THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization --- Education --- Co-operation

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PROTESTS BIG NAVY PROGRAM

Washington correspondents bear no faint resemblance to the youthful George Washington, according to Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, for they have been guilty of unethical misrepresentation regarding the Cruiser Bill and have neglected to report essential facts regarding the effect of the time clause on appropriations now under consideration. They have not warned the American people, Mr. Libby charges, that under the Naval Appropriation Bill which bids fair to pass the Senate today and go back to the House for conference we may see 18 10,000-ton cruisers under construction next September. The total for new naval construction in Mr. Hoover's second year will mount from the present figure of $50,000,000 to $120,000,000; and even with $50,000,000 for new construction we are spending $360,000,000 this year for the Navy alone.

"Such feverish haste," Mr. Libby says, "is unfair to President-elect Hoover and would not be tolerated for a minute by the American people if they knew the facts."

In a statement issued today Mr. Libby says:

"The Senate Naval Committee has added two amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill which not one American citizen in 10,000 would countenance if he knew the facts; and not a single Washington correspondent to my knowledge has given him the facts on which to base a judgment. The first amendment provides money to be immediately available to start 5 cruisers before June 30, 1929, and the second amendment provides money for starting 5 more cruisers the next day if so desired by the Navy Department and the shipbuilders; for it provides money for starting the second 5 cruisers in 'the fiscal year 1930'; and 'the fiscal year 1930' begins on July 1, 1929.

"Under the time clause which President Coolidge and President-elect Hoover opposed, and which authorized these appropriations, 10 cruisers can thus be started practically at once and while Senator Hale disclaimed on the floor of the Senate yesterday definite knowledge as to the purpose of the Navy Department, inquiries outside the Senate show that the Navy Department actually intends to start the second 5 cruisers within 3 months of the first 5. Since we have 8 cruisers under cnostruction now 6 of which will not be completed for a year and a half, this subtle arrangement would result in our having 18 10-000 ton cruisers under construction next September. How many of our citizens know that?

"What effect is this going to have on Mr. Hoover's administration? Senator Brookhart brought this point out in the debate yesterday, but how many Washington correspondents reported the figures that he gave?

"The initial appropriation for 10 cruisers is relatively small but the second year the bill for construction of hulls and machinery alone will be $7,000,000 apiece or $70,000,000 for 10. Nor is this all. Armor and guns have to be built at the same time that the ships are being constructed and when you add also the money for the other ships that will not yet be completed, the grand total for new naval construction alone in Mr. Hoover's second year will be $120,000,000 as against a corresponding sum of approximately $50,000,000 in the present naval budget. Since our total present naval budget is $360,000,000, we shall have to spend some $430,000,000 for the navy that year.

"Senator Brookhart started expressly in the debate that he ih not opposing appropriations for the first 5 cruisers but emphatically opposes making appropriations now for starting 5 more immediately and in doing so Senator Brookhart is fighting the battle of the American people against the shipbuilders. Such feverish haste is unjustified by anything in the world situation, uneconomical, unfair to President-elect Hoover, unfair to every constructive plan he has in mind and would not be tolerated for a minute by the American people if they knew the facts."

New Lines of Business Favored for Farmers Union

Members of the Oklahoma State Farmers' Union recently authorized their organization to undertake various additional lines of business. At the annual meeting, held in Oklahoma City, January 14-16, a number of special committees reported and recommended certain lines of action, most of which were approved by the members present.

A committee on cooperative stores and produce recommended that all cooperative stores should be linked together for buying through the Farmers' Union Exchange, also that the executive committee should be authorized to organize a State Produce Exchange with service stations at various points throughout the state, to handle the products of local associations. A committee on cooperative elevators advised that cooperative elevators should be bought or built in sections where they were needed. The committee on cooperative gins recommended the use of cotton bagging, and urged the state organization to devise ways and means for buying building materials, bagging, ties, and other materials. The committee on cooperative creameries deplored the present lack of Farmers' Union creameries and recommended that cooperative creameries be established wherever there was sufficient business to warrant, and that local cream stations be established at other points.

On motion from a member, the executive committee was requested to formulate a plan for handling gasoline and oil on a statewide basis.

A somewhat unusual resolution called for propaganda in churches and schools in favor of the Farmers' Union. After discussion this resolution was adopted.

Most of the delegates visited the cotton gin belonging to the State Farmers' Union and witnessed a demonstration of its work.—Agricultural Co-Operative.

THE SEEDS YOU SOW

The seeds that you sow today, my friend—
What sort of flowers will they grow?
Flowers of love to brighten a life;
Flowers of peace to lighten the strife;
Oh, what are the seeds you sow?

The seeds that you sow today, my friend—
What sort of weeds will they grow?
Weeds of hate, discontent ,despair,
To fill a life with fear and care;
Oh, what are the seeds you sow?

GEORGE PELLS.

To understand more and more is to become increasingly tolerant of the other fellow's views.

BE A HELPER

Love thyself last. Look near; behold thy duty
To those that walk beside thee down life's road;
Make glad their days by little acts of beauty,
And help them bear the burdens of earth's load.

MY BROTHER'S CREED

It matters not to me the creed
My brother chooses for his guide.
If it to him shall fill the need
And if his soul be satisfied.
I may hold widely different views
About the way that should be trod,
But both should gain and nothing lose
So long as both shall worship God.

WHY THESE LOYAL MEMBERS PAY THEIR DUES

What We Get For the Money We Pay to Be Farmers Union Members

Gridley, Kans., Feb. 23, 1929.

Mr. President:

Here is what my wife and I get for the $2.25 we pay to be members of the Farmers Union: We get a paper every week, worth much more to any farmer than any $1.50 county paper published in the state. On $2,000.00 of insurance we save more than $2.00 each year. We sold 480 lbs. of butter fat. We and all our slacker neighbors that will not join the Union got 2 cents per pound more for butter fat than we would have got if there had not been a farm Union creamery. Those who do not believe this can compare the wholesale price of creamery butter, and the station price for the two years before we had our creamery with the two years after we had our creamery, and you will find the station price for the last two years has averaged more than 2 cents closer to the wholesale butter price so we got $9.60. It had the same effect on eggs. We sold 360 dozen. We got $7.20 in. In explanation why we have so little to sell, my wife and I are too old to work. We have retired, but will not leave our farm home. The readers will see by this letter we have received $20.30 for our $2.25 investment for Union dues. Many of our good slacker farm friends have received dollars to our cents just because we have gladly invested $2.25 because we want to see all farmers make a better living. We are more than willing to pay $2.75 dues because we feel sure a little money to pay organizers will greatly increase our membership over the state, and the membership could be doubled in our county (Woodson) by a few days' work of an organizer. The best of all we get from our dues is the enjoyment of meeting and visiting with the best and broadest minded men and women in our county and in the state.

Yours fraternally,
S. C. COWLES, Gridley, Kans.

—o—

WHY I PAID MY FARMERS UNION DUES

I need something stronger than myself to create a suitable atmosphere in which to unfold my individual efforts locally and nationally, also to aid in removing unfair practices from the channels of marketing and distribution of my products. The Farmers Edwucational and Cooperative Union is that something.

In the union we have the strength of many twisted together into a cable with which we are pulling ourselves through freight rate cases, insurance rate prices and market practices which would be impossible to any one of us individually, and this only costs $2.25.

O. V. DAVIDSON.

READ AND HEED

During the week inclusive of February 4-9, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph sold 41½% of all carloads of hogs and mixed stock marketed at this point, most of the hogs which they were forced to sell to the order buyers, in order to obtain the most money for their patrons.

This resulted in a shortage of hogs to the packers, their inability to keep killing forces busy. To retaliate for this treatment the packers diverted 51 cars of their country purchases to this market for their kills on Monday, Feb. 11. These hogs came from the states of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. This was the first shipment of any consequence direct to packers on this market.

The above demonstrates the fact that no matter what the action of cooperative selling on competitive markets for the benefit of farm organization members, the pernicious practice of country trading with packers is continued by our members, regardless of the cost to themselves and to other hog producers.

Why is it that members of cooperative organizations cannot forsee the destruction of competitive marketing agencies, and as a result placing the whole matter in the hands of the packers, regardless, if this practice is continued, is a difficult question to solve.

Cooperative live stock marketing will, to a great extent, furnish the farm relief so much needed.—Axtell Standard.

WHY FARMERS' ELELATOR SUCCEEDS

"Good management" is the most important factor in the success of farmers' elevators, according to a recent expression by the officers of such enterprises in connection with a study by the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In a list of the reasons for success "good management" was given 223 times, "loyal members" was given 121 times and the "pursuance of careful policies" 53 times. Other reasons were also given among which were "efficient volume of business," and "fair treatment of patrons."

As part of the same study, causes of unfavorable financial conditions of elevators were also tabulated. The four causes most frequently given and the number of times each was mentioned are as follows: "Lack of volume of business," 51 times; "poor management," 33 times "unsafe business practices," 25 times; and "too strong competition," 18 times.

CURE FOR SORE BACKS

The farmer's life is full of zest;
He does'nt get much chance to rest,
And that, perhaps, is for the best; because as you can see
He has no time to ruminate
The sad injustice of his fate:
That while he toils, the traders wait to trim him to a T.

