

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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## RECENT TREND IN REAL FARM INCOME

By L. H. Bean, Senior Agricultural Economist, United States Department of Agriculture

Each of the several ways of measuring the recent trends in farm income during the past ten years leads to the same general conclusions, namely: (1) that the sharp decline from 1919 to 1921 was followed by a marked recovery from 1921 to 1925 and by a fairly stable income level between 1925 and 1928; (2) that average incomes in the past four years have not been as high as in the previous year 1919-20 before the great price depression; and (3) that the recovery in farm income has not kept pace with the trend in incomes of other groups which in the past four years have exceeded the prosperous incomes of 1919-20.

These conclusions may be derived from a review of changes in farm income either in terms of rates of return on capital used in farm production, or in terms of rewards for labor employed, or in terms of the buying power of money income in exchange for goods usually bought by farmers. It is the purpose of this paper first to review briefly the trends in farm income as reflected in the rates of return on capital and the rewards for labor as shown by the yearly published estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and then to indicate the recent trends in buying power of the farmers' money income, which we shall refer to as "real" income.

It may be pointed out at the outset that the several methods of measuring income trends imply different conceptions of agriculture as an industry. If the agricultural industry is conceived as one in which large portions of national capital and labor are employed to produce adequate returns, the significant measures of changes in farm income are the rate of return on the capital employed, and the rewards for labor expended. If, on the other hand, agriculture is considered as an industry in which farm products are produced primarily to be exchanged for the goods and services of other groups, the significant measure of changes in farm income is the purchasing power of the farmers' money returns, that is, the amount of goods and services at which current prices paid by farmers for which a given year's cash income can be exchanged.

**Trends in the Rate Earned on Capital and in the Reward for Labor**  
The recent trends in the rate of return on capital and labor are shown in the following table of data taken from the annual estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the first year for which official estimates are available, the gross income from agricultural production exceeded the expenses of production and a wage allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, the difference being sufficient to yield an average return for all capital and management of about 6 per cent on the farm production. The great declines in gross income of the next two seasons which came with the post-war price depression were not accompanied by a proportionate reduction in production expenses. Consequently, returns on capital were practically wiped out in 1920-21 and nearly so in 1921-22. With price improvement since then the return on capital has increased to somewhat over 5 per cent in 1925, and has averaged somewhat less than that in 1926-27 and 1927-28. Similarly, the return on the operator's net capital investment, after paying to non-farmers more than six per cent interest on borrowed capital and rent on rental farms, fell sharply in 1921-22 as a result of the much greater decline in gross income than in expenses of production. The recent recovery restored these earnings on operator-capital to over 4 per cent in 1925-26 compared with nearly 6 per cent in 1919-20 and to somewhat lower rates in 1926-27 and 1927-28. Measured in terms of reward per

farm for labor and management, trends in farm income similar to those shown by the rates on capital are evident. In 1919-20, gross income available for the average farmer's own labor and that of his family, after deducting operating expenses and a 4.5 per cent allowance for capital, amounted to \$917, declined abruptly to under \$600 by 1921-22, recovered to nearly \$700 in 1925-26, and has remained below that figure during the next two years. Judging from the production and price prospects of the current season, 1928-29, it appears that returns are not likely to be much different from those of the past year, indicating that the trend in farm income during the past four seasons has been fairly stable compared with the marked decline of 1919-21 and the marked advance from 1921 to 1925.

**Trends in Real Farm Income**  
To measure the recent trends in real income, it is necessary to compare the money income from farm production with the prices of goods and services for which these money returns are exchanged. From the official income estimates, it is possible to obtain: (1) the yearly cash income available for all purposes; (2) cash income available for production and living expenses other than taxes, rent, interest, and wages paid to non-operators; and (3) cash income available for living expenses only. From the published indexes of prices paid by farmers for goods bought, there are available separate indexes of prices paid for goods used in production and for goods used in the farm home, as well as a combined index of these two groups. These two groups combined, it is to be observed, correspond to the prices of goods for which the second classification of cash income, shown above, is usually spent and the index of prices paid for goods used in the farm home corresponds to the cash income available for living expenses.

Cash incomes, on the other hand, declined much more by 1921, but they have also made a considerable recovery. By comparing these cash income estimates with the prices of the corresponding commodities for which the incomes were spent, we may obtain an indication of the trend in the real farm income, that is, the relative volume of a given combination of goods which the given cash incomes could purchase at the prices charged farmers in each of the years 1919-27. The final result in percentages indicates the amount by which the purchasing power of cash incomes, or the volume that the cash income could buy, exceeded or fell short of that in the period or year chosen for comparison. Taking the average buying power of cash income in 1919-20 as a base of comparison only (and not as a measure of "normal" buying power) it is found that the real income available for both operating costs and living expenses declined about 40 per cent in 1920-21 and 1921-22, recovered nearly to the 1919 level by 1925-26, and has remained near the 1919-20 level.

Real income available for living expenses, on the other hand, declined nearly 70 per cent in 1920-21 and 1921-22, recovered to approximately 85 per cent of the 1919-20 buying power, and has remained somewhat below the 1919 level, or approximately 20 per cent below the 1919-20 level. The greater decline in the purchasing power of income available for living expenses than in income available for both production and living expenses between 1919 and 1921 and the great advance in income for living expenses since 1921 reflect the fact that production expenses did not decline as much as did gross cash income, and that the relatively high proportion of fixed production costs tends to create greater variations in the real income available for living expenses than in the income available for all purposes

combined. Consequently in years of declining farm incomes the farmers' standard of living suffers relatively more than is indicated by the decline in gross cash income and in years of rising incomes, the farmers' standard of living improves more. The fact that larger portions of gross income are now required for fixed charges and operating costs than in 1919 is shown by the relatively lower level of the buying power of farm income available for living expenses.

**Trend in Real Income of Factory Wage Employees**  
For a proper interpretation of the recent trends in real farm income at least two additional important comparisons are necessary. (a) In order to determine whether the real incomes of the past few years are above or below "normal" it is necessary to know the trend in real incomes prior to 1919. In view of the great yearly changes since 1919, the incomes of any one year, or that for any period of years can hardly be called "normal" without reference to the trend in real incomes prior to the abnormal wartime and post-war conditions. Unfortunately the lack of comparable data prior to 1919 makes impossible any conclusion as to the "normalcy" of the recent levels of real farm income. (b) In order to determine the ad-

quacy of the recent levels of farm income they need to be compared with the trends in real incomes of other groups. In a given period the real incomes of other groups decline and those of farmers decline less, the latter are in relatively better position, and if the real incomes of other groups advance, and incomes of farmers advance less, the latter are in a relatively worse position. In the first case their standards of living have not been curtailed as much as those of others, while in the second case their standards of living have failed to keep pace.

The real incomes, or relative purchasing power of factory wage employees, shown here, were derived from data on payrolls and employment published by the Bureau of the Census, and by the Federal Reserve Board. Estimates were first made of the total wages payments by all manufacturing establishments, and then adjusted for the gradual shift of factory workers to other occupations, which appears to have taken place at the rate of about 1 per cent a year. These adjusted estimates of factory payrolls available for all factory workers were finally divided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of cost of living, and expressed as percentages shown in the accompanying chart, with 1919-20 as 100.

The greatest changes in the relative purchasing power of factory workers occurred in 1921-22 and in 1922-23. In 1921-22, their purchasing power was reduced nearly 20 per cent below that of 1919-20, largely as a result of unemployment. The purchasing power per person employed did not show any material change. Since 1922 their purchasing power has been rather stable, showing a slight upward trend. The level of

purchasing power of about 20 per cent above the comparable figure for 1919-20 during the past three years is the result of total factory payrolls about 5-7 per cent higher than in 1919-20, the number of workers associated with manufacturing establishments about 6-8 per cent less, and the cost of living about 11-14 per cent less than in 1919-20.

Significant differences are obvious in the trends of these two major economic groups. The post-war depression affected the buying power of farmers much more than that of industrial employees. The latter have shared in the general industrial prosperity of the country since the industrial recovery of 1922, and their purchasing power now exceeds by about 20 per cent their purchasing power in the year of 1919-20. On the other hand, the purchasing power of the farmers' income available for living expenses, although considerably improved since the post-war depression, is now about 20 per cent less than that of the prosperous year of 1919-20.

### THREE THINGS FOR DAILY LIVING

Three things to govern: Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to cultivate: Courage, affection and gentleness.

Three things to commend: Thrift, industry and promptness.

Three things to despise: Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to wish for: Health, friends and contentment.

Three things to admire: Dignity, gracefulness and intellect.

