



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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A THOUSAND MEMBERS ADDED TO THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

By William J. Solter

Representative of the Federal Farm Board, Division of Co-operative Marketing, Washington, D. C.

The Agricultural Marketing Act was passed by the 71st Congress and became a law on June 15, 1929. The Federal Farm Board found its origin in the Agricultural Marketing Act; the act having been the outgrowth of several years of discussion and demand by the nation's basic industry that it should have a place of economic equality with other industries.

The act provides for the establishment of a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in the interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. In the declarational policy the act clearly sets forth that it is hereby the declaration of policy of the Congress of the United States to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products: 1st, by minimizing speculation; 2nd, by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution; 3rd, by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations and other agencies; and 4th, by aiding in preventing and controlling surplus in any agricultural commodity through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surplus from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity. The act further authorizes to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 which shall be made available by the congress as soon as practical after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the

Federal Farm Board as provided in the act.

The statement has frequently been made that the Agricultural Marketing Act puts the government in business. This statement needs some definition. If government in business means direct merchandising of the farmers' commodities the act does not put the government in business. The Federal Farm Board is authorized to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities but has no authorization to buy or sell a bushel of wheat or a pound of cotton. If, on the other hand, government in business means assistance to any industry or assistance to weak or crippled industry or better organization of associated industries or regulation or supervision of industries of vital concern to the whole people, then the government is in business, has been in business for years, and the agricultural marketing act takes its place beside similar acts.

The Government does not own a locomotive or a freight car, yet these many years it has specified the price which every railroad in the country must charge on every commodity which it handles between every station. A railroad cannot abandon a mile of track or build a new mile without the consent of the government. Recently one railroad company was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Federal Government to build 200 miles of new road which it will do only under compulsion.

The Federal Farm Board is not giving such a sweeping authority of compulsory control over the affairs of agriculture as the Interstate Commerce Commission has over our common carriers. A few years ago a government organization was effected, known as the Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the senate is given sweeping authority over all financial affairs of the country. Experiences has proven that it has a desired influence over all prices and conditions. The task of the Federal Farm Board clearly defined is to serve the American farmer who after all, unless he is prosperous, cannot reflect the prosperity nor the security that we must have as a means of making our country more secure.

For the First Time In Several Years We are on the Upgrade in the Kansas Farmers Union. We are Now Getting the Results from the Meetings Held by the Wild Swede Jimmie O'Shea. Every Mail Brings in Lists of New Members. What are You Doing in Your Community

This farm problem which the Federal Farm Board is trying to solve, is the most vital thing that has ever confronted the American people; it is the same problem which the Farmers Union recognized twenty seven years ago, when eight poor cotton farmers down in Texas got together and founded the greatest farm organization the world has ever known. We were right then, and we are right now. The Congress of our country, in the Declaration of Purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act, gave recognition to our principles as set forth in the preamble to our national constitution. We are printing below, the Declaration of Policy of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Preamble to our National Constitution; read them and you will see that the program for which we have been fighting for so many years, has been adopted by our Congress.

(Public-No. 10—71st Congress)

An Act to establish a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 1. (c) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

- (1) by minimizing speculation.
- (2) by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.
- (3) by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.
- (4) by aiding in preventing and controlling surplus in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surplus from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

Don't you think, with the Congress of the United States adopting the principles of the Farmers Union as sound enough to embody them in their Agricultural Marketing Act, as the program to be worked out by the Federal Farm Board, that you should use every effort to increase the membership in our organization? Talk to your neighbors about it; you will be surprised to find out how easy it is to get them interested; they are reading every day something about the Farm Board, its activities, and are probably just waiting for some one to ask them to join a farm organization.

Every one connected with the state office is working practically night and day, but we can not begin to cover the field; it is up to every Farmers Union member in the state to help out in this work; won't you help? We want to appeal to every local secretary to make a special effort to collect the back dues of all the members in their locals, and the current dues as well, and send them in without delay; it is taking lots of money to carry out this campaign, and we do not want to discontinue it when we are getting such send them in without delay; it is taking lots of

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FRANKLIN LOCAL

Franklin Local, No. 1301, Ellsworth county, enjoyed a very sociable meeting, on April 1 at its regular meeting.

After the business had been attended to, came the entertainment and it was all the word implies. Everyone was in a happy frame of mind and there were some exceedingly interesting stunts, pertaining to "All Fool's Day." Lois Droege, Mr. Albert Gregory, Mr. Fred Livingston and Mrs. O. W. Holmes won prizes. Little 3 year old Lynn Droege, jiggled for us all which possibly featured the evening's entertainment. At the

conclusion of this splendid program, Mrs. Fred Livingston was given a rising vote of thanks for her success of the event referred to.

We were all happy to learn of the arrival of a young son to Mrs. Wm. Janssen of Walker Local on March 15. She and the father, as also the new arrival, Kermit William, have the best wishes of Franklin Local.

At our previous meeting Lois Droege, celebrated her birthday anniversary and treated us all to angel food cake.

Late in the evening a social hour was spent, as we enjoyed a salad course, followed by doughnuts, not the ones stuffed with cotton batting, that

were used in the contests, but the ones for which Mrs. Ernest Droege, meier has become famous. Mrs. Albert Gregory, as usual, furnished one and all, with her delicious chocolate cake. This meeting will long be pleasantly remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Rep.

TRI-LOCAL MEETINGS AT HACKNEY

Three locals, Beaver, Odessa, and Martha Washington have been meeting together, once a month, at Hackney. Each local has had charge of one evening's program, so there has

WA KEENEY IS ON THE MAP

It has been my happy lot to be in meetings with the farmers of Trago county and surrounding communities each night this week and I find a keen interest expressed by these good people with reference to the co-operative movement and our own Farmers Union activities. We had splendid interest and good crowds at most of our meetings and the farmers of this section are in the movement and on the way for bigger things along co-operative lines. Of course, they are keenly interested in the creamery program and it is marvelous how the business men of WaKeeney, along with the farmers, have got back of this creamery from a moral and financial standpoint.