Of course there is a fair-sized group
Who realize they're in the soup
Unless there's some way to recoup their losses up to date;
And they have proven it by test
That they've a system much the best;
Their heads they work; their backs they rest—'cause
They co-operate.

RANDOLPH F. U. CO-OP. ASS'N

EXHIBIT "A" — BALANCE SHEET

"ASSETS"

CURRENT ASSETS			
Citizens Bank		2,028.91	
State Bank		2,092.66	
Accounts Receivable	$ 4,723.76		
Less Reserve for bad debts	600.00	3,123.76	
Inventory		3,980.66	
			$12,225.99
INVESTMENTS:			
Corporation Stock			
Corporation Stock			55.00
PREPAID EXPENSE			
Insurance			151.06
FIXED ASSETS:			
Land		615.50	
Buildings and Equipment	17,096.19		
Less Reserve for depreciation	5,653.33	11,442.86	12,058.36
			$24,490.41

"LIABILITIES"

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued Taxes	175.11	
Accrued Interest	174.33	
Notes Payable	5,000.00	
Rebates Payable	303.37	5,652.81
CAPITAL		
Capital Stock	14,600.00	
Less Treasury Stock	100.00	14,500.00
SURPLUS		
Surplus 1-1-28	3,295.98	
Less Interest on Stock	1,216.30	
	2,079.68	
Plus Profit for the year 1928	2,257.92	4,337.60
		$24,490.41

BOARD ACTS REGARDING PAPER TO DELINQUENTS

The Board of Directors in session on Friday, Feb. 22nd, after considering all phases of the question of sending the Kansas Union Farmer to delinquent members reached the conclusion that it was neither legal nor right so to continue it.

Such a practice is contrary to postal rules. It is expensive. The member who pays must provide funds for his own paper and his portion of the cost of the paper for the man who does not pay.

Doubtless there is some gain in offering information as to the value and worth and achievement of the organization to these delinquents through the paper. But it ought not to be necessary.

There fore the Board has instructed me to remove from the mailing list on April first, 1929, the names of all members whose dues have not been paid for 1928, and on July first all who have not paid for 1929.

Members should see that their dues are paid. Local Secretaries should use special effort to collect and remit before the dates indicated.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

-:- NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES -:-

THE FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION AT HAYS

We have the Auditor's report from the Hays business association. This is a good looking statement.

They refunded in dividends and interest in 1928 to their members $3,991.66.

For the past five years the refunds and interest paid to stockholders amounts to $38,392.03. This is a fine record and shows a good example of cooperation.

They bought 72 per cent of their wheat from members of the organization.

Proud of Their Members

We are notified that Sharon Local No. 1744 in Johnson County is 100 per cent paid up.

They are proud of the fact that John H. Myers, speaker of the House, is a member of their local.

Mr. Myers has been a good Farmers Union member for several years.

Visitors At the Salina Office

Mr. A. M. Kinney who travels for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association out of Kansas City, came in the Salina offices on Saturday, after having spent several days in Colorado. He reports the roads and weather out there as being not very pleasant for traveling. The snow was from five to ten inches deep. He is favorably impressed with the Colorado Farmers Union.

Mr. Roy Schmitt of Fairview called at the Salina offices last week on his way home from the Tractor Show at Wichita.

Chas. Simpson is a regular visitor at the office now. He gets down almost every day. If he isn't careful he will get a job, as soon as the roads get a little better.

Mr. Augustine of the Farmers Union Creamery in Kansas City was in the office the first of the week. Mrs. Augustine is in the hospital in McPherson, doing nicely from an operation last week. Mr. Augustine was on his way to Manhattan, from there to the north part of the state on business.

GRANDMA HENDERSON IS ILL

In a letter received from a friend in Anderson county, we have the sad information that Grandma Henderson is ill. Grandma Henderson is the mother of Mrs. L. C. Gretten, and our late board member, Cliff Henderson. Mrs. Henderson is a loyal member of the Farmers Union, vitally interested in all the enterprises. We individually and collectively wish her a speedy recovery.

ANDERSON COUNTY UNION NOTES

The Anderson County Union held regular monthly meeting at Belview school house the first Saturday in February. We are late as usual with our report, but maybe it will result in good any way as the next meeting is near at hand to be held at Welda. Perhaps this effort on our part may result in reminding you of something you had forgotten, and you will begin making plans to be present at the Welda meeting. It has been quite some time since weather conditions permitted a representative number to be present at the County Meeting, therefore we trust that you will not be too busy to come to Welda.

Belview tried twice in succession to draw a good day for the meeting but each time the weather man decreed otherwise, the first time the day was the worst blizzard of the season, the second time but little better. However there was a fair attendance taking everything into consideration, and Belview entertained with a royal program.

The first on the program was singing of America, followed by instrumental music by Mrs. Neal Mann.

Next came installation of officers, the retiring president acting as installing officer. Mr. John Anderson was inducted into the first office, that of president, and Mr. Wes Griffith, doorkeeper, there being no other new officers present, the literary program was taken up. First was reading by Mrs. Clarence Thompson, next reading by Charles Lee Thompson. Then came the treat of the program, a two-act dialogue. Lemuels Illness, in which Mr. John Anderson staged a get well quick act, right from the gates of death, when Mr. Rolland Chandler proposed a trifle prematurely for his widow.

The other characters in the playlet were Mrs. Gretten, the widow, John Anderson, Jr., the doctor and Mary Jane Anderson, the dutiful daughter. Each actor came through in fine shape, some of course having star parts being more in the limelight. It was a good dialogue well rendered. Next was instrumental music by Mrs. Mann, who has no difficulty in making the black and white keys talk, sing or play, just as the mood seems to move her. Mrs. Mann is a natural born musician, and we always enjoy hearing her play. In fact not bragging on Anderson County, but there can be found talent for most any part in anything they care to undertake, the main thing is, we wish some of those who used to do stunts would come back and do some more. We know the weather has been against every one this winter also lots of sickness, but let us resolve now with the beginning of spring that we will not be too busy to come out to the meetings, and let's have some good old fashioned county meetings. Let's help Brother John Anderson make a good year. Mr. Wes Griffith, the retiring president, never missed a single meeting in the two years he was president. That is a record that Mr. Anderson will endeavor to live up to, yet we hardly know how he can hope to beat it, but Brother John is quite ingenious, and he might.

Getting back to the program, Mrs. Campbell made a few remarks in regard to the Junior Work, stressing the fact that the future of the farm organizations rested largely in the hands of the Juniors of today, and the way they will be able to acquit themselves, is correlative with the training they receive now. She asked that parents take more seriously to heart this work, and encourage the children to enroll in Aunt Patience's Junior Department, while we may not have a settled program as yet, yet when we get the membership, it is very likely that the heads of the Farmers Union will be able to set forth a definite and worth-while program.

Next came the address of Mr. Whitaker. This was a sort of home coming for Mr. Whitaker that Belview tried to stage, and only the bad weather keeping so many away from the meeting marred the good time expected. Mr. Whitaker summed up the history of the Anderson County Farmer's Union from its inception in the county, naming the charter members of Belview, the first local to be organized, from that he drifted into a history of the state-wide program, what some of it had accomplished and what they hoped to do. He also told a few of the plans for drives in old Union territory for the bringing back of old members and getting new ones. We hope the move will be productive of much good. Right here folks we would like to say that it takes funds to carry on reorganization work, and the work of the Union for that matter, and we think that we would be wise to vote yes for the slight increase in dues. Had you thought folks that we are paying the least for our Farmer's Union, the most aggressive farm organization in the world today with a far-reaching program. How can we expect very much for the little that we put into it?

Mr. John Anderson made a short talk following Mr. Whitaker in which he stated that he sees nothing ahead but dazzling brightness for the Farmers of the Union if they keep going and going which he hopes they do. Mr. Anderson is an optomist, and thinks that the future of agriculture is brightening all the time.

Mr. Mark Cubbison from Allen county gave an interesting and hum-

(Continued on page 2)

THE F.U. IN SALINA

Employes and Officials Tell Lions Club What the Organization Means to the City

Officials and associates of the Farmers Union organization of Salina furnished the program at the Lions club today, various persons connected with those offices telling of the work of each department and what such an organization means to Salina. C. E. Huff, national president and also president of the Kansas State Farmers Union, was scheduled to give a talk but was out of the city. C. A. Broom, head of the insurance department, serving as chairman in his absence. After mentioning briefly the local, county, state and national units, Mr. Broom introduced Miss Pauline Cowger, secretary to Mr. Huff.

"The Farmers Union organization," Miss Cowger said, "was founded with the hope of bringing farming up to the standards of other business and to help the farmer market his products. While it encourages a study of politics and various problems confronting it, no political discussion is permitted to come up in its meetings. Since the office of both the state and national president is in this city, many visitors come here, Salina having been headquarters of the state organization since 1917, while there are only two departments not located here now, these, the livestock commission company and the produce association, are both located at Kansas City.

Mrs. Loretta Rittgers told of the Kansas Farmers Union official publication. It was founded in 1912 and has a circulation of 25,000, she stated. The paper is a four page one with C. E. Huff, editor. It is nonpolitical and non-sectarian, spending about $20,000 in Salina annually in its publishing and mailing departments, she said.

T. B. Dunn, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, said that this branch was started wit' its main purpose to educate the elevator operators, but has grown to be a big concern with six auditors and one stenographed.

other products handled by this branch.