Three things to give: Alms to the needy, comfort to the sad and appreciation to the worthy.—E. F. Hupp, Parkersburg, West Virginia, in "Sovereign Visitor."

## A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ARTHUR M. HYDE

Arthur Mastick Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture in President Hoover's Cabinet, was born in the town of Princeton, Mercer County, Missouri, July 12, 1877, the son of Judge Ira B. Hyde, formerly Representative in Congress from the second district of Missouri, and Caroline E. (Mastick) Hyde.

He grew up in Princeton, the center of a prosperous farming community. His early associations fostered an understanding and appreciation of the rural mind and character. He attended the common schools, but while still a boy his mother died and he went to live with an aunt on an Ohio farm. He attended the Oberlin (Ohio) Academy for a time, and later the University of Michigan where he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Iowa and returned to Princeton, where he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three.

There he began the practice of law, and in 1904 married Hortense Cullers, daughter of a farmer who lived near Trenton, Mo., the young lawyer was elected mayor of Princeton in 1908 and served his home town in that capacity for 4 years. Then he moved his law offices to Trenton, where he soon attracted considerable attention because of his energy and the variety of his activities. He organized and taught a men's Bible class in the Methodist church which soon outgrew the church and filled the Circuit Court Room. He was active in politics, and his fame as an orator and debater soon developed a large group of followers. He met his first and only political reverse in 1912 when as a follower of the progressive Republican party he was chosen as that party's candidate for attorney general of the state.

Politics and the law did not hold Mr. Hyde's entire attention. He early acquired a taste for business, and raised "next door to farming" as he puts it, his first investment was naturally a farm. Back in 1903 he bought 200 acres in Mercer County for \$6,400, paying \$400 down. A "savings bank" he called his farm, which he operated under a co-operative arrangement with his tenant.

Later he sold this farm, but his connection with the business side of agriculture continued when Mrs. Hyde came into possession of four farms in Grundy County, Missouri, one of 320 acres, one of 130 acres, one of 120 acres, and another of 80 acres. Personal management of the 710 acres and close contact with the practical phases of their operation have given Mr. Hyde a knowledge of farming and its problems, cemented his sympathy for the farmer, and aroused him to the seriousness of the agricultural situation. At present his managerial talents are being used in an effort to switch these farms from grain growing to dairying.

Meantime the young lawyer and business man saw opportunities in the automobile industry, he became a district distributor for a well-known car, building up a highly successful business in which he still retains an interest. During the World War he found an outlet for his salesmanship in the Liberty Bond and Red Cross campaigns.

Following the war a "boom" started in his home town carried him to the governor's chair in 1921. Of the 998 Republican votes in Trenton, Hyde polled 919; and he won the election by a plurality of 141,304 in a state which had had but one Republican governor previously, programs in any state in the union. He reduced taxes, fought for equalization of the tax burden between city and country, and made as many tax boards as possible bi-partisan. His efforts resulted in materially improving the educational system of the state. Evidence of the success of his administration may be seen in the fact that three years later he was unanimously elected Delegate at Large to the 1928 Republican National Convention in Kansas City.

When called to the Cabinet by President Hoover, he was a practicing lawyer and president of the Sentinel Life Insurance Company of Kansas City, Mo.

### STATEMENT OF MADISON BUSINESS

EXHIBIT "A"	"ASSETS"	BALANCE SHEET
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Buildings .....	12,367.85	
Furniture and Fixtures .....	2,197.49	
Scales .....	625.71	
Elevator .....	372.27	
Truck .....	454.25	
	16,017.48	
Less depreciation reserve .....	2,556.92	
	13,460.56	
Real Estate .....	700.00	14,160.56
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash .....	467.89	
Farmers State Bank .....	325.28	
Accounts Receivable .....	965.49	
Inventory .....	6,355.14	8,322.79
<b>CONTINGENT ASSETS</b>		
Farmers Union State Bank .....		74.13
<b>PREPAID AND ACCUMULATED ASSETS:</b>		
Prepaid Insurance .....	209.75	259.75
Accrued Cream Commission .....	50.00	
<b>INVESTMENTS:</b>		
Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n Stock .....	660.00	\$28,477.53
<b>FIXED LIABILITIES:</b>		
Capital Stock .....		6,955.00
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts Payable .....	1,099.75	
Notes Payable .....	2,234.75	3,334.50
<b>ACCUMULATED LIABILITIES:</b>		
Interest .....	70.60	
Taxes .....	481.99	
Salaries and labor .....	419.00	
Truck repairs .....	16.30	
Light and water .....	7.25	995.14
Surplus .....		12,192.89
		\$28,477.53

The above statement from the Farmers Union Business Association at Madison, Kansas, is a very good one. Mr. Geo. Peet is the manager, and as good a Farmers Union member as we have in the state. He is a loyal patron of the Jobbing Association and all Farmers Union activities. He has been the means of the Association making a surplus of which the members have good reason to be proud.

## FOUR THOUSAND FARMERS ELEVATORS NOW OPERATING

"The United States Department of Agriculture, based on a survey of the entire United States, reports that there are more than four thousand farmers' elevator companies now in business. They are farmer-owned and farmer-controlled," says the Farmers' Elevator Guide.

"The greater number of them are located in the central Mississippi valley north of Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas and between Pennsylvania and the Rocky Mountains. A diagram shows plainly their concentration near the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

"The states having the largest

number of companies are Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma and Missouri.

"Surplus grain producing areas determined the locations of these companies originally, and the movement has developed and endured in areas of the same nature.

"These four thousand farmers' elevator companies, taken as a whole, constitute the world's greatest movement in co-operative grain marketing by farmers—the most genuinely farmer,—the oldest, the largest, the most successful."

## Second Anniversary of Death of John Tromble



### IN MEMORY OF JOHN TROMBLE, WHO DIED APRIL, 1927

Just two long years ago today,  
Since our Uncle John flew far away  
Across the "River of Life," to wait  
Until we all meet him, at the Pearly Gate.

We're carrying on, we're carrying on—  
By permission of you, dear Uncle John.  
We're striving and toiling our very best  
All of us, out here in the west,  
Old Kansas, and all the western states  
Have your memory on their slates.  
We're carrying on, we're carrying on,  
In honor of you, Uncle John.

The Kansas F. E. C. U. of A.  
Mrs. Whitaker.

Whatever tasks were his to do  
With willing hands he did them well,  
Then with his earthly labors thru  
Our trusted friend, in peace, has fell  
Asleep, asleep, to wake no more  
This side that distant mystic strand;  
But there to meet those gone before  
Who wait to greet with outstretched hand.

To see him was to see a smile,  
To hear him speak was to the end  
That give pleasure all the while.  
To know him was to know a friend.  
We mourn our loss with heavy heart,  
Along with others so bereft,  
And crave, when we this shall part,  
The kind of record he has left.

### MRS. CHAS. BROOM RECOVERING RAPIDLY

Mrs. Chas. Broom who has been in Oklahoma City in the hospital for several weeks is recovering from an operation and will be able to come home this week.

Mr. Broom will go to Oklahoma to accompany her home. They will make the trip by train, coming to Newton where they will stay over night, and make the remainder of the trip the next day. In this way it is hoped that the trip home will not tire Mrs. Broom over much.

All the friends of the Brooms will be glad to have her home again, and hope that this is the end of her illness.

### C. F. MINGENBACK PASSES AWAY

This office received a wire from the son of C. F. Mingenback of McPherson, Kansas saying that his father had passed away. We are indeed sorry to receive this message, as we have worked closely with Mr. Mingenback for many years in the Mutual Insurance Co. He had been in poor health for about two years.

Mr. Mingenback was the Secretary of the Farmers Alliance Mutual Insurance Co. He had been in poor health for about two years. Early spring is breeding and littering time for pocket gophers. Poisoning during March and early April will be most effective in controlling the 1929 gopher crop.

### TWO MILLION FARMERS COOPERATE

Two million farmers are organized into 12,000 associations in the United States for the purpose of marketing their products or buying their supplies, or doing both, on a cooperative basis, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Last year they sold collectively farm products to the value of nearly \$2,000,000,000 and they purchased farm supplies to the value of nearly a half-billion dollars.

These cooperatively minded farmers are scattered throughout the 48 states. They are particularly numerous in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, New York, and in the states along the Pacific coast.

Nearly one-third of the farmers engaged in buying or selling together are members of farmers' elevator associations and about one-fifth belong to cooperative creameries, cheese factories, or milk-marketing associations. Nearly 150,000 are interested in the cooperative ginning or marketing of cotton. About 50,000 farmers are selling poultry products cooperatively, and about 25,000 are acting collectively in marketing their annual wool clips.

Nearly one-half of the farmers participating in cooperative activity are members of more than one organization.