An active campaign is being carried on in this section of the state, to secure contracts guaranteeing production in abundance that the creamery may operate at a profit from the time it is opened. Membership in the Farmers' Union is a requirement in order that one may become a member of the Produce Association. Much credit should be given Mr. T. M. Turman, the local director on the creamery board from the seventh district, and Mr. Howard Whitaker in charge of the organization work, where constantly on the job seeing that all matters progress as they should. As I see it, these men are handling the situation in a splendid way and are doing everything to keep the expense at a minimum consistent with best results. It was my happy pleasure to

enjoy the association and counsel of Mr. A. W. Seamans, who was here for a couple of days looking after the interests of the creamery. In our deliberations we were permitted to go over many matters of state-wide importance and it is always a special joy to me to meet with the creamery group having served on its board a few years back.

The creamery building is in process of construction and will be a distinct asset and benefit to this section of the state as it will serve a large number of producers who are finding that dairying and the poultry business are profitable lines of business in their farming program. Our people will be finding that the old line business enterprises are challenging every inch of the ground and in some instances are putting up dirty competition. Please remember, brother co-operator, that you are getting the standard market price when you deliver your own product to your own association. In addition you get your refunds at the end of the year in proportion to the amount of business you have done with the association, and remember that when any competitor pays more than the market price at your station that he is just taking it off of some poor farmer elsewhere. The sooner we forget our competitors and back up our own business 100 per cent the better off we will be. This is in accordance with the national movement that is being carried on over the country today.—C. A. Ward.

been some friendly competition, with the result that all the programs have been extra good and also well attended.

We have heard some good speakers from Winfield and Arkansas City, as well as Mr. Neely of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Refreshments have been served at each meeting, which always seems to add much to the social hour. We are now looking forward to next Friday night, April 4 when the Kellogg local is to visit us and put on the program, which we know from former experiences, will be excellent.

On April 11, our locals are to visit Kellogg and put on the program. These get-together meetings of this advice, but organizing farmer-owned stores was one of its early activities. Town merchants resented this, and out of it developed a class-conscious bitterness rarely equalled in an industrial state.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. A. C. Aumann, Ark. City.

DISTRUST HAS DISAPPEARED

By Jesse R. Johnson

In the early nineties Mary Ellen Lease advised the farmers of Kansas to "raise more hell and less corn." I do not know that the corn acreage was reduced because of this advice, but there were some terrific demonstrations staged in Clay county during those turbulent years.

The conflict was both political and economic. The Farmers Alliance in the beginning did not include politics, but organizing farmer-owned stores was one of its early activities. Town merchants resented this, and out of it developed a class-conscious bitterness rarely equalled in an industrial state.

Because of their limited knowledge of merchandising, farmers believed they were being robbed by the home merchant, and because it always had been the rule the town merchant felt the farmer should devote his energies to farming and stay out of all other business.

There were no telephones or automobiles then. Farmers read the weekly paper and came to town in the lumber wagon to join in the big demonstration parades. Orators speaking for both sides used primitive arguments and said harsh things that helped to arouse a feeling of strife and antagonism that lasted for many years.

Last week I attended the annual meeting of the Clay County Farmers' Union Co-operative Society. Several

hundred farmers and their wives came, and for their guests they had many leading Clay Center citizens, including the county officers. They brought big baskets of home cooked food and made coffee.

After dinner the business meeting was held right in the presence of the town folks. The secretary and manager discussed their problems frankly, and then they considered the matter of building an elevator and other co-operative enterprises.

The dinner and meeting was held in one of the six churches of the town, a country minister said grace and town and country folks joined again in singing patriotic songs.

I knew many of the older men in the audience. They talked intelligently of the affairs of their organization, and I could see they had lost none of their old spirit. But the old viewpoint of distrust has disappeared.—Kansas Farmer.

NORTH STAR FARMERS UNION

The North Star Farmers Union No. 1979, met the evening of March 26 with a large attendance, there being 225 or more present. This was one of our splendid meetings for which North Star is famous.

The president called the house to order and opened the meeting by requesting the group to all join in singing "America." The secretary's report was read and approved. The program arranged by the committee in charge with E. E. Gard as chairman, was as follows:

Old time fiddlers, consisting of Will Garvey, Bill Hicks, and Wilbur Lamb, played several old time numbers.

E. H. Teagarden, county agent, next presented our Co-operative Extension worker, of Home Economics, Miss McElmurry, of Manhattan, who gave a talk upon her work. At present there are 13 Farm Bureau Unit groups organized in Stafford county.

Piano solo of "Southern Melodies" by Mrs. Chester Asher.

Vocal solo, "Three for Jack" by Dwight Smiley.

Piano solo by Very Gard, "The Shepherd's Boy."

Our President Bert Winchester, next introduced our state president, of the Kansas National Farmers' Union, C. A. Ward, who requested the group to join with him in singing one of his favorite songs, "My Old Kentucky Home." After which he spoke

(Continued on page 4)

LEGGE IS TO SPEAK ON THE FARM PROGRAM

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, will speak over a network of radio stations associated with NBC on the regular monthly Farmers' Union program during National Farm and Home Hour time, April 16.

On the third Wednesday of each month this organization presents a program which brings messages of national leaders to the Farm and Home Hour audience. Since the marketing situation holds the intense interest of many farmers while the Federal Farm Board makes valiant

efforts to meet its problems, the talk by Mr. Legge promises to attract the interest of thousands of rural radio listeners.

Harry Kogen and his Homesteaders will play the musical program in connection with the broadcast between 11:45 and 12:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The Farmers' Union has broadcast monthly programs over a nation-wide group of stations since July, 1929. Many leaders of national fame have been brought before the microphone during these programs to address the large audience.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS MEETING

There will be a meeting of agents of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas at the Company Office in Salina on Thursday, April 17, 1930, called at 10 o'clock.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

O why should the brow of the farmer be sad?
Though prices are low, and seasons are bad,
He is helping the middleman live a gay life;
So why should he think of himself or his wife?

The life of a farmer is just one glad dream;
In planting and reaping his voice is supreme;
He harvests his crop and hauls it to town,
Then takes what they give him; so why should he frown?

