

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



**VOLUME XXII** 

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1929

NUMBER I

# THE WHEAT STUATION

is at all reliable, is the Federal Department of Agriculture. Government reports are gathered and published however, only once per month, and many vital changes with respect to a developing crop may happen within a month.

The private grain trade maintains a reporting system of its own, but re
is at all reliable, is the Federal Department of Agriculture. Government of Agriculture of Sound there may be no out of the latter figure, and our own production in the Northwest is resource of the interest—in 230 country banks on the Pacific coast, and that this was a most effective way to "cement the Pacific coast, and that this was a most effective way to "cement the Pacific coast, and that this was a most effective way to "cement the Pacific coast, and that this was a most effective way to "cement the providing most effective way to "cement the Pacific coast, and that this was a most effective way to "cement the Pacific coast, and that this was a most effective way to "cement the Pacific coast, and there may be active of coast. The Pacific coast, and there may be active of coast. The Pacific coast, and there may be active of coast. The Pacific coast, and there may be active of coast. The Pacific coast, and the pacific coa

reporting system of its own, but reports from that source are always liable to be colored by the speculative in-

information to advertisers.

In order to get at the actual facts

when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond any question of substitute for protein of which a lib- It is still there. doubt. There has been nearly a one hundred per cent return of these question blanks to our office, and so tion and our northwestern wheat far as our own area is concerned, we growers.

plains of North Dakota and Montana broken only by local showers of rain.
There is widespread crop failure, with
small areas where local rains come

North Dakota will produce a crop one-half the size of that of 1928, and that the best that Montana will har- Daniels on the Canadian border, which vest, taking the state as a whole, is forty per cent of the 1928 crop. This means that the wheat yield in these bushels this year, and has practically two states will drop below one hun-dred million bushels. South Dakota will not do so well, while Minnesota, no longer a wheat state of consequence, may produce sixty per cent of a normal crop, due to the fact that the winter wheat of the south half of the state will yield fairly well

phase of the situation. Canada, which produced around 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1928, tain counties, there are others which has suffered a drouth the same as North Dakota and Montana. Latest irrigated land in Gallatin and other estimates on the Canadian crop have scaled it downward to less than 200,-000,000 bushels

This paper has done a great deal of hard, patient work during the last thirty days to gather facts about the wheat situation in the world in general, and the Northwest in particular.

The only source of information available to the public from which to get facts on crop conditions, which

late flax will not make a crop, and look at the situation. The situation is

with respect to our own crop here in the grain grower who raises grain to do with this wheat was, two months the Northwest, we mailed a questionaire to nine hundred and twenty-five local secretaries of the Farmers Union in North Dakota and four hundred in Montana:

The area covered by our organization produced over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1928. The questionaire was sent our and returned at a time when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned of the protection of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned at a time when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned at a time when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned at a time when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned at a time when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned at a time when the condition of the crop was being determined beyond one and returned at a time barley. Cotton seed meal is the only substitute for protein of which a lib-

And now back to the wheat situa-

There are counties in Montana There has been prolonged and persistent drouth across the prairies and plains of North Debots and Martine and North Debots and Martine and Martine are counties in Montana Montana where a good crop will be harvested. Secretary of the Farmers Union, will harvest even a big crop providing de-structive storms do not interfere at harvest time. In 1927 Carbnon County and where the crop is fairly good.

After studying these reports, we have arrived at the conclusion that but it may run to a million. but it may run to a million. Contrasted with Carbon County is

Valley County, another Montana county on the Canadian border, produced 3,312,000 bushels of wheat in 1927. The production this year will be on a par with that of Daniels County. Six counties in Montana which pro-duced 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in But this is not the most serious 1927 will drop to less than 3,000,000

this year. Coming back to some of the mounwill produce a fair crop, and on the

# A Call For Volunteers

There is no excuse for a farmer

elevators.

The State Organization is making plans to put on an organizing campaign this fall and winter. I wonder just how many Farmers Union members there are in the State who are willing to take off their coats and

The Chairman of the Farm Board, Mr. Alexander Legge has said, "The major policy of the Board will be the expansion and strengthening of the cooperative movement." And again he says, "Farmers cooperative associations are more than mere distributing agencies. They serve to link the farmer with his market. Unless the farmer is a member of the organization which markets his products, he has little or no concepion of market problems."

We are facing a much better situation in regard to organization work than we have in the past. In the past, it has seemed that every political agency, every government agency and every financial agency has been against us; but now, the government itself, through its Federated Farm Board has pledged every assistance in its power to help build up the farmers cooperative organizations.

I want every member of the Farmers Union of Kansas who is interested in building up the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union to write to me, offering any suggestions along that line, and telling me if he is ready to help in this work. I will not promise to answer every letter, for I expect to get hundreds of them, but I will consider very carefully every suggestion made. Let me know just the conditions in your n h-

A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

available to the public from which exporting no wheat

which will produce a good crop. The which wheat will doubtless be light in weight to get facts on crop conditions, which is at all reliable, is the Federal Department of Agriculture Government.

Which will produce a good crop. The wheat will doubtless be light in weight that high in protein. There is every lower to be a good crop. The wheat will doubtless be light in weight that high in protein. There is every lower that there are the control of the public from which exporting no wheat

If Canada's production is scaled down 300,000,000 bushels, or even 250-lower than the public from which exporting no wheat

If Canada's production is scaled that high in protein. There is every lower than the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight that there are the control of the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight that there are the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight that there are the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight that there are the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight that there are the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight that there are the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which exporting no wheat will doubtless be light in weight the public from which we will doubtless be light in weight the public from the public from the public from the public from the public from

These lucky farmers in the favored localities should now take a business Newspapers hesitate to print crop Newspapers hesitate to print crop is by no means up to loss news because it is discouraging loss news because it is discouraging information to advertisers. standard, taking the corn belt as a er of 1928 wheat at the terminals. We have referred to this at length in the have referred to this at length in the have referred to this at length in the further south. The harvest will come Herald in previous issues. What to do with this wheat was, two months

With a domestic cash price higher

### POWER TRUST "FIXED" CALIF. BANKERS

Kept \$1,500,000 on Deposit Without Interest, to "Cement" Their Friendship "They have never failed us. During our two big campaigns against the so-called water and power act—a The Federal Trade Commission last week discovered how the Power Trust is using country bankers.

A letter marked "confidential" and two big campaigns against the so-called water and power act—a scheme to put California in the power business with an initial issue of half a billion in bonds— they sent out hundreds of thousands of personal holders as well as campaigning against the act personally.

> At 3 per cent—the usual rate al lowed on time deposits—the Califor-nia bankers "saved" \$45,000 a year on the Trust's deposits, or an average of about \$200 each.

else to whom the farmer owes the buyers expect to break the market money, who forces the farmer to sell his wheat in the face of the existing situation, is both lacking in common decency and common The farmer who has a crop worth farmers to do what they have always while and dumps it on the market is done, viz., start the procession to the

sadly lacking in brains and business sense. Given time, and that is all that If in the face of the situation, which by this time every farmer, if he thinks is needed, the wheat now at the teror reads, ought to know, farmers are minals will be ground into flour and consumed. When the stored wheat is foolish enough to dump this precious gone the farmers who are fortunate crop of hard wheat on the market, enough to have wheat could command the expectation of the buyers will be realized, and the market will break, or at least not continue to advance. the situation.

We gave you farm warehouse storage laws in Montana and North Da-

# F. U. STATE PAPERS TO CARRY NATIONAL

states have agreed to the plan. At membership (some 80,000) had been the first the president and secretary built up a few years ago, largely on will furnish the material. Later an the need for a militant organization editor may be provided. We need to protect the farmer against bad greater unity, which can only come laws. The Good Roads boys had had For that paltry sum, the bankers were willing to sacrifice the interests of their state.

great through clearer understanding. Here their way in Arkansas. through clearer way in Arkansas. The whole thing through their state.

great through clearer understanding. Here their way in Arkansas. The whole thing interest, and perhaps some such reinterest, and perhaps some such reinterest, and perhaps some such results are two significant items of general land became actually confiscatory. Graft was rampant. The whole thing interest, and perhaps some such results are two significant items of general land became actually confiscatory. through clearer understanding. Here their way in Arkansas. Taxes on ports of regional activity will be giv-Pacific Gas & Electric also contributed \$50,000 to the "School of Business Administration" at Leland ion department.

ports of regional activity will be given smelled to high heaven. The Farmers smelled to high heaven. The Farmers upon the School of the

ILLINOIS GROUPS MOVE TO CONSOLIDATE

There are two Farmers Union roups in Illinois, one operating in thinking of many members. The job the north and the other in the south, was done and the machinery might principally. Ill feeling has characteras well be discarded. The other was ized the past. Regardless of past that the Union itself was caught in contention both groups are making a sincere attempt to reconcile differences and to unite in one vigorous that political rope and hauled into state-wide organization. The out-look at this time is most promising.

