





## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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, 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 deep-seated 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 top.

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 independence.

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-cries 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 exodus from the land has been accompanied by the increased use of tractors, combined harvester-threshers 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 management of agriculture, as affecting the over-expansion of agriculture. This has frequently been elaborated upon at length and is generally known. 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 measure 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. 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. 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 overlooked.

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 exports.

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 said to encourage the greater use of Mexican farm laborers on our farms the question may well be raised 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 our only 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 this, 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 unhappy circumstances to adopt exactly that policy. 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 with regard to farmer welfare or whether the welfare of the farmer shall be kept equally in mind in 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 of those employed 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 national 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 absence 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 foreground?

(1) The gathering, interpretation, and dissemination 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 heard from those who benefit when the farmer is left in the dark.

(2) When outlook reports have been perfected and farmers have learned to use 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 influence 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 period 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 work 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 special 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 whole.

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 obsessed 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 ELEVATORS 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 made slowly.

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 outstanding 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 BETWEEN FARMERS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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.



# 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 \$1.00 PER YEAR. YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

## Junior Co-operators

### MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

**ALMA**  
Maebelle Fink  
ALTA VISTA  
Achula M. Daiter  
Cleora Bates  
AMOT  
Maxine Snodgrass  
Martelle Snodgrass  
ARKANSAS CITY  
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 Zimmerman  
Louise Zimmerman  
COLONY  
Julia Powell  
CONWAY  
Wayne Seibert  
Lela Seibert  
DELIA  
Loretta Simecka  
DRESDEN  
Irene Fortin  
ERIE  
Irene Wentworth  
FLORAL  
Letha E. Watson  
Paul I. Iton Watson  
FRANKFORD  
Dane Ode Dexter  
Laveta Dexter  
GARNETT  
Blair Watkinson  
KANAPOLI  
Bernadine Svoboda  
Achula M. Falter  
Marthelle Snodgrass  
Duane Brecheisen  
KINCAID  
Addie Hardin  
Clinton Donald  
Howard Donald  
Lucille Cretten  
Fern Rogers  
Marjorie Alice Rogers  
LYNDON  
Naomi J. Ithen  
Florence Barrett  
Ruth Beaman  
Grace Beaman  
LUCAS  
Wilma Brichack  
Blanche Aksamit  
LA CROSS  
Lucille Wilson  
LA HARPE  
Arline Robinson  
LAWRENCE  
Della Bond  
MONT IDA  
Helen Centlivre  
Pete Centlivre  
Keith Centlivre

MADISON  
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 Fowler  
OTTAWA  
Mildred Nelson  
OSAWATOMIE  
Richard Schiefelbusch  
Max Schiefelbusch  
OGALLA  
Mildred Rogers  
Naomi Jean Rogers  
Hellen Hillman  
Erma Rogers  
OAKLEY  
Esther Sims  
Clifford Sim  
OVERBROOK  
Durene Brecheisen  
Eligtha 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  
SALINA  
Paul Huff  
SPRING HILL  
Ralph Wedd  
Erma S. Hoch  
TIMKIN  
Dorothy Kraisinger  
Nadine E. Neidenthal  
UTICA  
Marie Newton  
Vera Funk  
ULYSSES  
Gladys M. Collins  
VASSAR  
Elizabeth Brown  
WAKENEY  
Hilda Helen Fabrizio  
Helwig Fabrizio  
WESTPHALIA  
Ned Corley  
WAMEGO  
Adeline Miller  
WHITE CITY  
Lorena Tatlow  
WINDOM  
Autumn Andes

### 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 this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the child must signify his intentions to study the lessons, and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send in their lessons.

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

### JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Juniors: I 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 bad, is concerned. But I am glad to be able to tell you that I believe I am perfectly all right now.

Now the letters that I have had this week are all nearly alike, asking why they have not received their pins and books. This is the reason. Just before I took sick the books and pins both run out, and I did not get any ordered before I had to stay away from the office, the books come from Chicago and the pins come from St. Louis, and it takes a little while to get them after the order is put in. But I think I 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 niece told about her daddy having his arm broke. I sure feel sorry 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 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

print it in the paper. Will be able to use one a week, and will take them as they come. I think that would be nice. Send in your snap shots.