Art Riley, manager of the jobbing association, told of the grain and other products handled by this branch. It was organized in 1924. All its money is handled by a local bank, he said. So far this year a quarter of a million bushels of wheat have been handled through this office.

J. R. Geis, president of the Farmers National bank, also spoke briefly discussing the intangible tax law.

Music today was furnished by the high school girls sextette, which sang "Indian Lullaby," and "In Time of Roses," the latter selection being one it will sing at the state contest.—

—Salina Journal.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION REPORTS

In its fifteenth year of operation, 1928, the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Kans., handled nearly 3,500 cars of grain in consignment, and purchased and sold about 250 cars. In addition the Salina office purchased and sold about 500 cars and handled some on consignment. Hay is another important product and the association handled 448 cars on which the commission totaled nearly $5,000. One hundred twenty straight cars of flour and feed and about as much more sent out by trucks, brought commissions of over $550. Seventy-seven cars of tankage and a similar quantity in local shipments, resulted in commissions of $2,500. The coal business was better than usual and the brokerage on 138 cars came to nearly $1,500. Thirty-three cars of cotton seed, 15 cars of oyster shell, a few cars of linseed meal, and a number of cars of salt, were also sold.

Net earnings for the year were nearly $50,000. After paying interest on preferred stock and common stock, and cleaning up the loss of over $47,000 caused by the bank failure, there was a small reserve remaining from the operations of the year.

On December 31, there was $117,160 of capital stock outstanding consisting of preferred stock to the amount of $54,250 and common stock amounting to $62,910. There was a surplus at the close of the year of $8,650, giving the organization a net worth of $125,810—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

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.

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, MARCH 7, 1929

A YEAR OF GROWTH IN PROSPECT

Not in many years has the outlook for growth in the Farmers Union been so good as now. The causes for this are many. The great publicity given to the farm situation, the prospect of legislation to aid co-operatives in their marketing functions, the passing of that desonpdency and cynicism and inertia which followed the deflation, and which led many to abandon the organization with a despairing "What's the use."

The south is stirring. Florida inquires. Virginia wants meeting. Some prominent persons believe North Carolina can be rebuilt. Some discussions and some meetings are being held in Louisiana. "Uncle Dorm "writes that Texas is moving to reorganize.

Colorado advertises for men to organize in the field many men. Kansas has begun work in a small way, hoping to increase it soon. Oklahoma shows growth. Nebraska showed gains for last year. Iowa has plans for expansion. The northwest will open up soon now and a vigorous campaign will go forward all year, South Dakota under President Everson, faces a good year.

Every community, every local, ought to take stock of itself and of its condition. Get the dues in. Get old members in. Get new ones. Talk co-operation. Practice it. This should be a great year for the organization, and through it a year of helpfulness to the farmer. LET'S ALL GO!

THIS MIGHT END WAR OR MAKE IT WORTH WHILE

It seems that Senator McMaster, of South Dakota is determined either to end war or to reduce the human loss to the lowest possible terms. Speaking for an amendment the other day he declared:

"The object of the amendment which I propose to offer is to provide that when congress shall declare war, all members of congress up to the age of fifty-five years, the chief executives of all corporations whose capital exceeds $5,000,000, and the members of all partnerships whose individual or combined responsibility exceeds $5,000,000 shall be impressed into military service in the zone of actual hostilities."

SALES TAX PROPOSED IN HOUSE

During the last campaign great emphasis was put upon the need for modification of the property tax. Along with lesser proposals a graduated income tax was discussed. It was believed that the cost of state government could be mainly or wholly met by a gross production tax, a tax on non-essentials and a graduated income tax at a modest rate. It was argued that such a distribution of cost would be fair in every instance, and that it would somewhat relieve the present excess burden of tax upon land. That would help the farmer a little.

When none of these proposals could be carried out it was natural that search should be made for something which could be done at once and without study or much discussion. The sales tax is just that. It could be adopted in haste and repented of at leisure.

Decision regarding the bill will have been reached before this paper reaches its readers. It ought to be defeated. As this is being written, however, its chances for passage look discouragingly good.

The principle is wrong. It bases taxation neither upon property nor income, but upon costs. It is a tax upon the expense account, the cost of living. It takes the cost of production activities, and not the gains therefrom. The farmers' gross expense and his gross income are very large in proportion to his net income. He would be taxed upon both. Such a tax will help no one but the man who lives by his investments. It further h ''caps those 'l ready disadvantaged. It is a blanket tax—blind, deaf and very dumb. It should be defeated.

REJOICE OVER DEFEAT OF GROSS PRODUCTION TAX

The Bridgeport Machine Co., makers of oil drilling machinery, carried a half-page ad in a Wichita paper, greeting the oil fraternity and congratulating the Kansas legislature. There is nothing selfish about the mother, of course—the defeat was for the public good. They did not point out that it was especially good for the farmer, which was negligent. Whatever helps any other group specifically is held to help the farmer twice as much incidentally. This ad ought to be framed and hung in the state house. It says:

"The legislators have our unstinted praise for the integrity and fairness shown in blocking the passage of the Oil Tax Bill, a measure which would have proved a serious handicap to an industry destined to do great things for the state of Kansas."

SAYS CO-OPERATIVES WILL SUPPLANT PROFIT HANDLING

Sir Thomas Allen, of the British Empire Marketing Board, declared recently his conviction that the growth and expansion of co-operative enterprises throughout the world will and must continue.

He cites the development or organization among both producer and consumer groups, and shows how much has been done by and through them to improve quality, to find the most natural markets, and to shorten the market road. He finds that co-operation is already profoundly affecting marketing machinery and methods, and insists that no other organization can do what co-operatives do, and hence cannot last in any field which the co-operatives seriously enter. He is quoted as saying:

"The world's markets are markets of our own making.

Roundabout systems will survive only so long and to the extent that they provide a service not undertaken by those two most vital interests in commodity, namely, the man who produces and the man who consumes."

-:- REFLECTIONS -:-

It's good to have money and the things that money can buy; but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure that you haven't lost the things that money can't buy.—New Departure News.

LET THERE BE PEACE

By America's Poet-Laureate Edwin Markham

What was the first prophetic word that rang
When down the starry sky the angels sang
That night they came as envoys of the birth?
What word but "Peace, and good-will on earth."

And yet behold, near twice a thousand years
And still the battle wrath, the grief, the tears.
Let mercy speed the hour when swords shall cease,
And men cry back to God, "There shall be peace!"

THE CYNIC AND THE SAINT

"I could have made a better world,"
A cynic to a saint once cried;
"And that is why God put thee here;
Go forth and do it," he replied.
—Selected.

OUTLAW PROFIT THE ONLY WAY TO OUTLAW WAR

By Scott Nearing

Many well intentioned folks are talking about the outlawry of war.

What an idea!

As well talk about outlawing April mud on the soft dirt roads of southern Illinois.

To get rid of war?

Where does war come from?

During the past three or four hundred years, the business men of Europe, America and Japan have been growing steadily more powerful. Their wealth has increased. Their incomes have grown immensely especially since the invention of machinery. The richer these business men became, the more they put into war.

The world war which ended in 1648 was a small affair.

In 1763 and 1815 two more world wars ended. They were much bigger and much more costly.

Then came the world war of 1914-1918. Deaths by the tens of millions; property losses in the hundreds of billions. The business men had never been so rich; war preparations had never been so complete; losses had never been so fearful.

Since the war of 1914-1918?

More attention is being centered on military preparations and more wealth is being devoted to military purposes than at any previous peace time in his tory.

Outlaw war? What an idea!

Outlaw business for profit—the maker and chief gainer from war—and war will go as a matter of course—Equity News.

THE SIMPLE INAUGURATION FOR MR. HOOVER

20,000 to march in 2 hour parade at simple inauguration, 3,800 troops headed by General Summerall, will have 60 planes as escorts. American Legion to carry colors in this display of force. Twenty-two Governors will take part in the parade. Provision made for 38,000 spectators to witness concerts, air-stunts by army and navy fliers and great display of fireworks on the Mall. Reservations assure brilliant spectacle at Capitol. Stores are asked to fly only American flag, size approved by American Legion. And all this in honor of a Quaker! Shades of Thomas Jefferson! He walked alone to the Capitol for his inauguration.

OLD AT FORTY-FIVE

A survey of the industrial situation in our larger towns drives home the point that farm life has its compensations, especially for older men. In the jobs around the farm, judgment and skill often more than overbalance youthful vigor. In the machine industry of the city, the worker must keep up with the pace of the machine. Judgment plays little or no part in his work. He is simply an adjunct to the machinery, and his sole function is to see that his arms and hands keep time to the rhythm set up by the machine he tends. Under such conditions age, even the middle years, comes to be a disqualification for a well-paying job.

from managers of machine shops:

town brought out these statements from managers of machine sops:

"We find that when a man reaches fifty, he is slipping down in production."

"Only about 25 per cent of our workers are over forty."

"In production work, forty to fifty-five is the age limit of the speed needed in the work."

"The age deadline is creeping down on these men—I would say that at about forty-five they are through."

On the farm, on the other hand, a man of forty-five is just beginning to get on to some of the fine points of his business, and has a good many years of increasing usefulness ahead of him. This is something for older men on the farms to remember and to be thankful for. It is also something for the younger men to think about when they plan to go to town and get a good paying job in a factory.