President Alex Bircheler in an ap-ily its high mission as a fraternal and peal to his people declares:

"It is imperatively necessary that we be united now in view of the creation by the Federal Government the salt of the earth—the tested, we be united now in view of the of a Farm Board, with a half billion dollars to be used in an attempt to meet the present farm problem. This introduces a new and powerful factor into the field of farm marketing. The Board has announced that it will deal only with and through continued to the state of them were leaders in other difficult days, supplanted by "big" men in the day of prosperity, now in adversity again the leaders. And they will lead the Union into sound and general the state of th it will deal only with and through co- erous growth! operative organizations, where it can discourage or prevent it. Every help ness and organization program which which the farmer ever secures from will succeed. They are providing the Federal law will come through his property insurance for their memberown organization, and everything possible will be done to encourage the Union of the separate groups. Farmand it will be available only to memers Union groups have much in com- bers-members with their dues paid. mon, and if we have the will to unite In connection with it they will ema way can be found. If we do not unite we shall undoubtedly be supplanted by some group which will unite. The greatest growth in our unite. The greatest growth in our sequent advantage to members. They

hoped, there will be at once in Illinois showing. an organization of some 5000 memhers, with marketing facilities, one paring to enlarge its scope, and they newspaper instead of two, unity of propose to develop bulk oil stations whole program of cooperative market-ing. Great growth will follow at lished as rapidly as possible, and and encouraging in every way it can of marketing with poultry and dairy this consolidation. It will bring a products as that type of farming denew and bright day to the Union in

ARKANSAS HAS CONVENTION AT THE CROSS ROADS

Really it was the Union which was

A move is under way to establish tion. It was choosing between a darine each Farmers' Union state paper ing program for the future and almost certain death. An enormous most certain death. An enormous

up. But whn it was over two things became evident. First, that since the storm was over there was no longer need for the shelter, according to the the current of politics. It was swept here and there, attached to this or cooperative farm organization. The membership became but a handful.

proven, 100 per centers. Many of

The Convention developed a busihistory is in prospect if we stand united. The most certain defeat is before us if we remain divided."

If the proposals work out as the control of the cont

Their purchasing exchange is preeffort, active participation in the at once in connection with it. Co-The National Union is aiding they are preparing to enter the field

They are on the right road, funds are available for the necessary or-ganization work, their leaders are honest and capable. Growth and at the cross roads, not the conven- success are ahead.

## RAIL RATES AND O'FALLON DECISION

The following article by Samuel O. | arbitrarily for the sole purpose of en-Dunn, editor of Railway Age, is re- abling the railroads to place fixed reprinted from the Illinois Central turns upon a valuation. Valuation is Magazine. It shows what hope agri- but one measure of how high rates culture has for reduced rates in fu-ture—none. The old rule was "All the traffic will bear." We substi-the traffic will bear." We substithe traffic will bear." We substi-tuted for that rule a policy of public control in the public interest, and set control in the public interest, and set and improve their properties enough up machinery through which to exercise that control. We still have the machinery. Also we are back to the old rule, "All the traffic will bear." The article says:

"Will a valuation made in accord- all kinds of traffic to move freely to ance with the Supreme Court's decision cause advance in railway rates? the world and to meet the competi-Unquestionably it will tend to make tion of other carriers by water and rates higher than they otherwise highway. The lat requires not only would be, because it will be an obstacle that the railroads shall be given a to reduction, and, in many instances, an argument for increase. It must their rates shall be "just and reasonbe borne in mind, however, that rates able." Economic law requires that never have been in the past and nev- rates shall be no higher than the trafer can be in the future, adjusted, fic shall bear."

can be made. No matter how low a to handle the commerce of the country satisfactorily and economically. On the other hand, no matter how high a valuation may be made, rates must be fixed low enough to enable fair valuation, but also, that each of

5 3-4 per cent, and possibly less on a

In the face of this situation no one will feel sorry for farmers who fail to use the means available to market the 1929 crop of wheat in the Northwest at prices which no man may guess, but which every speculator and well-informed man in the world is convinced will be high.

It remains to be seen how the farmers will meet this situation.

There are probably five thousand farmers in Montana and North Dakota who will harvest a good crop of wheat. There are probably fifteen thousand more who will harvest a fair crop. But there are nearly one hundred thousand farmers who will harvest either a small crop or no crop at all.

The sad fact is that there are twenty thousand fortunate far-mers who will make a lot of mon ey if they merchandise instead of dump their wheat, and they are

Mr. Coolege when he vetoed the long-time basis, so that you may have at least seventy per cent of your wheat money for immediate use.

Mr. Coolege when he vetoed the McNara-Haugen Bill, said amony other things, "The Government control of the price of wheat; that would be unconstitutional." vet is exactly what Senator Smoot Utah proposes to do with the price of sugar through his sliding scale tar-

Under his plan he proposes to keep the wholesale price of sugar in New York at six dollars per hundred. Should the price fall below this amount, the tariff would automatically increase; should the price rise above six dollars, the tariff would on above six dollars, the tariff on sugar

This is exactly what we wished to do with wheat under the old "Mc-Nary-Haugen Bill." Send - Smoot

was opposed to this bill.
"Which I rise to remark And my meaning is plain,

For ways that are dark, And tricks that are vain, People like Smoot are pe "ar."

It took 5,000 years to discover why the Chinese aged the clay from which pottery was made. Today, by the vacuum process, more air is removed from the clay in two seconds than if it had stood piled quietly for 100

THE NEW FEDERAL FARM BOARD

begun its sittings, and for the time being the most interesting question is what its attitude will be toward Board. That the responsible farm leaders of the Country are deeply disappointed in the legislation which brought the Board into being goes without saying, for without the power or even the pretense of making the tariff effective on those commodities of which the farmer proity with industry" which was so vocif-erously proclaimed by Mr. Hoover and his sponsors during the recent cam-paign becomes only another broken promise, and in this broken promise are involved hundreds of millions of dollars annually which justly belong to the farmers of the Nation. And if some of our farm leaders feel bitter in these premises, it is because they realize that the very life of Agriculture is involved in the issue, and that apparently the politicians who are in power are willing to trifle with a situation so profundly grave. Nevertheless the legislation has been enacted, the Board has begun functioning, and as a federal tribunal the responsible farm organizations and cooperatives cannot afford to ignore its existence —on the contrary, we should respond in good faith to any invitation to cooperate, assuming that such an invitation will be extended in equally

constructive accomplishment are very promising. On the other hand it goes to ordering around men whose hair has grown gray in fostering organization among farmers, or if it begins to seek our pets among them, then there will be blood upon the moon in plenty. Or if it seeks to 'organize farmers' of its own accord, and uses the enormous funds at its disposal the eno

(William Hirth, in Missouri Farmer) for this purpose, then likewise the The new Federal Farm Board has air will be full of hair. By this I stitute an aggregation who must be handled like so many scared white oxen, but I do mean that these men must have the assurance that their arduous toil of years will not be demoralized, and that each will receive fair consideration in the new forum which has been created and which is endowed with so much power for good or evil. And since the new Board must rely almost wholly upon the ex-

Beyond question the greatest me-chanical problem that confronts Agriculture at this hour is to bring into being a great Nationwide cooperative which has the same general objectives in each state, and which will prevent an unnecessary duplication of effort and clash of purpose—and at a recent meeting of the Corn Belt Committee, a special Committee was appointed to see whether a plan can-not be perfected which will assure farmers of "Production cost and a reasonable profit" as nearly as this lies within the power of the cooperainvolve the establishment of a powerful machine behind which all farm ers can unite, and thus it can be seen that we are already trying to groupe our way toward the Promised Land. good faith, for while this new agency is a joke so far as grappling with the great surplus problem is concerned, there are nevertheless other ways in which it may become a helpful instru-In the meantime, it remains to be seen whether the Board will assume a dictatorial attitude toward the existing cooperatives, or whether, without manifestating favoritism between them, it will seek to unselfishly premote cooperation throughout the County. It assumes the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the latter point we will try to help at the problems which affect grain marketing by farmers. This opinion was concurred in by the Presidents of the problems which affect grain marketing by farmers. This opinion was concurred in by the Presidents of the problems which affect grain marketing by farmers. This opinion was concurred in by the Presidents of the Problems which affect grain marketing by farmers. This opinion was concurred in by the Presidents of the Problems which affect grain marketing by farmers. This opinion was concurred in by the Presidents of the National Grain Corbon and that what now seems to buy up the so-called "surplus" wheat it and the variety of the slower market-ing movement.