This will be all for today, and you new folks look for your books and pins, soon now.

Aunt Patience

Windom, Kans., Aug. 5, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I received the pin and book long ago and have worn the pin many places. I sure think it is pretty—far prettier than I expected. And the book is so nice, and so nice to write and get the lessons in. I sure think the lesson for June was fine. If the Farmers would only cooperate as much as Hold Fast



6283. Ladies' Smock.  
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. To finish with bias piping or binding as illustrated will require 8 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

6585. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material, together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material cut crosswise. Price 15c.

### 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 (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

and Great Heart got their people to do, the Farmers would have more say so. I sure intended to write and thank you for the pin and book sooner and the lesson also. I am sending now the lesson for June.

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-ting dressing on the belt and his arm got caught and was broken. He still has his arms in splints. I don't know how 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.

Most close thanking you again for the pin and book.

Love, your niece,  
Autumn Andes.

St. Paul, Kans., Aug. 1, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:  
My father belongs to the Bragan local of Neosho county and I would like to belong to the Junior Co-operators. Please send me a pin and lesson book.

I will be 12 years old in October. I will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have three sisters, and four brothers.

I hope I can write more next time. Good bye, your friend  
Margaret McGowen.

Colony, Kans., 7-30-1929

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 Litztown school.

I like to read the boys' and girls' letters.

Your niece,  
Jeanne Williams

Amiot, Wans., Aug. 2, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am sending my lesson of "A Fable."

I have not received my book and pin yet. I will try to get new members.

Maxine Snodgrass.

Kincaid, Kans., July 28, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I have been reading the girls' and boys' letters and enjoy their letters very much.

I wrote three weeks ago to join Junior club and have not received my lesson book and pin. I know you have been very busy or you would have sent them. Please send them as soon as you can.

Your friend  
Marjorie Alice Rogers

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

#### FOR SALE

BEEHUNTERS use my Beescent and instructions, one man did and found three beehives 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, Favorsburg, 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 288Y

EPILEPSY curable! Detroit lady finds complete relief from 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

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I have not received my lesson book and pin yet. 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 soon.

Yours truly,  
Fern Rogers,

Kincaid, Kansas.

LaHarpe, Kans., August 1, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:  
You will have to excuse me for not sending in my lessons sooner, because we had lots of bad luck. My uncle died and we had lots of company.

Yours truly  
Arlene Robinson

### Special Dressing for Frozen Fruit

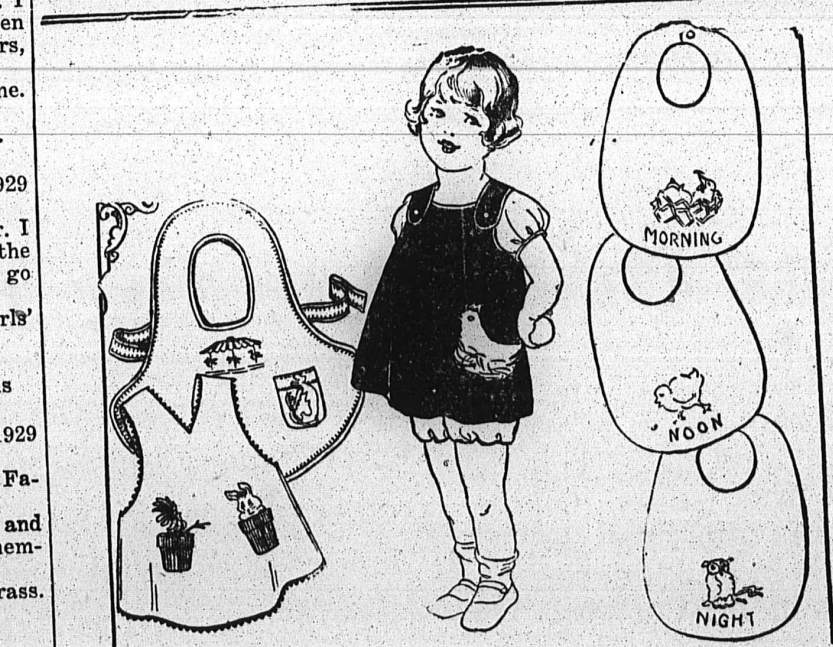
Salad  
3 egg yolks, beaten  
3 tablespoons sugar  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon white pepper  
8 tablespoons weak vinegar  
1 tablespoon fat.  
Mix all the ingredients except the fat. Cook in a double boiler, stirring until thickened. Add the fat and cool.