WOMEN'S PEACE SECRETARY WRITES US

New York City, Feb. 26, 1929.

C. E. Huff,
Salina, Kansas;

Dear Sir:

We have received from a member, a notice of Farmers' Union Convention in Denver, Nov. 23rd.

Hearty congratulations on your resolution condemning war and in favor of the Kellogg Pact.

Very truly yours,
Annie E. Gray,
Executive Secretary.

Lindy was always lucky until he acquired a back seat driver. Now look at him.

Scientist says we descended from fish. There has been too much monkey business about our origin. This recent declaration sounds fishy. Still, it must be admitted that we are rather easy to hook with the right bait.

"When the farmer prospers we all prosper" is the age-old cry. That is as true as the other declaration that the farmer will have a good market if everybody else is prosperous—a favorite high-tariff argument. If others are prosperous they will buy the farmers products as cheaply as they can, and so continue to prosper. If the farmer lacks prosperity because he is furnishing food and raw materials at cost or less he will buy fewer luxuries, of course. But he will pay for his necessities, including machinery, until his capital is exhausted. Then his farm can be taken over by "new blood and new capital," as advocated by The American Farm Congress, that noble Kansas City farm (?) organization. Most groups in America are prosperous. Farmers are far from it. Others can prosper, it seems, without the farmer, at least as long as he produces adequately. And a prosperous customer-group does not insure an adequate farm income. Proverbs will not help the farmer. Organization will help. Co-operation will help. We must claim that which fairly belongs to us, and we must be able to enforce the claim. Organization and co-operation open the way.

-:- THE DRY GOODS BOX -:-

De ent government will be the loser when Jim Reed lays down his senatorial toga on the fourth of March. He has probably prevented more public plundering and cut more grafters down in the prime of life with no other weapon than the English language than all the courts and executives in the District of Columbia. The Daughterties, Sinclairs, Stewarts and Falls will all breathe easier when he leaves town. If they had carried on their operations in Russia the Soviet leaders would have stood them up against the wall.

While the little knotless sticks that are being used on them in our courts will hardly land any of them even in the hospital.

When Reed leaves Washington about the only virile force that will be the Right Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, the only accredited representative of the industrial East, who is given the sole credit by many for the nomination of our standard bearers at Kansas City; and if Mellon created him and made him great he can hold his present job till the cows come home. It will be Hoover that will be the small potatoes on the Potomac and if he wants to secceed himself he will have to do as he is told; or Andy may recall Coolidge to lead-president since the enactment of the presidents since the enactment of the eighteenth amendment cared about its enforcement? What has Mellon ever cared about its enforcement? If he concludes to hold his job for the next four years will prohibition be enforced differently than in the past?

If the dry forces had any means of uniting on some such man as Norris they might reasonably expect a real effort would be made to enforce the law; but under present conditions in this country a man of his character couldn't be nominated for the presidency. The wonder is that he hasn't been defeated for the senate by the blood suckers of his own state. What does Mellon care for farm relief? He believes that the industrial leaders will have to be supplied with cheap foodstuffs or they can't compete with the poorly paid labor of other countries in the markets of the world. Does any one know how such a policy will raise the price of our products on the farm? Will Hoover do anything that Mellon tells him not to do? He will either have to fool Mellon or the farmers. Does anybody know when Mellon was ever fooled by legislation? While the worst of us prize the privilege of voting for our presidents, not one voter in ten thousand has a particle of influence in their nomination. What has any of our recent presidents cared about the conservation of our natural resources in the interests of the people? When LaFollette, Walsh, Wheeler, Norris and others were putting up one of the bravest fights of modern times to save our oil reserve from a gang of interlopers, some of whom the Supreme Court designated as unfaithful public servants, they received little encouragement from the administration. While by Herculean efforts they succeeded in prying a former Secretary of the Interior loose from the public teat, the president seemed to be unable to find a man who was above suspicion for this important post; and our shifty senator being afraid to confirm his appointee openly found it convenient to take him behind closed doors to anoint him with respectability. As long as grafters of all descriptions can apparently combine and select our nominees, men in either party of anything like Reed's character will never have a chance in the world of becoming president; but in the meantime his denunciations of public banditry will rank high among the outbursts of righteous indignation that have fallen from the lips of reformers since the money changers were driven from the temple.

J. C. GLASGOW.

A HIRED MAN'S DAIRY

I work for Pat McGinty,
And he never lets me shirk;
He's a farmer by profession
And his middle name is work.

He gets me up at 4 a. m.
To milk a "hundred" cows.
I gather in the roosters' eggs
And feed his blinking sows.

And then I sweep the garden out
And bob the kitten's hair;
And curry comb the puppy's tail
And dust the bedroom stair.

We then sit down to breakfast;
You ought to see the spread,
My inside must be built of steel
Or I would sure be dead.

I get a piece of chicken
Which has been dead twenty years,
And before my teeth get through it
I have pains behind my ears.

I then go out into the field
And plough eleven miles;
But if I ploughed all Canada
He wouldn't even smile.

So I've made up mind at last
To gather up my kit,
And ask him for my fifty cents;
And tell him that I've quit.

And when I get my fifty cents
I'll save up another ten;
And I'll either buy a cattle ranch
Or a little fountain pen.
—Harry Dean, Glenella, Man.
A British Miner Harvester.

MODERN GLASS PROVES ITS EFFICIENCY WITH TEST WTH CONFINED ANIMALS

Ultraviolet rays in sunlight, now transmitted through a scientific product, hasten the growth and ensure the health of animals, whether they are in the cages of zoological parks or the pens of the up-to-date farmer.

That this is of interest to the general public, as well as the breeder, is strikingly demonstrated by Mr. H. E. LaTrobe who writes of the use of Vita glass in English dairy farms:

"If windows which farmers must now fit to their sheds were made of the glass that permtis the ultraviolet rays to pass through unchecked (Vita glass) there would certainly follow a marked increase in the health of the nation, and a considerable decrease in tuberculosis. In health and wealth it would be a very great gain to the nation. For by installing Vita glass a continuous supply of fresh milk is insured of its vitamin content, unlike the usual pastuerized or sterilized milks which have been robbed of much of it. It is a proven fact that milk received by an experimental laboratory after having been subjected to ultraviolet rays has increased its content in vitamins. What this means to the public, and more especially to the children, it is unnecessary to emphasize."

By the use of Vita glass the cattle kept in sanitary dairy stalls receive all the benefits of exposure to sunlight in open fields.

It also cuts down the danger of disease as sunlight is the most powerful of all germicides.

The effect of ultraviolet rays transmitted through Vita glass on poultry has been the subject of numerous experiments in this country. Tests have been conducted by Dr. W. T. Bovie under the auspices of the Council of Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association. In this test, conducted in 1927, the fowls were divided, one group being placed under ordinary window glass and the other under Vita glass. Within a month the group under Vita glass had gained about twice as much in weight as the group under ordinary glass, and, while all of the latter developed positive rickets, not one of the Vita glass group showed definite symptoms.

Other experiments made by the Agricultural Department of Wisconsin University and by numerous fanciers have borne out the efficacy of Vita glass in bettering the health, increasing the weight, and multiplying the egg-yield.

The therapeutic value of Vita glass in the prevention of rickets was also proved by tests conducted by Captain W. O. Fleming of the Army Medical Center, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. and by Dr. W. H. Eddy of Columbia University.

In Captain Fleming's test two groups of white rats were placed on the same diet deficient in Vitamin D, the vitamin which prevents rickets. One group was exposed to sunlight under ordinary glass, the other under Vita glass. Marked rickets was produced in the group under common glass, but normal bone calcification was produced in the rats under Vita glass. This is attributed to ultraviolet rays passing through the Vita glass which rendered a deficient diet adequate by supplying the missing vitamin D.

Dr. Eddy's test substantiated these proofs of the efficacy of Vita glass. In discussing the glass in a recent article he wrote:

"Here, as abroad, scientists and physicians paved the way for the use of this transmission glass in sanatoria and hospital solaria. Our perceptive population soon recognized that the agency carrying healing in its wings might also prevent disease; and so today we find skyscrapers turning their roofs into health resorts and physicians everywhere attesting the clinical value of these rays."

Thus the new International Telephone and Telegraph building in New York uses Vita glass, as does the grest skyscraper of the Equitable life. Modern man, aware of the important role scientific discoveries have played in his life, is eager to adapt this new agency which has been proved and tested both here and abroad.

For in England, where Vita glass was originally developed by Professor F. E. Lamplough of Cambridge, it has been installed in such famous edifices as Marlborough House, the home of the Prince of Wales, Bush House, London's finest office building, and the magnificent offices of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Of particular interest is the record of Vita glass at the London Zoological Gardens where Dr. Vevers, the Superintendent of the Zoo, reports that since the installation of Vita glass, more than a year ago, there have been no deaths among the lions, whereas they formerly lost twenty lions a year. The great beasts bask in the transmitted rays during most of the day, as healthy as they were in their native jungles.

In the monkey house, too Vita glass has restored to health a rare and valuable gorilla who was ill and irritable but has since become as contented and tractable as a child.

The Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago also reports that the animals confined under Vita glass are in the best of health.