The drop in wheat prices during the terminal market, and then arrived at the latter point we will benefit by the slower market-ing movement.

The compilation of the National Grain Corbon and the Value of the problems which affect grain market-ing movement.

The compilation of the National Stating at the Presidents of the Presidents of the Problems which affect grain market-ing movement.

The corporation and the Value of the structure of the problems which affect grain market-ing movement.

The corporation and the Value of the structure of the ly promote cooperation throughout riculture which has, from time out wheat into the ships, and take them of mind, been the under dog in matter attitude, then the possibilities for ters of National legislation. Certainly constructive accomplishment are very the Board's future usefulness depends

treme caution in these premises.

tives, and inevitably such a plan must

than Liverpool, we are, of course, mov ing no wheat to Europe. The big bakeries are out of the flour market, and the big domestic mills are not loading up at prevailing prices.

Why? Because despite the small crop,

to dump his wheat, especially is there no excuse for the farmer who lives in those counties or those communities where a fairly good crop will be produced. The landlord or the banker or anyone

kota. We made it possible for you supply yourselves with storage tanks on a time payment basis. We have negotiated credit from the government bank, whereby you can borrow money at a rate not exceeding

## RECENT WHEAT DROP RESULT OF HURRIED MARKETING, SAYS FEDERAL FARM BOARD

A meeting of the grain marketing cooperatives of America, representcooperatives of America, representing more than 40 per cent of all the wheat and other grains grown in the United States, attended by the Board in Chicago, on July 26 and 27, was unanimous in the opinion that the proper method for handling the wheat situation is to perfect a permanent grain marketing corporation which

crop and carry-over, apparently there will be no burdensome surplus of

formed, can act in all grain market-ing emergencies. In the meantime, and until the Corporation is set up and can function, the Board hopes that wheat farmers will observe an orderly marketing program, and will also get behind the committee of six-teen to the degree that the organiza-tion of the Farmers National Grain Corporation may be perfected at the earliest possible time. The Board also hopes that all local financial institutions will help the farmer to carry

fortunate solely and precisely acause one hundred thousand other farmers in the United States and twice that many in Canada are facing a calamity deplorable beyond words to express.

#### THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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C. E. HUFF. Editor and Manager

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, AUGUST 15, 1929



#### DIVIDING THE FAMILY INCOME

One of the most stimulating articles recently coming to my attention is published in the July number of the Journal of Farm Economics, and is from the pen of Dr. H. C. Taylor. Because of its breadth and view-point, because it is a distinct contribution to present thinking, it is published here in full. The problem is no longer one of production, nor of division of the farm income among those engaged—landowner, hired help or tenant farmer—but of agriculture's total share in the whole national income.

When Dr. Taylor declares that "a change in the basis of exchange of farm products with city products is responsible for most of the decline in the farmers share of the national income," and further that this change results from a definite national policy, he touches the very heart of the matter. His statement that "Our national policy, as expressed in the action of Congress and expressed by many of our national leaders, points to cheap food and cheap raw material as the goal of agriculture. The welfare of the farmer is overlooked. Uncle Sam has come to view his farmers as the farmer views his cows," is as true as it is startling. We hope the article will be carefully read by our people:

#### THE NEW FARM ECONOMICS

H. C. TAYLOR

Ten years ago when much effort was being concentrated upon the bringing together of all workers in the field of agricultural economics and farm management into one association, I stood before a meeting of the Farm Management Association to urge the consolidation of all groups by the organization of the Farm Economic Association. I pointed out that Warren had entered the field of farm economics from one side which I had entered the field from another side at a time when the field was unoccupied. I stressed that while we had entered from opposite edges of the field "we now (1919) stand shoulder to shoulder in the center of the field."

As I reflect upon those days and those words I wonder what I thought the center of the field to be. That was before my experience as a farm economist in Washington. A retrospect convinces me that my views have materially changed in the last ten years as to the location of the center of the field of agricultural economics.

As I thumb through the pages of memory, I find that ten years ago my farm economic philosophy centered about the ways and means of acquiring landownership on the part of farmers as a basis of independence. Efficiency in farm management was sought as a means of producing differential profits which could be saved to pay for a farm. The methods of renting farm land were studied because tenancy was a stepping stone to ownership. Credit systems were studied because the farm mortgage was looked upon as an aid in acquiring landownership. Insurance was viewed from the same angle. Efficiency in agricultural marketing and the development of cooperation in buying and selling all pointed to large profits with which to pay off the mortgage and thus enable the farmer to complete the process of climbing the agricultural ladder to the goal-the ownership of a farm free from debt.

Landownership was looked upon as the goal because of a deepseated belief that this was the basis of independence. Many of our forefathers who settled in America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had lived under conditions in England where landownership meant independence and where tenancy meant not only economic dependence but social and political inferiority. In those days in England, agriculture was a dominant occupation and agriculture was largely self-sufficing. The problems of distribution of wealth centered about the division of the product of the land between the owner, a lord strong in the government, and the tenant farmer who had no voice in national affairs.

The emotions that developed under these conditions gave our forefathers a hunger for land as a basis of independence. This hunger was passed down from generation to generation; it became the habit dominant of American farmers to set their feet firmly on the agricultural ladder, to work hard, and to save severely in order to climb to the

The shock of 1921 and the chronic depression of the farmer (not of agriculture, that has thrived and fed the nation all too well) has shaken the

faith of many in landownership as the basis of in-

The view is abroad in the land that too often the effort to climb the agricultural ladder from laborer, through tenancy and mortgaged ownership, to free ownership of a farm, enslaves the farmer and his family, dooms him to unremitting toil and a low standard of life and yields no guarantee of a satisfactory return for his efforts. The problems of distribution of wealth which concern the farmer no longer center about the division of the proceeds of the farm among those who participate in farming by furnishing land, labor, equipment, or management. Now that agriculture has become largely commercial, the basis of the farmer's welfare and independence is no longer landownership but income. In so far as the products of the farm are exchanged for the products of other industries, the basis upon which this exchange is made determines the economic well-being of farmers.

A fair share of the national income has become the battle-cry of the farmer. This is the issue, then, to which the farm economist must give major attention. The occupational distribution of wealth should be kept first of all in mind when dealing with farm management, marketing, and land problems. When farm economists adjust their thinking to the modern world, forget traditional goals and grasp the new conditions, they must face the fact that in the last seven or eight years the farmers' share in the national income has fallen from more than twenty per cent to less than ten per cent. In the meantime and as a result of this condition, the farm population in the United States has declined in an unprecedented manner After accounting for the absolute and relative decline in farm population, farmers would be receiving at least sixteen per cent of the total national income if on the pre-war basis with respect to per capita income.

Why this drastic decline in the share of agriculture in the national income? Is it due to the inefficiency of the farmer? No! Never did the American farmer produce so much per man. The oxodus from the land has been accompanied by the increased use of tractors, combined harvesterthreshers and many other improvements in the technique of production. The production has continued. The land rather than the people, or rather the land to which the people are tied, seems to maintain the pressure to produce even though prices are distressingly low. Not lack of efficiency but a change in the basis of exchange of farm products with city products is responsible for most of the decline in the farmers' share of the national income.

Why has this situation developed and continued? Much might be said about the wartime nanagement of agriculture, as affecting the overexpansion of agriculture. This has frequently been elaborated upon at length and is generally krown. The major question now relates to the causes of the continuation of unfavorable basis of exchange for farm products for other products and services a decade after the close of the World War.

The answer to this question centers about the degree of limitation of competition which has been developed in the various occupations. "Competition limited" is the real idea dominating the trade association which formulates and enforces so-called "Codes of Ethics" which have for their purpose price maintenance. "Competition limited" expresses the real purpose of organized labor. "Competition limited" is the goal of the protective tariff. The real difficulty of the farmer lies in the fact that while limitation of competition and price enhancement through trade agreement and the protective tariff have become important factors in other industries, farming has been continued under the theory and the practice of free competition and free trade.

