



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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CORN BELT FEDERATION CHOOSES TO RUN

A signal service to American agriculture has been performed by the Corn Belt Federation during its brief history. Perhaps it did more to develop and crystallize public sentiment favorable to agriculture than any other agency. Made up of some 36 farm organizations, it speaks with a good deal of authority and effectiveness.

The writer was in North Dakota at the time of the last meeting, scheduled for five radio broadcasts and other important dates, and could not attend. The following report of the meeting is from the pen of A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald and Secretary of the Federation. It presents a clear picture of the meeting and of the situation as viewed by the Federation. The resolutions were printed in our last issue and are not repeated here.

The fourth annual meeting of the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations convened at the Chamberlain Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday, June 11th. This was a regular meeting, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, which provides that officers of the Federation shall be elected annually.

Election of officers came toward the close of the meeting and resulted in the reelection of all of the old officers as follows: President, William Hirth, Columbia, Missouri; Vice-President, P. W. Murphy, Wheaton, Minnesota; Secretary, A. W. Ricker, St. Paul, Minnesota; Treasurer, C. B. Steward, Lincoln, Nebraska.

If there be any who think that the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations is going to quit business because this Federation failed in securing adoption of the old McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization fee principle, such persons should abandon this belief. It was evident from the survey of the situation, communicated with all the members of the Federation, including the commodity marketing organizations affiliated with the Federation, and formulated a plan whereby funds may be provided and a suitable full time secretary be employed. On behalf of the Missouri Farm Association President Hirth said that he was ready to pledge five thousand dollars per year for five years in support of such procedure.

At the evening session after resolutions had been adopted and officers elected the matter of establishing permanent headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa, with a full time secretary was taken up, and it was proposed that vigorous steps be taken to raise a budget of \$25,000 per year. President Hirth was instructed to make a survey of the situation, communicate with all the members of the Federation, including the commodity marketing organizations affiliated with the Federation, and formulate a plan whereby funds may be provided and a suitable full time secretary be employed. On behalf of the Missouri Farm Association President Hirth said that he was ready to pledge five thousand dollars per year for five years in support of such procedure.

It was brought out in discussion that the farm organizations are apprehensive about the attitude and procedure of the Federal Farm Board, which will be appointed when the farm relief bill passes the Congress. Since this Board will have to do principally with commodity marketing and commodity marketing organizations, much concern was manifested lest federal procedure under the Federal Farm Board take the form of

promoting commodity marketing groups independent of a union with regard to the general farm organizations. It was pointed out that such procedure would tend to break up farm organizations into innumerable commodity groups without cohesion or general unity of the farming industry, and thus divide farmers instead of uniting them.

There can be no such thing as unity of action on the part of farmers without farmer organization. By farmer organization is meant such educational organizations as the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau, and the Grange. Such organizations furnish a medium by means of which farmers may act unitedly, learn to think in common terms, and act as an industrial group.

Anything which would be calculated to destroy or hinder the educational work of the general farm organizations would destroy all possibility of unity by the farmers as a class.

Neither the Farm Bureau nor the Farmers Union will consent to the break up of their organizations, their place to be taken by commodity organizations, which by their very nature tend to separate and divide farmers rather than unite them. All farm leaders recognize that we must have marketing organizations devoted to the marketing of definite commodities, but we are, at least in the Mississippi Valley, united in our belief that such marketing organizations should be supported and directed by equally strong educational organizations which serve as a tie to bind farmers together on one general program.

The resolutions adopted express the deep convictions of the largest body of organized farmers ever brought together in the United States in united action. The Federation still believes in the old McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization fee principle, and the resolutions express this conviction.

However, it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates present that we should not take any steps calculated to interfere with the administration program. We do not believe that the administration program as expressed in the McNary-Haugen Bill will solve the farm problem. This does not mean that it is the intention of the Federation to place any obstacles in the way of the working out of the administration program. It is not our program, and we do want to become responsible for what happens when that program is put into operation. We are ready to help the new Farm Board when and if appointed. We will oppose federal procedure only on one point. We will not consent or approve any measure or measures to break up or hinder the development of the organized farmer movement. On that point we all agree.

The work of organizing the Farmers Union and Farm Bureau in the Mississippi Valley must go on. The farmers must have an organization through which they can speak and act, not in a divided way, but, so far as possible, in a united way. This cannot be done by breaking up the general farm organizations and replacing them with commodity groups expressed in terms of beans, peas, potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat, pork, beef, mutton, etc., and so on through perhaps fifty commodities. Such organization and such organized expression on the part of farmers would result in confusion and chaos.

Aaron Sapiro tried that, and the word "failure" is written in large letters across the thing that Sapiro tried to do. It not only resulted in failure, but it resulted in breaking up and destroying to a large extent the organizations which the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union had built over a period of years.

We will not consent to go through that experience again, and if this is what the federal government has in mind and proposes to do, it will meet with opposition and lack of support on the part of the farm organizations.

The farm organizations of the United States have a ripe experience developed out of a lot of history which includes both successes and failures. We are ready to bring that experience to the new Federal Farm Board and cooperate. The thing we will not do is something that we do not believe is sound, practical, and workable.

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ELEVATOR FEDERATION

PLANS ARE SHAPING UP

At a meeting in Salina a few days ago the general form of tentative contract for the postponed Farmers Union Elevator Federation was agreed upon. Probably within a week it will be in the hands of field men who will discuss its terms and provisions with elevator directors, stockholders and managers.

This tentative contract may be modified and adjusted as a result of such discussion, or it may prove generally acceptable in present form. Its provisions are flexible enough to allow local management and are believed to be sufficient to insure cooperative marketing terminally of the grain delivered to our cooperative elevators.

No doubt it will be necessary to make changes and adjustments as we go along, but this should be fairly easy to do, once we get the Federation set up. When the Farm Board is set up and its policies outlined it should be readily possible to adjust the Federation to secure whatever marketing benefits may be provided by this federal machinery. Responses so far indicate a readiness of our people for this forward step.

SOUTH DAKOTA DROPS

IN FOR A CHAT

Bro. Percy F. Morgan, of Phillips, So. Dak., stopped in Salina on his way home from Eldorado, Kansas, where he had been called by his mother's illness and death. She was 3 years of age, described by her son as having been "a wonderful Christian mother" and "the eight children in her family. Our sympathy is extended to this family."

Bro. Morgan is a very active member of the South Dakota Farmers Union, and we spent an enjoyable and profitable hour with him at this office. National officials are meeting with the South Dakota State Board at Pierre on July 2nd and he expects to be present at that meeting.

FAIRBURY CREAMERY

SHOWS GREAT GROWTH

Had the privilege a few days ago of visiting the Farmers Union Creamery at Fairbury, and its capable manager, P. D. Peterson. Also of talking to Jimmy Norgaard, of the Superior Creamery, over the telephone. Both of these managers were very busy and figuratively were up to their ears in cream. Receipts are very heavy. Fairbury shows a growth of practically 100% over last year, a most commendable development.

Bought a tank full of Farmers Union gasoline, and already had Farmers Union oil in the crank case. Of course the journey home was easy. Farmers Union institutions are in the best shape in their history and rendering the largest service ever.

No doubt be prepared to take advantage of the new ruling in the fullest possible way. In this they will render a service to their members and to the community.

Let us suppose that we are going to start out right now and investigate a piece of land that we feel can be improved in the way of increasing production and improving the quality of crop grown.

In the first place we get on the land and look it over. We note the kind of trees that are grown on the land. We note whether the new growth is healthy. We notice whether the size, shape and color of the particular crop is good. We look for indications of pests that may be present. Getting away from the trees for a moment, suppose we are looking at a field crop. Is the stand even, or is it spotty? Is the growth of the crop satisfactory? Then we look over the soil, itself. Are there any indications of poor drainage? Is the soil loose so that the plant roots can penetrate without difficulty? Is the water handled correctly? All these things we can tell by careful observation.

In addition to what we can see, there are some very important facts that we cannot see. By this I mean that the plant foods existing in the soil must be studied to find out what plant foods are present, and which are not present in sufficient quantities to render good growth. To find these facts we must call on soil analysis. If soil analysis is properly done it will give us a very fair working basis upon which to determine our program of soil treatment.

We gather our soil samples. When the soil is received in the laboratory it is first laid out on a flat table and

does burn. The percentage that burns is found by weighing the soil before and after burning. If a soil has an organic determination of 2% it is usually desirable to increase the content by the addition of barnyard or by growing a cover crop. Frequently where the organic material is above 2% it is advisable for other reasons to apply a cover crop, which supplies organic material.