Science has, then, found a powerful agency, not only for the care but for the prevention of disease as well. Like all other scientific products its efficacy has been rigorously tested on control animals. From the results of the tests it appears that man has a new weapon for combatting some of the most deadly, yet prevalent diseases in society today, namely, tuberculosis and rickets. To children, especially, the word Vita glass comes as an immeasurable boon.

MOST SERIOUS FARM PROBLEM IS RUNNING WATER, SAYS SCIENTIST

More than 513 million tons of soil are being washed out to sea each year from the farms of the United States. The Mississippi River system alone is responsible for 428 million tons of this traffic in wastage, according to Hugh Hammond Bennett of the United States Department of Agriculture. Try to visaulize this quantity loaded on 2-ton trucks in a parade. If it were possible for such a parade to pass a reviewing stand at a speed of one truck a second it would be necessary to provide for approximately seven trucks abreast and the parade would have to continue day and night, year in and year out, to cart away such a load as the Mississippi dumps into the Gulf of Mexico.

This is a minimum estimate for the Mississippi. More comprehensive methods of measurement devised recently indicate that these figures do not allow adequately for the heavier material carried along the bed of the river. Neither does this estimate take into account the fact that a great deal more material is washed out of the fields than ever reaches the sea. Much is stranded on the way and causes inconvenience to man by creating sandbars, filling up river channels, covering fertile fields with flood debris, and the like.

This continuous and heavy loss of the soil on which the very food supply of the Nation depends is interpreted by Mr. Bennett as "the most important problem that has to do with the use of our most vital resource—the land." He says, "most of us in this part of North America have entertained no very serious suspicion as to the destructiveness of erosion. We have failed generally to recognize this as a problem of vast importance. But to confine the menace within the bounds of reasonable safety is going to tax the best efforts and ingenuity of the Nation. Our soil is going—over great areas. In many localities it has gone, insofar as practical agriculture is concerned."

"What shall we do about it?" Mr. Bennett, who asks the question, has observed and studied erosion and soil wastes in all their many phases on soils of many kinds and in all parts of the Nation from Vermont to California and from Minnesota to Texas. He admits frankly that he can not supply more than scattering fragments of the answer. Terracing of fields, contour ploughing and cultivation, wise forestry management, the conservation for forestry or grazing of sharply sloping lands that are such to wash away if cultivated, and scrupulous attention to gullies while they are sure to wash away if cultivated, and scrupulous attention to gullies while they are small to prevent enlargement, are parts of the answer. Some apply under certain conditions and with certain soils and will not serve under different conditions. The problem, Mr. Bennett asserts, is so important that it demands the best co-operative effort of engineers, of chemists and physicians among the soil scientists, and of practical farmers.

What is the money cost? Mr. Bennett makes no attempt at an inclusive estimate. He does point out that on the basis of the chemical analysis of nearly 400 surface soils it may be estimated that the amount of material washed away from the fields of the country each year contains not less than 126 billion pounds of plant food. "This is a loss we have not stressed in our land inventories, yet it is about 21 times the annual net loss of plant food taken out of the fields by all the crops that are harvested. We have stressed, and rightly, the unwisdom of soil mining by continuous cropping, yet we have been blind to the much more serious loss of plant food through erosion. In a soil depleted of one or more of the elements of plant food essential to growth, it is usually possible to supply this in the form of fertilizer. But when the soil has been washed away the use of fertilizer is not effective. Measured on the basis of chemical analysis, the value of the phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen contained in the material washed from the fields each year would cost something in excess of 2 billion dollars if purchased at current market prices for the cheapest commercial carriers of these three essential plant foods."

"For obvious reasons," Mr. Bennett continues, "it would not be correct to put this entire amount down as a direct, tangible, yearly loss to the farmers of the Nation. Certain it is, however, that the cost digs into the pockets of the farmers, often deeply, particularly of those who operate on the more sloping, vulnerable soil types, comprising large areas of the country's farm and grazing lands."

A FABLE

Once upon a time a farmer owned a wonderful goose. The name of this goose was "Good Markets," and every once in so often it would lay a golden egg which the farmer would salt down in his sock.

One day the farmer got to thinking that perhaps he could get the goose to lay more golden eggs than was her custom. Accordingly he began to offer her more grain than usual, and when the goose refused to consume all the grain that was placed before her, the farmer began stuffing it down her throat with a spoon.

Finally the goose was so stuffed she could hardly waddle, and the farmer sat down and waited for her to lay more golden eggs. Instead of doing that, the goose died.

Moral—There's more than one way to kill the Goose that laid the golden egg.

SUPERFLUOUS

In Denmark, I once asked a Dane what his society did in the line of co-operative education. "Do you have lectures on the meaning of cooperation," I asked. "No," he said, "we do not. If anybody should give a lecture on that subject no one would come. You might as well give a lecture on 'How to put on your shirt.' The Danes know how to put on their shirt. There is no need of lectures on the subject."
—Dr. Warbasse.

-:- NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES -:-

(Continued from page 1)

orous monologue of his own making, which put the audience in fine spirits. In fact to hear Mr. Cubbison is a treat. He has the faculty of saying mighty funny things to drive home pertinent facts. Come again Mr. Cubbison.

Mr. Anderson here told a story of a trip through Arkansas, which reminded Mr. Cubbison of one he knew which he entitled Too High. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cubbison are both good story tellers. It was time to adjourn, so we did. Now let's all go to Welda. The first Saturday in March.

We neglected to say that Mr. Gretten made a report on the Live Stock Commission firm in Kansas City, saying that it took first place in December, and that in January of this year took in more money than ever before since its organization. Also that 22 per cent of all commissions for 1927 would soon be distributed to those who had patronized their own firm. So folks you who have been faithful will soon be rewarded, and shall we say we may be able to re-echo, "you who have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over much." t would only take a short while sticking tight to our institutions, to make us rulers of the fate of agriculture.

I thank you,
County Correspondent.

OSAGE COUNTY FARMERS UNION NO. 56

Will meet in Overbrook, Tuesday evening, March 14.

The following officers elect are to be installed.

President, E. L. Bullard.
Vice President, T. L. Tiffany.
Sec'y-Treas, Elmer Turnquist.
Organizer, F. O. Bice.
Conductor, U. C. Butel.
Doorkeeper, J. T. Adams.
Executive Com., Schuyler Sweezey, John J. Cooper, and Frank Lawson.

Signed,

E. L. Bullard, Pres.
J. J. Cooper, Sec'y-Treas.

LINN COUNTY

Linn Co. First Quarterly meeting Farmers Union of Linn Co. hold their first quarterly meeting at Cadmus Feb. 20, 1929. House called to order by H. A. Cady, vice-president.

Installation of officers for the year 1929. J. F. Gerstenberger, president. V. F. Carrico, Sec-Treasurer. Resolution committee, Fred Cox, H. A. Cady, J. H. Larvid. Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Mary Barnett.

Report on produce and live stock meeting at Kansas City by Mr. Larvid and Mr. J. F. Gerstenberger.

Report of different locals new home. J. Monroe, Martin Pleasant Home. V. F. Carrico, Buck Eye. J. F. Gerstenberger, Harmony. Mr. Swake. Our next meeting will be at Blue Mound. Watch for date.

Corresponding Secy.
Mrs. Mary Barnett, Parker, Kans.
Route 2.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY

The first quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie on Saturday, March 9, at 10:30 a. m. with lunch at noon.

Walter J. Schumisch, Sec'y.

UNION LOCAL STAFFORD CO.

Ladies of Union Local met with Mrs. Leslie Batchmon Wednesday, February 20.

Plans for banquet March 8th at M. E. church were made at regular meeting Friday night.

Union Local entertains Livingston next Friday night.

Al Malin reported sick.

Local Corr.

The 4-H Club of Union Local met Feb. 22 with eight members present. In absence of Pres. Dorothy Hunly the vice president, Pat Obonnor, presided. They chose "The Jayhawker" as the club name. Membership drive captains are Merril Hunley and Allene Radke. Program committee, Olin Brenn and Margaret Kendall.

Lois Radke, Rep.

RESOLUTION

To the Honorable Commissioners of McPherson County.

We, the members of Jackson Local 1200 of the F. E. C. U. of A. in regular sessions assembled this 25th day of Feb., 1929. Adopted the following resolutions: Be it resolved that in the interest of a better, more economical and more uniform township road system, hereby petition you as commissioners to adopt the County Unit Road System.

M. C. HILL, Pres.
GEO. BURYANEK,
Sec'y-Treas.

COOPERATOR'S PRAYER

Give me a good digestion Lord, and something to digest.
Give me a healthy body Lord, with sense enough to keep it at its best.
Give me a healthy mind, Lord, to keep the good and pure in sight.
Which, seeking sin, is not appalled but finds a way to set it right.
Give me a mind that is not bound, that does not whimper, whine or sigh.
Don't let me worry over much about the fussy thing called I.
Give me a sense of humor, Lord; give me the grace to see a joke.
To get some happiness out of life and pass it on to other folk.
—Annoymous.

There are three types of farm lighting plants—the storage battery type, the non-battery type, and a combination of the two. The type best suited depends upon the size of the load and the distance the energy is distributed. A careful survey in advance of buying will pay well.

From surveys made in Nebraska, Missouri, Virginia, and Illinois, the cost of operating individual farm lighting plants varies from 22 to 46 cents for the battery type and around 30 cents for the non-battery plant per kilowatt hour.