## CHARLES SIMPSON WRITES LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

Dear friends in Kansas:  
Since my last letter we have not been going very much. Consequently we do not have much to write about, this week.

We spent several days in Los Angeles, Pasadena, and other places 150 miles north of here.

I am surprised many times, it surprises me to meet so many people that I have always known. People meet me and call my attention to the time that we were neighbors. Some call me over the phone. Some drive quite a distance to see me. Sometimes I think that I am as well acquainted in California as I am in Kansas.

The homes here are very beautiful, as they are all decorated with many flowers and beautiful trees. I said one day to a friend, "This is a wonderful climate." He said, "Yes, but it gets monotonous. He said that the pleasant sunshine is appreciated more after a Kansas blizzard than it is in California.

Ti Juana, Mexico, is situated eight miles south of this place, Chula Vista. Ti Juana is where the bull fights and the races are. It is a very interesting place for a stranger, as everything

is different from what we have been used to.

Sit here this afternoon when I can look out on the ocean to the west of me. On the east I can see the mountains. On the south old Mexico. The airplanes of the U. S. Government play up and down the border all the time. They seem to be watching everything pretty close.

Chula Vista is a very thriving little city of about 5,000 inhabitants. Ocean breeze and sunshine make it a very pleasant place to be. I take a little drive every day. I drive west and look at the gardens and the fruit orchards, such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit and avocado. This is a fruit that has everything in it, bread, meat and in fact everything that the body needs to keep the system in a good thriving condition. It is very expensive even in this country.

Mrs. Simpson is doing very nicely and I am gaining very rapidly. Everything is a different taste here from what it is in Kansas.

I will close and drive out to the ocean and take a bath.

Best wishes to all the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer.  
Chas. Simpson.

### MAY 4th IS CLOSING DATE FOR ACCEPTING BALLOTS IN THIS OFFICE

We must call the Ballots in and close the box and get them counted so that the constitutions can be printed.

We have the money of many secretaries and their names waiting for the new constitutions, and assure you we will send them out as soon as we can get them printed after the referendum ballot has been counted.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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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 E. 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, APRIL 25, 1929

THE FARM BILLS

As this is being written only the confidential prints of either House or Senate bill have been made. They are designed to be kept in the hands of the Committees, but of course they get about to some extent. The House bill, as they now stand, is much more pretentious than the Senate bill.

The Senate bill provides for a farm board of 12 members, chosen from the 12 Federal land bank districts, for advisory councils, for a stabilization corporation for each commodity, makes clearing houses possible for perishables, and provides 300 million dollars to be used by the board.

The House bill puts the whole thing in the Dept. of Agriculture, provides for a board six, for advisory councils, for clearing house associations for any and all commodities, for stabilization corporations, and sets aside 500 millions for the use of the board. This bill also provides that the President may transfer to the jurisdiction and control of the board, "any office, bureau, service, division, commission or board in the Executive branch of the government, engaged in scientific or extensive work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities."

This bill provides for lending money to co-operatives for marketing, for acquiring facilities, and for "extending the membership" by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity.

In both bills the stabilization corporations are set up by co-operatives, are apparently to be capitalized only in a very small way, being designed to be able to lose the money loaned them by the farm board, without responsibility, when losses result from attempts to stabilize the market. The House bill makes future profits, if any, available to meet such loans. The Senate bill seems to charge it off. In both bills these corporations agree in advance with the board to do as they are told and to change form and by-laws at any future time upon the board's request. Thus they are to be farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for co-operative marketing.

The House bill has two very interesting provisions, from the viewpoint of the farmer at least. One is that the stabilization corporation must not fail or refuse to sell, and thus to depress the market, even for the sake of getting a profit or avoiding a loss, when the market is "unduly enhanced." Distress of consumers is mentioned. Since no standard is set up to indicate a "due enhancement" of the market, such a provision produces costs, or the world market plus the tariff, it must be assumed that no increase in consumers prices will be tolerated. It would seem that the machine is to operate to stabilize downward as vigorously as upward.

The other is that "No loan or advance or insurance agreement under this Act shall be made by the Board if in its opinion such loan or advance or agreement is likely to increase substantially the production of any agricultural commodity of which

there is commonly produced a periodical surplus in excess of domestic requirements."

We produce the majority of the world's cotton. We raise each year, in excess of our own needs, something like 25 per cent of the wheat requirements of those who must import their breadstuffs. So that at least in wheat and cotton the producers must either find a way to prevent increased production or no price-help will be undertaken at all. Perhaps the board and the advisory council will decide what acreage should be planted, in what areas and upon what type of farms. Then if Providence agrees we will have just enough and not too much. Whether or not the farmer agrees is unimportant, as it is arranged to educate him, anyway.

This bill leaves practically nothing to chance—or anyone else but the farm board. It represents a sincere attempt to meet a difficult and complex problem, largely the result of artificially high price levels, without frankly enabling the farmer to do what the others have done—secure the world price plus the tariff for that part of his product consumed in the domestic market. No doubt minor changes and refinements will occur, but in the main this bill may become the law.

EMERGENCY EXPORT RATE ON WHEAT ASKED FROM TERMINALS

Warehouses in Kansas City are said to be full of wheat. Omaha is only a little less crowded. The new crop is due to arrive within 8 weeks, at least on the Kansas City market. Along about January first, when it became certain that a special session of Congress would be called to deal with farm prices, a mysterious speculative interest developed in the wheat market. Our market moved out of line with the world market. Canada and the Argentine continued to sell wheat for export. We continued to keep ours. Reports show an unusual amount of wheat back in the country. Kansas is credited with the prospect for a 150 million bushel crop.

The railroads are deeply interested in getting the warehouses empty, so that cars can be unloaded promptly when new wheat begins to arrive. Owners of the wheat are interested in getting it off at a good profit. They bought it, most of it, at quite low prices. The present freight rates were deducted from the world price in arriving at a basis, so that if anyone is justified in paying that price these operators are. But they want rates reduced sufficiently so that they can realize the present price and yet reach the world market. It is said that about 8 cents per bushel will be required, and it seems likely to be put into effect.

If it is, it will be an emergency concession to favor the farmer. But it will not apply at any country point. It will apply at Kansas City and perhaps at Omaha. It may continue in effect long enough to allow farmers to sell, if they wish to do so, wheat on hand at prices which take into consideration the emergency rate. It is a fine thing to do, of course, and it will help farmers somewhat, but only incidentally. The biggest thing the farmer will get will be the information that it was all done to help him. No one else ever had so much done for him as has the farmer. But others get most of the benefit.

PUBLICITY MIGHT RELIEVE OF SOME HELPERS

As a first step in farm relief a law should be enacted requiring every organization appearing in Washington to help save the farmer to show how it got itself constituted and where it gets its money.

The farmer not only has more friends than anyone else on earth, but he has also probably now organized effort expended in his behalf than has anyone else.

The woods are full of heroic men who have a mission. They rather oddly seem to combine the fervor of crusaders and the instincts of gypsy beggars. Their fortune in finding someone to finance them is beyond explanation—unless, indeed, they manage to perform some service for the givers.

Just now a rather touching appeal is being made in the name of the farmers to have higher rates allowed the railroads, so they can get a few pennies ahead and so prepare to render farmers better service. Also, this appeal declares, the poor railroads are being taxed too heavily. The farmers, one would judge, would like to have this burden reduced upon the carriers and to have the humble privilege of paying it themselves.

In the name of the farmer all restrictions upon grain and cotton exchanges are asked to be removed. If this is done, these patriots say, the speculators will at once bid prices up to a high level and keep them there, thus solving the whole farm problem at a stroke.

If every person or organization presuming to

speak for the farmer had to make public the source and amount of income there would be fewer spokesmen and less confusion. The man who pays the fiddler still calls the tune, and the farmer thus too often dances to someone else's music. There ought to be a law.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS AT THE CAPITOL

"Kansas Avenue" in the Senate office building looms up nicely. Senator Allen and Senator Capper are located close together, and at the end of the corridor Vice President Charles Curtis has had a most attractive suite of offices arranged. To a Kansan, at least, this is by far the finest part of the building.

Simplified farm relief is offered by a chap who proposes to have a six and a half million farmers put one hundred dollars each into a cash fund, and thereafter ten dollars each per year, and handle their own business. That would be money enough to do the job nicely, alright, but if every farmer had a hundred dollars in cash which he could withdraw from his production and living needs there would be no farm problem. And if every farmer was so constituted that he would be willing to do that if he had the money, perhaps we would have gotten together long ago and settled the problem.