An eminent economist recently remarked, "Capital rose to preeminence by standing on the shoulders of labor. Labor has now come to its more satisfactory economic status by standing on the shoulders of farmers. On whose shoulders can the farmer stand to improve his condition? Obviously there are no other shoulders on which the farmers may stand. There is no use."

The young economists of America, especially the agricultural economists, cannot take this view. In the end labor will not stand on the shoulders of the farmer, though for the time they may benefit through the immigration law and the protective tariff on the one hand, and cheap food on the other. The movement of people from the corn farms and from the cotton farms will, in time, bring the city laborer and the farmer to the realization of a common interest in the equitable distribution of the national income. Will this movement of population from country to city, even in the long run, solve the problem of the shortage in the farmers' share of the national income? Only in part. The solution can come only when the farmer is able to limit competition in the same neasure as do other groups of producers.

Farmers, in their struggle for land and their struggle to produce more efficiently to pay for land, have been unmerciful competitors of each other in the land market and in the market for the sale of farm products. They have worked long hours, they have sacrificed standards of life, in order to earn and save and pay for land. Now they find this of no avail. It ties them to an unprofitable industry but it yields not the liberty

for which it has so long stood. Our national agricultural policy is and has for some time been against the best interests of the farmers. Cur national policy, as expressed in the action of Congress and expressed by many of our national leaders, points to cheap food and cheap raw material as the goal of agriculture. The welfare of the farmer is overlooked. Uncle Sam has come to view his farmers as the farmer views his cows. Legislation which stimulates efficiency in production and efficiency in marketing is easily secured. Legislation to encourage farm boys to become farmers is looked upon with favor. Legislation to increase the supply of land has only recently been voted despite farmer protest. Railway, labor and tariff legislation which increase prices which farmers pay for what they buy have been readily secured, but legislation which looks toward helping the farmer secure a fair share of the national income by means of an effective protective tariff has not been attainable. Furthermore, when farmers have sought equality for agriculture under the protective tariff, they have

felt the sting of the whip on their fingers as they have reached for the top of the tariff wall. This may not have been suffered in vain if farmers now have the wisdom to reflect upon this political situation and in so doing come to realize the importance of the grain and hog farmers joining hands with the cotton farmers in a movement for tariff revision downward. This is recognized as an economically sound policy in harmony with their interests. This move has not been considered politically expedient and of course will not be so long as farmers can be led to vote against themselves on the tariff question.

In stating that our agricultural policies are against the farmers, it is not to be inferred that this situation is considered to be the result of deliberate planning to injure the farmers. Our agricultural policies have been developed piecemeal and in a rather haphazard fashion, usually without regard to their long-run economic and social effects upon farmers. It is to be inferred, however, that these policies have pointed definitely toward the securing of cheap food and raw material and that farmer welfare has been over-

looked. The present situation has to some extent also grown out of the fact that much of our present body of agricultural policies has been developed by technicians who have studied agricultural problems as chemists, biologists, and engineers. Approached from this point of view it was but natural that the first attempt to improve the condition of the farmer was by the simple process of teaching him "efficiency"-"how to grow two blades of grass where but one grew before." Little thought was given, or is in fact now being given, to the inconsistency of a national policy which artificially stimulates the production of various agricultural exports and which, at the same time by means of gratuitous tariff favors to other industries, restricts the markets for those

Furthermore in the case of the few agricultural tariffs which are partially effective it is not clear that the best interests of the American farmer and his standard of living have always been regarded. If, for example, to maintain a sugar beet industry behind a high tariff wall is only to encourage the greater use of Mexican farm laborers on our farms the question may well be raisd as to whether such a policy is truly in the interest of a high standard of living on American farms, however much it may benefit the sugar refiners and the land owners of certain sections. Many well-meaning national leaders have been and still are insisting that "equality for agriculture" can be obtained by placing tariff duties on farm products on the same basis as those on other products, even though most of them have little or no effect under any circumstances.

Many local agricultural projects, the attitude toward which constitutes a part of our national agricultural policy, are approached as purely engineering problems and often with regard only to the political aspects of the project rather than in the interest of the prospective farmers of a new reclamation project or of the farmers already engaged in an over-expanded industry in more favored locations.

In fact it often seems that at present consistent agricultural policy can be stated in the words of former Secretary Wallace as follows: "Produce as much as you can and as cheaply as you can of what you can produce best; spend as little as you can; do without everything you can; work as hard as you can; make your wife and children work as hard as they can. Having done t' is, take what comfort you can in the thought that if you succeed in doing what you set out to do, and if most other farmers also succeed, you will have produced larger crops than can be sold at a profit and you will still be under the harrow. Nevertheless, the average farmer is forced by unhapry circumstances to adopt exactly that rolicy. It is not good for the farmer, not good for the farmer's wife and children, not good for the Nation."

At the present time, there is an insistence by the agricultural leaders that farmer welfare be considered in the formulation of agricultural policies. Without being fully conscious of the significance of what they are doing, the city editors of the country are aligning themselves against the farmers in this issue. The question as to whether the desire for cheap food and raw material shall continue to dominate our agricultural policy withcut regard to farmer welfare or whether the welfare of the farmer shall be kept equally in mind i the real issue in the present struggle for national agricultural legislation. If the farmer representatives win in this struggle, our policy may become that of providing an abundant supply of food and raw material at as low prices as are consistent with a standard of living for farmers comparable to the standard of living of those employed in other occupations requiring equal intelligence, skill, energy and capital. This is essentially a question of a fair distribution of the annual income of the nation among those employed in the various occupations. The laborer has long been conscious of the importance of this question. Farmers are now coming to realize its importance.

The farm economist has the problem of occupational distribution of wealth thrust upon him at this time. Will he continue to think entirely in terms of internal agricultural economics when external agricultural economics is determining to such a large extent the farmers' well-being?

How may the limitation of competition be balanced? How can limitation of competition be cultivated along with the crops? Is there any way to secure fair prices and fair charges for services in the absense of equally free or equally limited competition? The answer to these questions, whatever it may be, will determine the future of the farmer and ultimately the future of the United States as a nation. Will the farm economists of the nation show and lead the way

Here is the center of the field of the new farm economics. From this new center of farm economics, what is the work which lies in the fore-

ground?

(1) The gathering, interpretation, and disseminat of facts which will give basis for a rational production program for the farmer. The Agricultural Outlook Reports are the responses of the Federal and State farm economists to this need. The farmer is so dependent upon outside economic forces, national and international, and he

begins his productive activities so long in advance of the sale of his product that, without forecasts at seeding time of probable prices at harvest time, he must proceed in the dark. The objections to forecasts for farmers have naturally enough been neard from those who benefit when the farmer is left in the dark.

(2) When outlook reports have been perfected and farmers have learned to us7, them to the best possible advantage, the problem of adjusting the supply to the demand will be only partially solved, The factors, beyond the control of man, which in h fluence yields, are so important in determining the supply of a given farm product that efforts at orderly production must be supplemented by agencies for orderly marketing, if the flow of products to market is to be so adjusted to the demand as to stabilize the price. In due course of time, when a period of clear thinking coincides with a priod of national statesmanship, an institution for the handling of the climatic surpluses of farm products will be established in the interest of both producers and consumers.

(3) With facilities for the adjustment of production and marketing to the demand, excessive competition of farmer with farmer may still leave farmers with comparatively low pay for their labors. The key to the solution of this phase of the farm economic problem lies in the teaching of farmers to insist upon as high a standard of life as that enjoyed by their city cousins. Organized labor learned a generation ago to make the standard of life and conditions of work the foundation of their struggle for a better wage. When farmers learn to seek employment in other occupations aggressively whenever they can improve their economic condition by so doing, farmer competition with farmers will be less depressing to prices of farm products.

(4) Agencies which tend to hold an excess of farmers on the land should be displaced by agencies to facilitate the movement of the surplus farm population into other occupations in order to maintain a proper balance between rural and urban population. This is particularly needed because of the higher birth rate on farms than in cities. It is also needed because of the remoteness of the surplus farm population from the cities where employment may be found. A city workman may change from one line of production to another and continue to live in the same place, go to won': on the same street car, and do the same class of work when he arrives on the new job. It is not so with the farmer. As a rule, he must transfer his family to a new home and take up a kind of work new to him. This greatly retards the flow of workers from farm to urban occupations. This flow may be facilitated through education in the schools, through adult education, and through employment agencies suited to this need.