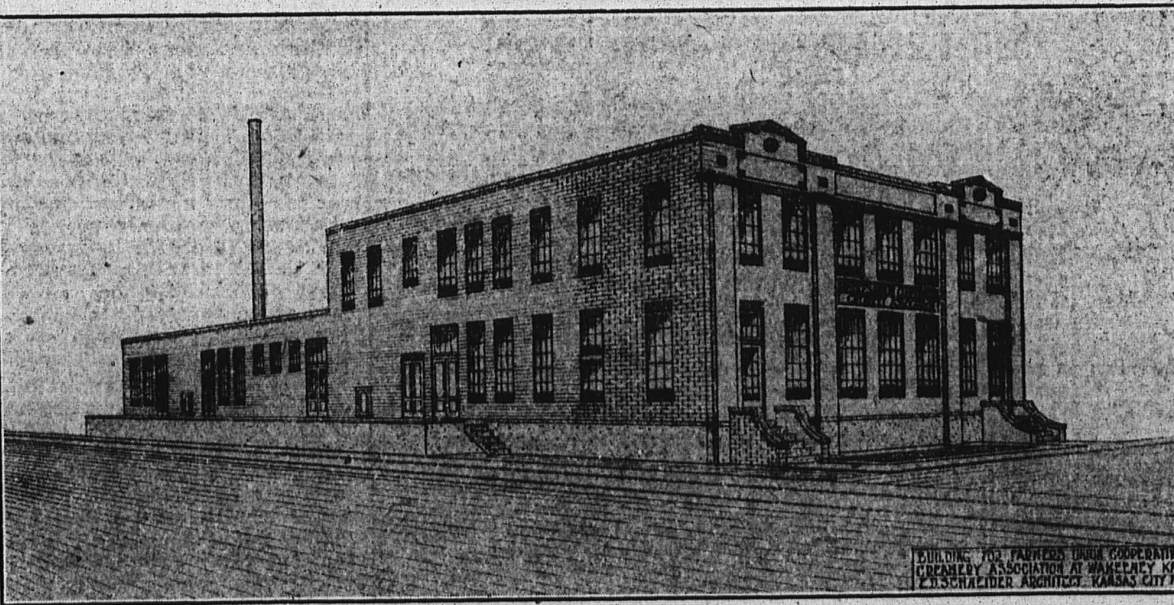
O why should the plutocrat farmer complain?
Though paying his taxes may cause him some pain,
Just think of the joyous political crowd;
Their happiness should make the farmer feel proud.

O why should the hard working farmer be sad?
The grain gambler, brokers and dealers are glad;
A share of his crop always goes as a toll
To help swell these useless parasite's roll.

O why should the farmer be worried and blue?
He is paddling his own independent canoe,
A king in his own individual right,
No one but himself is to blame for his plight.

Some time he will learn that through organized might,
With all of the parasites laid on the shelf;
Some time he will learn that through organized might,
He can claim as reward for his toil, what is right.

A. M. Kinney.



The above is the architects drawing of the new Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery and produce plant which is being erected at WaKeeney, Kansas. The plant is to be sixty feet wide and one hundred eighty feet long and divided into three units: Creamery Department; Power, Refrigeration and Buttermilk Room; and Produce Department.

The Creamery Department proper is to be of two-story construction, sixty feet by eighty feet, with the Creamery on the first floor, a space twenty feet by sixty feet on the second floor for an office, and the balance of the second story to be used for a store room.

The Power, Refrigeration and Buttermilk Room is to be thirty feet by sixty feet. In this department will be located the boiler, refrigeration machinery and buttermilk unit. The Produce Department is to be sixty feet by seventy feet with basement.

The building is to be of tile, steel and brick construction. Excavation work and wall construction are now well under way and it is hoped the building will be complete and the plant ready for operation on or about July 1. It promises to present an appearance that will be a credit to the organization and also the town and state in which it is located.

NEW REGIONAL WAREHOUSE CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND READY TO FUNCTION

At a meeting in Topeka Monday, March 31st, in which all of the farm organizations of Kansas were present, the Kansas-Colorado Regional Grain Marketing Corporation was liquidated and its assets and liabilities were turned over to the new Regional Warehouse Corporation which is owned and controlled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Equity Union Grain Company, the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company of Hutchinson.

H. E. Witham of the Jobbing Association was elected President of the new corporation, John Vesecky of the Wheat Pool Secretary, J. J. Knight of the Equity Union Treasurer, and Mr. E. G. Thorp of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, vice president. The new corporation is starting out with the united support of all of the farm organizations, the Extension Department of the Agricultural College and the State Board of Agriculture.

There will be two directors from each of the stockholding companies, and an advisory committee composed of one representative from each of the farm organizations and one from the State Board of Agriculture; this committee will meet with the board of directors from time to time, and help solve the problems which will arise in working out the plans of the corporation.

This corporation will lease own and operate all of the sub-terminal storage elevators in Kansas for the benefit of all of the cooperative associations in Kansas, and is a step forward in the Federal Farm Board's plan for controlling the storage of wheat.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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A. M. Kinney Editor and Manager

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

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

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930



CUTTING DOWN THE SURPLUS

The Farm Board, smothered in wheat, is trying to figure some way to keep the next harvest from finishing the wreck of the American wheat market. It is telling the farmers they'd better hold down acreage, and its warning is being reinforced, and much more vigorously, by the current prices of wheat.

One trouble with the present situation, of course, is that the Farm Board has been equipped by the farm act with no device for making an American price for wheat as distinct from a world price. The equalization fee would have done this; so would the debenture plan; neither were approved. Now that the season's experience has made it plain that the farm act, as it stands, is inadequate, more consideration is being given to these and to other devices, chief among which is what is known as the allotment system.

Keep track of this allotment plan. We're going to hear more of it. Like the debenture and the equalization fee, it divides the crop into two parts, one for domestic consumption and one for export. The first part sells for the world price plus the tariff; the second part sells for the world price. Like the debenture and the equalization fee, the allotment plan provides for holding down production. But where the first plans relied on an increase in the fee or a decrease in the debenture to hold down production, this allotment plan comes down to the individual farmer and says to him: "Raise 800 bushels and you get a protected price; raise 1,000 bushels, and for the extra 200 you get only the world price."

First, a survey will be made to estimate what part of the next year's crop will be used at home and what must go abroad. For argument's sake, assume that the percentages are 80 and 20. Then the five-year average acreage and yield of each state, county, township and farm will be taken, and each unit will be notified that just 80 per cent of its normal production will secure the protected price. Some difficulties are involved in making this survey; they are the same that are met in listing property for taxation, and advocates of the plan think them not insurmountable.

How will these instructions be carried out? The government will issue

The President's Column

C. A. WARD

WILL WE ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE?