Another would control production and price by inquiring as to expectations to plant, and then estimating and collecting a rate of "price insurance" per acre based on the prospective amount of surplus. If the whole acreage seemed only sufficient to produce domestic needs there would be a very low rate or none. If the acreage was excessive the rate would be a very low rate or none. If the acreage was excessive the rate would be very high. It is hard to realize that no longer ago than 1922, when farmers proposed to reduce production to check price losses, the President of the United States made a public appeal to them not to do so. He pointed out the blessings of a plentiful and cheap supply of food, what a peril it would be for the nation if reduction should be made, and that everything would adjust itself soon. Now the farmer is threatened with coercion to secure that very reduction in output. Anyway the farmer hasn't lacked for advice as to what he should do.

One of the sanest Senators in Washington declares that his line of duty is very clear to him. The whole thing simmers down to two major facts. If the farmer is not given a higher price he will go broke for lack of income. If he is given a higher price he will be ruined by overproduction. The Senator will vote for the farmer.

A Senate sub-committee called on the President to learn, if possible, his attitude toward the use of the Debutante plan as a means of putting the domestic price above the world price. It seems they got no encouragement. It perhaps indicates the eastern interpretation of the last election, and their idea of how "dead" all proposals to raise the farm price now are, that the Washington Post wondered why they did not also ask his opinion as to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Secretary Hyde interprets the last election as being clearly "A mandate from the people"—to do what we are going to do. How an election in which issues were so clearly confused or avoided could have resulted in a mandate on the farm question is difficult to see, but easy to declare. Whatever is done in the way of farm legislation will be attributed directly to this "mandate from the people". Thoughtful members are looking ahead, however, to another election and another possible mandate.

Rumor says that the Senate and the White House are not in complete sympathy on farm relief. Also that the House bill reflects almost perfectly the Presidential viewpoint. And that when the message to Congress is read and the House bill presented they will be found to be identical. Also that the message will not deal specifically with the farm problem, but talk about it in a general way. Rumor is a strange little bird.

Congressman W. P. Lambertson and his family arrived several days ahead of the opening of the special session. They drove through all the way in the rain, and are nicely situated. He is new in Congress, of course, but has had valuable and lengthy legislative experience and he has the farm viewpoint. Congressman Lambertson is a worthy addition to the Kansas delegation in Washington (which, by the way, compares mightily favorably with that of any other state) and will be of real value to Kansas farm folks.

TEMPLIN LOCAL 1891

Meeting was held April 6th. The usual order of business was transacted followed by a discussion on the amendment in regard to the ladies' auxiliary representative at the state meetings, and the life membership in the Farmer's Union. Both motions carried in Templin local. At the close of the business meeting, the ladies having charge of entertainment, led by Mrs. H. E. Kietzman gave a short program of varied numbers which was greatly enjoyed. Following this part of the evening's proceedings a lunch was served consisting of sandwiches, pickles, pie and coffee. Mrs. J. Eissler was appointed chairman of the committee for the May meeting. Mrs. Walter Zimmerman, Reporter.

TO THE PUBLIC

The County Union Farmers will hold their regular all-day meeting at the Hall at Piqua on Saturday, April 27 with a basket dinner at noon. After the business session a program will be rendered. We are on good roads so everybody come. There will be several good speakers present that day - do not miss this meeting.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

During his life George Washington urged the establishment of a national university in the Capital of the Nation and in his will left a bequest of \$25,000 for that purpose. For some reason the amount never became

available and the idea of the Father of our Country was never carried out. Yet, this idea, though it has lain more or less dormant, has not been forgotten and from time to time different groups or organizations have attempted to formulate plans through which the establishment of such a university could be accomplished. For many years the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry of the Southern Jurisdiction, in connection with its support of educational activities in this country, has urged the carrying out of this idea and it is a part of the program which was adopted by that body a number of years ago. It is believed that Washington as the Capital of the United States offers many advantages to students of such a school that could not be had elsewhere. A group of educators, headed by Dr. Olin Templin of the University of Kansas, have recently decided to sponsor the establishment of a national university at Washington. It is planned to have a bill introduced at the next regular session of Congress appropriating \$12,000,000 for such a purpose. This proposed sum would represent Washington's \$25,000 bequest, plus interest to date. It is suggested that the institution be a university for the elite, taking only picked students from the universities of the country and choosing faculty members from eminent educators here and abroad. In commenting editorially upon this proposal the Washington Post suggests that it would be more feasible to make such an appropriation to

HOOVER'S LEADERSHIP

By Tom King In the Manitoba Free Press It is only a month since Mr. Hoover was inaugurated. To pass any judgment upon him or his administration after so brief a term of service would be premature, to say the least. Ordinarily the new President must spend the first few months of his administration getting on to the job. Mr. Coolidge admits that it required three months of intensive study before he was sufficiently familiar with the far-flung activities of the Federal Government to make his first report to Congress "upon the state of the Union." But Mr. Hoover has been in Washington almost constantly during the past twelve years and in close touch with the machinery of government. He took a active part in framing the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, as secretary of commerce, was in close touch for eight years with the currents of domestic and foreign trade. He has enabled him to make sweeping gestures and announce far-flung policies without taking counsel and without giving the subject in hand prolonged consideration. Evidently he made up his mind upon these subjects before he entered the White House. His tentative decision to aid the Mexican government in subduing the present revolution, his sweeping order against the government making any more oil leases, his reversal of the Coolidge-Mellon policy respecting public lands, and his order of abatement, must all have been resolved upon long before he was inaugurated President. Scarcely a day passes without some White House announcement of news value and popular interest, whether it is beaching the oil, or turning admit the horses which have been eating their heads off in the White House stables, or rejecting the summer home which Congress provided for the President, the Hoover ukases are designed to please the people and increase the popularity of the President. Up to date, Mr. Hoover has done nothing that is likely to make him unpopular.

It is easy to do the right thing when the right thing is popular. The has been a case of timber and coal, and it was time for the Government to adopt a policy of conservation. The easy and popular thing was to say "granted." That is the way the ordinary citizen disposes of many problems in his own mind and to his own satisfaction. If there be trouble about immigration he announces loudly that all immigration be prohibited. If foreign products be competing with domestic products he announces himself in favor of an embargo. However, long experience has shown that many problems can not be got rid of by these short-cut solutions. The science of government is not so exact as the science of engineering, and it is often better to go round a mountain than to tunnel through. The weakness of Mr. Hoover may be his desire to find for every problem a short-cut solution.

George Washington University, in the District of Columbia, and develop that institution, which was named in honor of President Washington, into a national university that would serve as a fitting memorial to the great man whose name it bears.

Each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars conduct their Buddy Poppy Sale simultaneously throughout the entire country during the week of Memorial Day to raise funds for the adequate maintenance of their relief activities. Each genuine Buddy Poppy carries a copyright green label which identifies it as the genuine handwork of disabled and needy ex-service men. The majority are made in government hospitals through an arrangement with the United States Veterans Bureau. In two hospitals alone, Hospital No. 81 in New York City and Hospital No. 108 in Northport, Long Island, approximately 2,000,000 are being made, and the sale through the greater maintenance of patients through the year. A national total of 6,000,000 Buddy Poppies will be completed in readiness for the opening of the Sale.

The endorsement of the President of the United States has been extended to the sale each year since its inception eight years ago. Other endorsements of national significance include the General Federation of Women's Clubs and state federations; the American Federation of Labor; fraternal organizations; religious leaders; and business and professional organizations of outstanding prominence. The sale proceeds are devoted in their entirety to relief activities, a portion being allotted to the maintenance and expansion of the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Home for Widows and Orphans of Ex-Service Men, in Michigan. The success of each succeeding sale facilitates the erection of new buildings and makes possible the accommodation of additional children and mothers. The home site covers 472 acres.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was the first veteran organization to undertake and successfully conduct the Poppy Sale movement on a nationwide scale. The first V. F. W. National poppy sale was held in 1922, when French poppies made by women and children of the devastated areas. The following year, with a greater demand, the organization had to resort to poppies made commercially. The present plan of manufacture was developed in 1924 in order to extend the relief afforded by the poppies to those men who were disabled and needy but still capable of this employment, and the V. F. W. Buddy Poppy factory organized, where only those handicapped by war disabilities were employed in putting together the emblems.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES NO. 5. FIRST LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

The Farmers' Shipping Association, Superior, Neb., formed in 1883, was probably the first organization of the kind. It is still operating. Local buyers were taking wide margins and "dumping off" stock without weighing and the dissatisfied farmers decided to take a hand in the game. About 20 of them met in a schoolhouse near Webber, Kans., in December, 1882, to discuss the matter and make plans. As a result of the meeting they organized the Farmers' Shipping Association in 1883 with 60 charter members, some living on each side of the Kansas-Nebraska line. They shipped a car of hogs in November, 1885, probably the first car of stock ever shipped by an organization formed specifically for that purpose. One of the leaders of this enterprise states that many obstacles were put in the way of the shipping association. The railroad failed to furnish cars, price bribes were offered to members; the use of scales was re-

REFLECTIONS

Bold as the President seems to be in so many other respects, he shows a strange timidity in dealing with the farm situation. Having summoned Congress to Washington to pass farm relief legislation, Congress might naturally look to Mr. Hoover for leadership. An unwieldy body like the House of Representatives can scarcely be expected to formulate a comprehensive plan of farm relief. To provide stiffs for the farmer which will place agriculture on a parity with industry is all sorts of a job. No wonder Mr. Hoover fears to tackle it, and desires the responsibility for failure to fall upon Congress and not upon himself. Had he a short-cut solution he would undoubtedly propose it, having none to a fault. It is only with the greatest difficulty, even after they have you concerned, that you can get them to reveal their real greatness to you. Some of them can hardly find words—enough words—to make it clear.