The next determination is for nitrates that are present in the soil. Nitrates are the plant foods that stimulate the vegetable growth of the crop. An abundance of nitrate is apt to increase leaf growth. With the average crop nitrates should be present in any amount to exceed 12 parts per million. This is a very small quantity but field experience has shown that with most crops it is large enough to insure the proper amount of vegetable growth. If the nitrate content is not sufficient, a nitrate fertilizer should be added. There are many forms of nitrate fertilizers available. Good results have been obtained from a form of fertilizer which not only supplies a certain amount of nitrogen ready for immediate use—but also keeps an additional quantity of nitrogen available for continued use during the entire growing season.

The next plant food to be considered is phosphorus. Phosphorus or phosphoric acid is one of the very important plant foods that improve the quality of the crop. Very small amounts of phosphorus are sufficient for good crop growth. If the soil an-

FARMERS UNION ADOPTS OIL AND GAS PROGRAM

More than a year ago we began a study of the cooperative oil and gasoline movement. We felt that the Farmers Union should take the lead in organizing local cooperative oil companies in Kansas. The more we considered the matter, the more firmly convinced the officers and leaders became that we should adopt an oil and gasoline policy. We have investigated various plans. After careful consideration, we contracted with the Union Oil Company, (Cooperative), North Kansas City, Missouri. The contract is between the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Union Oil Company. The Jobbing Association is offering a new service to its members which is in line with its policy of rendering service to Farmers' Union members. We believe this new contract with the Union Oil Company is one of the best contracts ever made on behalf of Kansas farmers.

The cooperative oil companies which are now in operation are saving their members a pile of money. The aggregate savings to the members of the 300 cooperative oil companies in operation last year were approximately two million dollars. There are many outstanding examples of successful cooperative oil companies. Perhaps the most successful is the company at Greeley, Colorado. This company was organized about eight years ago and now has 1,420 members. It has returned to its members \$285,974.46 in patronage dividends and has a surplus of \$100,817.29. There are many very successful Farmers Union companies also.

We decided to contract with the Union Oil Company for several reasons. The most important are: The Union Oil Company is cooperative and is organizing a National chain of cooperative oil companies. The board members and officers are 100 per cent operators. We will have a representative on the board of directors. The Union Oil Company has men who are thoroughly familiar with the organization of cooperative oil companies, and we will have the benefit of their experience in organizing Farmers Union companies. Through the Union Oil Company we can pool our buying power with farmers from other states. We will have the benefit of the National Cooperative Branch of the Union Oil Company. The Union Oil Company owns and operates the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States.

The Union Oil Company is incorporated under the cooperative laws of Missouri. The board of directors is made up of some of the most outstanding cooperative leaders in the United States, including W. A. Kearns, who is vice-president of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of Chi-

cago; T. H. DeWitt, former president of the Missouri Farmers Association; R. A. Hedding, manager of the Equity Exchange at Burlington, Colorado; Howard A. Cowden, former secretary of the Missouri Farmers Association; and Harry E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Three major farm organizations are now represented on the board and one or two others are expected to select representatives. These men represent thousands of thousands of farmers, are building a national chain of cooperative oil companies to reach from coast-to-coast. Each company organized in Kansas will become a member of this chain. Each company will have the benefit of the combined buying power of the whole group—thousands of farmers buying as one. Each Farmers Union company will also be permitted to use the national cooperative brand, Union Certified, and the slogan of the Union Oil Company, "Our Profits Are Your Dividends." Cooperators from other states, who use Union Certified, will stop at the Farmers Union Certified sign, when passing through Kansas. It will place them on the same basis as the big companies. We will retain our local identity, yet by using the Union Certified brand we will enjoy the prestige of a company that is more than "just local."

Union Certified oils are being made in the Union Oil Company's plant in North Kansas City, Missouri, which is the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States. A great many Farmers Union members are now using Union Certified and consider it to be of superior quality.

We are beginning an active campaign to organize cooperative oil companies in Kansas. If you want assistance in organizing a company in your community, write to us or to the Union Oil Company, North Kansas City, Missouri. We will be glad to help everywhere we can. We expect a great many requests for help and they will be taken care of just as fast as possible. We will have the assistance of thoroughly capable and experienced men. No doubt a great many Farmers Union Elevators and Stores will want to install bulk station equipment. In many cases, we believe that this will be better than to organize a separate company. Statements of successful cooperators by Farmers Elevators in handling gasoline, kerosene and oil will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Cooperative oil companies are a good type of Farm Relief for Kansas farmers. They will help to increase the purchasing power of your dollar and will help place "agriculture on an equity with industry." Let's get started at once!

SEES WHEAT POOL DEALT BLOW

Omaha.—The World-Herald will say Thursday, that the movement sponsored by the Midwest wheat pool organization for contract pooling of Nebraska and Western Wyoming wheat has failed for this year because of lack of sufficient support from growers.

The newspaper will say that officials of the organization announced today that efforts had failed to bring into the pool 50 per cent of the wheat in the territory represented and that the directors therefore had found it necessary to abandon plans for the 1929 pool. All contracts signed by the growers, it was explained, contain the proviso that the agreement to pool is not binding unless the total pooling amounts to 50 per cent of the crop.

The organization will continue to function, the World-Herald will state, and will accept for merchandising all wheat turned over to it under "voluntary" contracts. It also will continue activities to form a 1930 pool representing the required 50 per cent of wheat grown on Nebraska and

Western Wyoming farms, the newspaper account will say.

The decision was said to have been reached in Lincoln, Neb., Saturday, a stormy meeting during which directors learned that only 11,000 of a promised 15,000 contracts were available.

This discovery, the newspaper will say further, led to dismissal of Philip F. Bross, who has been managing director of the pool, and J. W. Brinton, who has been assistant director, before adjourning at 1 A. M. Sunday the directors had agreed to proceed in the future under the leadership of Ernest Peterson of Axtell, Neb., president of the pool organization.

Bross and Brinton insisted late today that they had not been ousted, but the information from the meeting was positive on the point that directors had dispensed with their services for alleged misrepresentations of wheat growers and to pool officials, the World-Herald will claim.—Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul.

be taken to remedy this situation. The most effective way of reducing the pH value is by the addition of sulphur. Both laboratory and field experience have shown that sulphur will reduce alkalinity in a satisfactory way.

I do not want to give you the impression that the only thing that is necessary to come to a definite decision as to your soil treatment is to have a laboratory analysis made of your soil. The laboratory man is an assistant to the farmer. He gives the farmer the chance to find out exactly (Continued on page 4)

NEW RULES APPLY TO GRAIN CARS

Cooperative elevators will be helped in case of car shortage, (which may not develop this year although it now seems almost certain by the new rules governing car distribution.

The rules require prompt loading. Cars set by 10 o'clock in the morning must be billed out that day, and no more than can be loaded in 24 hours are to be furnished any elevator at any one time.

But when a shortage develops and elevators are blocked, cars are to be distributed in the same proportion as they were used during the previous 10 days. Heretofore in such a case cars were furnished equally to all elevators regardless of their normal handling.

That is to say, a cooperative elevator might handle 75% of the wheat when cars were in supply, but if the elevators could market where they preferred. Yet when cars were scarce they could handle but an equal amount with the others—if two elevators the cooperative could handle half, if three only one third, and so on. The new plan is fair. In the past old line dealers have often widened their margin greatly and increased their volume as a result of car shortage. The old plan lessened the value of the cooperative to its members, who were often compelled to market through the competitive elevator in order to get shipping facilities.

Every Farmers Union elevator will

A REMINDER

When the State Board of directors of the Farmers Union met in the State Offices, early in the year, they directed us to remove from the mailing list immediately all the names of members whose dues were not paid since 1927. We did this. They also directed that we begin the first of April to remove from the mailing list all the names of those whose dues were not paid for 1928. This is nearly finished. They in addition said for us to remove from the mailing list all the names of those whose 1929 dues were not paid up by the first of July. We will soon begin to do this, so if your dues are not paid, and you wish to retain your membership and your paper, you should see your secretary, immediately, also if you have any suspicion that your secretary may be holding some dues that have been collected by him, it might be well for you to show him this portion of the paper, for fear that he may have been too busy to read it this week. If your neighbor tells you his paper has stopped, ask him about his dues. The 1929 dues are \$2.25. The 1930 dues will be \$2.75.

NOTICE

This is to inform you that the 1929 constitutions are now on sale at this office at the same price, five cents each.

To those who have ordered constitutions and we have held up your orders, we are mailing these orders out, today. If you do not receive yours in a day or two, write us. We have tried to keep this list straight but there are quite a few and it has been some time, and we want every one to have these new constitutions.

The new 1930 table for the division of the dues is in the new constitutions, also many changes have been made, that it is essential that you know in order to be well informed as to your organization.

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

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

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

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

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.