(5) Economic legislation affecting city industries should be enacted only after careful scrutiny of its probable effect on farmers. Through spectal legislation, particularly the protective tariff, advantages are granted to certain industries which are not enjoyed by others. In some instances, this protection is important for the maintenance of an "essential industry," but more often the tariff protection is granted because a powerful lobby is able to secure it in the interest of increased profits to a well-established industry which could thrive as well as other unprotected industries with far less protection. A study of the protective tariff would indicate many ways in which it could be adjusted in the interest of the farmer and in the interest of the nation as a

Other forms of legislation, which are intended to be of special aid to farmers, often turn out to be special stimulants to agriculture resulting in increased production of cheap food and raw materials. What would happen if special government schools were organized to increase the number of plumbers, brick layers, plasterers, clothing workers, etc? Would not a protest soon be heard?

Land legislation that expands the agricultural area may at times be justified, but at other times it is of great importance to provide the means of taking land out of agricultural use and helping the people who are stranded on submarginal land to move to regions and occupations which will provide the opportunity to make a decent living.

(6) Another subject to which further consideration should be given is the problem of getting farmers, as a group, to think together, work together, and act together, as do other occupational groups in promoting the group welfare. This conscious working together is needed not only in marketing, but in planning production, and particularly in the exercise of the privileges of citizenship.

(7) In addition to these things which are more readily recognized as practical, one more thing which is most practical, but which is not generally recognized as such, needs to be given particular attention by farm economists. This final thing which should be particularly stressed is clear thinking on economic questions. Clear thinking on economic questions is most important because the minds of citizens generally are obessed by numerous false theories. Many of these have been planted there by people who have objectives to attain by fixing in the minds of people false doctrines which protect certain classes in securing something which they want.

one example of a false doctrine which, apparently, is believed by vast numbers of people is the statement often heard that the protective tariff is the basis on which the higher standard of living for the American people rests. There are many other false doctrines which clear thinking will shatter. At the present time some of these false doctrines are being used to keep the farmer from securing a fair share of the national income. Their users should be challenged. The facts are all clear, but opponents of justice for the farmer are befogging the issue by the false theories. Farm economists should test every hypothesis stated or unstated which lies behind every theory

which is paraded in public.

The first reason for clear thinking is the eradication of false theories, the second reason for clear thinking is the construction of theories which correspond to the facts and which will serve as a safe guide. A sound theory is to economic legislation and to farm management what the architect's plans are to the builder. The clarification of thought should be promoted by farm economists as a basis of educating the public.

When clear thinking regarding the problems of occupational distribution of wealth or, in other words, when the forces which determine the farmers' share in the national income, are given a central position in our farm economics, then efficient farming, efficient marketing, and the means of acquiring the ownership of land, will fall into their proper places as important phases of our subject, but not as the determinants of the economic and social status of the farmer.

#### WHY RUSH WHEAT TO MARKET

A few months ago it seemed certain that we would add to last year's carryover the burden of a new surplus of wheat, with consequent loss in price. The first combine operations in Kansas began before the great disaster to the crop farther north had occurred, or while it was only developing. A great deal of our wheat had gone to market before the damage was complete and fully known. And since the price was better than had been anticipated those who sold early were quite well satisfied.

But now we face quite another situation. Cash markets are being depressed far below options by the very pressure of wheat upon the market. The buyer of cash wheat can hedge his transaction in the nearest option and clear some 10c per bushel on the deal without risk. Not only is the cash market depressed, but buyers have not yet found it necessary to reflect in prices the present situation in wheat. The situation justifies the expectation of decidedly higher prices to come.

Read the article from the Farmers Union Herald elsewhere in this issue to get an accurate view of the condition. Read also the statement of the Federal Farm Board, in which they reveal the fact that they are receiving letters and telegrams by the tubful regarding the overcrowding of transportation and terminal facilities of the rush of wheat

No one knows what the price will be later, and it would be presumptuous to predict. But if it is not much higher it will be due to some radical change in the present world situation. And the factors for such a change are not in sight. To hold wheat now would seem the safest and sanest thing to do. The farm is the best place on earth to hold it.

#### FEDERATION OF ELEVA-TORS FAVORABLY RECEIVED

The proposed federation of Farmers Union elevators, by which they come into contract relationship with the Jobbing Association, and it becomes their marketing agency, under their control, is meeting with favorable consideration everywhere. Almost everyone who has studied the proposals declares it the thing to adopt. Many are urging quick action, but in such a matter haste must be used a closely.

It is the natural, the obvious next step. It will increase the effectiveness of every local elevator. It will make the Jobbing Assn. many times more powerful. It is the way of relationship to the new National Grain Corporation when that has been formed. Federation affords every benefit, every advantage, which any other marketing method has. It retains the distinct advantages of local ownership and democratic local control. It centralizes marketing at a lower cost than any other device can do. It is the proven way. The outstarding successes in the cooperative movement are federations.

Watch for the field man. Write for copy of contract if you wish to study it, either to this office or to the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. at Kansas City, Mo. We do not want to send them out indiscriminately. Be prepared to act. When completed this federation will constitute one of the most powerful and effective grain marketing units in the whole country. It will operate perfectly in relation to the Federal Farm Board. No bigger thing is before the Kansas Farmers Union today.

#### DIRECT CO-OPERATION BE-TWEEN FARMERS AND LABOR ORGANIZA-TIONS

Word comes from C. F. Lowrie, of the Illinois Farmers Union, to the effect that certain proposals recently made by that organization to labor groups have been accepted. Mr. Lowrie says:

The Kankakee Federation of Labor has taken front rank position in blazing the trail of economic co-operation between producers and consumers.

At their last meeting it was voted to invest a portion of the funds of the Central Body in the Savings Investment Department of the Farmers Union of Illinois.

These funds will draw 6% interest until repaid, instead of only receiving 3 or 4% from a private Savings Bank. This is profitable cooperation on financing between Labor and the farmer. But co-operation does not stop here

These funds invested by Union Labor added to funds invested by Farmers Union members will be used to build a big Farmers Union Creamery at Kankakee. This creamery will turn out first class butter, inspected eggs and other produce—guaranteed by the Farmers Union label. So in order to be sure of good butter and fresh eggs, labor in Kankakee will demand the Farmer's Union label on produce they buy.

By cutting out unnecessary profits between producer and consumer the Farmers will get more and labor will buy for less, so both labor and the farmers will be rewarded for their loyalty to their own unions.

Labor and the Farmer are also planning to buy co-operatively. Union mined coal, Farmers Union oil and gasoline, Farmers Union flour, etc.

This kind of cooperation is establishing permanent alliance between organized labor and organized farmers.

Sold...

15 Tons of Straw

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER near Ithaca, New York, wanted to have his straw baled, provided he could find a

place to sell it. He drove here and there in his car, making in-

quiries. No one wanted to buy. Then he thought of a man who

used straw in considerable quan-

tity. He stepped to the tele-phone and called him. He sold

A farmer living in Grant

County, Ind., started to sell

75 hogs, but thought it might

be wise to telephone and see if

prices were firm. Prices had

dropped 1/2c. He held the hogs

1 1 1

There is no friend quite like the

telephone when emergency

threatens, whether fire, injury,

sickness or thieves. But it is

also valuable in the day-to-day

duties of life-running errands

to town, bringing spare parts when a machine is broken, call-

ing neighbors and friends, find-

ing where to buy or sell for the

The modern farm home has

a telephone.

and got a 34c increase.

him 15 tons, then and there.