Benjamin Franklin popularized electrical phenomena by his kite experiment. At once fakers saw a chance to fool the public by advocating all kinds of impossible cures by electricity. They have continued to flourish more or less ever since.

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 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c 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 LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN —Madison.
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER —Timken.
LUCILE GRETTEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL — Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH — Osawatomie.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS —Ulysses, Kansas.
MELBA PECENKA — Bremen, Kansas.
MAX SCHIEFELBUSCH —Osawatomie, Kansas.
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.
IVAH JONES—Norto
RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.
WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.
FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.
MARY HEINIGER—Bern.
MAEBELLE FINK—Alma.
MARGARET ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plains.
LOUISE ZIMMERMAN — Belle Plains.
NED CORLEY—Westphalia.
FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.
WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.
RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.
IVAH JONES—Norton.
HILDA HELEN FABRIZIUS—Wakeeney.
HELWIG FABRIZIUS—Wakeeney.
ZENITH FOWLER—Norton.

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

Well, here we are again. When I asked you in the first lesson to write a short story for publication, I neglected to tell you to write it out on a separate piece of paper from the lessons to be graded. I suspect some of you have been wondering why your letters did not appear in the paper, well it was because, the grading committee did not get busy grading until today and found the stories, then my, Oh My, how they had to scramble to re-write them, to get them in shape for the paper, so if all goes well, your letters will appear in this issue of the paper, and we think you each and every one did very nicely with the stories. Now listen, the first story we came across was one that didn't have a name signed to it, it is about the little dog Alarm, now Junior Cooperator if the story belongs to you will you write and give your name to Aunt Patience. I am afraid that you wrote Aunt Patience a letter and signed your name, and Aunt Patience has kept the letter and sent the papers on to me, and now she will not know whose story it is. So it is very necessary that you write again, giving your name, for we cannot give you credit for your lesson when we do not know your name. And your lesson was just one among the neatest sent in, so please send in your name. And always be sure and sign your name to all the lessons as well as the letters. If you will put your name at the beginning or the top of your first page it helps a lot. The lessons are coming in pretty fast now, so hurry up and we will have our March lesson soon. Next week if we find any more stories we will publish them. I am sure Aunt Patience will be pleased when she sees all these nice stories in the paper.

Sincerely,
Your Junior Instructor.

JUNIOR STORIES

When the American people first came to America, they came on a little ship called the Mayflower.

When they landed on the shores they found nothing out forest.

They cleared away the trees and built cabins. The first winter a lot of them died from cold and hunger.

The next summer the Indians showed the white men how to plant corn and many other things.

That Fall the white people had a big feast and invited the Indians. That day they held a religious service and thanked God for his many blessings. It is called Thanksgiving Day. (No Signature).

Once a little boy had a little dog. He called him Alarm. One day the boy whose name was Viggo, went to skate on a pond. When he left his father told him not to go too close to the middle. When he got to the pond some boys were there. One boy rolled an apple close to the middle. Viggo went out to get it and the ice broke and he fell in .

Then his little dog, Alarm, ran for help and his father came and got him out. (No Signature).

STORY BY MABELLE FINK

Long years ago there was a family by the name of White. They had two children, a boy and a girl. The girl was twelve years old and the boy nine years old. They were very poor. The father was out cutting wood, so the mother called the boy in and told him to get some fish for dinner as they had nothing else. She also told the boy to take a gun so no wild animal could get him.

The boy took the gun and fishing pole and went to get some fish. As he was busy fishing he heard a noise. There was a bear right between him and the gun. The boy didn't know what to do for a moment. Then he threw a fish on the ground. The bear went to get the fish, and the boy then took the gun and shot the bear.

Then he went home and told his father about it. The father told his son that he was a brave boy.

STORY BY KATHLEEN RUDOLPH

Once upon a time there were some people who were called Pilgrims. First they lived in England, but they could not worship God as they pleased so they went to Holland. But there they did not want their children to learn the Dutch language and their ways, so they sailed to North America, on a ship called the Mayflower.

Here in this country they found Indians, and became great friends with the Indians. The Indians gave them some corn and the Pilgrims planted it, and they had corn from then on.

STORY BY JUNIOR RUDOLPH

One day as two boys were playing marbles a tall man came and stood over them for a while and then asked if they would let him play with them. Of course the boys did, and dignified Lincoln got down on his hands and knees, and played with them.

After they were through he had won all the marbles, but he gave them back to the boys and went on his way.

STORY BY LUCILLE WILSON

Lucille was the first Junior Cooperator to send in the lesson.

In the very first people were referred to as cave men. They would live in tribes formed of all those descending from one man.

They lived in tribes to protect themselves from other worrying tribes and to get food easier, for when they all worked together for them to obtain food and clothing.

STORY BY NED CORLEY

One day when a farmer was crossing the Alleghany River one side of the raft gave way and the man was drowned. The woman and her little baby to care for got the raft to shore about a mile down the river, then she walked back to the ox cart and stayed there for a long time. One day she saw some people going down the river in canoes and she motioned for them to come over to the shore. They came, and now it is thriving town.

STORY BY RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH
Lincoln and the Woodchopper

One day Lincoln was walking through the woods, when he saw an old man chopping wood. You go into the house and warm, said Lincoln. Then Lincoln took the ax and finished the work and gave the money to the old man so that he could buy some shoes.

STORY BY DOROTHY ROSE KRAISINGER

In reading stories of long ago, we find that the Southern planter didn't have much land. The farms lay mostly in a narrow strip. The farmers at that time just scattered the grain all over the fields, then they let the sheep and cattle tramp it into the ground. Next they flooded the fields and then drained them. When the fields were ready for harvest, they used a scythe to cut the grain. I think that we are better off now, as we have better clothing and better methods of farming.

STORY BY LOUISE ZIMMERMAN

The story I found in my history was of the early Colonists that came over from England. There were few in the bunch, but at the end of the winter there were fewer because they were not used to cold climate. I omitted to say, they were the Pilgrims. They sought religious freedom. They had only log cabins to live in and no stoves. They had fireplaces, instead of stoves.

The Indians were very hostile to them because they knew that the white man had come to take away their hunting grounds.

For meat, the Pilgrims hunted in the woods and on the plains, if they lived near a plain country, but they seldom did until later.

They had no matches, so they used sparks made by striking them into a tender box and thus starting a fire. Many died that winter, but the next

(Continued on page 4)

6145. Ladies' Morning Frock. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust bust measure. A Medium size quires 4⅛ yards of 36 inch material, together with ½ yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 3⅞ yards. Price 15c.

6456. Girls' Dress. Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of material 35 inches wide. To finish with narrow piping or bias binding at the long seams and points above the plaits, also at neck and armscye edges will require 3⅝ yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

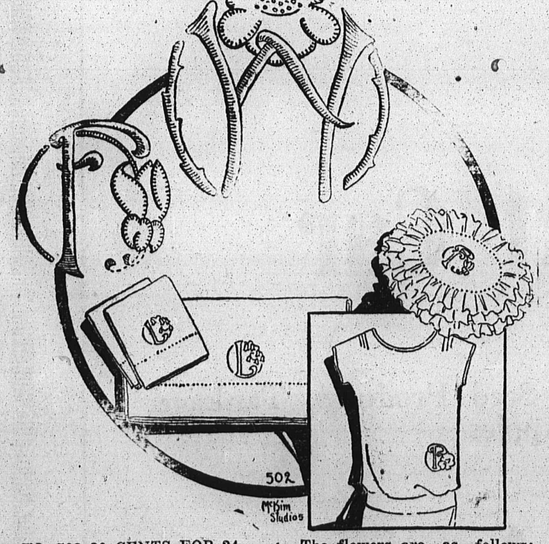
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple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

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

LADY'S UNBLEACHED MUSLIN APRON NO. 1531

This is a most attractive design in muslin apron for general use. The material is of excellent quality and will improve with service. Enough material for two pockets is provided. The price of this apron, postpaid to any address, is only 45 cents. —Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.



NO. 502 30 CENTS FOR 24

Monograms are always in order and they are appropriate not alone for napkins, towels, etc., but they are very smart on personal apparel too. Here is a very beautiful and different series. Each letter in the alphabet is combined with a flower beginning with that letter, swinging gracefully into a circle to made a most attractive spot of decoration. They come in two sizes, 3 inches and 1½ inches, on wax transfers and are easily transferred to your material with a hot iron.

The flowers are as follows: A, apple blossom; B, buttercup; C, calla lily; D, daisy; E, eucharis lily; F, fuschia; G, geranium; H, honeysuckle; I, iris; J, jonquil; K, kentia palm; L, lily of the valley; M, moonflower; N, nasturtium; O, oak; P, pansy; Q, quince blossom; R, rose; S, shamrock; T, tulip; U, utricularia; V, violet; W, wild rose; Y, yucca; Z, zinnia. Be sure to state letter you want.

There are 12 large and 12 small patterns of any one letter to an order. Price for number 502 is 30 cents postpaid.—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina Kansas, Box 48.