SALINA, KANSAS, JULY 4, 1929

A LITTLE TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST

On invitation from the Farmers Union folks in that area the writer made a trip to Minnesota and North Dakota very recently. The immediate occasion for the visit was that a fight was being waged against the Union, particularly in North Dakota, and it could not be ignored. Literature charging the organization and its leaders with most of the crimes in the catalog was distributed in banks, elevators and other business places throughout the state. The work was being done by an ex-employee of the Union and was being paid for, apparently, by the Central Live Stock Co., a cooperative on the South St. Paul market, and perhaps by some commercial groups.

The Farmers Union met this assault in a masterly way. The ex-employee was faced on the public platform, his charges met and refuted. So well was this done that membership, public and press quite generally conceded a complete victory to the Union. Charges which were loose and general were met with facts which were specific and supported by records. What the enemies of the Union had hoped would destroy the confidence of the membership in their organization and leadership proved to be a boomerang. The renegade who was getting into Farmers Union meeting with his distorted stuff now has his hands full of his own affairs. He is called upon to explain to the court what he did with some \$50,000 he is said to have collected as receiver for a bankrupt concern. The creditors declare they have received less than \$1,000 of it, and that fees and "expenses" total some \$35,000. The membership seems wholly undisturbed, satisfied that the charges were unfounded and confident of the future.

This trip was something of a revelation to one who had only had the reports, statistical and otherwise, of the work being done in that area. The growth has been very rapid—too rapid for permanence, some conservative souls have believed. To see it at first hand removes all doubt as to its essential soundness.

The business units are functioning well. The Terminal Assn., although the youngest of Farmers Union terminal grain agencies is not only OUR largest, but is by long odds the largest cooperative terminal grain sales agency in the United States. It has rendered an outstanding service to the farmers of the northwest, securing for the grower for the first time the full premium value of protein wheat. Dozens of new elevator accounts are being added each week. The Farmers Union terminal elevator is being operated in St. Paul, but most of the wheat is sold on the Duluth market—the most advantageous point for that territory. The soundness of its financial condition is unquestioned. It has been able to take many a cooperative country elevator out of the hands of old line grain firms by adding them to finance the crop movement.

The Farmers Union Exchange is handling an enormous volume of merchandise, mostly car lots, at a small brokerage charge. This covers operating expense and leaves a considerable fund to be used in extension work. Bulk oil statistics are being developed as a part of the selling program. At a recent meeting in North Dakota the membership decided to form and incorporate a Farmers Union Petroleum Corporation, and to centralize their buying through a contract with the exchange. This was a most democratic move, and the program and policy was developed by the Farmers Union folks. They will carry it through with enthusiasm. The Exchange will handle this year some ten million pounds of twine, saving the growers many thousand dollars. The stock in the Exchange is held by the Terminal Assn.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at So. St. Paul, is carrying on its work so vigorously in the field and selling so effectively in the yards that it has shown a growth of 100 per cent

CREAM SEPARATOR OPERATION

Lowering the normal operating speed of a cream separator by 10 revolutions a minute may cause the loss of double the amount of butterfat which will remain in the skim milk. It is difficult to maintain the proper speed with hand power and the use of electricity to operate the separator often pays a substantial part of the cost of current for an average farm home, through savings in butterfat alone.

Use of electricity enables a steady even pull on the separator wheel, with more efficient separation resulting. Observation of a few simple points on separator operation and maintenance will repay the farmer in increased profits.

The separator should be checked over at least once a year, and worn parts should be replaced. Each part of the separator should be cleaned thoroughly with hot soapy water after each use, and all parts should then be rinsed with boiling water. Separator should be bolted firmly to a solid and level foundation, as a firm foundation is a great aid in maintaining normal operating speed when the machine is in use.

LIFE TESTS ON INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC PLANTS AND WATER SYSTEMS

Evidence of the long-life built into Delco-Light farm electric plants and

each month this year as compared to last. Yard receipts have declared some 15 per cent as compared to a year ago, but the Farmers Union has been able to overcome the direct-shipping handicaps and to build steadily while other firms declined. A cooperative agency on that market which has no farm organization back of it, has declined about the same percentage in receipts as the yards have declined. A militant, aggressive farm organization is essential to the success of any cooperative. These institutions are vigorous, efficient, growing. The membership controls them and has full confidence in them.

I met business men and public officials in many places, all of whom spoke in high terms of the Union and its marketing program and practice. One official said "This country has been unfortunate in the past in its attempts (political) to improve the farm situation. Our farmers have desperate need for a sound cooperative organization and the Farmers Union meets that need. We are glad for its growth and hopeful for its future."

In one county a member told me that the Union had sold 10 cars of twine and had tentative orders for 5 more. No old line dealer is handling twine in that county. The farmers who have joined the Union are joining. Minerals for live stock are being supplied through the Exchange for about half the price the farmers have been paying. The membership in one county saved \$3500 on minerals alone.

A big picnic in the open country (the only place for such a gathering. Why does anyone ever arrange a farmer's celebration in town?) attracted many hundreds of as fine farm folks as ever grew. Because we were late in arriving, due to too many speeches and too many miles during the day, they were ready to start the ball game. But when the chairman called the crowd to the plank seats and improvised speaker's stand the game was at once postponed and everybody came and listened. A real band, made up of rather small kiddies for the most part, gave a couple of splendid numbers and President C. C. Talbott of the North Dakota Union delivered a stirring and informative speech, to which any crowd would have listened. Then I talked, and this crowd stayed to hear me! It was impressive. Talking to individuals afterward they revealed themselves as well aware of what it is all about. They understand and support the Union program. No more attentive audience assemblies in any hall than that crowd out under the Dakota skies. This well-organized county is progressing and has a great future before it, judging by these people and their attitude.

At Bismarck a new county organization was set up, and I had the privilege of watching and sharing in the work. The new officers were chosen after deliberation, and a large number of persons participated in the discussion. A state Senator, a farmer, was made president and a capable and energetic member was selected as secretary. Ex-Governor Walter Maddock took part in the work of setting up this organization.

We drove about 125 miles west of Bismarck to where organization work is just beginning in one of the few unorganized counties. A small crowd gathered in the local Woodman hall, several women among them (always a hopeful sign) and Talbott and Thatcher gave them Farmers Union doctrine as "straight from the shoulder" as I have ever heard. These people want facts, not fancies. They want an organization as a means of helping themselves, and they want to know how it works. Six of the group joined the Union.

In all it was my privilege to see the work in that area from the first pioneer effort at organization in a county, through the setting up of counties, the functioning of organized groups, the adding of facilities and local institutions, and up to the many-million-dollar organizations. An intensity of purpose is evident everywhere, and the service being rendered now and the comprehensive program for the future should insure continued growth and permanence. The grain program, which includes storage on the farm with liberal advances to the grower of government funds at a low rate, is admittedly the soundest and most promising in current use in the U. S.

The leaders are doing a prodigious amount of work—too much for their physical welfare. The results are their reward. And that is ample for satisfying such men as Talbott, Thatcher, Ricker, Green, Maddock and the dozens of others associated with them. It was an Irishman who declared that a certain chaps future was behind him. But the future of the Union in the northwest is before them, and it is a rosy future.

PROSPECT BRIGHTER FOR ELEVATOR REFUND CLAIMS

During the war elevators had contracts which provided for the payment by the U. S. Grain Corporation of a small amount for storage on grain which could not be shipped for lack of cars. There was a good deal of red tape connected with collection, such as an affidavit from the local station agent to the effect that cars had been ordered daily and had not been furnished, etc. The amount due each week was small, but the aggregate was very considerable.

A bill was passed, and signed by President Coolidge, providing for the apportioning of these claims of country shippers and for their payment. To be very blunt, when the records of the U. S. Grain Corporation were asked for, in order that the claims might be identified and proven from the reports of the elevators themselves, as filed with the corporation week by week (and in most cases there are no other records), the elevators' representatives

were told to go jump in the Potomac. A resolution passed by Congress and signed by the President meant nothing to the department heads.

Now Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, has had a resolution passed asking the Department of Commerce for the names and addresses of and the amounts due those who have unpaid claims against the Grain Corporation. It now looks as though payment might be secured before long. The Farmers Union has given time and aid in this matter and will protect the interests of its members as fully as possible. The work of collecting is directly in the hands of an attorney, Mr. George Simpson. The distribution of payments to Farmers Union elevators in Kansas will probably be through the Kansas Farmers Union.

A little later we shall have very complete information. The amounts will not be large in the case of any one elevator, but the whole amount will be very considerable. And in any case the money was due these elevators and ought to have been paid before the affairs of the Grain Corporation were closed up.

THE FEDERATED PLAN IS BEST

Cooperative marketing has developed to its present vast proportions through painfully slow experience. Some theories had to be abandoned when tried in practice. The movement is not yet standardized, and there is room enough for every honest experiment in finding the best method.