I have been continually in meetings the last several weeks at various places over the state and have met in and aside from my meetings thousands of farmers, and while in most instances we find our class sympathetic and in accord with the cooperative movement that is now squarely before us as never before, yet we find some who seemingly are in a state of lethargy or unconcernment with reference to their rightful place in the co-operative program that is being worked out in a national way.

This is an age of progress and achievement and changes come so rapidly that it is absolutely essential and necessary that the farmers of this country should take a keener interest in the fostering and promotion of the national "producer owned and producer controlled" marketing system.

The Farmer's Union has forged ahead for the last quarter of a century looking forward to the time when we would be in a position to have something to say with reference to what the price of the commodities that we produce on the farm should bring. Brave, courageous men have blazed the way and laid the foundation. These men, many of them, have passed on. Sad experiences have been encountered in the co-operative movement, but because of the eternal effort that has constantly been in evidence we have arrived at the place in civilization where it would seem to be the "psychological hour" to get every producer in this country in some form co-operative.

The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board who are in action every day are squarely before us. The sponsors and profiteers of the obsolete marketing system to which we have in times past been forced to be connected are our enemies. Large sums of money are used to spread their propaganda in an unscrupulous attempt to discredit the co-operative movement and the work the Federal Farm Board is doing.

The issue is here and we have this national law backed by a revolving fund of \$500,000,000, the Federal Farm Board, and the Government on our side. The results obtained from the application of the Agricultural Marketing Act to the business of farming will be in proportion to the extent that the farmers of this country form themselves into co-operatives.

Kansas has always been an outstanding state in all worth-while movements of progress and it is my opinion that our state will go down in the pages of history as being one of the first states in the Union to put over this co-operative movement in a state-wide way. THE CHALLENGE IS UP TO US.

The farm leaders of this state are trading upon common ground. Petty differences have been laid aside and we are working together as brother co-operators. There should and must not be enmity between us. It will take the united effort of all the co-operators forming a solid front to meet successfully the attacks and onslaughts of the enemy. Therefore, let us forge ahead together in this greatest of all movements that has ever faced the agriculturalists of this country.

The Farmers Union is an outstanding farm organization, state, nationally and internationally known. It is up to us as members to keep our organization in the front ranks. This can only be accomplished by the closest co-operation accompanied by hard, untiring work on the part of each and every member. I find new interest in being aroused all over the state. Locals should and are holding their meetings more regularly. Permit me to say, however, it is an appalling fact that in some sections of the state we find groups who are paying their dues and neglecting the local meetings. This, in my opinion, should not be. By experience we have found it is much easier to collect the dues if the local meetings are held regularly therefore creating a keener interest in the co-operative movement.

As we come in your various communities will you co-operate with us in the membership drive? We have no apologies to make for our organization and feel that the local members should and will join hands as never before to the extent that we may build up our membership. We are glad to report that our membership is building up. This must continue and we are putting forth every effort to that end.

As leaders of your organization we certainly are proud of every officer and director in our state-wide activities who are co-operating wholeheartedly with us in the furtherance and building up of our own organization in this state.

I have stated in times past and say it again that we are only our servants and court your constructive criticism. The Farmers Union of Kansas is not a one man organization. It must and shall be a representative organization. Every member of our organization, from one end of the state to the other shall receive the same honest consideration and we ask you to join hands with us to the extent that we will roll up our sleeves and accept THE CHALLENGE that has come to us in the year of our Lord 1930.

C. A. WARD, President.

allotment certificates with a value of 42 cents a bushel (the amount of the tariff). If Farmers A has been producing 1,000 bushels of wheat annually, he gets 800 of these certificates. What does he do with them? He may sell the certificates along with his crop, in which case he will get the world price plus 42 cents for 800 bushels, and the world price for the other 200. Or he may decide that it doesn't pay to raise the other 200 bushels, and that it is best to cut his acreage. Or he may figure that the world price is good enough and increase his acreage. Or he may have a crop failure and sell only 200 bushels, and have 600 certificates left over. They are still worth 42 cents, and he can sell them even without the grain.

Why are the certificates worth 42 cents? Because every miller who turns out flour must have one of these certificates for every bushel he grinds. This fee is naturally passed on by the millers to the bakers and the public, just as any tariff is passed on.

What would such a plan do? It would, say its friends, make the tariff effective on wheat. It would penalize overproduction. It would impose no burden on the treasury. It would not put the government in business.

Of course, there are plenty of objections to the plan. From the corn belt angle, its worst fault is that it would be hard to make it work for corn or hogs. Yet this plan is going to be given major attention as the wheat situation continues acute. There is a chance that it may be adopted. There is a chance that it might be made to work for corn belt products. In any event, our readers had better keep informed on what is in the air.—Wallace's Farmer.

FARM REFINANCING IS EXPENSIVE

By JOHN FIELDS

Investors who own farm loans now becoming due are being criticised for their desire to collect the loans which are due when they are due, and for their reluctance to renew such loans in all cases for the full amounts of the original principal. Borrowers almost invariably expect to obtain renewals of their short-time farm loans, and comparatively few of them give any thought to what may happen if it is necessary to refinance these loans when due. Many farmers are having good reason for giving serious thought to the problem of refinancing now. In many instances, the lender as well as the borrower finds the problem most difficult.

The average loan conservatively made in the United States on the basis of 50 per cent of the value of a farm in 1920 was 73 per cent of the value of the farm in 1929. A farm valued at \$17,000 in 1920 was considered good security for a loan of \$8,500 then, but the decline in farm values throughout the United States brought the value of the same average farm down to \$11,500 in 1929.

The present owner of a mortgage for \$8,500 on a farm worth \$11,600 now should not be expected to do anything else than try to collect the loan when it becomes due. The best he should be expected to do is to require a reduction of the loan to 50 per cent of the present value of the farm, or \$5,800.

The owner of the farm may have paid interest and taxes promptly when due, and that always helps. But a payment of \$2,700 is necessary to bring that farm loan down to a sound investment basis for new loans at the present time. That is something to which the borrower gave but little thought when he made the loan. But he is thinking overtime now.—Kansas Farmer.

OLD LINE OIL COMPANIES FIGHT FARMERS' UNION OIL PROGRESS

We are making great progress.