### THE HAPPY FARMER

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

He has electricity to light his home, his barns and to run his iceless refrigerator and other farm machinery. He has his automobile, radio, telephone and daily paper. He has his garden where fresh vegetables, sweet corn, berries and fruits are grown for his table. He has fresh, golden cream, milk and butter. He can and does set a table of wholesome, delicious, nutritious food that any millionaire would envy.

He can hunt, fish, bathe, ride horseback and drive his car in garden spots that his city relatives only dream about six days out of seven. His workshop is God's great open space—there is no better place. His work is hard but healthful. He has no time clock to punch; no landlord to pay; no commuter's train to squeeze into. He is his own Chairman of the Board, President and Board of Directors. He is his own boss; King of all he surveys.—Michael H. Cahill, retiring president of the New York State Bankers Association in Salina, Sun."



### BIBS FOR MORNING

Number 103 is a wax pattern containing a group of pocket and bib designs that are quickly applied to your favorite patterns. These are not the cutting designs for the aprons or bibs themselves, but the designs only. The entire group is sent under number 103 at 20 cents. As you know the wax transfer is simple to apply with a hot iron. You can probably

use it again with carbon if you want to make two of any one number. We can also furnish the cunning little morning noon and night bibs stamped on heavy unbleached muslin and made up with bound edges in yellow bias tape and ties. The assortment of three stamped bibs also in-cludes thread for embroidering and may be had at 50c for the three. This is number 103 B. Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

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## 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 inquiries. No one wanted to buy. Then he thought of a man who used straw in considerable quantity. He stepped to the telephone and called him. He sold him 15 tons, then and there.

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 1/4c. He held the hogs and got a 1/4c increase.

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, calling neighbors and friends, finding where to buy or sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



25¢

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

### LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Large Tube

25¢

666

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

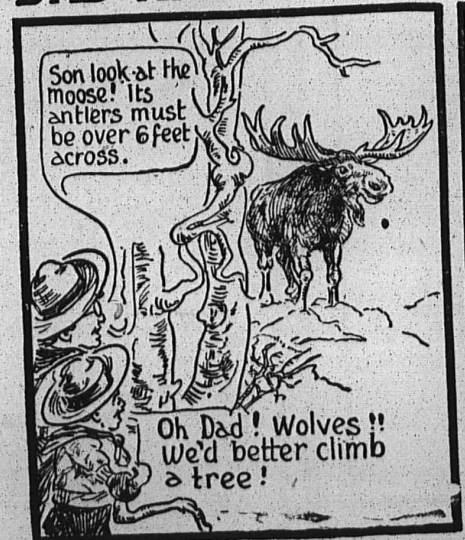
### "TO REACH THE TOP, ONE FIRST MUST CLIMB THE LADDER"

—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 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.

By Stafford

### DAD AND I





## 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 farmer 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 Farmers Union folks down in Osage county, and they have had to fight for the success of their cooperative institutions; 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 bank in Kansas City was a hard blow to them, and the decision to liquidate their own bank was a heavy blow, but they paid every depositor in full, and the people of Osage county and the State should be proud of this bunch of farmers who came through those trying times smiling, determined to go through with their cooperative program. 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.

## 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 recently printed in an edition of the "Kansas Union Farmer."

## LIVESTOCK MARKET

## FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8, 1929

**STEERS**—With liberal receipts of cattle here this week our market has 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. Choice long fed yearlings are selling 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 \$12, owing to quality and flesh. Dogie steers, \$6 to \$8.

**COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS**—With moderate receipts 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 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 mixed yearlings very scarce and about steady for the week, although one fancy load sold at \$15.85—a new top for the year. Stock cows and heifers a little more active than last week, although prices do not show any advance. 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, 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 \$55, \$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 boling \$7.75 to \$8.50; plainer kinds \$7 to \$7.50.