The cooperative movement is clearly distinguished from every other plan and method of buying and selling in that its concern is for the welfare of the mass of its people. The competitive system seeks profits on transactions, and the handling of commodities is only an incident to profits. Neither producer nor consumer is given consideration except in relation to transaction profits—wealth by trading. If the service happens to be well performed it is because it profits to perform it well. If devious, clumsy ways permit the adding or subtracting of larger tolls, business conducted from a profit motive will be devious and clumsy. The cooperative movement, by contrast, seeks to promote the general welfare through efficient production and exchange. One is concerned for profits, the other for people.

Hence the cooperative movement seeks as its ultimate goal that form of business organization which will beat out efficient in marketing and in group development. Local enterprises give room for this development in business experience, a development both individual and social in value. Centralized organizations insofar as they have succeeded at all have done so through the use of men whose experience was acquired in local cooperatives. Local institutions are democratic and educational. When federated into a group for centralized bargaining they make the strongest and most efficient type of cooperative so far developed. Nothing is sacrificed of the local values; nothing is lost of centralized power to bargain. When the Farmers Union elevator of Kansas has been federated, as now seems almost certain, it will be a better grain marketing organization than the state has ever had.

The most successful cooperatives are Federations. They combine democracy of ownership and control, with their social values, with the effectiveness of centralized movement of crops, with consequent marketing advantages. Local groups are taking this natural next step. Pools which have failed are reorganizing on the Federation plan. Thus those who were too local to be effective in the market and those who were too centralized for safety and group-value meet as Federations. It is the best plan. We reprint from the Kansas Wheat Growers Journal, organ of the Kansas wheat pool, the brief story of a failed pool in California which is reorganizing on the better and safer Federation basis. Says the Journal:

POOL A FEDERATION NOW

The reorganization of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, San Jose, Cal., is nearly completed. This association which was formerly a regional organization of the centralized type has been changed into a pure federation. The individuals constituting the membership of the old association, with other fruit growers, are being organized into local units which will be the legal members of the association in the future. Already about 30 units have been incorporated. These will select representatives who will constitute the functioning membership of the federation, and this membership will select a board of directors to assume the active direction of the enterprise.

Plans are being developed whereby the capital accumulated by the old association will be apportioned to those who participated in its accumulation in accordance with the equities of each.

DUES FOR 1930 WILL BE \$2.75

The referendum vote on the matter of raising the annual dues to \$2.75 per adult male member carried overwhelmingly, as has already been announced through these columns. This increase in income next year should enable the Union to do some vigorous and needed work in the whole field of our membership.

Back dues are being paid, one local having lately paid its members dues for the past several years, putting—all again in good standing. And some 1930 dues are now being received. Attention of members and secretaries is called to the change in dues for next year. When collection and remittance is made for next year it must be on the \$2.75 basis. For 1929 the amount remains at \$2.25.

D-L electric water systems is shown in the life tests of a stock Delco-Light plant and D-L pump conducted in the engineering department of the Delco-Light Company at Dayton, Ohio.

A recent check-up on the operating record of the electric plant showed that it has operated a total of 36,000 hours, which is the equivalent of 70 years average farm service. Total expenses for repairs and parts, based on average actual costs, would be slightly over \$100 a year to keep the plant in perfect operating condition for the 70-year period of ordinary farm operation.

The life-test pump, operating with a 25 gallon tank, had started and stopped 5,291,681 times during the period of the test. This is the equivalent number of starts during more than 1,000 years ordinary farm use where there is a maximum of 15 starts a day. At the time the life-test record of this pump was examined recently, it had been in operation two years and four months, continuous night-and-day running, with sole repairs being a new belt.

Both the life-test plant and pump are still in operation and future data on their operation will be obtained at about half-hour intervals.

Universal Yearn

Click—"I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon."

Employer—"So would I."—The Passing Show (London).

FRUIT GROWERS OBJECT TO TARIFF ON LUMBER: PASS RESOLUTION IN PROTEST

Whereas: The Tariff Bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives of the United States Congress imposes a duty upon shingles, logs, fence posts and cedar siding, and

Whereas: The growers and farmers of the State of California have been confronted with an ever-increasing economic depression, and during the past four years the cost of their essential commodities has constantly increased, and

Whereas: Considering the elements of (1) the trend of increasing rather than lowering of the cost of production of farm products, and (2) the essential national policy of timber conservation—both factors of paramount interest to the American farmer, and

Whereas: Facts of record show no disparity in the costs of production of forest products between the United States and Canada, and, therefore, no requirement for a protective tariff unless only to unduly enhance the cost of such materials to American consumers and farmers.

Therefore, Be It Resolved: "at the ASSOCIATED CALIFORNIA FRUIT INDUSTRIES, INC., a co-operative association representing 18,000 deciduous tree fruit and grape growers, protest the application of tariff duties on the above mentioned, or any other forest product, and

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be filed with the President of the United States; the Chairman and Members of the Senate Finance Committee; the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; the California Delegation in Congress; the Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; the National Grange, 630 Louisiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; and C. E. Huff, President, Farmers' Union, Salina, Kansas.

ASSO. CALIFORNIA FRUIT INDUSTRIES, INC., Donald D. Conn, Man. Dir.

AFTERMATH OF THE OFFALLON DECISION

Full texts of the opinions in the On fallon railroad valuation case show that the dissenting opinions of Brandeis and Stone, concurred in by Hughes, were much more lengthy and entertained more into the detail of the valuation issue than the majority opinion of the court.

Justice Brandeis' opinion, in which both Justices Holmes and Stone concurred, was an exhaustive analysis of the valuation problem by this distinguished authority. Justice Brandeis recognized fully that his own theory of "actual investment prudently made" had gone by the board, owing to the persistence of the majority of the court in maintaining the theory of value of the property considered "otherwise than as value for the purpose in hand, which in the case of railroads is transportation service. But he pointed out that if the prudent investment idea is to be cast out then valuation with reproduction cost as a majority factor means, according to the majority decision, reproduction of the actual property as it now is, whereas a good part of the present property may be out of date. Besides depreciation in the ordinary sense, there is what Judge Brandeis defined as "structural depreciation", in the sense that some of a large part of the property carried along is out of date and would never be reproduced in any new plant. In the course of his argument along this line Justice Brandeis noted that—

The Commission may reasonably have concluded that, even if there had been introduced persuasive evidence that the cost, during the appropriate periods of reproduction new the identical plant approximated the rise in the general price level, still the actual value of the O'Fallon Railway, as it existed June 30, 1914, had not increased, because the fundamental depreciation due to the physical deterioration since that date counterbalanced fully what otherwise might have been the higher value of the plant.

In his special dissenting opinion, Justice Stone brought out a point that leading railroad executives themselves have verified by their comments since the decision, to the effect that they are not intending to ask higher rates because of the decision. If reproduction cost as defined by the majority decision were to receive full effect, then, says Justice Stone, "the commission points out in its report, the railroads of the country having in 1919 a reproduction cost or value of 19 billion dollars would now have a value of 40 billion dollars, 'and we would arrive at the economic paradox that the present value of the railroads is far in excess of any amount on which they could earn a return.'"

Wall street, which awaited the O'Fallon decision eagerly and hailed it enthusiastically, has since moderated its joy and changed its notion as to what it implied. The Wall street idea was that if the railroads' valuation were hiked from 19 to 40 billion dollars by a Supreme Court decision, rates could be hiked correspondingly to earn on the higher valuation. But economics makes decisions, as well as courts of law—Exchange.

Editor's Comment:—Wall Street's discouragement, if any, is in fact that no immediate and general increase in rates are to be put into effect. This consideration for the public, is due solely to the fact that such increases at this time would stir such a storm of wrath that the railroads would be almost certain to lose some of the present advantages.

But if farm organizations and the general public take a complacent attitude because no immediate upward changes occur, such changes are quite certain to come by so much earlier. Probably not since we first undertook to "control" our trusts and monopolies has a more unfortunate decision been rendered.

Between the Esch-Cummins law and

REFLECTIONS

The O'Fallon decision higher rates rather than lower are as inevitable as death or campaign lies. It is inconceivable that it will be otherwise. A heavier public burden will result, and agriculture will carry far more than its proportionate share of the burden unless it finds a way to shift a part of it through organization.

For the decision makes earnings legal on a valuation basis so high that the good old rule of "all the traffic will bear" is in effect. The law recognizes everyone's right to earn cost and a reasonable profit on investment, except the farmer. He operates at a loss to provide profit for others. It is infamous arrangement.

AS IT MAY BE

By Robert Douglas Wade . Minn. I am an old dirt farmer man, And heard my neighbors say, A farm bill had been passed at last, Which chased their griefs away; Ha! Ha! said I, I've waited long, But here's my chance at last, I'll do some "fixing up" because The bill is surely passed For Farm Relief!

