OUT OF 10?"

A Farmers Mutual Life Insurance Policy is CONSTANT, CER-
TAIN and SECURE protection. Why not address a letter of inquiry
today to

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.
706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Ia.
(Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)

POCKET AND BIB DESIGNS
Number 103 is a wax pattern con-
taining a group of pocket and bib de-
signs that are quickly applied to your
favorite patterns. These are not the
cutting designs for the aprons or bibs
themselves, but the designs only. The
entire group is sent under number 103
at 20 cents. As you know the wax
transfer is simply to apply with a hot
iron. You can probably use it again
with carbon if you want to make two

of any one number.
We can also furnish the cunning
little morning noon and night bibs
stamped on heavy unbleached muslin
and made up with bound edges in yel-
low bias tape and ties. The a-
ment of three stamped bibs also in-
cludes thread for embroidering and
may be had at 50c for the three. This
is number 103 B. Kansas Union
Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

STOP
BEING ROBBED
of your choicest land
USE
THE SUCCESS DITCH CHECK

Economically and easily
installed — Portable —
Guaranteed to stop the
wash, and fill the ditch if
properly installed.
For full particulars, write or see—

The Jetty Manufacturing
and Sales Co.
First National Bank Bldg.,
Hiawatha, Kansas
Agents Wanted—Good Commissions

By Stafford

DAD AND I
Dad and Dick ready for
a trip north

Doesn't
Dad look
like an old
woman in that outfit?

Prince, the leader

Eskimo
Dog.

Eskimo
Dog Team

Eskimo Dogs are strong self-
reliant, keen of eye and ear—
well equipped
by nature for their northern
life

Alaskan
Dog Team

By Stafford

-:- HONOR ROLL -:-

ANDERSON COUNTY		
Fairmount		2049
BROWN COUNTY		
Temple		1431
Carson		1035
Hamlin		1820
CHASE COUNTY		
Saffordville		1936
Miller		1929
CLAY COUNTY		
Chester		1125
Prairie Star		944
Pleasant Valley		1025
CHEROKEE COUNTY		
Melrose		2059
COWLEY COUNTY		
Busy Bee		1986
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Quick		765
Maple Grove		1803
Mt. Carmel		1706
Stillwell		2060
Dumbbell		581
Ozark		699
COFFEY COUNTY		
Eighty-Eight		2098
Eighty-Eight		2098
ELLIS COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley		1804
Wiles		834
Excelsior		606
ELLSWORTH COUNTY		
Advance		1889
Little Wolf		1376
Excelsior		975
Fairview		1070
Shamel		974
FRANKLIN COUNTY		
Rock Creek		2149
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
Neal		1813
Summitt		1574
HARPER COUNTY		
Freeport		1539
JACKSON COUNTY		
Mayetta		1904
JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Grantville		2055
Fairmount		1912
JEWELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Prairie		594
JOHNSON COUNTY		
Sharon		1744
LANE COUNTY		
Amy		5164
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY		
Stamwood		1330
LINN COUNTY		
Pleasant Home		2055
LYON COUNTY		
Bushong		579
Allen		1075
Admire		1255
McPHERSON COUNTY		
North Side		1061
Pioneer		656
MIAMI COUNTY		
Jingo		1737
Oak Grove		1825
MARSHALL COUNTY		
Summit		859
Barrett		1071
NEMO COUNTY		
Prairie Grove		899
Liberty		883
NORTON COUNTY		
Almelo		918
Pleasant Valley		1025
OSAGE COUNTY		
Union		1412
PHILLIPS COUNTY		
Crystal		876
RICE COUNTY		
Chase		1563
Pleasant Hill		1387
RILEY COUNTY		
Rock Island		1199
Pleasant Hill		1202
RUSH COUNTY		
Lone Star		917
Sand Creek		804
Independence		773
RUSSELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Hill		728
SEDGWICK COUNTY		
Greenwich		1875
SCOTT COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley		1526
Beaver Flatts		2117
Excelsior		1534
Pence		1740
Lone Prairie		1544
THOMAS COUNTY		
Sunflower		1181
TREGO COUNTY		
Silver Lake		679
WABAUNSEE COUNTY		
Chalk		1580
Turkey Creek		1868
Freemont		2014
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Liberty		1142
Excelsior		959
Pleasant View		833
WOODSON COUNTY		
Liberty		2148

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS (continued from page 3)

Union at Vassar, Kansas. I am 14 years old. My birthday is April 10. Have I a birthday twin? I will be a Freshman in high school this fall. I would like to become a member of your club. I read your page every week. I enjoy it very much. Please send me a club pin.