Several old line oil companies have apparently declared war on our Co-operative Oil program. That is they are fighting the pooling our volume through the Union Oil Company. They formerly fought the farmers organizing his local company. Now they seem to think the local Co-operative Oil Company is all right provided they can hook it on as a tail to their kite—but they are absolutely sure the farmer should not go farther and set up his central organization such as the Union Oil Company. In this case they lose the business—this is the real danger "in the wood pile." It's the same old fight we have had in building grain and live stock organizations. The big Grain Dealers think it's all right for the farmer to organize local elevators but he should never go into the central market with his central selling organizations! The oil companies, as well as the Grain Dealers want to keep the Cooperatives from Cooperating!

Some of the things they have done are not only "unethical" but are dishonest! One company, which practically owes its existence to farmer patronage, has a salesman in Southwest Kansas who condemns the idea of farmers setting up their Central Cooperatives at the same time he solicits the business of the local Co-operative Company—how inconsistent! Some of these salesmen have had the nerve to go into meetings of farmers and condemn the idea of Cooperatives Cooperating! They remind one of the "Spider and the Fly."

It has been proven, by experience, that a Cooperative that builds up a volume on an Old Line Oil Company's brand is pursuing a short sighted business policy! One of our best Farmers Union Company's handled an old line company's brand for some time and built up a big demand for that particular brand. The big company cancelled its contract, hired the Farmers Union truck drivers, put in a bulk and service station in competition with the Farmers Union. The Manager of the Farmers Union business was reduced 50 per cent! Was the big company working for the Farmers Union or was the Farmers Union working for the big company? During the two years it handled the Big Company's products it was merely working as an agent for the Big

Company.

In spite of the opposition of the old lines we have put in a number of new Farmers Union Oil Companies during recent weeks and they are all starting off in fine shape. We are fighting the pooling our volume through the Union Oil Company. They formerly fought the farmers organizing his local company. Now they seem to think the local Co-operative Oil Company is all right provided they can hook it on as a tail to their kite—but they are absolutely sure the farmer should not go farther and set up his central organization such as the Union Oil Company. In this case they lose the business—this is the real danger "in the wood pile." It's the same old fight we have had in building grain and live stock organizations. The big Grain Dealers think it's all right for the farmer to organize local elevators but he should never go into the central market with his central selling organizations! The oil companies, as well as the Grain Dealers want to keep the Cooperatives from Cooperating!

Some of the things they have done are not only "unethical" but are dishonest! One company, which practically owes its existence to farmer patronage, has a salesman in Southwest Kansas who condemns the idea of farmers setting up their Central Cooperatives at the same time he solicits the business of the local Co-operative Company—how inconsistent! Some of these salesmen have had the nerve to go into meetings of farmers and condemn the idea of Cooperatives Cooperating! They remind one of the "Spider and the Fly."

It has been proven, by experience, that a Cooperative that builds up a volume on an Old Line Oil Company's brand is pursuing a short sighted business policy! One of our best Farmers Union Company's handled an old line company's brand for some time and built up a big demand for that particular brand. The big company cancelled its contract, hired the Farmers Union truck drivers, put in a bulk and service station in competition with the Farmers Union. The Manager of the Farmers Union business was reduced 50 per cent! Was the big company working for the Farmers Union or was the Farmers Union working for the big company? During the two years it handled the Big Company's products it was merely working as an agent for the Big

OVERPRODUCTION

By John D. Harvey

There is no such thing as surplus crop when the market is glutted. It is planned but on us speculators have the drop and this old gag it seems we'll have to stand. The people starve on one side of the globe and on the other side hard times are felt and yet when experts in matters probe on overproduction they the farmers pelt, "Why do you raise so much of corn and wheat, potatoes, oats and barley and such crops? You cannot with the foreign trade compete and so the price of your farm products drops. Your acreage should be cut in half at least in order the demand to stabilize. Unless the farmer's output is decreased the price of the farm products can never raise." And while they sing the doleful surplus song that lulls some farmers into drowsy gloom and makes them feel that they themselves are wrong the grafter's business is on the boom. The struggling farmer with hard times are his whose mind is puzzled by so many enigmas. The surplus is a wrong but still there is a surplus of the grafter parasites.

CO-OPERATION'S ACID TEST

When the weary "Continental" in his ragged regimentals
Stained the snow with drops of crimson as they fought for freedom's goal;
When the gloom deep and depressing, when his soldiers' plight distressing,
Bowed the "Father of Our Country" with this anguish of his soul.

When his would-be fellow workers proved self-seeking effort-shirkers,
And attempted to displace him through a plan of grasping greed,
He stood calm and undecieving, stanchly in the cause believing,
He was true to trust and country, he was LOYAL to his creed.

When as present elected, friends on life a plot detected,
"Lincoln, sad and heavy hearted sought the capital at night";
When his generals were waiting, marking time with much debating;
When his country split asunder was engaged in mortal fight;

When successes of secession caused a wavering, sad depression,
Love and love of self was balanced against the patriot laws,
He stood patient, firm, unyielding, faith in right his weapon wielding,
He was true to oath of office, LOYAL to the Union's cause.

In those days co-operation was an unknown approbation; weal;
Yet men banded under banners to fight the common foe;
Yet men banded under banners to fight the common foe;
Yet men banded under banners to fight the common foe;

And today co-operation as proclaimed throughout the Nation,
Is the same deep sense of justice for a brother fellow man;
And today man's greed is planning, every weakness wisely scanning,
That dissension and rebellion may destroy the God-made plan.
Minneapolis, Minn.
January 3, 1930.

—Farmers Elevator Guide.

Federal Farm Board News

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

In response to inquiries from representatives of the press, Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board today issued the following statement:

"Some objection has developed in the grain trade against the action of the Farm Board in financing farm co-operatives in the purchase of wheat and cotton in the present situation. These activities will continue in the interest of agriculture and business as an emergency measure in the present situation. I have no fear that the co-operatives will not be able to eventually market these purchases satisfactorily.

"In connection with these objections I should like to make this statement as a conservative business man, addressed to the conservative business men of the country.

"The country as a whole was thrown into depression through the collapse of speculation on the New York Stock Exchange. The action of the President in securing co-operation of the business world absolutely prevented this collapse from developing into a panic and has enormously mitigated its effects upon employment and business, including agriculture.