And so I cranked old Lizzie up, And to the town I sped, I needed shingles, lumber too, To fix the old sheep shed; And then a barrel of cement I hauledly could use, No use to draw the purse strings tight I'd heard the welcome news, Of Farm Relief!

I passed by Adam Johnson's place, And he was on the jump, A-hauling spuds to beat the band Into the garbage dump; His wheel had hit the lowest mark, His wool had gone downhill, Ha! Ha! said I, these times will change, We've got a dandy bill For Farm Relief!

I reached the lumber yard to make A cheap and easy dicker, Old man Jones he scratched his head And gave a little snicker: "I'm sorry, Joe, the price has riz Reflections— Per centum, twenty-five." You see, the tariff's been advanced, The new bill's now alive For Farm Relief! —Farmers Union Herald

THE FIRST CASUALTY

"When war is declared, truth is the first casualty." This is a quotation from an early page of a new book, "Falsehood in Wartime" (Dutton), by Arthur Ponsonby, member of the British parliament, and a former cabinet officer.

Ten years after the close of the war, it seems that we are finding out a great many things about the stories we believed so implicitly at the time. This book gives a dispassionate and well fortified record of some of the propaganda departments of the different governments, including our own, succeeded in making the public believe.

What are the stories that still hold a place in the mind of the average citizen and that make him feel that the enemy in the later war was addicted to fiendish practices? The Germans have a different set of stories from those on the allied side, out of date. Where the English propaganda told about Germans cutting off the hands of Belgian babies, the German propaganda told equally false stories of Belgians gouging out the eyes of German wounded.

In the United States, however, it is probable that the stories that did most working up the war fever were the fictions that England went to war on account of the violation of Belgian neutrality, the yarns of Belgian atrocities and the reported brutalities of cities and the German U-boats. Everybody can remember the war-time speeches about "a scrap of paper," Belgian babies with their hands cut off, and the U-boat commanders who shelled open boats.

In Ponsonby's book, he quotes Sir Edward Grey, English foreign minister at the time; Sazonov, the Russian foreign minister, and other men in responsible positions, to show that England was committed to war on the side of France by agreements dating back as far as 1906. In a memorandum of July 31, 1914, the British foreign office agreed that it would be necessary to support France if war came. This, of course, was before the invasion of Belgium.

The Belgium baby yarn was one of the most widely circulated of the war stories. On this, Nitti, Italian prime minister during the war, states: "Lloyd George and myself have carried on extensive investigations as to the truth of these horrible accusations, some of which at least were told specifically as to names and places. Every case investigated proved to be a myth."

On the conduct of submarine warfare, Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, stated in 1923: "There exists no authentic report of cruelties ever having been committed by the commander or the crew of a German submarine. The press reports about cruelties were only made for propaganda purposes."

As noted before, the German lie factories were as industrious as those of the Allies. There were a variety of stories published in Germany about how German soldiers were being poisoned by French and Belgian civilians. There was a yarn about actions of Russians on the east front, that matches the English story of the execution of a Canadian soldier. The German tale was that a German boy in East Prussia had been secured to the table by nails driven through each of his fingers. Both the German and English stories, as the governments later admitted, were entirely false.

It is in the nature of war, of course, that brutalities of various sorts go with the advance of troops through any region. Men who have been trained to murderous violence in the army, and who are subjected to the emotional strain of war, are likely sometimes to fail to make a distinction between official and unofficial

killing. The fact seems to be however, that the combatants on both sides were better disciplined and more humane than their enemies were willing to admit. Apparently the lie, particularly the atrocity lie, was used by all the governments as a weapon of warfare. They were turned out and disseminated just as were cartridges and rifles. It is not very cheerful at this date to look back and see how we were fooled, but perhaps the knowledge may do us good.—Wallaces' Farmer.

HOUSE BILL WAS RAILROADED THROUGH WITHOUT DUE CONSIDERATION

The Land O' Lakes News in discussing editorially the farm bills declares that the House bill was rushed through without permitting the cooperatives, through which it was to function, to discuss it, or for members themselves to understand it thoroughly. The News says:—

The House Bill H. R. 1 that so quickly passed the Lower House that even the representatives voted for it did not have time to give it proper consideration appropriating \$500,000,000 for the use of co-operatives as assistance in the orderly marketing of agricultural products sounds awfully nice, but after careful consideration and analysis of this Bill by the members of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation gathered in Washington from all parts of the United States, their conclusion was that the provisions threatened to retard and check the growth and development of co-operative marketing associations rather than assist them. We do not believe that our agricultural Congressmen voted for the Bill had any intention of injuring co-operative marketing but did so feeling that the co-operatives themselves would desire this kind of legislation. However, no opportunities were given by the authors of the Bill to co-operative associations to be heard before the Committees of either House after the Bills were written and before our reports setting forth our views could be presented to the House. The members of the Bill had already passed.

PLANT LIFE IN THE DESERT

A Story for Junior Co-oper-ators—Helen E. Gilbert.

Arizona has been called the "Egypt of America," for just as the great Sahara desert covers so much of Egypt, so the great American desert extends across Arizona.

This desert is not a great stretch of golden sand, as many of us imagine a desert to be. The sand is coarse and gray, and dotted here and there with gray-green plants so dull and colorless that the soil on which they grow. These plants are chiefly cacti, (of which there are about thirty-five varieties), sage, greasewood, and twisted, almost ugly plants most of the year, but in the spring they transform themselves into brilliant, tawny-colored blossoms.

But how do plants grow at all in a desert? Plants need both food and moisture. Food they can get from the sandy soil, but where can they get moisture in a land where for months at a time there is not a drop of rain, and where there is no river, lake or stream for a hundred miles or more? In the few short weeks of the rainy season these plants must collect and store the moisture for the entire year. How is this done?

Nature provides for the needs of all her children, but nowhere is this more apparent than in the desert. In the first place she has provided desert plants with long and powerful tap roots that collect and sap the moisture in the rainy season. The desert plants also grow a large area of leaves, where there is so little moisture each plant must have a large area from which to draw the moisture it needs. Then, within the plants are great lobes or reservoirs where the moisture is stored.

Next, about evaporation? Surely in this hot parched land the moisture will escape from the plants in a short time. Here again nature has provided. Moisture evaporates chiefly through the leaves, and to make this impossible most of the desert plants are leafless, or like the ocotilla, shed their leaves before the dry season starts. The plants that have leaves are well protected. The prickly pear cactus has broad leaves, but they are thick and tough, and grow diagonally so that the sun's rays do not fall directly on them. The palo verde and sage have leaves, but they are such tiny ones that little moisture is lost through them, and the leaves of the greasewood are covered with a gum or shellac to prevent the moisture escaping. Besides this protection for the leaves, the bark of desert plants is thick and tough so that no moisture is lost through it, and the plants are so constructed that if cut is made in the bark the sap quickly congeals and seals up the wound.

There is something else to consider. In the desert where there is not a drop of water to be seen, animals are parched with thirst, and would attack the plants in order to get moisture from them. Nature has thought of this too. The cacti which store most moisture and have therefore the most to lose, are protected from this: animals by being covered with sharp spines or prickles, which make it impossible for an animal to bite into them, without becoming torn and hurt. Other plants have different protection; for instance, the sage and greasewood have such an unpleasant odor that no animal would attack them, even if dying of thirst.

It is a curious thing that if you were to take a cactus from the desert and plant it in your garden, it would lose its prickles, for it would no longer need them for protection. Nature surely knows what she is about. Look around you, and see how, in your own neighborhood, she provides for the needs of all her children.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL—SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

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

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA	PARSONS
Maebe Fink	Clifford Sim
Clara Bates	MICHIGAN VALLEY
Helen Holcom	Floyd Lee
Helen E. Sutton	Wilbur Lee
BURNS	MAPLE HILL
Nadine Guggenbueh	Rufus Miller
BREMEN	McFARLAND
Melba Pecena	Evelyn Jones
BERN	NORTON
Mary Heiniger	Zenith Fower
BELLE PLAINE	OTTAWA
Margaret Zimmerma	Mildred Nelson
Louise Zimmerman	OSAWATOMIE
Golda McBride	Richard Schiefelbusch
COLONY	OGALLALA
Julia Powell	Mildred Rogers
CONWAY	Naomi Jean Rogers
Wayne Seibert	Hellen Hillman
Lela Seibert	Erma Rogers
DELIA	OAKLEY
Loretta Simicka	Esther Sims
DRESDEN	Durene Brecheisen
Irene Fortin	PERRY
ERIE	Eldha Beuerman
Irene Wentworth	ISASANTON
FLORAL	Isabel Johnson
Letha E. Watson	QUINTER
Paul Iton Watson	Cecil Phelps
FRANKFORT	RUSH CENTER
Dane Odo Dexter	Helen Bartz
Laveta Dexter	RANSOM
KINCAID	Phyllis Turichansky
Addie Hardin	ROSSVILLE
Clinton Donald	Georgiana Olejnik
Howard Donald	SCOTT CITY
Lucille Cretten	Junior Rudolph
LYNDON	Kathleen Rudolph
Naomi Jitchen	SALINA
Florence Barrett	Paul Huff
LUCAS	TIMKIN
Wilma Brichacek	Dorothy Kraisinger
Blanche Aksamit	Nadine E. Neidenthal
LA CROSSE	UTICA
Lucille Wilson	Marie Newton
LAWRENCE	Vera Funk
Della Bond	GLADYS M. COLLINS
MONT IDA	ELIZABETH BROWN
Helen Centlivre	WAKEENEY
Pete Centlivre	Hilda Helen Fabrizius
Keith Centlivre	Helwig Fabrizius
MADISON	WAINMAN
Georgia Grace Coffman	Ned Corley
MORAN	WAMEGO
Lucille Zornes	Adeline Miller
Evelyn Zornes	WHITE CITY
MERIDEN	Lorena Tatlow
Margary Jean Kresie	

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing of the 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.