## 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

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERTTORS

ALMA Maebelle Fink ALTA VISTA

ALTON Cleora Bates MIOT Maxine Snodgras Martelle Snodgras ARKANSAS CITY

Achula M. Dalter

Carl Brown BALDWIN Hellen Holcom Helen E. Sutton

**Veda** Sutton BARNES Mildred Truhlicka BAXTER SPRINGS Bettie Irene Lowe BURNS Nadine Guggisburg

BREMEN Melba Pecenka BERN Mary Heiniger

BELLE PLAINE Margaret Zimmerma Louise Zimmerman COLUNY Julia Powell

CONWAY Wayne Seibert Lela Seibert DELIA

Loretta Simecka DRESDEN Iren. Fortin ERIE

Irene Wentworth FLORAL Letha E. Watson Paul I lton Watson FRANKFOR' Dane Odo Dexter

Laveta Dexter GARNETT Blair Watkinson KANAPOLI

Bernadine Svobodba Achula M. Falter Marthelle Snodgrass Duanc Brecheisen KINCAID Addie Hardin Clinton Donald

Howard Donald Lucille Cretten Fern Rogers Marjorie Alice Rogers LYNDON Naon i litchen

Florence Barrett Ruth Beaman Grace Beaman Wilma Brichacek

Blanche Aksamit LA CROSSI Lucille Wilson LA HARPE Arline Robinson LAWRENCE

Della Bond MONT IDA Helen Centlivre Pete Centlivre Keith Centlivre

Junior Co-operators

6283

Price 15c.

dreessmaker.

lesson for June.

wise. Price 15c.

6283. Ladies' Smock.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,
42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2%

6585. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and

12 years. A 12 year size requires 2% yards of 32 inch material, together with % yard of contrasting material cut cross-

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send \_2c in silver or stamps for our

UP-TO-DATE FALL and WINTER

1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS

showing color plates, and containing

500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and

Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND

COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE IN

DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME

POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illus-

trating 30 of the various, simple stit-ches) all valuable hints to the home

and Great Heart got their people to

do, the Formers would have more say so. I sure intended to write and thank

the lesson also. I am sending now the

will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have three sisters, and four brothers.

I hope I can write more next time.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to be a Junior Cooperator. I am nine years old and will be in the

fourth grade this year at school. I go to Liztown school.
I like to read the boys' and girls'

I am sending my lesson of "A Fa I have not received my book and pin yet. I will try to get new mem-

letters.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Good bye, your friend
Margaret McGowen.

Colony, Kans., 7-30- 1929

Your niece, Jeanne Williams

Amiot, Wans., Aug. 2, 1929

Maxine Snodgrass.

Georgia Grace Coffman MORAN Lucille Zornes Evelyn Zornes Wyman Zornes MERIDEN

Margary Jean Kresie PARSONS Elsie M. Long MICHIGAN VALLEY

Floyd Lee Wilbur Lee MAPLE HILL Rufus Miller

Jean Miller McFARLAND Evelyn Mathis

NORTON Ivah Jones Zenith Fower

OTTAWA Mildred Nelson OSAWATOMIE Richard Schiefelbusch Max Schiefelbusch

OGALLAH Mildred Rogers Naomi Jean Rogers Hellen Hillman Erma Rogers OAKLEY

Esther Sims Clifford Sim OVERBROO! Durene Brecheisen

Elgitha Hoffman PERRY Eldha Beuerman PLEASANTON Isabel Johnson

QUINTER Melvin Inloes Cecil Phelps RUSH CENTER Helen Bartz RANSOM

Phyllis Turman ROSSVILLE Georgana Olejnik SCOTT CITY Junior Rudolph Kathleen Rudolph

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Dorothy Kraisinger Nadine E. Neidenthal UTICA Marie Newton Vera Funk ULYSSES Gladys M. Collins VASSAR

Elizabeth Brown WAKEENEY Hilda Helen Fabrizius Helwig Fabrizius WESTPHALIA Ned Corley WAMEGO

Adeline Miller. WHITE CITY Lorena Tatlow WINDOM Autumn Andes

print it in the paper. Will be able to

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT. Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication can be a member of department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the calld must signify his intentions to study the lessons, and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send in their lessons.

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

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

Dear Juniors:

I expect you think I am playing off on you quite often lately. It isn't because I want to, but it seems like I am having my share of bad luck as far as feeling had is concerned. But I am pins soon now

week are all nearly alike, asking why they have not received their pins and books. This is the cason, Just before I took sick the books and pin I speeted. And the pins come from St. louis, and it takes a little while to get them at will have them so that I can fill all the orders by the end of the week.

It has been so hot that I think it is no wonder that people are sick. In one letter the nice told about her daddy having his arm broke, I sure feel sorry for him, having to just sit and think shout himes?

Aunt Patience:

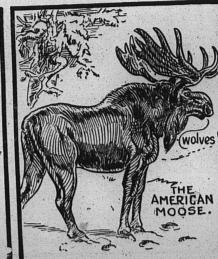
I have been reading the girls' and boys' letters and enjoy their letters where weeks ago to join June was fine. It has been reading the girls' and enjoy their letters are quickly applied to your favorite patterns. These are the words and poss that are quickly applied to your favorite patterns. These are the many places. I all the word that is the designs for the checking on heavy unbleached muslin and made up with bound edges in whe the certification of the cutting designs for the checking on heavy unbleached muslin and made up with bound edges in sort them. Please send them as soon or bibs themselves, but the designs for the cutting designs for

having his arm broke. I sure feel sor-ry for him, having to just sit and think about himself and think how hot the weather is. I am glad to know he

is getting along alright.

We have several who want to join We have several who want to join the department. We are certainly glad to have all the new members that we can get. One niece sent in her lesson before she got her book and pin. That is the spirit, it is sure a good thing to learn to make the best of things. If you haven't just what you want to do your work with, use what you have, and hope to do better the next time. Folks who can't do their work just because they haven't everything they would like to have, are the ones who do not get much done in this world.

Some time ago, I told you that if you had a snap shot of yourself and some of your pets, that we would









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 Sell," 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 FOR SALE

BEEHUNTERS use my Beescent and in-structions, one man did and found three beetrees in one afternoon. Will Grover, Bristol, Vermont.

For Sale—Coon Hounds, well broke and first class tree dogs. Deposit money with agent for trial. Price right.—C. Singleton, Payorsburg, Ky. SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Men with cars. Congenial year-round work. Liberal cash commissions. No previous experience or cash investment required. Call, see or write H. C. Krenkle, Beloit, Kans. Phone 256Y EPILEPSY curable? Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists home and abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. 24, 6900 LaFayette Blvd., West Detroit, Mich.

Kincaid, Kans., July 27, 1929 yards of 36 inch material together with % yard of contrasting material. To finish with bias piping or binding as illustrated will require 8% yards. Dear Aunt Patience: I have not received my lesson book and pin. I have been waiting for a long time to get them. I expect you are real busy and could not get them to me any sooner. Well I will close, hoping to get the lesson book and pin

Yours truly, Fern Rogers,

Kincaid, Kansas. LaHarpe, Kans., August 1, 1929 Dear Aunt Patience: You will have to excuse me for no

sending in my lessons sooner, because we had lots of bad luck. My uncle died and we had lots of company. Yours truly Arline Robinson

Special Dressing for Frozen Fruit Salad 3 egg yolks, beaten

3 tablespoons sugar 1 teaspoon salt 1/2 teaspoon white pepper dablespoons weak vinegar Mix all the ingredients except the fat. Cook in a double boiler, stirring until thickened. Add the fat and cool. 1 tablespoon fat.

THE HAPPY FARMER "The successful farmer today has freedom and the means to get more wholesome happiness out of life than doés his wealthy city cousin.

He has electricity to light his

you for the pin and book sooner and home, his barns and to run his ice-One thing that has delayed me is my father broke his arm five weeks ago tomorrow evening. We were combining and my father was in a hurry, of course, to fix the belt on the combine because it was slipping. He was put

spots that his city relatives only thousand dollars per year to administration of the pin and book.

Love, your niece,

Autumn Andes.

Autumn Andes.

Spots that his city relatives only dream about six days out of seven. His workshop is God's great open this workshop is no better place. His space—there is no better place. His work is hard but healthful. He has work is hard but healthful. He has work is hard but healthful. I am wondering if Mr. Cahill has

I will be 12 years old in October. I

#### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Joe Atkins, Vice-Pres\_\_\_\_\_Wessington Springs, South Dakota.
Jas. O'Shea, Sec.\_\_\_\_Roberts, Montana.

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Farmers' Union Auditing Association Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

Now wouldn't that jar your wish-one. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high for the farmer. All this talk of agricultural depression is knocked into a cocked hat. High tariffs and high prices on what the farmer buys, high taxes, high inter-est rates, high transportation rates, floods, hot winds, farm mortgages, ow prices on what he has to sell, none of these things can keep the farmer from being a "King of all he surveys.