"The co-operation of the great employers of the country in holding wages, and therefore the buying power of the public, the action of the railways, the public utilities, the industries, the Federal Government, the states and municipalities in undertaking great programs of construction, are greatly mitigating unemployment and giving protection to the workman and stability to business. These agencies are performing a service of incalculable value which assures our tidying over to an unprecedented rapidity of recovery from what would otherwise have been a most serious crisis.

"The farmer also was the victim of this collapse. His products and his labor were jeopardized, through the other workers through the currents started in considerable part from the same causes. His only direct support in this emergency is the Farm Board, through powers conferred upon it. The Board is endeavoring, through finance of the farmers' own organizations, to help to restore stability and expedite recovery from a crisis which the farmer did not create and for which he is not responsible.

"The measures taken are purely emergency measures in part with those taken by other business agencies of the country, and I am confident that the Board deserves and will receive the support of all thinking business men in its endeavor to contribute its part toward the swift recovery of the country as a whole from this situation. The grain trade in particular is interested in the maintenance of stability and the Board earnestly hopes for their co-operation in the measures now being taken for restoration of the grain markets."

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

In emphasizing the necessity for reducing wheat acreage, the Federal Farm Board points out that growers will find it to their advantage to reduce plantings of spring wheat ten per cent. With many counties in the world undertaking to reduce their own wheat and raising barriers against our exports it is inevitable that American farmers will have to confine their production in so far as practical to domestic requirements.

The Farm Board is confident that grain growers will volunteer to plant

less wheat this spring if they are thoroughly familiarized with the facts concerning the wheat situation. The tariff on wheat can be made more effective by reducing the acreage.

Reports from the Northwest indicate that farmers are responding to the acreage reduction campaign launched recently in Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas. Dr. John L. Coulter, chief economist of the Tariff Commission and former head of the North Dakota Agricultural College is in the Northwest aiding in a campaign to withdraw two million acres from the area that would normally be planted to spring wheat. He is encouraging the farmers to plant flax, barley, rye, oats, alfalfa and sweet clover.

The attitude of farmers toward the acreage reduction campaign is indicated in the following telegram received by the Federal Farm Board from wheat growers in the spring wheat area:

Thomas D. Campbell, a Montana wheat grower who produces many thousands of acres of grain annually, says, "I most emphatically endorse your wheat acreage reduction plan. Am reducing our own spring wheat acreage one hundred per cent."

Mr. Campbell is planting principally flax instead of spring wheat.

This telegram was sent by J. W. Schmitzer, a wheat grower of Froid, Montana, and member of the Wheat Advisory Board.

"Growers fast falling in line here. Plan to reduce acreage meets with favor. Suggest campaign be started through county agents and agricultural associations. Reduction of their first crop in high priced land area."

A similar acreage reduction campaign will be conducted in the winter wheat belt.

THE DRY GOODS BOX

TAXING MONOPOLY PROFITS

The public utility franchise as described by Bruce Brinsmade is a form of land monopoly which requires the right of eminent domain for its creation. It is used for various means of transport for freight and passengers, like railways and surface or underground ways for such fluids as water, oil, gas or electricity. The three factors in wealth production are land, labor and capital. In the case of public utility the capital is represented by the cost of construction and equipment the labor by the force of operatives and land by the right of way occupied by the rails, pipes or wires of the enterprise.

Nowhere have the evils of unregulated public utilities been more evident than in the American railways. Vast bonuses of land and money were often granted to their promoters for little or no service. Individual fortunes were made. An example of the profits gained by the corruption of legislators was the case of the Great Northern Railway whose franchise grabbers got back within twenty-seven years a thousand dollars for every year and their original capital—an annual increase of \$700 per cent—while the profits of the concessionaires of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railways were almost as great.

John A. Anderson of the Kansas State Agricultural College who was president at the time of my graduation fifty one years ago, was elected congressman from this district at that time and was one of the first legislators to insist that government should own and control the railways as a public utility enjoying a monopoly of land. Referring to Congressman Anderson, he was known as a progressive Republican and fought for the interests of the common people on the side of old General Weaver of Iowa for many years.

Continuing, Brinsmade says: Various illegal monopolies have gained their original economic power by alliance with or control of some public utility. Such as the Standard Oil Company which at first owned little petroleum land but dominated the railways and later the pipe lines which transported its product. The beef trust which gained its advantage over competitors by controlling the refrigerator car lines.

While patent monopolies are theoretically more defensible than those based on land ownership as, unlike the latter, they do not deprive society of the benefit of invention they have never the less been much abused and have consequently yielded numerous unearned fortunes. Among examples of the latter were the patents for telephones, electric equipment and shoe-making machinery. While such abuses can be remedied by radical changes in the principles of existing patent law the latter is responsible at present for many undeserved incomes derived from monopoly profits which we desire to absorb by taxing in order to set working farmers free from overburdensome agricultural land rents.

A distinctive type of monopoly of more or less jealous is that of labor. Originally imported from England the modern trade or labor union has grown to be an important factor in the economics of this country. Owing to plenty of free farmers for discontented laborers in the United States, until the last quarter of the previous century, these unions did not cut much figure here till this outlet began to be restricted about 35 years ago. Under shrewd and selfish leaders like Samuel Gompers American Unions found themselves in a position by 1915 to force the employing class to divide with them the enormous profit gained in munition making for war torn Europe. Protected by the Clayton act from former legal obstacles the Unions now began as grasping a policy as their capitalist counterparts and indeed often combined with them to rob the consumer.

The surplus wages secured to workmen by such Union monopolies should also be classed as monopoly profits whether taken from economic rent, from taxation or from the higher price at which the commodities of competitive industries have to be sold in order to cover the increased labor cost. Morally any surplus of wages gained by labor monopoly beyond the competitive market rate is as much a theft from productive society as is the capitalist equivalent. Farmers have been paying monopoly profits for their products take the form of monopoly profits if they are to be forced to continue paying monopoly profits. Those who have been following these articles cannot fail to recognize the fact that we have a crisis in culture and our social order which require much study and wise judgment on the part of all.