JUNE LESSON

Dear Juniors—
I am glad that I did not send the lesson last week as I have found the nicest story for you among some of the things Aunt Patience gathered for us, so for the history lesson for the sixth grade and over we will have the story entitled, "A Fable", and for the folks under the sixth grade we will have the little story of "Three Bugs". These are nice little stories that illustrate better than I can tell you, the art of Cooperation. Study them carefully this week and in next week the questions will appear. This is the June lesson. Sorry we got behind with the lessons, but by not making them too hard I am sure we will soon catch up. Anyway I think we have all enjoyed the letters of the page as well as the lessons.

Under the Sixth grade:
THE THREE BUGS
Three little bugs in a basket,
And hardly room for two;
And one was yellow, and one was black,
And one like me or you;
The space was small, no doubt, for all,
So what should the three bugs do?

Three little bugs in a basket,
And hardly crumbs for two;
And all were selfish in their hearts,
The same as I or you.
So the strong one said, "We will eat the bread,
And that's what we will do!"

Three little bugs in a basket,
And the bed but two could hold;
And so they fell to quarreling—
The white, the black, and the gold—
And two of the bugs got under the rugs,
And one was out in the cold.

He that was left in the basket
Without a crumb to chew,
Or a shred to wrap himself withal,
When the wind across him blew,
Pulled one of the rugs from one of the bugs,
And so the quarrel grew.

So there was war in the basket;
Without a crumb to chew,
Or a shred to wrap himself withal,
When the wind across him blew,
Pulled one of the rugs from one of the bugs,
And so the quarrel grew.

So there was bar in the basket;

Ah! pity 't is, 't is true!
But he that was frozen and starved,
At last
A strength from his weakness drew,
And pulled the rugs from both the bugs,
And killed and ate them, too!

Now when bugs live in a basket,
Though more than it well can hold,
It seems to me they had better agree,
The black, the white, and the gold—
And share what comes of beds and crumbs,
And leave no bug in the cold.
—Alice Cary.

A FABLE

It was in the days of primeval man. Our ancestors were beginning to break away from the former practice of running in one common herd with each person making shift for himself. The tremendous increase in population since man by his arts had subjugated the killer of beasts had forced the change. No longer could the tribes dwell altogether in the same locality but some were forced to emigrate to the plains while some inhabited the lands of trees and stones. Between these two regions rose a barren hill.

And so because each group had what the other desired there arose between them the beginnings of trade.



6425. Boys' Suit.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size of one material, requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The Trousers require 1 1/2 yard 32 inches wide. The Waist 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

6548. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of plain material, and 2 1/2 yards of printed material 39 inches wide. The underbody of lining requires 1 1/2 yard 32 inches wide. The width of the Skirt at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

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

One side lacked the sharp stones for tools, the forest poles for their wigwams, the crooked sticks where they plowed their fertile plain, and all the other things of which there was plenty in the land of wood and stone. The forest men lacked the grains, the wool, and the fibres which abounded on the other side of the great hill. Coy- rain men who had never cultivated the art of chipping stone or shaping crooked tree joints, and who knew little of the process of producing grain had begun the business of carrying the finished products across the big hill for their producing brethren and were thereby enabled to live as the men who were thus favored were prone to donate to them sufficient of their store to keep them clothed and fed as the rest.

Now among these carriers there

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

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

Therefore, be it resolved that we, I. X. L. local 1495 extend our deepest sympathy to his daughters in this sad hour and be it further resolved, as a mark of respect that these resolutions be made part of our permanent records by placing them on the minutes of our meeting and

25¢

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

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Large Tube

25¢

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

PLANTS AND SEEDS

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

INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance; hail
insurance in season. H. A. Coate
Agent. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone
1302.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

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

LAND

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

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED: Farmers, to sell KKKK Prod-
ucts. We pay traveling expenses, fur-
nish all goods and carry customers' ac-
counts. Booklet gives complete informa-
tion and testimonials of salesmen who
have sold our products over 20 years.
Write for it. KKKK Medicine Company
Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE

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

was a certain Wiseman, who through
much travel across the hill had come
to see the possibilities of the situation,
and he spoke to his fellows as they
rested on the top of the hill.

"Brethren, why should we labor so
hard and so unnecessarily? The peo-
ple to the east own the forests be-
cause they dwell therein, the people
to the west own the plains for the
same reason. We are the only ones
who travel upon the hill, therefore do
not we own the hill?" A chorus of
assents arose. "Then," said Wis-
eman, "propose that we carry no
longer, but instead establish ourselves
at the top of the hill and cause all
goods to be brought up to us. For
the privilege of using our hill we
shall require that all exchanges be
made through our hands and as they
pass we shall pluck our profit from
each side."

It was done. For several seasons
the hill collected an exorbitant toll
from all traffic and the plains were
filled with poles and tools, grains and
wool. The men of the eastern side
who were wont to sit in close cir-
cles while shaping their goods, began
to discuss the situation. At each new
affront they murmured to each other
and finally organized with Big Boy
as their leader and demanded speech
with Wiseman. Now, Wiseman was
equal to the emergency and he saw
in the organization of the east a way
to a still greater profit for the hill.
While Big Boy and his followers
were in attendance he spoke as fol-
lows: "It is well. Your organization
shall be the way to both your pros-
perity and mine. I will unite with
you, and in marketing your produce
I shall require that two skins of
grain be given for a crooked stick
where but one was given before. Thus
shall you receive much more for your
produce and I shall share with you.
Be firm in your allegiance to Big Boy
and kill any forest man who will not
adhere."

It was done. Thereafter the tolls
received by the west were doubled in
price and tolls of the hill were great-
er. The people of the plains were re-
duced to much misery and want for
lack of the things of the forest. At
last one Greatheart, tiller of the soil,
having been despoiled of his produce
by the dwellers on the hill, went from
wigwam to wigwam on the plain, and
asked the people to meet with him and
consider ways of getting justice done
them on the hill. He pointed out the
necessity of concerted action and of
defeating Wiseman and Big Boy by
dealing directly with Big Boy's peo-
ple without the payment of tribute.

To each he gave a bundle of sticks
with which to mark the days to the
meeting time.
But Wiseman from his hill saw him
on his journeys and he guessed what
he was doing, so he sent quickly one
Smooth Talker to follow and tell them
that Great Heart was wrong, that if
two skinfuls of grain were now de-
manded it was the fault of the times
and that they must simply produce
twice as much grain and then things
would be as they should be. So when
the meeting time arrived there were
but few gathered to hear Greatheart
talk for the rest knew that if they
were to produce enough to pay the
great prices they must remain in
their fields and labor mightily. But
when they were come to the hill with
their grain they found that there
were now required four skins of
grain in exchange for one crooked
stick.

Again Greatheart and his few fol-
lowers sought to unite the western
people telling them that the hill peo-
ple were so few in number that if
they but went in a body with their
produce they could easily pass the hill
and do their own exchanging without
tribute. Seeing this, Wiseman em-
ployed Smooth Talker and Loud
Speaker and Press Man to go among

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association

337 Board of Trade Bldg.,
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Thomas E. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas.

the plainmen and make it clear to
them that what ailed them was over-
production. Hearing this talk the
people refused to listen to the plead-
ings of Greatheart and once more they
came to the hill with their produce
and paid excessive tribute.
Once more did Greatheart preach to
his people and seek to make them see
the value in cooperation in market-
ing, but almost in vain for none of
them had ever been across the hill and
each had his own opinion of what lay
beyond. They could only understand
co-operation as far as it affected
their own side of the hill. Therefore,
the most that they would do was to
send together in small local groups.
Each group chose one man to carry
all the produce of the rest to the hill
thereby saving the time of the rest
who could stay at home and labor.
This was very pleasing to Wiseman
who at once saw the profit to himself
of a simplified delivery and he sent
out men to tell them that they must

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty
God to remove from our midst, our sis-
ters the wife, Josephine and the daugh-
ter, Florence of our esteemed brother, P.
Martin.