Your niece
Ruth Beaman

Lyndon, Kans., June 21, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am 10 years old. I will be 11 September 21. Have I a birthday twin? I will be in the sixth grade next year. My father is a member of the Farmers Union at Vassar, Kansas. He takes the Union paper. I read the Juniors page every week. I like it very much. I wish to become a member of your club. Will you please send me one of

your pins? I will be glad to have one.
Your niece,
Grace Beaman.

Baxter, Springs, Kans., June 21, '29
Dear Aunt Patience:
Please let me join your club. I read the paper very, very often. I enjoy it very much. I am 11 years old and will be in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lena Wade. I go to Elm Tree school, district 57. I walk 1 mile and I have 4 kittens and 2 pups for pets. Please send me a pin and book and back lessons.

Yours truly

Betty Irene Lowe
P. S. Please write to me and tell all about it and I will try to get others to join.

LaHarpe, Kansas., June 20, 1929
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I am 10 years old. I will be in the fifth grade next year.

SERVICE----

What we mean when we say Service is that we are building for the farmer an organization thru which he can market his products for the greatest possible return at the least possible expense.

Patronize Your Own Creamery

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MURINE
For
YOUR EYES
Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy
Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book
Murine Co., Dept. H. S., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

**HAS
MADE GOOD with
millions!**
**KC
BAKING POWDER**
(Double Acting)
Same Price for Over
38 Years
25 ounces for 25¢
Pure—Economical
Efficient
MILLIONS OF POUNDS
USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

for Healthy, Big Pullets

Gold Medal Growing Mash (with dried buttermilk) supplies health-giving energy. Makes pullets and cockerels grow up like weeds. Builds up tissue, bone and muscle. Makes them able to resist disease.

After six weeks

Start feeding your birds this mash after they are six weeks old. Guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or money back by the largest millers in the world. Order today. If you aren't satisfied with results, we will refund your money.

For Sale by all Farmers Union Stores and Elevators, Distributed by

**Farmers Union
Jobbing Assn.**

**VITONE
KAMALA
Combination Worm Tablets**
Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala, with other drugs that will kill all tape and round worms in poultry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not run or stick in the fowls' throat. Just place the tablet in the fowls' mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to fuss with, no waste, no guess work; no stirring or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 Tablets, \$1.00. 100 Tablets, \$1.75. 200 Tablets, \$3.00. 500 Tablets, \$6.75. 1,000 Tablets, \$12.00.
Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices.
VITONE MINERAL CO.
28 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

More Pork at Less Cost!

**SUCCESS
BRAND
CONCENTRATE**
100 lbs. Net Weight

**SUCCESS
BRAND
CERTI-FAT**
100 lbs. Net Weight

An Iron Clad Guarantee
Try Success Brand Pig and Hog Feeds at our risk. These high quality feeds are sold only under a money-back guarantee. If you are not satisfied with results after feeding these feeds, return the unused portion and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

SUCCESS BRAND Concentrate PIG and HOG FEED As Good as Tankage Costs Less

CONCENTRATE puts pigs on the market amazingly quick. It's a substitute for, or really a successor to, tankage. Produces the same quick-growth results, but costs less.

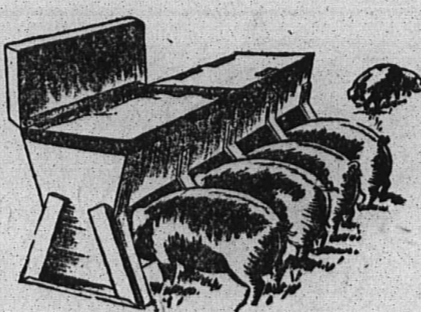
This wonderful feed contains 32% protein. It's 7 to 12% higher in protein content than most feeds. That's just one of the secrets for its amazing health and growth-producing properties.