**HOGS**—Very slow. 230s down weak to 10c lower than Wednesday's average. Medium and heavy hogs 15 to 25c 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**—Lamb active, strong to 15c higher. Sheep steady. Top Idaho \$13.50. Best natives \$13.25. Others \$12.50 to \$13.

—Farmers' Union Live Stock Com.

## KINNEY IS AGAIN IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH JONAS SLICKERY

Jon. 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 profession 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

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

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-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 advice to all Union members. Miss Florence Shick 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 appreciated. Erma Kietzman then told the audience in song the results of registration attendance to the Union meetings. Leota Kietzman gave a typical representation of how a lazy boy obeys his father and mother when he is called out of bed in the morning.

Again Mr. Paul Schulte favored us with a humorous vocal selection, playing 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 extreme heat of the previous few days. Light and dark cake was also served.

Mrs. R. G. Zimmerman was appointed leader of the September committee. In the absence of our Union Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Kietzman very ably filled that vacancy for the evening. Everyone was urged to attend the country picnic at Alma August 12th.

## MRS. JOHN HUBER PASSED AWAY

The sad news came to this office that Mrs. Huber, wife of John Huber, of Seldon, Kansas, had died Tuesday morning August 6th. Mr. Huber has the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Farmers Union for his great loss.

to put into effect the wishes of congress in relieving the financial troubles of the farmers.

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 probably enjoying a big laugh at our expense. It is true, that the eight farmers (?) who constitute the board have been given financial relief to the tune of twelve thousand dollars per year, but they are so few and we are so many.

If we are to believe the statements of the chairman of the Board, the salaries of the members of the Board is about all of the money that will be paid out of this five hundred million dollars which Congress set aside for the bringing of Agriculture up to the level of other great industries.

It seems that we farmers are expected to dig up twenty million dollars ourselves in order to finance the marketing of our wheat. It will be

just as easy, Jonas, to raise one hundred million or five 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 this fact.

The way I understand that the Farm Board intends to administer the Farm Bill, reminds me of an incident that happened back in the sand hills when we were going to school in the old one school house. You remember, the only balls we had to play with in 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 think of this, I can taste those blamed orange rinds. You were certainly, even in those days, a pretty smooth politician.

Your old schoolmate, A. M. Kinney. P. S. I am mailing this letter to your fishing lodge in Maine as I noticed that you were going there for a few days rest and fishing. A. M. K.

## AN INVITATION

To All Stockholders and Friends of the Largest Cooperative Creamery in the World, Orleans, Nebraska, and Denver, Colorado.

Dear Friends:

This is a personal invitation to you, your family and as many of your friends that are in sympathy with our cause to come and help us enjoy a big Equity Union Meeting and Picnic at Denver, Colorado, on August 29th and 30th, this year.

The meeting will consist of an Educational Cooperative Program by many Nationally known speakers. It will be held at Carpenter's Hall between 17th and 18th on Stout street, Denver, Colorado on the 29th of August. This meeting will begin promptly at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Our President, Mr. H. Z. Baker, will be Master of Ceremonies. The first day will be entirely devoted to an Educational Program along Cooperative lines. The next day, August 30th, we will all gather at Carpenter's Hall again, at 9:30 in the forenoon and the program on that day will consist of a trip to some place in the beautiful mountains. You are all invited to be the guests of the largest cooperative creamery in the 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.

All of you that have cars be sure to bring them to the Carpenter Hall

## VITONE KAMALA Combination Worm Tablets

Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala with other drugs that will kill all tape and round worms in poultry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not gum or stick in the fowl's throat. Just place the tablet in the fowl's mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to fuss with, no waste, no guess work, no starting or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 Tablets, \$1.00. 100 Tablets, \$1.75. 200 Tablets, \$3.00. 500 Tablets, \$6.75. 1,000 Tablets, \$12.00.

Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices. VITONE MINERAL CO., 35 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

at 9:30 on August 30th. Those of you that will have some room for additional passengers for the trip to the mountains be sure to let us know about it as we may need your assistance.

In order to accommodate you as well as possible we are asking you, each and all, to return this letter to us with your name and address and as many as we may expect to be in your party. We are doing this so we may know how many lunches to prepare. Please be prompt about this

and help us make this picnic a success.