You farmers have been fooling yourselves about your hard luck. Instead of worrying about how you are going to raise the money to pay your taxes, or the interest on your mort-gage, turn on your electric lights, York. tune in on your radio, take your daily paper, put your feet up on the dining

course, to fix the belt on the combine because it was slipping. He was putting dressing on the belt and his arm got caught and was broken. He still has his arms in splints. I don't know soon he can take them off. It sure hurts him a lot. I have one big brother, eighteen that took by father's place. We only had 100 acres cut and 360 acres to cut yet.

Almost everyone has been fooled about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; are grown for his table. He has appropriating five hundred million on the same basis as other great industries; and he has established a dustries; and he has established and million of the combined same treatment from the government that is accorded to other great industries. The farmers have the powdellars to aid in putting agriculture on the same basis as other great industries; and he has established a federal Farm Board with combined salaries amounting to ninety six place. We only had 100 acres cut and 360 acres to cut yet.

Almost everyone has been fooled about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; and until the government that is accorded to other great industries; and he has established a dustries; and he has established a federal Farm Board with combined salaries amounting to ninety six thousand dollars per year to administ that is accorded to other great industries. The farmers have the powdets are grown for his table. He has a pricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; about this agricultural depression; and the fixed provided to other appropriating five hundred million on the same treatment from the same treatment from

Autumn Andes.

Autumn Andes.

St. Paul, Kans, Aug. 1, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

My father belongs to the Brogan local of Neosho county and I would local of

金

MORNIN

wheat belt; nor did he get them from visiting the many thousands abandoned farms in his own state of New

Mr. Cahill has painted a glowing room table and congratulate yourselves upon the regular Gardens of
Eden which you call your farms.

Almost everyone has been fooled
about this agricultural depression. picture of farm conditions; but it is

HAS MADE GOOD with millions! KC BAKING POWDER

Same Price for Over 38 Years 25 ounces for 25¢

Pure — Economical Efficient MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

—is the right price to pay for a good tooth paste—

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE Large Tube

Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria. is the most speedy remedy known

#### "TO REACH THE TOP, ONE FIRST MUST CLIMB THE LADDER"

—so it is with Cooperative Marketing. We must build slowly and firmly with each and every one doing his part before a perfect organization is the result. Don't forget, your part includes delivering cream and eggs to the "Union" regularly. Your deliveries may seem insignificant Your deliveries may seem insignificant but every can of cream and every case of eggs help your Creamery take another step up the ladder.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association KANSAS CITY, MO.







#### -- NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES --

The Farmers Union Auditing Association has been successful in securing a contract to audit the County Records of Mitchell County for the past four years. This will be the second time this firm has audited the Mitchell County records, and when completed will cover a period of eight years.

#### OSAGE COUNTY PICNIC

Ward Spencer, the new field man for the Insurance company, Charles Broom, the secretary, and the writer drove down to Lyndon for the annual Osage County Farmers Union picnic, Wednesday, August 7th. The picnic was a success, large crowd being there in the afternoon and listened to a mighty fine talk by Mr. George Kelley from Missouri. Mr. Kelly is a far-mer who has been identified with the cooperative movement for a good many years; he is an able speaker. Mr. E. L. Bullard is going to send

in a complete writeup of the picnic which will appear in a later issue. There are some mighty fine Far-mers Union folks down in Osage county, and they have had to fight for the success of their cooperative institu-tions; they have had their disappointments and their troubles, but they

have come through smiling, still ready to fight, even eager to fight for their cooperative ideals. The failure of the Farmers Union

their own bank was another hard blow, but they paid every depositor in full, and the people of Osage county and appreciated the ice cream is putting it mildly, due we suppose to the exbunch of farmers who came through the county and the previous few days. those trying times smiling, determined to go through with their coopera-

business .- A. M. K.

#### TEMPLIN LOCAL 1891

The August meeting was held August 2nd. Meeting opened by the audience singing song No. 29 in our Farmers' Union Song Book. This was followed by singing "In Faithful Cooperation" to the tune, "Maryland, My Maryland," which was morning August 6th. Mr Hubarday morning August 6th. Mr Hubarday My Maryland," which was recently printed in an edition of the "Kansas Union Farmer."

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK

The usual order of business folthe growth of the Union in its different phases of activity, at last stressing the Union's going into the

this fact.

those days were made by raveling out

our sister's stockings; of course we were like all kids, we wanted a real store ball. By saving our pennies for a long time we finally got together

twenty-five cents and you took it to

town to buy a ball; you bought two

oranges and ate them but you saved the peelings and brought them home

to us; none of us had ever eaten an

orange, and darned if you didn't make

us believe that the peelings were the

best part of the oranges and we ate

them. Whenever I thing of this, I can

taste those blamed orange rinds. You

the Largest Cooperative Creamery in the World, Orleans, Nebraska,

This is a personal invitation to you,

your family and as many of your

nic at Denver, Colorado, on August 29th and 30th, this year.

The meeting will consist of an Edu-

cational Cooperative Program by many Nationally known speakers. It

will be held at Carpenter's Hall be-

tween 17th and 18th on Stout street, Denver, Colorado on the 29th of Aug-

ust. This meeting will begin prompty at ten o'clock in the forenoon

Our President, Mr. H. Z. Baker will be Master of Ceremonies. The

ter's Hall again, at 9:30 in the forenoon and the program on that day will consist of a trip to some place

n the beautiful mountains. You are all invited to be the guests of the

largest cooperative creamery in the

Your old schoolmate,

pretty smooth politician.

and Denver, Colorado.

ear Friends:

His speech was followed by some discussion of the oil project. There was a hasty dismissal on account of the heat, when all were invited to come outside and enjoy home-Next, Mr. Howard Whittaker was introduced and gave a lengthy talk on

made ice cream and cake. However, the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mr. G. H. Johnson, announced that there was a short program, so all remained a few minutes for that. Paul Schulte, our able manager of the elevator and cream station at Alta Vista, gave three snappy numbers on his accordion, which were greatly appreciated. Robert Zimmerman gave some short were certainly, even in those days, a

advice to all Union members. Miss Florence Shirk of Billings, Montana, who is visiting at the G. H. Johnson home, sang 'Lady Moon or Mr. Moon," and "Danny Boy." Both songs were ably rendered and much approciated. Erma Kietzman then told the a few days rest and fishing. audience in song the results of regular attendance to the Union meetings.

Leota Kietzman gave a typical representation of how a lazy boy To All Stockholders and Friends of obeys his father and mother when he is called out of bed in the morn

Again Mr. Paul Schulte favored us bank in Kansas City was a hard blow to them, and the decision to liquidate ing his own accompaniment at the piano.

To say that the Union members appreciated the ice cream is putting it mildly due we suppose to the control of the cont

Light and dark cake was also served.

Mrs. R. G. Zimmerman was ap-

pointed leader of the September com-Osage county has some of the most successful local cooperative business associations in the state; and I understand they are now planning to branch out farther in the cooperative business.—A. M. K.

first day will be entirely devoted to an Educational Program along Cooperative lines. The next day, August 30th, we will all gather at Carpen-MRS. JOHN HUBER

the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Farmers Union for his great loss.

bles of the farmers.

cattle here this week our market has been slow and draggy on all classes the tune of twelve thousand dollars

been slow and draggy on all classes except the prime ones. On Monday, with light receipts, our market was active and around 50c higher; but it has lost all of this gain and is closing about the same as last week's close. Should be same as last week's close. Should be same as last week's close. Should be same as last week's close.

Choice long fed yearlings are selling is about all of the money that will be from \$16 down. Short fed and grass paid out of this five hundred million

er for the week. Best Whiterace year-lings selling from \$11 to \$12. Good kinds, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Feeders, \$9 to kinds, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Feeders, \$9 to \$12, owing to quality and flesh. Dogie \$12, owing to quality and flesh. Dogie steers, \$6 to \$8.

world at a free dinner, and anything else we can think of, which will be served in the mountains, someplace, the exact place to be announced later. to put into effect the wishes of con-All of you that have cars be sur gress in relieving the financial trouto bring them to the Carpenter Hall

#### You know Jonas, we farmers are not sure but this Farm Relief Bill was intended to be a big joke on us, and that you fellows who put it over are KAMALA y enjoying a big laugh at our . It is true, that the eight Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8, 1929 expense. It is true, that the eight farmers (?) who constitute the board

Combination Worm Tablets Combination Worm Tablets

Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala with other drugs that will kill all tape and round worms in pourtry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not gum or stick in the fowls' throat. Just place the tablet in the fowls' mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to fuss with, no waste; no guess work; no starving or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 Tablets, \$1.00. 100 Tablets, \$1.75. 200 Tablets, \$3.00. 500 Tablets, \$1.75. 1,000 Tablets, \$1.00. Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices. from \$16 down. Short fed and grass fed steers are selling from \$14 down. Stockers and feeders around 25c higher for the week. Best Whiteface yearlings selling from \$11 to \$12. Good kinds, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Feeders, \$9 to kinds, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Feeders, \$9 to kinds are consistent and flesh. Dogie

VITONE MINERAL CO. 95 Miller Ave. Lancaster

just as easy, Jonas, to raise one hundred million as it will to dig up this twenty million under the present condition of the farming industry. In fact, it is impossible, and these farmers (?) on the Board ought to be aware of

on the Board ought to be aware of In order to accommodate you as well as possible we are asking you, each and all, to return this letter to Farm Bill, reminds me of an incident that happened back in the sand hills when we were going to school in the old sod school house. You remember, the only balls we had to play with in those days were made by raveling out.