If you are interested in the future of your children you should be willing to think in terms of the greatest good to the greatest number. Join Dewey in his recent articles for the New Republic pleads for a distinctive American Culture free from the domination of the money-motive of our economic regime. He says our schools have little free and disinterested education for the children of the masses of our civilization. You as revolutionists from monopoly profits under the banner of Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America must look beyond pecuniary profit to the social utility or to the interests of the user and enjoyed of commodity. Cooperative shared control of industry should bring the desired result. The old individualism still applies to you as farmers where you own your own land and the workers can employ their feelings and imaginations as well as their muscles in what they do. In corporate industry where thousands of workers are employed there is a complete separation of mind and body. A system of cooperative control of the industry may correct this evil.

Monopoly profits which we desire to tax instead of raising the rents on agricultural lands and all other lands to the users is largely concentrated in a few hands those of the millionaires who control all big business and politics. Their incomes are so vast that after providing princely livings for their families a huge annual sum remains.

The crisis or panics or industrial depression which occur every decade or so are accompanied by plethora of goods with no one to buy them, the stoppage of factories the paralysis of new enterprises and the distress of the masses out of employment. Such crises have occurred recently in 1857, 1873, 1884, 1893, 1907 and 1930. At present we are following the collapse of the wild and unwarranted stock market in the midst of an industrial depression which has produced no doubt the greatest anxiety of unemployed this country has witnessed. Many are the solutions offered some schools of economists even blame it to the vice of saving and another school says the workers spend too much and should save more. We ourselves believe that land speculation and excess of factories are the immediate cause and that the divorce of masses from the land, imperfect banking system, and unwise protective tariff will prolong the duration. Speculation absorbs the surplus incomes of middle class buyers in unprofitable and over-priced land and its profits help to swell the incomes of millionaire sellers beyond their gains from their productive monopolies. Because the masses and those with the longest purses are the ultimate winners in land gambling as in other games of chance.

Millionaires invest part of their incomes in machinery and thus keep adding to the previous output of commodities which neither the working or the middle class can completely consume for the lack of purchasing power. The incomes of the middle class are first partially locked up by its speculation in land and later decreased by the consequent rise in the rent for the sites of their

stores, farms and homes. When the lot of unskilled goods gets large enough some factories began to shut down throwing workmen out of employment to further depress the market for commodity. Soon after the crash arrives. The unemployed must be fed by charity, land values begin to drop, foolish speculators lose their fortune and reckless banks fail.

Before we can have farm relief, merchant relief or any other relief, we must learn to distinguish between competitive and monopoly profits. The former are a required incentive for the saving of capital and in the long run justly proportioned by the rivalry of competitors. On the contrary monopoly profits is a direct violation of the principle upon which our economic civilization is supposed to be built. Monopoly profits depend not on service but on the legal or illegal power possessed by monopolists to extort wealth from its producers.

Competitive profits of capital are based on the bank rate of interest, monopoly profits have no such foundation and as Brinsmade has shown, may reach an annual rate of 100 per cent or even millions per cent. The monopoly profits corrupt the whole economic struggle, for this reason our conservative rulers prefer to suppress by force rather than by reason such revolutionary innovators as the syndicalists or the Russian Marxists. No true farm relief that will be lasting or any other relief can come to us until we learn to separate the interests of land monopoly ownership from that of land users. The receiver of monopoly profits from the interests of the workers. In demanding the taxing of the monopoly profits in its five divisions we have been discussing we expect Uncle Sam to set us free from all other tax or rent now paid by land users to millionaires and monopolists. The terrible Tariffs and Taxes, must be abolished in order to give us a new economic culture or workers' relief.

When we say our land should pay all Government expense, you reply land already pays too much tax. I agree as we now tax, but collect the economic rent or monopoly profits in all the five divisions of land which are the principle source of income for our millionaires and you will catch the relief and those who have the greatest ability to pay. This will be taxing according to benefits received from monopoly given by and protected by Uncle Sam.

This is revolutionary, it is radical, but you will have to do something radical, you are losing your jobs. The farms is monopoly and must join the army of wage workers where you will find millions more already than are required. Wealth production is easy with our new machinery but we must learn the science of distribution. Take your pencil and a piece of paper, draw a square, mark across the top, "labor" and at the bottom "capital" and in the center the word "land." Here you have what we call the means of production by which wealth is produced. Just repeat the words over a few times—"land, labor and capital are the means of production." Capital is that part of wealth created by labor which is set aside to produce more. With land monopoly you are helpless as capital becomes a dangerous monopoly. Monopoly owns the land, the workers do not as it is mortgaged heavily in most cases. The proposed reform, the single tax would remedy most of our present difficulties. It is a tax on the value of land irrespective of man made improvements in or on it. There can be no unemployment with land for use and not for speculation. I do not believe the older generation will tax land monopoly as readily as the younger were they given an opportunity to study the problem in High School and colleges. Monopoly desires to keep the people in ignorance, they believe in a Government from above, from top down. They do not believe in a rule from the bottom upward which would be a rule of the people for the people and by the people. This would regulate the production of wealth according to service (Continued on page 4)

Ladies Auxiliary Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA—

Mabelle Pink
Kenneth Pink
Adeline Miller

ALTA VISTA—

Adeline M. Felter
Erma C. Hoch

ALTON—

Clara Bates

AMITY—

Mazine Snodgrass
Marthella Snodgrass

ARKANSAS CITY—

Carl Brown

ARLINGTON—

Josephine Pantel

BELOIT—

Emma Jane Coffield

BALDWIN—

Helen Holom
Helen E. Sutton

BARNES—

Martha Churchbaugh
Marvin Puckett

BARTON—

Gerold Puckett
Lloyd Puckett

BARTON—

Virginia Williams
Lorena Williams

BARTON—

Martha Churchbaugh
Marvin Puckett

BARTON—

Gerold Puckett
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Gerold Puckett
Lloyd Puckett

BARTON—

Virginia Williams
Lorena Williams

MANHATTAN—

Muriel Inskip
Adeline Carley

MUNICIPAL—

Constance Pfannenstiel

MUNICIPAL—

Ivah Jones
Zenith Fowler

MUNICIPAL—

Mildred Nelson
Dixie Lee Zerbe

MUNICIPAL—

Richard Schiefelbusch
Max Schiefelbusch

MUNICIPAL—

Nadine Prescott
Ferne E. Barrett

MUNICIPAL—

Mildred Rogers
Naomi Jean Rogers

MUNICIPAL—

Helen Hillman
Erma Rogers

MUNICIPAL—

Richard Wetzel

MUNICIPAL—

Esther Sims
Clifford Sims

MUNICIPAL—

Irene Engelhardt
Eligita Hoffman

MUNICIPAL—

Mary Evelyn Severt
Helen Morris

MUNICIPAL—

Mabel Schmidt

MUNICIPAL—

Harry V. Samuelson

MUNICIPAL—

Elmo M. Long

MUNICIPAL—

Eldora Beerman
Lola Francis

MUNICIPAL—

Isabel Johnson

MUNICIPAL—

Julia Richmeyer
Mathilda Reidel

MUNICIPAL—

Adolph Reidel
Tony Reidel

MUNICIPAL—

Madeline Philpeter
Mary Kaiser

MUNICIPAL—

Marvin Innes
Cecil Phelps

MUNICIPAL—

Mildred Francey
Lola Francis

MUNICIPAL—

Peter Brungardt

MUNICIPAL—

Edna Elcher
A. H. Middleton Jr.