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

FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, $.75; 500, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00; 2500, $4.50. Express Collect: 2500, $2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid: 500, $.75; 1,000, $1.25; 6000, $6.00. Express Collect: 6,000, $4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Hawkins Ozark Black Berries

Are the wonder of the berry family. Only the very earliest kinds of strawberries commence to ripen earlier and I have never seen any other so productive and hardy and most delicious. They grow in large clusters. I started this wonder of berries on my grounds nearly 15 years ago and when even wild blackberries and all kinds of tame fruits have been frozen, including apples, etc. I have never lost a crop from frost or freezing and they have never had the scale or other diseases. I have picked these berries ripe on my Ozark grounds on the 15th of May and I am sure they will make more money than any other berry grown. This is the first year I have advertised any for sale and my booking cash orders one dozen 2 year roots by Parcel Post for $1.00, and will ship for spring planting. As I only have a limited number to sell, better rush your order at once with $1.00 bill, check or money order.

GEORGE D. HAWKINS,
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RED CLOVER, $13

Alfalfa, $; Alsyke Clover, $15; White Sweet Clover, $3.75; Mixed Alsyke and imothy $5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, $5; Timothy, $3.25. Bags free; samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

SCARIFIED Sweet Clover, guaranteed free from quack grass, sow and Canadian thistle; club orders $3.60 bushel. Better grades slightly higher. Samples free. Grimm Alfalfa Ass'n, State College, Fargo, N. D. Co-operative organization 500 growers.

FARM WANTED

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 96, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

POULTRY

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, heavy layers. Leading breeds. $7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue Free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Large heavy Bronze Toms six dollars each. Verne Logbeck, Box 248, McPherson, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK FREE—"Under An Assumed Name" is the title of a book I have published to sell for $1.00 and I print a guarantee in the book—Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It is highly recommended by people in all walks of life and by publishers. It is a story true to life, all real characters, and I am one of them. Every boy and girl, man and woman should read it for it has a high moral and is extremely interesting from cover to cover. As long as these books last, I will give one free with each $1.00 plant order—only 10 cents extra for postage. All other orders will include 6 extra plants in place of the book. GEORGE D. HAWKINS, Author, Lecturer and Evangelist, 228 Circle St., Topeka, Kansas. 131

SOUTH AMERICA; work! American firms pay fare, expenses if accepted. Opportunities! Tropical Service Bureau, 14606 Alma, Detroit, Michigan.

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Everything for rider and horse. Hats, Boots, Chaps, Shirts, Cuffs, Belts, Gloves, Rope, Bits, etc. Prices that save. Quick service. Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded. Catalog free—write today.
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(A Red Seal Hotel)
No. 111, No. 7th, Phone 928
Only hotel located central part of city.
Nearest Farmers Union offices, Board of Trade, all banks, theatres, and the postoffice.
Rates $1 without bath; $1.25 shower bath.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, 119G Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

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

FRANKLIN BLACKLEG VACCINE
Life Immunity with One Dose!

THERE is a lot of satisfaction in knowing your calves are *safe* from Blackleg. The doubly sterilized Franklin brand gives positive immunity.

Learn the inside facts of Blackleg control by sending for the free Calf Book. Franklin Vaccines sold at drug store agencies, otherwise direct.

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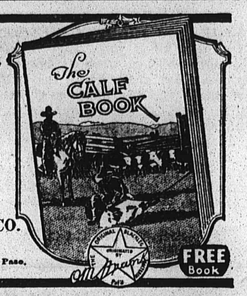

Many Cold Days Are Ahead
Order Your Coal Now

Kans. Deep Shaft Lump	$3.75
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This is as good a coal as you can buy from KANSAS FIELDS.

Ill. 6x3 FURNACE BLACK ARROW	$2.90
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We guarantee every car of BLACK ARROW TO BE SATISFACTORY.

COLO. McNeil 3 inch LUMP	$5.00
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The above prices are FOB the mine based on today's market.

Write, wire or phone your orders to
Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
337 Board of Trade Bldg.
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CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE BUSH 35C

Special, two-year No. 1 heavy field grown plants, regular value, 75c, introductory offer. 35c. Order Today.

Free large illustrated catalog covering complete line of hardy trees and plants at "direct from grower to planter" low prices.

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Dept A
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Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c
Credential blanks ..... 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

When You Ship Your Live Stock

You are marketing something that has taken months or years to produce, and in which you have a great deal invested. Therefore you should give this matter a great deal of careful attention.

We will gladly keep you posted on market conditions. Just write us and tell us what you have, or are feeding, and ask for our weekly market quotations.

We solicit your shipments on the basis of dependable co-operative service.

Ship to YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
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Four Reasons For Farmers Union Life Insurance

1—Protection, absolutely guaranteed, in a legal reserve company.
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Write to us today. It is a pleasure to tell you of our insurance.

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The Shortest Thing in the World

No, not a gnat's eyelash nor a mosquito's whisker—PUBLIC MEMORY.

You may have been in business for fifty years and the people know about it. But they forget—new customers are being born every minute and they grow up and have to be told.

A NOTE TO FARM PEOPLE WITH SOMETHING TO SELL
Unless you keep telling them by Advertising what you have to offer them, the fellow who has only been in business fifty weeks and who advertises intelligently will prove to you the truth of it.

YOU MUST TELL THEM TO SELL THEM

Junior Co-operators

(Continued from page 3)
summer their hearts were cheered by good crops, and that fall they celebrated the first Thanksgiving.

STORY BY MILDRED ROGERS

When we read Bible stories, we are able to learn what the people did long ago, how they lived, what kind of clothing they wore, what kind of work they had to do. We also find that they did not have schools nor modern homes to live in as we do now.

STORY BY MARGARET ZIMMERMAN

School Life In Early New England

They had a block house of two stories, a huge fireplace in the block house. There wasn't any matches in those days, so the fire had to be covered up with ashes. The table consisted of a long board, three feet long.

The boys and girls shared in the work of the household and the farm. To the Puritan, his religion was the most important. In Massachusetts everybody was expected to go to school. If a man was absent for a month without an excuse, he was punished.

STORY BY MILDRED NELSON

One day when just five children and their mother were at home, the men were out in the field, the mother saw some Indians coming right towards their house, so she took the children and went out. There was a field of cane that she shocked. The mother put a child into each cane shock and got into one herself. The Indians went into the house and took what they wanted and went on.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors.

Again I have a nice bunch of letters. It seems like they come in droves or maybe flocks, like birds in the fall and spring. Anyway I like them whenever they do come. You don't know when the others are going to write, do you?

Have three letters from the three Centlivres. I sure like those three. Helen sent in her lesson. It looks fine, Helen. I hope the grader will give you a good grade on it. Keith, I am sorry you broke your arm. I remember when I was a youngster that I broke my arm. It is no fun. Pete thinks the books are nice, and wants one. I am going to send one book for Pete and Keith. Hope those pins come soon. I have them ordered now. It took so long to find just what I wanted, but I think you will like them.

Mildred Nelson sent in her lessons. I am glad you like the lessons, Mildred. Think they will get more interesting as we go along.

These Mildreds! Here is Mildred Rogers with her lesson. I am sure Mildred that if your book suits you, it will be alright. Yes, Mrs. Campbell planned a prize for the member who got three members. And here you come with your first one. Keep the good work up. We will send Hillman, she is Mildred Rogers' friend right away.

Here is the new member, Helen Hillsan, she is Mildred Rogers friend so we like her. We are glad to have you, Helen. And hope you will like the lessons. We are sending you the lessons that have been in the paper before, so that you can get them and not be behind.

We have Ned Corley's lessons this week. Glad to get your lessons, Ned. Think they are just fine.

Have Dorothy Rose Kraisinger's lessons too. I am sure Dorothy Rose that your book is fixed alright, and you will get your button soon.

Here come Margaret and Louise Zimmerman. I think, girls, that you have your book arranged just fine. Your ideas upon the method of grading are also good. The ages of members of the Junior Co-operators club are from six to sixteen. At sixteen you are old enough to join your Farmers Union local and your Auxiliary. I know your pets are dandy. I wish I could drive in to your place some time and stay all day, and play with the cats and dogs.

I am much pleased with the way you are all going at the lessons. I think our department is fine. Next week I will have a surprise for you. There will be something on our page that has never been there before. I hope you will like it.

Yours sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

Belle Plaine, Kans., Feb. 25, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:

We certainly are enjoying studying the lessons. We have our notebook divided into sections: first, history; second, constitution; third, reading; and fourth, arithmetic. We think it would be a good plan to grade on neatness and subject matter. We wish to ask what the age limit is in the Junior Co-operators Club. Margaret is 11 years old and I am 14. I am a freshman in Belle Plaine High. We have several pets: a pony called Tex; three Persian cats, Fluffy, Sandy and Mitsy; and two dogs, Bob and Mickey. We would be interested in correspondence with other Juniors.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret and Louise Zimmerman,
Belle Plaine, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have fixed my book and am sending my answers to you. I hope that I am doing it right. Did you get the buttons yet? If you didn't I hope you will get them soon. We are sure getting a lot of new members and I am sure glad.

Your new niece,
Dorothy Rose K.

Westphalia, Kans., Feb. 19, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I have all my lessons the way I understand them. If they aren't right, please write and tell me how. I am interested in the Farmers Union and I am going to be a farmer when I grow up.

I will close.

Ned Corley.

Ogallah, Kans., Feb. 20, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to join your club. My father takes the Kansas Union Farmer paper so you see I can get the lessons alright.

I'm fourteen years old and in the 8th grade, I go to Ford school. My friend, Mildred Rogers, who has already joined your club goes to Ford school too.