Mr. Hoover is an executive. He has never served in any legislative body, and has never had to decide questions of policy upon which the people were bitterly divided. It will be in the legislative field that Mr. Hoover is likely to disclose his limitations. He is technically correct when he says that it is the duty of Congress to legislate and that the President is not called upon to consider a bill until it has passed both houses and comes to him for signature or veto. But that the head of a great party in possession of the Government, has responsibilities analogous to those which devolve on our prime minister. The record of Congress must be largely the record of his own administration.

OR LET THE FARM BOARD DO IT

"Now, son, you might go over and dig some potatoes." "Let the fellow dig 'em that planted 'em; he knows more about where they are."—Detroit News. "I should think your many activities would cause you to neglect the children." "Oh, no; we employ a governess to do that, you know."—Answers. "So we shall elope at midnight." "Yes, darling." "And you will have your suit case all ready when I sneak up to the door?" "Sure. Mother is packing it for me now."—Pathfinder.

HE GOT "IN" BY GETTING OUT

A chap wanted to get out nights and couldn't think of any excuse which would go with his wife. So he bought a pair of handcuffs, blackjack, flashlight, police whistle and "secret service" badge, and told his wife he had a job as a detective. In court, after being arrested for carrying concealed weapons, he told his story and got off with a suspended sentence. But he still has his wife to settle with. And before he is through he will have "detected" a great deal.

THE PRESIDENT HAS A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE

It is to be expected that anyone who has lived as full and varied a life as has Mr. Hoover would have many friends and acquaintances. But it would never have been guessed there were so many as now seems proven. One gets the impression that practically the whole 20 million who voted for him did it because of long-standing acquaintance and personal friendship. Fully 10 million seem to have been

associated with him in war work. All admire him greatly. About 5 million of them were the original, lone, Hoover-for-president booster. Their devotion to him is the most touching thing I have ever witnessed. They want his administration to be the most successful in history. They also want to be near him. So they are willing to take charge of some job or other here, where they can all play together on sunny afternoons, and insure the success of the administration by doing all of these little jobs in a really big way. Most of them are willing to serve on the Farm Board, realizing that upon the success of its operations the political future hinges. All of them are modest to a fault. It is only with the greatest difficulty, even after they have you concerned, that you can get them to reveal their real greatness to you. Some of them can hardly find words—enough words—to make it clear.

WHERE IT HURTS WORST

"What's your little brother crying for?" "He's not crying for anything—he's had it."—Sydney Bulletin.

A SIX-HOUR RAILROAD DAY?

A great locomotive of the B. & O. Railroad travels 4300 miles, fed by a mechanical stoker. A giant machine travels the lines of the Pennsylvania, picking up, cleaning and neatly replacing the roadbed ballast, at 1200 feet an hour. Such innovations save men from the most exhausting forms of labor. But they also throw men out of jobs. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that it saved \$23,000,000 in those wages in earlier years are working somewhere else or are not working at all.

Timothy Sha, assistant president of the firmen's brotherhood, estimates that this replacement of men by steel automata has gone on so fast that 300,000 less men were employed in transportation in 1927 than in 1920. In other words, if his estimate is correct, men are being displaced in this one industry alone at the rate of nearly 50,000 a year.

Men of 15 or 20 years' service are seeking work as "extra" men on the railroads. To remedy this situation the rail brotherhoods have now advanced the cause of the six-hour day. They point out that the 10-hour day is no standard, with the real working day often many hours longer because of the needs of the railroads, and that the eight-hour day is now standard. They say the six-hour day is a logical next step.

TWO REASONS ARE GIVEN.

The first is that public safety would be advanced with the rail workers always fresh and untired. The second is that railroads are public utilities, which earn a fixed rate for their services. All the savings they make by operating economies, such as the Pennsylvania's \$23,000,000, should not go to their financial backers by way of dividends, especially if such savings are achieved at the cost of throwing highly skilled workers out upon the streets.—Washington News.

used; but the members stood faithfully by their new organization and in time it became the only shipper at Superior. The man who was manager of the association for 17 years modestly says, "I know it took a lot of hard work before the five buyers quit the field."

The association has shipped as many as 170 cars in one year and sales have ranged as high as \$220,000. Monday has always been the regular shipping day, and this gives the manager time to figure accounts, pay the bills, and make settlements by the end of the week. The experience of these pioneer shippers has been of great value to other groups. However, there were only a few isolated shipping associations previous to 1900, and not many before 1910.

An even earlier association was the Goodlettsville Lamb and Wool Club, Goodlettsville, Tenn., formed in 1877. This is believed to be one of the oldest livestock marketing associations in the United States. Goodlettsville sheep men were satisfied with the prices and treatment given them by buyers and about a dozen of them decided to sell their own lambs. They formed a club and outlined a simple plan of procedure. On a fixed day all the members brought their lambs to town, a committee sorted and graded them, then each lot was sold to the highest bidder on the basis of a cash bid. This plan was followed for years with few modifications. If the bids were unsatisfactory they were rejected and the lambs sent to the central market. Membership was open to all farmers who kept sheep and would abide by the by-laws.

The earliest venture in cooperative livestock selling which has come to light was the Licking Exporting Company, Granville, Ohio, formed in 1870. This is believed to be one of the oldest marketing associations in the United States. The pork was shipped to Monticello by boat, accompanied by an agent to attend to the selling, but the price realized was only \$1.25 per cwt, and the unprofitable venture was not repeated.—Chastina Gardner.

Mrs. Brown's Maid—"Dat faceliftin' sho' he's Mrs. Smith's looker." Mrs. Smith's Maid—"Yas, but it sho' made Mr. Smith's face fall when he got the bill."

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

The Quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held in the Greenwood school house Tuesday, April 30, commencing at 1:30 P. M.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BETHEL LOCAL 1969

Senator Arthur Capper, Washington, D. C. Dear Senator:

We, the committee representing over one hundred members of Bethel Local of the Cowley County Farmers Union, hereby submit to you the following resolutions:

Whereas, We wish to commend your efforts in the behalf of the Agricultural Class which you have put forth as our representatives in Congress, and

Whereas, We feel that our financial condition as yet is far from prosperous, as the product of our labor does not harmonize in price with the products of organized labor which we are compelled to buy.

Second: That you use your best efforts to protect our agricultural products from the competition of foreign products, by making a tariff high enough for our protection.

Third: That we do not seek any special privileges over our fellow man, but we do seek an even chance with other industries, and return from our labors in keeping with our high standards of living. This we feel can be greatly augmented by legislation which will help secure a price for our products in harmony with that which we purchase.

Fourth: That a copy of the above be forwarded to Senator Capper and Congressman Sprout and also spread upon the records of this Local Union.

Approved and Adopted March 15, 1929.

Committee:

L. R. TREGO

FRANK YOULE

F. M. GLITNER.

STAFFORD COUNTY JAY-HAWKER 4-H CLUB

Jayhawker 4-H club met April 12. Twelve members present. A committee appointed to place feed for winners of contest. Program: Reading, Lois Radke; piano solo, Lorene Radke; Grace Feilding. Next meeting April 29.

LOIS RADKE, Reporter.

# 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 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

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

# Junior Co-operators

**MEMBERSHIP LIST**  
 ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.  
 JULIA POWELL—Colony.  
 HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.  
 LORETTA SIMCEKA—Delia.  
 NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.  
 HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
 KATH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
 PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
 CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.  
 HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.  
 GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.  
 HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
 MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.  
 MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.  
 PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.  
 NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.  
 MARIE NEWTON—Utica.  
 VERA FUNK—Utica.  
 DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.  
 LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.  
 GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.  
 NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.  
 RICHARD SCHIEFFELBUSCH—Osawatimie.  
 LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.  
 JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.

MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.  
 NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.  
 GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.  
 MELBA PECENKA—Bremen, Kansas.  
 MAX SCHIEFFELBUSCH—Osawatimie, Kansas.  
 KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.  
 MARY HEINIGER—Bremen.  
 MAEBELLE FINK—Alma.  
 MARGARET ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plains.  
 LOUISE ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plains.  
 NED CORLEY—Westphalia.  
 FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.  
 WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.  
 RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.  
 JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.  
 IVAH JONES—Norton.  
 HILDA HELEN FABRIZIUS—Wakeney.  
 HELWIG FABRIZIUS—Wakeney.  
 ZENITH FOWLER—Norton.  
 PAUL HUFF—Salina.  
 ESTHER SIMS—Oakley.  
 MELVIN INJOES—Quinter.  
 WILMA BRICHACKER, Lucas.  
 EVELYN MATHIES—McFarland.  
 GOLDA MCRIDE, Beeler.

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

Dear Juniors: I have been busy receiving lessons this last week. I am sure your junior instructor will be glad to receive the nice bunch that I have sent her. We have some new members also. I believe that it will be just as well for the new members to start with the lesson that you first find in the paper. It is quite a job to hunt out the back lessons. And I think that the length of time you have been a member will be taken into consideration when you are graded.

Our new member this week is Golda McBride of Beeler. We are glad she likes us well enough to become a member. Hope we will receive a letter from her friend, of whom she speaks. Golda, I am sending you your book this week. Will send the last lessons and the questions along with your book. The lesson and questions you better paste in your book so that you will not lose them. Then you can do as you choose about writing the answers in your book so that you may keep them. But you are to send the answers to the questions in to this office. The book is for you to keep just as you please. You might like to paste a poem or a letter or a game or an article that you especially liked. It is your book to do with as you please and the things that I have told you and others are just suggestions. It is necessary for all members of the Junior Co-operator department to read this page carefully each week. The questions will be asked from anything that appears on this page. If we call your attention to something that is not some other page better read that, and then look out for it in the questions also.

Have a nice letter from Mildred Rogers. Did I send you your questions, Mildred? If you did not receive them, write again. I have forgotten. Hope those girls of whom Mildred speaks reads this paper and see their names, and will write to us as well as to Mildred. I believe that Mildred just joked about being afraid of the county examinations because if she does as well in them as she did in the Junior lessons she will have no trouble.

Now below I am publishing a letter that I have from the Button Company. It seems that they are taking their own sweet time getting them ready. But we will not scold because we were delayed quite a while, before we found just what we wanted.

Yours truly,  
 Aunt Patience.  
 St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1929.  
 Your letter 4-10-29  
 Mrs. Loretta Ritzgers, Junior Supt., The F. E. & C. U. of A., Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mrs. Ritzgers: This acknowledgment receipt of your letter of the 10th, in which you instructed us to fit the Junior Co-operator Emblems with Pin joints and catch backs, without the patented lock catches, and the same as used upon samples sent you recently, made for the Ladies Auxiliary.

We will follow your wishes and make shipment at an early date. Cordially yours,  
 St. Louis Button Company.  
 Beeler, Kansas, April 13, 1929  
 Dear Aunt Patience:  
 I want to become a member of the Junior Co-operator club. I am 11 years old and I am in the sixth grade. Will you send me a book and the lessons I have missed. My father takes the Farmers Union so you see I will get the papers. I enjoy reading the stories and letter.  
 I have talked it over with my school chum and she is going to enter. Her name is Edna Beahm.  
 If you will I would like for you to tell me what to do at first then I think I could get along fine as  
 A member,  
 GOLDIA MCRIDE.

Ogallah, Kans., April 13, '29.  
 Dear Aunt Patience:  
 Will you please send me the questions for the last lesson? I've destroyed the paper and can't answer the questions until I have them.



6481. Child's Rompers. Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A 3 year size of one material will require 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch material. If made as illustrated in the large view, it requires 3/4 yard of plain material and 1 yard of figured material. Price 15c.

6110. Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is about 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.  
 Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Cut the fruit and drain. Chop the nuts.

**Cabbage-Apple Salad**  
 2 cups chopped cabbage  
 1 cup chopped apple  
 1/2 cup celery  
 1/2 cup chopped nut meats (almonds or walnuts)  
 1/2 cup salad dressing  
 Eggs With Greens  
 2 cups cooked greens (hot)  
 1 cup diced cheese  
 1/2 cup salad dressing  
 1 teaspoon salt  
 1/2 cup vinegar.  
 Combine greens with salt and vinegar. Mix the cheese lightly with the salad dressing. Arrange the greens in bowl and top with dressing. Garnish with slices of egg, chopped parsley or grated cheese.

**Pea Salad**  
 2 cups peas  
 1/2 cup diced cheese  
 1/2 cup sweet pickle chopped  
 2 T. onion chopped  
 Salad dressing.  
 Combine all ingredients. Serve on lettuce leaf.  
 Variations: Omit sweet pickle and onion; substitute one-half cup apple. Or use one cup chopped apples and one-half cup walnuts and one cup ground raw carrot in place of pickle and onion.

**MANY TASTY WAYS TO SERVE TOMATOES**  
 Since the discovery that tomatoes have a very important place in a well-rounded, healthful diet, many new ways of serving them have been devised by housewives and food specialists. Some of the tasty salads that may be made with tomatoes are described in Circular 274 of the State College extension service, "Regulating and Coordinating Health Factors." Here are a few of the recipes:  
 Arrange slices of tomato, chopped tomato, or drained canned tomato in bowl. Mix lightly with salad dressing. Garnish top with slices of hard-boiled egg with lettuce. Sprinkle top with paprika.  
 Thin slices Spanish onion topped with chopped or sliced tomato and ripe or green olives on lettuce leaf and dressing.  
 Canned tomato, chopped and drained. Arrange on lettuce leaf. Top with grated cheese and serve with dressing.  
 Cucumbers alternated with sliced tomatoes on lettuce and dressing.  
 Three slices of tomato or drained canned tomato with three slices of hard-boiled egg on lettuce leaf and dressing.

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

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

**PLANTS AND SEEDS**  
 FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, \$2.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; 2500, \$4.00. Express Collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions: Prietaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Starburst. Postpaid: 500, \$7.5; 1000, \$12.5; 2000, \$20.00. Express Collect: 2000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

**PLANTS**—Good field grown tomatoes and frostproof cabbage all varieties. 100 50c; 300, 75c; 1000, \$2.00. Bermuda and Wax Onions 500, 75c; 1000, \$1.25. Peppers, 100, 25c; 300, 42c. Yellow, all peb. bushlet. Tilted boxes, moss to roots. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

**RED CLOVER, \$19**  
 ALFALFA, \$9; Alsike Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3.25; Sudan Grass, \$3; Cane, Yellow Starburst, \$2. Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.35; all peb. bushlet. Bags free. Samples free. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

**FREE PLANTS**—By C. O. D. mail or express, and charges: 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$2.75. Free Onion plants with every order for Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. Dureka Farms, Plifton, Ga.

**BEAUTIFUL mixed Dahlias**, dozen one dollar postpaid. L. G. Brown, Wilson, Kans.

**POTATO Plants**, field grown. Nancy Hills, Potteians and Jerseys. 500, \$1.10; 100, \$1.90; 5000, \$3.25; 10,000, \$5.00. Postpaid. This price includes Okla. Kans. Mo. Nebr. Ark. Colo. Other states 50c per 1000 more. Begin shipping about May 1st. Cabbage and Tomatoes same price. Mail check if most convenient. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

**POULTRY**  
 HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn baby chicks \$10. White rocker, \$12. 100, Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kans.

**OUR IMPROVED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**; dozen eggs \$4.00. Dozen day-old Poults eight dollars. Robbins Ranch, Delview, Kans.

**ARNOLD'S Oregon Bred Chickens**; fifteen years breeding white Leghorns; large birds, wonderful layers. L. E. Arnold, Albany, Ore.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
 WANTED: Block of leases for drilling, oil and gas, in the State of Kansas. Action. Morey Oil Co., Independence, Kansas.

**INSURANCE**  
 FARMERS Union Fire Insurance; hail insurance in season. H. A. Coate Agent. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone 1105.

**FURS FOR SALE**  
 FOX TERRIERS, puppies, white and black. \$4.00. Puppies \$2.00. Make good raters and watch dogs. Raymond Kroth, Wilson, Kans.