MUNICIPAL—

Leola Teeter
Leon Thayer

MUNICIPAL—

Julia Powell
Jeanne Williams

MUNICIPAL—

Yvonne Barrett
Howard Hester

MUNICIPAL—

Wanda Hester
Madeline Philpeter

MUNICIPAL—

Wayne Selbert
Leola Teeter

MUNICIPAL—

Leola Teeter
Leon Thayer

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Julia Powell
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Leon Thayer

MUNICIPAL—

Julia Powell
Jeanne Williams

MUNICIPAL—

Yvonne Barrett
Howard Hester



6816 Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 of material 32 inches wide. To trim with lace edging (gathered) requires 3/4 yards. Price 15c.

6658 Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 39 inch material. For cuffs of contrasting material 3/4 yard 39 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1930 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 80 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

SILHOUETTE TOWELS

These silhouette towels are a dozen of them. It is hard to imagine anything more distinguished at the price than a pair of these quilted towels. They are number 619, stitched on good quality huck, hemmed, 16 by 30 inches and we include bolproof flannel. Stitches of the easy, old-fashioned kinds, satin, outline and running stitches, with an instruction chart for making.

619—Pair of stamped towels, with flannel, complete 50c

Begin the education of the heart not with the cultivation of noble propensities, but with the cutting away of those that are evil. When once the noxious herbs are withered and rooted out, then the more noble plants, strong in themselves, will shoot upwards. The virtuous heart, like the body becomes strong and healthy more by labor than nourishment.

Richter.

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 of the Farmer's Union who writes a letter for publication can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, 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 their lessons.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is:

AUNT PATIENCE,

In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Elmo, Kansas

March 31, 1930

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well as I have been looking for my "Eversharp" "Book" and "Pin" and never received it or them. Thought maybe you had forgotten me I surely hope you haven't as I wouldn't you. Well Aunt Patience I will close as I must go to bed. With Love

Miss Dorothy Mae Gantenheim

Dear Dorothy: No Dorothy I have not forgotten you. March has been our busy month and I have neglected my Juniors. I think you have your book and pin by now. I don't know how you got the idea that you were to get a pencil. There was a membership contest that the prize was a pencil, but we gave nothing but the pin and book.

Aunt Patience

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. If run 4 times 10c per word for the four issues. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED

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

WANTED—All adults to study the Junior Co-operators lessons.

WANTED—A Fieldman for Southeast Kansas. Must be under forty years of age, a member of the Farmers Union and have an unquestionable reputation. Acceptable applicant will be given special training. Remuneration is on the commission basis. You write your own pay check. Write to me, outline your past and enclose photo if you have one.—Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

RED CLOVER \$9.00
White sweet clover, 32.75; alfalfa, \$5.50; alfalfa, 42; mixed alfalfa and timothy, \$4.50; timothy, \$3.25; mixed Red Clover and timothy, \$4.50. All per bushel. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St., Kansas City Mo.

Guaranteed. Seeds.—White Elephant. 400-5-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

At \$2.25 per bushel. Goldmine, Yellow Dent, Golden Beauty, at \$2.75 per bushel. Commercial, Blue and White at \$2.00 per bushel. Lots of fifty bushels special price. Sacks free. United Farmers, Council Grove, Kansas.

Frost Proof Cabbage Open Field Growth. Well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mottled, labeled variety name. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Onions Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.00.

Potatoes Large, well rooted, open field growth, mottled, labeled variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit. Postpaid: 100, 25c; 200, 50c; 300 \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Mottled and Labeled Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Red Cayenne. Postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00.

Plants Postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,000, \$2.50. Free catalog and prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

FOR SALE

GOR SALE—Alfalfa seed grown in Rock County. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Cabbage, Tomato and Bermuda Onion Plants \$1.00 per 1000. Pepper, Sweet Potatoes and Egg Plants \$2.00 per 1000. All leading varieties. Prompt Shipment. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

Five Year Lease on Level Wheat Land Now in virgin sod, can rent you a block of 3.4, or 8 quarter section body, and 1.4 rent for following three years. Greeley county has more smooth land than any other county in Kansas. It is estimated that around 200,000 acres of sod and 100,000 acres of virgin sod are being broken out this spring to be put in wheat this fall. See or write Aaron Sell, Salina, Kansas.

1600-ACRE RANCH—Grant County, North Dakota. House and barn, running water over quarter section. Half cultivated, remainder grass or hay land. Well suited for live stock and farming. Will sell for ten thousand half cash balance. See or write Aaron Sell, Salina, Kansas.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN dairy calves from heavy rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION Write F. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas.

Blood Diseases: 600

THE DRY GOODS BOX

however, the service we are able
to get the highest prices possible
and return to you promptly, is
deserving your patronage.

OUR OWN FIRM

Stock Commission Company
Kansas City, Mo.

UDGA LABORATORY

My name is.....
 My address is.....
 City and State.....

HIS STOMACH HEALED

Mr. Howard Rogers of Jerome, Arizona, reports that he was entirely healed of a bad case of stomach ulcers after standing To Urges every one of twelve years. He has been free of all disturbances due to take advantage of the complete satisfaction on-pay offer the Ideal Laboratories.

Interested booklet
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By John D. Harvey

From the Weekly Scotsman.
The chief constable of a small town
is also an expert veterinary surgeon.
One night the telephone bell rang.
The constable's wife answered it.
"Is Mr. Blank there?" said an ag-
itated voice.