Very sincerely yours,
O. Hanson, Gen. Mgr.,
Farmers' Equity Co-Op. Cr'y.

TO neglect vaccination is to invite loss, Franklin dose. It is sterile. It is powerfully potent. It is highly concentrated. Use it and be safe. Fresh stocks at Drug Store Agencies, otherwise direct Write today for illustrated Calf Book--no obligation,

O. M. FRANKLIN BLACKLEG SERUM CO. Denver, Kansas City, El Paso, Marfa, Amarillo, Wich Fort Worth, Alliance, Rapid City, Santa Maria, Calgary

## **Price List of Local Supplies**

Application cards ...... 20 for 5c Credential blanks ...... 10 for 5c Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c Constitutions .

in Postage and Labor: WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

# WIDOW SPEAKS

There would be no need for Life Insurance agents if every wife could hear life's story from the lips of a widow. Here is the note one widow writes to the home office of this company:

> "We have received the \$5,000.00 draft you sent and we can certainly recommend Farmers Union Life Insurance to every farm home as the place for the farmer to carry his life insurance."

There is a policy in this company for every need. Write us for

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

Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c Secretary's Minute Books ....50c Farmers Union Buttons ......25c

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ... Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each .......5c Farmers' Union Song Books 20c Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c Ladies Auxiliary Pins ......50c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense

# Remember to Say before you say CHEESE

-KANSAS

From & mere abstraction the elec-

tron has grown to be the most important entity in the universe.

Eighty-five per cent of the rubber output of the United States goes into

of the service offered by their

SALINA

THROAT

TABLETS

Antiseptic

& Relieve

Hoarseness Sore Throat

Coughs

Made by

Complete Protection

Is afforded all members of The Farmers Union who take advantage

OWN ORGANIZATION

More people are insured in this organization than ever before.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL

**COMPANIES** 

Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail

INSURANCE

KRAFT CHEESE

YOU CAN DEPEND

on getting every cent your hogs, cattle and sheep are worth on the market when you ship to YOUR OWN FIRM.

Our salesmen are on the job every minute, showing your stock to every possible buyer, and looking out for your interests. Our salesmen are interested in you, and want to sell your live stock for the highest possible dollar, so you will come again.

Our yardmen, too, are interested in you and see that your stock get the best of care and that they fill well before weighted The office force want you to get the best of service, and they get your returns to you as promptly as possible.

PATRONIZE YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

The Three Musketeers found it to their advantage to fight together "All for One". The members of the Union Oil Company are applying the same principle in building the National Chain of Cooperative Oil Companies. Their combined volume, united efforts, and concerted activities are bringing them greater buying power, less overhead,

These members of the Union yours. Let us hear from you.



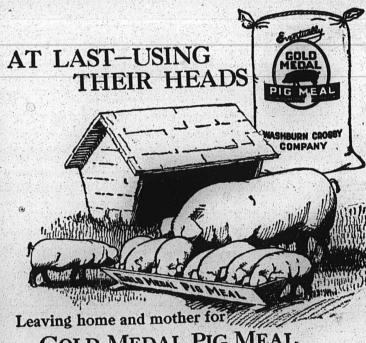
North Kansas City, Mc.

# "All for One---One for All"

and more savings. They are proving the value of working "All for One".

Oil Company invite you to combine your volume with theirs. They invite you to become a part of the National Chain which is "All for One". Why not accept the invitation? You will help the Union Oil Company to render greater service—the benefits are

# Cooperative



GOLD MEDAL PIG MEAL —the self-weaning pig meal

## Guaranteed Feeds

they are guaranteed by the world's largest millers to give complete satisfaction or your money back.

Each Gold Medal feed is scientifically prepared. Tach is a balanced ration containing just the right amount of food values for greater productivity.

Try Gold Medal Feeds at our risk-today. A special feed for

Distributed by

## Farmers Union Jobbins Association

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATIONS named below

	Walter Boyd, Mgr.
Huron—Farmers Co-op. Assn. Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assn	O. C. Service, Mgr.
Winfield-Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assis -	C. J. Eve. Mgr.
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assix — Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn.	T. A Zerbe Mgr.
Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn. Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn	Chas A Stavenin Mgr.
Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn ——————————————————————————————————	Cas M. Doot Mgr
Wellsville—Far. Union Coop. Assn.  Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn.	Geo. M. Peet, Mar
Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn. Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Coop.	Assn. Floyd Johnson, Mg1.
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company	Roy Emmons, Mg1
Blue Mound—Far. Union Flodice Company	S. R. Dillinger
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company————————————————————————————————————	Fred Kious, Mgr
South Mound Far. Union Coop. Assis	Fred Johnson, Mgr
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn.	P W Blauer, Mgr
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn. Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn.	C B Thowe, Mgr
Alma-Farmers Union Elevator	

Cows, HEIFERS, MIXED YEAR-LINGS, BULLS—With moderate re-ceipts of Cattle here this week, and last week's big decline on butcher grades, causing Eastern butchers to send in liberal orders, our market on send in liberal orders, our market on killing cows and heifers has regained all the way from 25 to 75 cents per cwt. of last week's loss. Bulk of fat cows to the killers from \$7.50 to \$9; fair to good \$7 to \$7.50; cutters \$6 to \$6.75 and canners \$5.25 to \$5.75. Grass fat heifers \$8 to \$10.50 depending on the flesh and quality. Prime

ing on the flesh and quality. Prime mixed yearlings very scarce and about steady for the week, although one fancy load sold at \$15.85—a new top for

cy load sold at \$15.85—a new top for the year. Stock cows and heifers a lit-tle more active than last week, al-though prices do not show any ad-vance. Good quality Shorthorn stock cows, \$7 to \$7.75; fair to good kinds, \$6.50 to 7. Whitefaces and Angus 25 to 50 cents over the Shorthorns. CALVES-Our veal calf market is practically steady for the week, although choice veals show a little strength, with a practical top at \$13,

strength, with a practical top at \$13, few up to \$13.50. Common kinds a little slow, with the bulk from \$8 to \$10. Middleweight and heavy killers steady Good to choice 300 to 400 fat calves, \$10.50 to \$11.50, plainer kinds \$9 to \$10. Baby beef calves weighing \$50 to 550, \$12.50. Stock calves a little stronger on the better kinds. Good to choice Whitefaces \$11.50 to \$12.50. Shorthorns \$9.50 to \$11. Bulls 25c higher. Good to choice heavy bolongas \$7.75 to \$8.50; plainer kinds \$7 to \$7.50. HOGS—Very slow. 230s down weak to 10c lower than Wednesday's aver-

to 10c lower than Wednesday's average. Medium and heavy hogs 15 to 25 lower. Top \$11.50. 170s 300s \$11.20 to \$11.40. 140s to 160s \$10.75 to \$11.40. Packing sows \$8.50 to \$9.10. Stock pigs 9.25 to 10.15.

SHEEP—Lambs active, strong to 15c higher. Sheep steady. Top Idahos \$13.50. Best natives \$13.25. Others \$12.50 to \$13. \$12.50 to \$13. —Farmers' Union Live Stock Com.

KINNEY IS AGAIN IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH JONAS SLICKERY

Ton. Jonas Slickery M. G. Millionaire Point, Me. Dear Jonas:

I have been surprised and shall I say, disappointed, because you were not named as one of the members of the Farm Board. Your professed friendship for the farmers, and your fine record as a Republican politician, together with your ability as a corporation attorney should have won some consideration from Mr. Hoover when he drafted those eight farmers