**WOLF**: Write for prices, sack and twin. J. B. Green, Wolf, Hides, Fur. 1406 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**LAND WANTED**—Owner having farm for sale send best price, terms. Drawer H, Harvard, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**  
 Groceries fixtures: 16 ft. Shearer counter, 30-lb computing scale, cash register, adding machine, office desks, large refrigerator, office desks, large posting machine, McCaskey register, (Gibson's safe). Several smaller items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

**MAN with 2 years experience** wants job as salesman elevator. Write A. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

**VALUES**  
 Ethel Fairmont  
 The things you love have value far beyond what money varies are.  
 Love is the world's most sorry death. The lonely souls know best its worth.

The things you love have their own place  
 Through love, to bring your mind more grace,  
 More gentleness of thought and deed—  
 And thus fulfill a spiritual need.  
 My dog and cat have many a trait  
 My spirit well may emulate.  
 Unswerving loyalty they show . . .  
 (And that's the rarest trait I know!)

They know I love them. May their trust  
 Make me more merciful and just.  
 Things loved bring out the Best in you—  
 They have important work to do.

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**  
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 Joe Adkins, Vice, El Reno, Okla.  
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 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.**  
 Salina, Kansas  
 Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
 Whereas it has pleased the Divine Ruler to remove from our midst the wife of our worthy brother, Mrs. J. Wild,  
 Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of Bulmeister local No. 943 extend to the bereaved brother our sincere sympathy.

Be it further 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.  
 WILL HUNTER  
 BDD VAGUE

**OUR NATIONAL APPETITE FOR VEGETABLES IS INCREASING**  
 "Americans like vegetables—and they appear to like them better each year," says B. C. Boree marketing specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The annual gain of at least 1,500,000 in population does not explain all the increases in acreage and production of truck crops. Our appetite for vegetables seem to be growing, both because of encouragement from health authorities and because it is now possible to have a wide variety of fresh vegetables the year round." A great volume of truck is hauled to the city from near-by farms, says Mr. Boree, who also emphasizes developments in car-lot movements of vegetables in the last dozen years. In 1918 the United States Department of Agriculture collected reports of the movement of about 145,000 cars of fruit leading truck crops. Last year 171,000 of the same products filled

Canned peas or string beans, chopped carrots (raw or cooked) marinated with French dressing on sliced or canned tomato sprinkled with grated cheese and served with dressing.  
 Slices of tomato with rings of green pepper and dressing.

**SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN TEA TOWELS**  
 No. 303 20c for patterns. No. 303B \$1.50 stamped set.

Anything that helps lighten the thrice-a-day task is certainly rth finding, and these cunning little Brownies do their best. Here is General Brownie with a knife for a sword, Paddy Brownie with the fork, Walter Brownie with the plate, Cooky with the ladle and Sailor Brownie

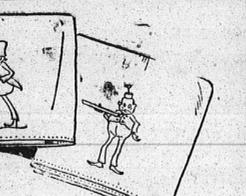
about to leap into the soup plate. Simple outline sketches soon convert them into finished treasures for the gift list, the cedar chest or for your own kitchen.  
 You can have number 303 in wax transfer form, ready to stamp on your material for 20 cents; or, if you want, number 303B supplies the set of six stamped on tea toweling of excellent quality, and thread enough to embroider in the right colors for \$1.50 a set postpaid. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans., Box 48.



This set will be most welcome to the young mother as it comprises all of the necessary material for the growing baby. It is stamped on good quality of pique and can be obtained in either yellow, tan, or Nile green, and consists of carriage robe, carriage pillow, bib, tray cloth, baby shoes, baby jacket, and a special doll. This is surely most wonderful value for two dollars for the complete set postpaid to any address.

350,000 cars, or more than double the movement 10 years ago. This does not include shipments of the important field-crop vegetables such as potatoes. Neither does it include much of the green products used by canning factories.  
 "In other words," says Mr. Boree, "while the population increased about 15 per cent, car-lot shipments of vegetables increased 140 per cent. Lettuce, green peas, spinach, string beans, celery and cucumbers have made especially noticeable gains. Shipments of lettuce are now seven times as great as they were 10 years ago, and range from 40,000 to 50,000 cars annually. Most of this lettuce originates in the far Southwest and ends its journey in the markets of the northeastern coast cities after about as long a journey as is possible within our continental borders.

The radio was turned on by Mrs. Willard, just before luncheon. Ten-year-old Sally usually enjoyed listening, but today she seemed to pay no attention, for the program coming over the air was only market reports on vegetables. Prices on beans, peas, and other vegetables were quoted, and finally the announcer said: "The market in spinach is very weak."  
 Without hesitation, or interrupting her task at hand, Sally said: "At last people are getting wise."



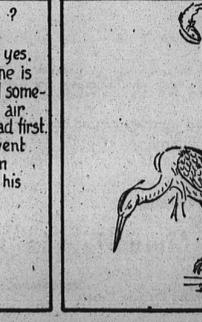
**Brownie Tea Towels**

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

**LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE**  
 Large Tube  
 25¢

### DAD AND I

What do Herons eat, Dad?  
 They eat fish, eels, frogs, flounders, young birds—yes, and sometimes rats. If one is about to eat a fish, he will sometimes throw it in the air and catch it head first.  
 This is to prevent the fins from scratching his throat.



The Heron stretching his head and neck out in a straight line making it easier for the fish to slide down.



The crows object to a Heron in their vicinity. One crow gives the alarm.



Together the crows give chase to the Heron.

By Stafford

HONOR ROLL

Table listing county names and names of individuals, such as Anderson County, Brown County, Chase County, etc., with associated numbers.

EASTERNEER ASKS FOR FREE IOWA HOMESTEAD

Ames, Iowa—Persons who answer letters at Iowa state college have to be ingenious. A man in Massachusetts wants to know if there is "any free land open to settlers and homeseekers in Iowa that is level and could be used for hog raising. A few years ago Iowa farm land sold for as high as \$400 an acre.

A new farm implement is on the market called "Pulverator."

It consists of an attachment fitted back of the plow with rotating discs on vertical shafts which pulverize the soil immediately after plowing. This helps conserve the moisture in the soil.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS



"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."—Scottish proverb.

That's what we eastern Kansas farmers were thinking last week when the wind was raising hobb with western Kansas wheat.

In fact, as we remarked to our preacher, it was hard for farmers to be real good Christians. We just can't help chucking as the other fellow's misfortune becomes our opportunity. After all there's still a streak of the barbarian in us.

Of course none of us have anything to do with either wind or weather. As Mark Twain remarked "everyone talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." That's just it.

Reporters have shortened the non-nature of farm writing. They now, in describing farm organizations, call them "the big three," namely the Grange, the Union and the Bureau, and the heads of the big three as Tabor, Huff and Thompson.

That makes it real handy, and avoids much circumlocution. Well, the big three did a good job in Washington the other day. They disappointed our hostile critics by reaching entire agreement as to legislative solution of the farm problem.

They didn't go into much detail about it, but stated bluntly that no solution was possible that didn't raise the price of farm products.

Our friends the enemy are extra willing to help agriculture if it don't cost them anything. But we never propose to raise our prices they go into spasms. They are strong for effective legislation, but when we propose something with teeth in it they yell "unsound, unconstitutional and price fixing."

The big three made it clear to the committee that farmers wanted tariffs adjusted to protect their home market, and to do so they must be effective on export surplus and competing imports.

Of course they agreed there should be a farm board with broad powers and plenty of money to work with, and under farmer control, and able to help with marketing the many and varied farm products.

They agreed to first try to get Union and Bureau plan through Congress. Failing in that to fall back on the Grange debenture plan. All of which is very liberal. Showing a united front and harmonious action all along the far flung line of organized agriculture.

There's some good in everybody if we're generous enough to look for it and to make acknowledgement. For instance, press reports, "Big terminal grain dealers on way to Washington to assist farm legislation."

They admit fighting us for the last five or six years, but have given up and admit that farm legislation is inevitable. They are probably right about it that eventually the big experienced grain men will handle the business, but under control, with new rules and regulations.

Senator Henry Allen at a Wichita banquet exposed a rather humble and contrite heart and pledged to work side by side with Senator Capper in all matters of farm legislation. We warn Henry he'll have to go some to keep pace with our Senior Senator. We withhold judgment.

Reminiscence: We were present in the Opera House in Salina when Harry a fat, chubby lad, was dragged down from the upper ceiling where with his ear to open ventilator he was reporting all that was said at secret session of the State Farmers Alliance.

The occasion was both provoking and amusing. We were a secret organization, no admission but by password. Still, regularly the Salina Daily came out with full details.