Therefore, be it resolved that a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the bereaved
brother, a copy be spread on the minutes
of the meeting and a copy be sent to the
Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in His Wisdom has re-
moved from our midst Grandma Jensen,
mother of our loyal brothers and sister,
Mr. Andrew and Hans Jensen and Mrs.
J. J. Sanders.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, mem-

bers of Buckeye Local 1031, extend to the
bereaved brothers and sister our sincere
sympathy.

Also be it resolved that a copy of these
resolutions be sent to the bereaved family
a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and
one to be spread on the minutes of our
local.

Weep not that her trials are over,
Weep not that her race is run.
God grant we may rest as calmly
When our work like hers is done,
Still then we yield with gladness
Our mother to him to keep,
And rejoice in the sweet assurance
He giveth his loved one sleep.

Signed,
Mrs. Claud Stackhouse,
J. J. Masko,
Rolla D. Joy, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, Emilie Schultz, a charter mem-
ber and former president of this local
has departed this life and

Whereas, Mr. Schultz was ever a loyal
member of the Farmer's Union and a
faithful, energetic worker in several Un-
ion business associations to which he
gave freely of his time, effort and finan-
cial support.

Be it therefore,
Resolved, that we, members of Prairie
Grove Local No. 899 of the Kansas Far-
mer's Union, herewith pay tribute to the
memory of the departed brother and ex-
tend to his family our heart-felt sym-
pathy.

And further be it,
Resolved that a copy of these resolu-

do no more for their problem was
now solved.

Among these co-operators was
Holdfast who saw the things that
Greatheart saw, and he went to him
urging that they were merely running
gathering stations for Wiseman and
that they should continue trying to
cross the hill in a body. And so
Greatheart and Holdfast made the
carriers had come home with no great-
er profit than before. And led by
Greatheart, the people of the west
crossed the hill in a solid body while
Big Boy and Wiseman threw stones
at them and cursed them. No one
grew faint hearted and turned back
except Dumb Head and Small Mind
and Little Soul.

And the produce of the west side
of the hill was fairly traded for the
produce of the east side for such
were the numbers of all the people
that none were afraid of Big Boy.
Now Wiseman was left with none to
deal with but the few who had feared
to follow, and to these he gave gen-
erously of the stores in the caves and
bade them show on their return how
much better prices they had received
than the rest. But the returning pop-
ulace greeted Dumb Head and the
others with jeers for they knew of
a certainty where the extra price had
come. No more could Wiseman trick
them with his arts nor befuddle them
with the talk of Loud Speaker and his
kind. They had been over the hill and
they knew what lay beyond.

So Wiseman and Big Boy sat and
talked far into the night and as they
talked they cursed the POOL.

Dear Junior Cooperators—

It is certainly very gratifying to see
the interest that you are taking in the
Junior work. I predict that the Ed-
itor of the Kansas Union Farmer
would have to slip in an extra page
for the Juniors before long and it be-
gins to look just that way. I am de-
lighted that you have received your
pins and are so pleased with them.
Now I will tell you what I am going
to do. You know your Junior instruc-
tor lost out on the lesson for May and
so far in June, however there will
still be a lesson for June though it
will be in next week's issue. Now for
every Junior who has been studying
the Junior Lessons, and for every
Junior who desires to start in now on
the lesson, I will grade you one hun-
dred per cent for the month of May to
count on your general average. If you
will write Aunt Patience a letter tel-
ling her how well you like your pin or
that you desire a pin and then when

tions be given the family of the deceased.
that they be printed in the Kansas Union
Farmer and that they be spread on the
minutes of this local.

H. G. Poppe,
John A. Wisaler,
C. H. Bredemeyer,
Committee.

666

is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu,
Denge, Bilious Fever
and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known

you receive it, write and tell her
about it. Those who have already
written I am checking the one hundred
per cent for May, therefore you need
not write again about the pin, how-
ever I am sure that Aunt Patience
will be glad to hear from you at any
time, and that she will be delighted to
publish any letter that you care to
write.

It is mighty fine of the Juniors to
be interested in getting the new mem-
bers and some of you have done mag-
nificently well. Now those of you who
per cent for May, therefore you need
not write again about the pin, how-
ever I am sure that Aunt Patience
will be glad to hear from you at any
time, and that she will be delighted to
publish any letter that you care to
write.

Your Junior Instructor

Dear Aunt Patience—

Scott City, Kans., June 26, 1929
We have been so busy with examina-
tions, care of little chickens and
working in the field that we are sorry
we didn't get lessons in soon. Will try
to do better. We like to do the lessons
real well. We received our pins and
think them very nice. We are sending
in our lessons and hope to get good
grades. We must have lost the last
part of the last lesson so could not do
that.

Good luck to all,

Your friends,
Kathleen and Junior Rudolph.

Spring Hill, Kans., June 29, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:
I wish to join the club. I am sorry
you have been sick. I am 10 years old
and my birthday is April 29.

Yours truly,
Ralph Wedd Jr.

I would like to join your club. Please
send me a book, pin, and the back les-
sons.

My! isn't it hot now?

I am 11 years old and I will be in
the 6th grade this fall. I am 4 ft., 6 1/2
in. tall, I weigh 106 1/2 pounds.

I have light hair and blue eyes. I
will be 12 years old the 18th of Aug-
ust. Have I a birthday twin?

Your friend,
Route 1 June Corke.

STOP

BEING ROBBED

of your choicest land

USE

THE SUCCESS DITCH CHECK

Economically and easily
installed — Portable —
Guaranteed to stop the
wash, and fill the ditch if
properly installed.

For full particulars, write or see—

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Agents Wanted—Good Commissions

DAD AND I



By Stafford

HONOR ROLL

ANDERSON COUNTY		
Fairmount	2039	
BROWN COUNTY		
Temple	1431	
Carson	1035	
Hamlin	1820	
CHASE COUNTY		
Saffordville	1936	
Miller	1929	
CLAY COUNTY		
Chester	1125	
Prairie Star	944	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
CHEROKEE COUNTY		
Melrose	2059	
COWLEY COUNTY		
Busy Bee	1986	
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Quick	765	
Maple Grove	1803	
Mt. Carmel	1706	
Stillwell	2060	
Dumbbell	581	
Ozark	699	
COFFEY COUNTY		
Eighty-Eight	2098	
Eighty-Eight	2098	
ELLIS COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1804	
Wiles	834	
Excelsior	606	
ELLSWORTH COUNTY		
Advance	1889	
Little Wolf	1376	
Excelsior	975	
Fairview	1070	
Shamel	974	
FRANKLIN COUNTY		
Rock Creek	2149	
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
Neal	1313	
Summitt	1574	
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Freeport	1539	
JACKSON COUNTY		
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JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Grantville	2055	
Fairmount	1912	
JEWELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Prairie	594	
JOHNSON COUNTY		
Sharon	1744	
LANE COUNTY		
Amy	5164	
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY		
Stamwood	1330	
LINN COUNTY		
Pleasant Home	2055	
LYON COUNTY		
Bushong	579	
Allen	1075	
Admire	1255	
MCPHERSON COUNTY		
North Side	1061	
Pioneer	656	
MIAMI COUNTY		
Jingo	1737	
Oak Grove	1825	
MARSHALL COUNTY		
Summit	859	
Barrett	1071	
NEMOHA COUNTY		
Prairie Grove	899	
Liberty	883	
NORTON COUNTY		
Almelo	918	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
OSAGE COUNTY		
Union	1412	
PHILLIPS COUNTY		
Crystal	876	
RICE COUNTY		
Chase	1563	
Pleasant Hill	1387	
RILEY COUNTY		
Rock Island	1199	
Pleasant Hill	1202	
RUSH COUNTY		
Lone Star	917	
Sand Creek	804	
Independence	773	
RUSSELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Hill	728	
SEDGWICK COUNTY		
Greenwich	1875	
SCOTT COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1526	
Beaver Flatts	2117	
Excelsior	1534	
Pence	1740	
Lone Prairie	1544	
THOMAS COUNTY		
Sunflower	1181	
TREGO COUNTY		
Silver Lake	679	
WABAUNSEE COUNTY		
Chalk	1580	
Turkey Creek	1863	
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WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Liberty	1142	
Excelsior	959	
Pleasant View	833	
WOODSON COUNTY		
Liberty	2148	

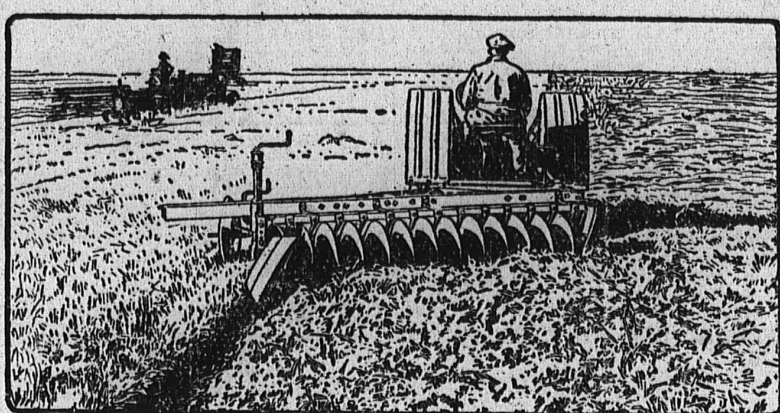
INCREASING WHEAT PROFITS

PROFITABLE WHEAT PRODUCTION IS DETERMINED TO A LARGE EXTENT BY TIMELY TILLAGE AND ROTATION OF CROPS.