I think it will be fun to do the work and am ready to start on the next lesson.

Your niece,
Helen Hillman.

P. S.: I missed out on the first two lessons.

Ogallah, Kans., Feb. 22, 1929.
Dear Aunt Pateince:

I am sending in my papers this morning.

I don't quite understand how we are to fix our books. I have fixed mine, but don't know if it's alright.

My friend, Helen Hillman, is going to join the club.

Did you say if we got three new members to join we would get a prize? Or am I mistaken?

I will write to any one who can guess my middle name, C - - - - - - e wth six letters missing. It is a name of two states of the United States.

Well I must close, hoping to hear from some of the members soon.

Your niece,
Mildred Rogers.

Ottawa, Kans., Feb. 21, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I haven't wrote for a long time. I wrote a letter about three weeks ago. My letter didn't come out in the paper so I didn't know if you got it or not. I think the lessons are interesting. Our membership list is sure increasing. I am sending in the answers to the lessons. The first lessons.

Mildred Nelson.

Aunt Patience,
Dear Madame:

Please send me one of those fine note books to keep the lessons in. That is if I am not too late. I wrote two letters but I didn't have them addressed right and they came back.

Well, as I can't think of anything interesting to say I will ring off for this time.

Ever yours,
Pete Centlivre,
Mont Ida, Kansas.

Mont Ida, Kans., Feb. 22, 1929.
Dear Aunt Pateince:

I received my book and sure think it is nice. I am answering the first and second lessons. I think the lessons will be easy. I will try to answer the lessons each week if I can. I hope the other junior members will write and I sure hope more members will be in the paper next week.

This is George Washington's birthday. I hope the juniors received a pile of valentines. I received quite a few. Thanking you for the book,

Yours truly,
Helen Cantlivre.

Mont Ida, Kans., Feb. 22, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I have delayed writing on account of a broken arm. I would like to have a club pin and a lesson book very much. Will you please send them to me? I have read the lessons every week. Pete and Helen wrote two times but the letters cam back. I have wrote all I can think of so will sign off.

Yours respectfully,
Keith Centilivre.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcement has been made that Radio Station KTSA, San Antonio, Texas, has arranged for a series of lectures on the care and treatment of poultry by Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., National Poultry Expert, Author and Lecturer. These talks will be given twice daily at 1:30 p. m. and at 5:45 p. m. from March 4th to March 9th inclusive.

Dr. LeGear invites all to write him in care of Radio Station KTSA, San Antonio, at once about any poultry troubles they may have. He will endeavor to answer all questions over the radio.

To the person writing from the longest distance at once, a prize will be given. This prize will be a complete set of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Course of Fourteen Volumes, containing 500 pages with 200 illustrations all in a beautifully covered art caose.

Another prize set will be given to the person who writes the best letter to Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., care of Radio Station KTSA, San Antonio, which tells about hearing him talk over his radio station.

Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual will be mailed to everybody who writes to Dr. LeGear care of this radio station in San Antonio.

Notice: This station operates on 1290 Kilocycles or 232.4 meters.

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1929.

WE ESTABLISHEDA NEW TOP FOR THE YEAR ON MIXED YEARLINGS TUESDAY, WHEN WE SOLD 24 BLACK ANGUS, WEIGHT 738 LBS. @ $14. THESE CHOICE STEERS AND HEIFERS WERE RAISED AND OWNED BY E. A. LATZKE & SON OF JUNCTION CITY, KANS., AND WERE SOLD TO ARMOUR & CO.

STEERS—As receipts on all markets were light this week, trade the better part of the time was active, and demand encouraging. Daily sales were free and values strengthened, closing around 50c higher for the week. Bulk of steer sales ranged from $10.00 to 13.00, with tops at $13.65. Stockers and feeders closing from 50 to 75c higher, with demand good. Our steer sales this week included 10 head, 1139 lbs., from Strong City, Kansas, @ $12.75; 1 load, 938 lbs., Cleburne, Kans., @ $12.50; 2 loads, 960 lbs. steers, Greene, Kans., @ 11.25; 1 load, 1100 lbs., Marquette, Kans., @ $11.65, and several bunches at $12.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—Light receipts at all Eastern markets resulted in an exceptionally good outside demand here for all classes of killing cows and heifers. While canner cows are only steady, all other classes of cows and fat heifers have advanced fully 25c per cwt. The packers have tried hard to buy at steady prices but their purchases have been at stronger prices than last week. Canner cows bringing 5.00 to 5.50, and cutters bringing 6.00 to 7.00. Better grades of killing cows $8.00 to $9.50. Bulk of fed heifers $10.50 to $12. Stock cows and heifers are strong to 25c higher than last week. Bulls steady. Good to choice, $8 to $8.50. Fair to good, $7.25 to 7.75. Common, $6 to $7. Besides the Latzke mixed yearlings at $14, other sales included a part load of 982 lb. heifers from Strong City, Kans., @ $12; a bunch of 834 lb. heifers, Galva, Kans., @ $11; another bunchfi 687 lbs, from Cedar Vale, Kans., @ $11.

CALVES—The veal calf market is $1 higher for the week. Good to choice $13 to $15.00. Fair to good $9.00 to $12.00. Canner calves $6 to $7.50. Medium weight and heavy killing calves steady. Good to choice 300-450 lb. fat calves $10.50 to $11.50. Fair to good, $9.00 to $10. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are unchanged selling from 10.50 to 12.00. Stock calves steady to strong. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves $11.00 to 12.00. Reds 9.00 to 10.50.

HOGS—Market fairly active, uneven, mostly 10 to 20c higher than Wednesday's average. Top $11.00. Bulk desirable 170 to 00s, 10.70 to 11.00. 10 to 160s, 9.75 to 10.65. Stock pigs strong, 8.25 to 9.15. Packing sows 9.00 to 9.85.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

A DAD AND HIS LAD

When you see a young fellow—an upstanding lad
Go by in the rush, keeping step with his dad;
When the smiles in their eyes as they mix with the crowd
Show that each one is pleased with the other and proud,
It's a heart-gripping sight—it's inspiring and fine
To know that in life they are bucking the line—
A dad and his lad together.

A lad has his troubles—to him they are real,
Some troubles, perhaps, that he tries to conceal.
But he likes to depend on a fellow who cares—
A fellow he honors—a fellow who cares,
And he feels mighty proud of the chance to confide
In that big manly fellow that walks at his side—
A dad and his lad together.

The fame of a land is not judged by its gold,
Not measured by mines and the treasures they hold.
It merits distinction and confidence—when
Throughout its dominion are unstanding men.
A sight that's inspiring, heart-gripping and fine.
Is a dad and his lad who are bucking the line—
A dad and his lad together.

—C. Howard Biggar.

There are nearly 16 telephones for each 100 persons in the United States while Europe has less than two for each 100 population.

Take Your Home Paper First

Then Subscribe for

The Kansas City Star and Times

The Star and Times, reporting the full twenty-four hours' news each day in thirteen issues of the paper each week, are furnished to regular subscribers in Missouri and Kansas at the rate of 15 cents per week.

As newspapers, the Star and The Times have no rivals. No other publisher furnishes his readers with the full day and night Associated Press reports, as does the Star and Times. This should recommend the papers escpecially to the progressive merchant and farmer.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 2)

With Apologies to the Poet Laureate of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Isn't it a funny wagon
This co-operative bus
As it glides along the hi-way
With little noise or fuss
Gathering in the farmers
And taking them to school.
In co-operative meetings
They study crops and pool.
Competitors were gleeful
When first they saw our bus
And said "that comic wagon
Can't do anything to us."
"They've loaded up too heavy
Their capital's too thin
With neither brains nor money
They cannot hope to win."
"'Twill tumble by the wayside
If it even hits a bump
She'll soon begin to wobble
And will profit by the clump."

The old bus still is running
Our competitors are glum
They no longer laugh at Co-ops
The "old line" crowd is mine.
As they watch our co-op wagon
Hitting up its joyful stride
Their eyes are wide with wonder
Their grief they cannot hide.
They know not our magic major
Built by Kansas' tool worn sand
For the more you lead upon it
The STURDIER IT BECOMES.

C. McC.

LINDSBORG ELEVATOR DOES WELL

Chas. Ferm, of Lindsborg mails in the record of his return for 1928 through the Farmers Union Elevator at that place. This record shows Mr. Ferm as owing $100 in capital stock, on which 8 per cent is paid him. His total dividend is $18.73, from which his dues of $2.25 are deducted and he has a check for the remainder. If their profits for the year were to be figured on the basis of capitalization, as is the case with corporations other than cooperative, they show 30 per cent gain.

The business is growing steadily, and Manager Train believes that 1929 will be "bigger and better than ever."

In his letter to the editor Mr. Ferm says: "Most of my last year's wheat is unsold. For 1927 I had $61.00 dividend and think the 1928 showing is fine for what business I did. We permit our elevator to pay our union dues, because you get it in an even lump and we, the members, are not bothered. We would be willing to increase the dues to $5.00 per year."

In the last 25 years the use of electrical energy produced has increased from approximately 11 billion to more than 81 billion kilowatt hours.

The Chinese tell time with considerable accuracy by looking at a cat's eyes. The pupils become narrower as noon approaches and wider as afternoon wears on.

Radio receivers do not become less efficient as they grow old unless inferior materials have been used in their construction.

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