No doubt a spy in the camp. A committee was appointed to search him out. As above stated, young Henry, smugged with dust and cobwebs was dragged on the stage. A dignified old gentleman, a Mr. Uhl or Ury, was appointed to castigate and chastise the culprit.

After scaring the boy he turned to the audience with "what will we do with him." The cry went up "get a rope." Just then Henry was really scared. Streaks of sweat rolled down his sooty face. Of course we let him go. And he said to his credit there was quiet admiration for the venture—some lad bound to report all the news. That was long ago. Lord knows how long.

DAD KNEW HIM First Partner—"In what position does your son wish to enter the business?" Second Partner—"Well, so far as I can make out, he wants to start near the top and loaf upwards."

9 CENTS MORE PER POUND

If you are in doubt as to whether farmers can do business co-operatively in a big way, note the 1928 record of Land O' Lakes Creameries, which held its eighth annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., last month. It did a business of close to 50 million dollars and increased its net worth by \$250,000, or from \$655,000 in 1927 to \$905,000 in 1928. When Land O' Lakes began selling butter in 1924, the lowest average price of New York extras was 37.9 cents a pound, while the highest average monthly price was 53.3 cents. Thus there was a difference of more than 15 cents a pound on butter during the low as compared with the high month of the year. In 1928, this spread had been reduced to 6.7 cents. Last year Land O' Lakes put in storage, on its own account and for its customers, approximately 17 million pounds of butter during the flush season of May, June and July. This was released in October, November and December, the months when less butter normally is produced than the country requires. An egg and poultry selling department was established last year that is becoming popular. It handled 2 million pounds of poultry during the 10 months of operation. The total amount of butter marketed last year was 86,000,000 pounds, of which 20 million pounds was sold in printed form. Members of the organization received from 7 to 13 cents more a pound, or an average of about 9 cents more than the average price received by unorganized farmers.—Capper's Weekly.

The wattour efficiency of the average storage battery is 75 per cent. When the electrical energy is changed to chemical energy and then back again, approximately 25 per cent is lost in these processes.

A mothball may do some good in your fur coat but none in your gasoline. So-called secret dopes have been found by the bureau of standards to be fraudulently used as anti-knock or power increase is concerned.

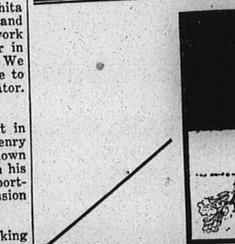
"Our new cook boils our breakfast eggs too hard." "You are lucky. We can't get our cooks to stay that long."—Kasper (Stockholm).

THE DRY GOODS BOX

TO THE KANSAS UNION FARMER I accept your generous invitation to answer the "Slicks" questions.

Any farm relief, whether it be better average prices for farm products or lower prices of things the farmer has to buy or ability to raise more per man or favorable legislation, any of these things will raise the land values. Then people want to farm and tenants will bid up rents rather than move to town. Old folks and poor farmers move to town every spring, meaning, there are not farms for all. Farmers are a little slow about buying high priced land and at the same time pay higher wages. Farm wages are influenced by the net wage in industry. Improved conditions in farming or worse conditions in industry will fetch labor to the farm, except such labor that wants to attend picture shows 4 times per week.

Increased production will encourage farmers to pay more for land than corporations can afford. Corporations may thrive where bad seasons and had banking have put the land prices very low so the promoters can speculate in stocks instead of farming well enough to pay the expense of foremen, superintendents, managers, etc. I am not well posted on river improvement but here to slow to the rivers the tax should be spent here but if the channels are to be deepened and straightened we ought to help pay the cost of getting the water away from us. Exempting small home owners from taxes will discourage speculators but if a small home owner is about to fail it is handy to have a speculator to fall back on. Class legislation favorable to labor usually helps labor but if industry cannot pay the increased wage it ceases and then "labor is blowed up." A man had better work for himself at half wages than to go into industry. Nearly all industries wear out sooner or later. Farms do not wear out half so often. C. A. B. LOCAL 1052.



Here Today There Tomorrow

That's the story of Life—it may be your story and it may be mine.

Life Insurance is a Necessity

Ask for the particulars of all policies issued by a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled company. Obtain this NECESSITY from a strong, sound farmer's company—The Farmers Union.

A postal card will bring all details.

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

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FORMERS UNION LIVE COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 18.—Work out your own "farm relief" by patronizing your own co-operative marketing firm. Line up with your fellow co-operators and ship your live-stock to us.

STEERS—Although receipts this week were a little heavier than last week, our market has been active on most all classes of steers, and values are closing strong to 25c higher for the week. Most of the advance has been on lightweight and heavyweight steers, while heavy steers are only steady and trade fairly active. Bulk of all fat steers are selling from \$12.50 to \$14.50, with top at \$14.50—the highest since early in January. Stockers and feeders are closing the week around 25c higher.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—We have an exceptionally active cow market this week. Bulk of fat cows sell from \$9 to \$10.50, with better grades up to \$11. We sold half load of choice cows this week at \$11.50. Canner cows bring from \$5.50 to \$6.25, and cutters from \$6.50 to \$8. Fed mixed yearlings and heifers about steady for the week. All lighter weights the first of the week, they are closing fully steady. Bulk of mixed yearlings \$12.50 to \$13.50, with tops at \$14.25. Lightweight fed heifers sell within 25c of steers and calves \$6 to \$7. Heavy fat heifers, \$11 heifers mixed. Heavy fat heifers, \$11 and stronger for the week on the better grades and about steady on the plainer kinds. Bulls steady; good to choice \$8.25 to \$9; fair to good \$7.25 to \$8, and common \$5 to \$7.

CALVES—The veal calf market is steady with last week's close. Good to choice \$12 to \$15. Fair to good \$8 to \$11. Mediumweight and heavy killing calves steady. Good to choice 300-450 lb. fat calves \$10.00 to \$12. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10. Canner calves \$6 to \$7. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are steady, selling from \$11.00 to \$12.50. Stock calves steady. Good

to choice Whiteace steer calves \$11.50 to \$12.50. Reds \$9.00 to \$11.00. HOGS—Market moderately active to shippers, steady to weak with Wednesday's average. Top \$11.20. Bulk desired \$170 to 240, \$11.10 to \$11.20. 250 to 325s, \$10.85 to \$11.10. 140 to 160s, \$10.25 to \$11.10. Stock pigs steady, \$9.25 to \$10.40. Packing sows active, strong, \$9.25 to \$10.40. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow and uneven. Five cars Arizona springers \$19.85, steady. Sheep scarce, strong to 25c higher. 2 year old shorn Texas grass wethers \$12.50. Shorn Texas aged wethers \$10.25.

POT OF GOLD FOUND IN ANCIENT TEMPLAR REFUGE

Saint Malo, France—A pot of gold was found near here recently in demolishing a building used as a hiding place by the Templars. The Templars had sought to confiscate the wealth of the Templar Order. Most of the coins bore the effigy of King Louis X, and are said to be worth a fortune to collectors.

The Knights Templar were the members of a religious and military order of the Middle Ages from which the Knights Templar of today are said to have originated. They were organized in 1119 and grew rapidly in numbers, wealth and power. The growth of the order caused the jealousy of Pope Clement V and Philip IV—known as "Philip le Bel," and they planned to suppress the order and gain its riches for themselves.

In 1307 Jacques de Molay, who was head of the order at that time, was arrested on trumped up charges by order of Philip. In 1312 Clement V ordered the suppression of the Order of Knights Templar. Shortly after this Jacques de Molay was burned at the stake after having undergone the tortures of the Inquisition. It is alleged that before his death this martyr to the cause of the Temp-

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

Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

FRANKLIN BLACKLEG VACCINE Positive Life Immunity with One Dose. O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co. Denver, Kansas City, El Paso, Marfa, Amarillo, Fort Worth, Wichita, Alliance, Rapid City, Santa Maria, Calgary.

Price List of Local Supplies Application cards 20 for 5c, Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c, Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c, Farmers' Union Song Books 20c, Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c, Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor. WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

The Season of Windstorms is at Hand Our policies indemnify against Windstorm losses. The cost is low and protection complete. Don't Wait Till The Black Demon Comes See your local agent or write Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas SALINA Fire and Hail KANSAS

You Are Entitled To a Profit—when you feed live stock and ship in to market. It's your work and your investment, but if you do not watch your own interests, the profits will go to some one else. This firm is co-operative—is YOUR OWN FIRM—and you are safeguarding your own interests when you ship here. Line up with your neighbors—your fellow co-operators—and get all that is coming to you from the sale of your live stock. We maintain an efficient force of salesmen, yardmen and office help who understand your needs and who take pride in giving you SERVICE. Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM. Farmers Union Live-stock Commission Stock Yards Kansas City