Thanking you, each and all, for your kind cooperation in the past and hoping that we may merit it in the future, we beg to remain,

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

Special lenses make it possible for light to be seen as far away as 100 miles—the greatest distance yet attained.

**FRANKLIN BLACKLEG VACCINE**

Don't Let Your Calves Die From Blackleg!

TO neglect vaccination is to invite loss. Franklin's Vaccine gives dependable immunity with one 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 Call Book—no collection.

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

## Price List of Local Supplies

|                             |            |  |     |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|-----|
| Application cards           | 20 for 5c  | Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen            | 10c |
| Credentia blank             | 10 for 5c  | Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each | 5c  |
| Limit blank                 | 15 for 10c | Farmers' Union Song Books                          | 25c |
| Constitutions               | 5c         | Farmers' Union Watch Fobs                          | 25c |
| Local Sec'y's Receipt Books | 25c        | Ladies Auxiliary Pins                              | 50c |
| Secretary's Minute Books    | 50c        |  |     |
| Farmers Union Buttons       | 25c        |  |     |
| Cash Must Accompany Order.  |            |  |     |

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

## A 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 proper place for the farmer to carry his life insurance."

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

## The Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Ia.  
(Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)

## "All for One—One for All"

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

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



**UNION OIL CO.**  
Cooperative

North Kansas City, Mo.

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

From a mere abstraction the electron has grown to be the most important entity in the universe.

## Complete Protection

Is afforded all members of The Farmers Union who take advantage of the service offered by their

## OWN ORGANIZATION

More people are insured in this organization than ever before.

## FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail

SALINA - - - - KANSAS

**LISTERINE THROAT TABLETS**

Antiseptic  
Prevent  
& Relieve  
Hoarseness  
Sore Throat  
Coughs

Made by  
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

Remember to Say **KRAFT** before you say **CHEESE**

**KRAFT K CHEESE**  
KRAFT-PHENIX CHEESE COMPANY

## YOU CAN DEPEND

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

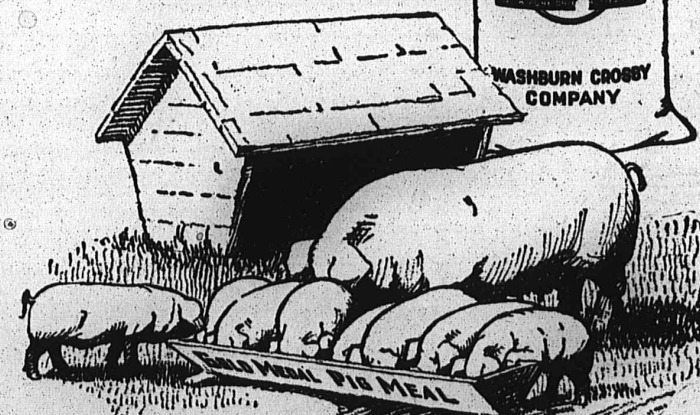
Our salesmen are on the job every minute, showing your stock to every possible buyer, and looking out for your interests. Our salesmen are interested in you, and want to sell your live stock for the highest possible dollar, so you will come again.

Our yardmen, too, are interested in you and see that your stock get the best of care and that they fill well before weighing. 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**  
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

## AT LAST—USING THEIR HEADS



Leaving home and mother for **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 every purpose.

Distributed by

**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATIONS named below

Huron—Farmers Co-op. Assn. Walter Boyd, Mgr.  
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assn. O. C. Service, Mgr.  
Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn. C. J. Eye, Mgr.  
Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn. L. A. Zarbe, Mgr.  
Wesleyville—Far. Union Coop. Assn. Chas. A. Stavenin, Mgr.  
Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn. Geo. M. Post, Mgr.  
Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Coop. Assn. Floyd Johnson, Mgr.  
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company Roy Emmons, Mgr.  
Green—Coop. Grain Association Fred Klous, Mgr.  
South Mount Far. Union Coop. Assn. Fred Johnson, Mgr.  
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn. F. W. Blauer, Mgr.  
Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn. C. B. Thowe, Mgr.  
Alma—Farmers Union Elevator