By H. M. Bainer, Director
The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association.

That early preparation of wheat ground pays is proven by the fact that 65 percent of the Southwestern wheat farmers of today are doing their plowing, listing and disking in July while only about 10 percent were doing it 15 years ago. They have found that July

land, plowed at the same time, but without the previous disking. Wheat Sickness and Disease. Continuous wheat, too many years in succession, is sure to make the land sick and run-down in the course of time. Continuous wheat not only



The One-way Disk Only a Few Rounds Behind the Combine.

work will insure from 3 to 10 bushels more wheat per acre than August or September work.

What Early Preparation Does. Early work kills weeds, thus saving plant food and moisture. It helps to bring up the volunteer wheat on which the Hessian fly lives from one wheat crop to the next and if this is destroyed, as it should be, it will have much to do with the control of the fly. Early tillage is favorable to the production of nitrates, which is very important, as it has been found that the yield and protein content of wheat varies according to the amount of available nitrates in the soil at sowing time.

Doing the Work Early. Many combine owners, knowing the value of early preparation for wheat, use their tractors on their combines during the day and on their tandem disks, one-way disks, listers or plows during the night, thus finishing the first seed-bed operation at the earliest possible moment. For doing the greatest amount of good in the shortest time the tandem disk or the one-way disk is hard to beat, but for lasting results, every wheat field needs a good plowing or listing every so often. Wheat ground at the Kansas Experiment station, that had been disked right after the binder and was plowed later, yielded 8 bushels more per acre than wheat sown on similar

decreases the yield but increases the risks and damages by insects, plant diseases and weeds. This year, more than ever, thousands of wheat belt farmers are complaining of damages due to wheat-sickness, take-all and root-rot.

Crop Rotation the Remedy. The best cure for diseased and run-down wheat land is crop rotation. There is no possibility of being able to maintain a healthy and highly productive soil under a "one crop" system, followed too long. But to grow other crops in a rotation with wheat will bring a change in soil hardening and crop requirements and will build up the soil. To follow wheat with a cultivated crop or with summer fallow will help to overcome some of the soil diseases mentioned. But as the wheat yield and its protein content is controlled by the available soil nitrogen, the best rotation crops to grow with wheat are legumes, such as alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans and sweet clover. These crops will restore nitrogen and build up the soil generally.

Rotation Increases Yield. At the Kansas Experiment Station continuous wheat for 10 years reduced the yield to less than 7 bushels per acre and during the same period, land that had been rotated with corn produced 16 bushels per acre. But in another rotation which included alfalfa, the average yield of wheat was increased to 18 bushels per acre.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"For forms of government let fools contest. What'er is best administered is best. For models of faith let graceless zealots fight. He can't be wrong whose life is in the right." —Pope.

We're all watching and waiting and hoping that something good for agriculture may come out of the new farm law. Its success will depend largely on how it is administered and that will depend on the kind of men composing the big board.

It's a strange freak of human nature when one meets an Al Smith supporter he's quite sure the farm law will be a failure. The Hoover supporters are at least hopeful of good results. The Hoover Democrats are like our Texas friends. They just "aint a-sayin'."

The time is critical. Considerable old wheat on hand. The new wheat beginning to arrive. The price still low, away below cost of production. The president away fishing. No board yet appointed. The next month may decide Hoover's fate for weal or woe.

We have long held the opinion and (pleased to see it corroborated by at least two United States Senators) that the Chicago Board of Trade dominates the world's wheat market.

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 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, \$6.75; 1,000 Tablets, \$12.00. Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices.

VITONE MINERAL CO.
95 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

has been done can be done again.

President Hoover has his fate, as well as that of agriculture, in his own hands by the calibre of men he appoints to execute the law. If he listens to Wall Street and the big consuming centers it will be a failure. If he consults agriculture organized or not, the new farm law can be made a success.

And if successful the scared consumer will be surprised to find how little it has affected the cost of living.

Repatriate at times is caustic on the national legislature. It may be remembered that two Republicans on the Kansas congressional delegation voted "present."

for Healthy, Big Pullets

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

After six weeks

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

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

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Best material and construction. Prompt shipments. Write for circular and low delivered prices before you buy.

BREEDERS SUPPLY COMPANY
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HAS MADE GOOD with millions!

**KC
BAKING POWDER**
(Double Acting)

Same Price for Over
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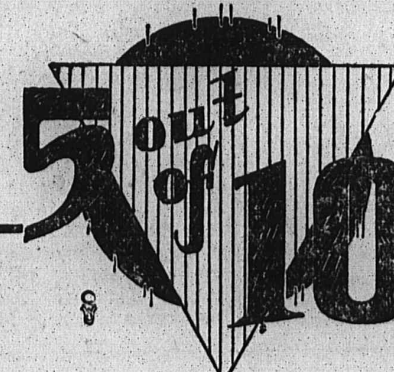
25 ounces for 25¢
Pure — Economical
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Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy
Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book

Murine Co., Dept. H. S., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago



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

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

Are You a "5 OUT OF 10"?

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

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.

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

meaning neither Aye nor No—on the tariff bill.

Crowther of New York met one of them a short time afterward. "You remember those little white crosses along the highway as you drove back here?" he asked. The Kansas congressman did. "Well, they were erected in memory of those who didn't know which way to go," chuckled Crowther, and marched on.—Cliff Stratton in Topeka Capital.

THE PLACE OF SOIL ANALYSIS IN SUCCESSFUL FARMING

What his soil conditions are and to interpret his findings so that they can be used as a basis for intelligent procedure.



Antiseptic
Prevent
& Relieve
Hoarseness
Sore Throat
Coughs

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

O. K. MARLEY IS A VISITOR
The Salina office enjoyed a pleasant visit from O. K. Marley last week. He was for a long time connected with the Jobbing Association and for 2 years was in the Kansas City bank. He is now in the employ of Washburn-Crosby, whose products are being handled by the Jobbing Assn., and is enjoying his work. His interest in the Farmers Union is unabated and he is a close observer of its progress. We were glad to have him call.

Remember
to Say
KRAFT
before you say
CHEESE



Soil analysis will not make a successful farmer out of a man who does not understand the business, but soil analysis will, if intelligently used give the careful farmer some very valuable facts on his soil condition which he can obtain in no other way.

YOU can utilize OUR services to advantage and WE can use YOUR cream and eggs.

Every pound of butterfat and every dozen eggs marketed thru your own organization adds to the strength of agriculture and the progress of Co-operative Marketing.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE USE

UNION GOLD FLOUR

NOURISHING

The strength is milled in, and not out.

HEALTHFUL

Made for folks who work. Not doped with medicine.

TASTY

Has the natural Kansas Sunshine flavor

24, 48 and 98 lb. bags.

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATIONS named below

Huron—Farmers Co-Op. Assn. Walter Boyd, Mgr.
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assn. O. C. Service, Mgr.
Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn. C. J. Eye, Mgr.
Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn. C. A. Zerbe, Mgr.
Walsville—Far. Union Coop. Assn. Chas. A. Stevens, Mgr.
Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn. Geo. M. Peet, Mgr.
Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Coop. Assn. Floyd Johnson, Mgr.
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company Roy Edmunds, Mgr.
Green—Coop. Grain Association S. R. Dillner, Mgr.
South Mound Far. Union Coop. Assn. Fred Johnson, Mgr.
Farson—Farmers Coop. Assn. E. W. Bainer, Mgr.
Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn. C. B. Thowe, Mgr.
Alma—Farmers Union Elevator

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