Besides protein, Success Brand Concentrate Pig and Hog Feed contains many other body-building ingredients: tankage, buttermilk, molasses, linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, wheat shorts, alfalfa meal, salt, hickory charcoal, hickory ash, calcium carbonate and bone. We even dry our own buttermilk, making it possible to use large quantities of this nourishing product to insure high quality.

Pigs like it—Because of its exceptional palatability, pigs are simply crazy about Concentrate. It can be fed in a self-feeder, by hand or as slop.

Makes 'em Grow Fast—Concentrate produces growth results almost at once. Pigs gain weight remarkably fast. Develop large, sturdy frames. Are ready for market sooner.

At Your Dealer's—Ask your dealer for Success Brand Concentrate and Success Brand Certi-Fat. Start feeding these life-giving, body-building feeds now for reduced pork production costs and greater profits. Be sure you get the genuine. Look for the names "Success Brand Concentrate" and "Success Brand Certi-Fat" on the sacks. Get several sacks today!



Sold through the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. and most Farmers Union Stores and Elevators. Buy it through the Union.

Read These Letters of Praise!

"The hogs that we have been feeding on Concentrate have been doing far better than any hogs we have ever fed on any feed."
John L. Barkley, Holden, Mo.

"We have several mighty good feeders that are using Certi-Fat with their entire herd and prefer it to anything that has ever been sold in this territory. I recommend Certi-Fat to any feeder that comes to my place."
W. B. Gallagher, Axtel, Kans.

"I fed 24 head of pigs on Success Concentrate. These pigs weighed 180 lbs. each at the time of starting test. At the end of thirty days I sold these pigs on the Kansas City market. They topped the market for that day. When sold they weighed 176 pounds, having gained 60 pounds in the 30 days."

Ross Page, Edgerton, Kansas.
"We have been tankage feeders for a number of years, but since we fed the first sack of Concentrate we have never purchased one sack of other hog feed. It is a feed within itself. If you have the corn to go with it, and we know that each sack will save the corn pile or else we wouldn't feed it."

E. B. Forbis & Son, Ashland, Mo.

UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.
661 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Factories: Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis.

SUCCESS BRAND Certi-Fat HOG FEED Better Than Tankage Costs About the Same

CERTI-FAT is America's finest hog feed. Fed with corn alone, it increases profits to an astonishing degree by growing big, fat, healthy hogs—at unusually low cost.

If you're raising purebreds or fitting swine for live stock shows, you'll find Success Brand Certi-Fat the ideal feed. It's a sure way not only to increase profits but to develop prize-winning swine. Hundreds of users say Certi-Fat has brought them wonderful results.

Superior to Tankage—Though this amazing feed costs about the same as tankage, it produces much better results. That's because it contains 47% protein—22 to 27% more than most feeds. Also because it contains tankage, plus other pure, nutritious ingredients of highest quality: linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, alfalfa meal, ash, bone, calcium carbonate salt and shorts.

Bigger Profits—Success Brand Certi-Fat works wonders with hogs. And does it quickly. Hogs finish out so rapidly you will be astonished. You'll market them within a shorter time and for bigger profits.

FREE Swine Literature!

Get our FREE valuable literature on pig and hog feeding. Tells how to raise swine for bigger profits. Contains full information about Success Brand Concentrate and Success Brand Certi-Fat. Tells why these amazing feeds assure more pork money. Explains best methods of feeding hogs and baby pigs. Mail Coupon—TODAY!



MAIL COUPON NOW!

UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.

661 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs Please send me your FREE Swine Literature containing details about Success Brand Concentrate and Success Brand Certi-Fat; and methods of increasing pork profits through proper feeding.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
R. F. D. _____ STATE _____
I am now feeding _____ Head.

Remember to Say KRAFT before you say CHEESE



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