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A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE THAT MAKES THE PRICE OF CORN

By H. A. Wallace

Editor's Note: We reprint from Wallace's Farmer a carefully prepared study of prospective corn prices during the past three months, about feeling sure our readers will find it interesting and profitable. Kansas farmers should be interested in the statement that the influence of the Indiana and Illinois crop is some four times greater in relation to the same volume of production, than is that of Kansas as a price factor. Also in the conclusion that ten million bushels extra corn in terminals will be a more depressing influence upon the market than two hundred million bushels of corn upon Kansas and Nebraska farms. Surplus products should be kept out of terminal markets. Farm storage is best storage.

We have received more questions during the past three months about corn prospects this summer than any other one thing. For this reason we have made a careful statistical study, the results of which are published herewith.

Briefly, our conclusions are that there is a slight chance for No. 2 corn at Chicago to go as low as 95 cents in June. The possible causes of a price this low in June would be: First, the coming to market of a large quantity of Nebraska and Kansas corn; second, the accumulation of a visible supply at terminal markets of over 35,000,000 bushels and third, unusually fine growing conditions for the 1928 crop.

If the corn price does go off in late May and June, there is good prospect for strengthening again in July. In fact, unless the growing crop looks unusually fine early in July, we would expect the price at that time to be around \$1.08. The early August price should be just about the same, provided prospects for the growing crop seem to be about average. During late August, however, there is a chance of a rather serious decline, especially if 1928 corn crop prospects are better than average. Even though they are only average, there is a good chance that corn prices will decline 7 or 8 cents bushel during August and early September. Assuming average crop conditions, we roughly estimate at the present time that No. 2 corn price at Chicago will be somewhere between \$1 and \$1.05 in early September.

The 1927 corn crop for the entire United States was about normal. The corn prices at Chicago, however, have been decidedly above normal and, in fact, 25 per cent below normal. In Iowa, the crop was about normal, and in the western corn belt states, including Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Minnesota, the crop was 20 per cent above normal.

Effect of Crop Outside of Corn Belt
We have often wondered how the corn crop outside of the corn belt affects the Chicago prices, and whether 100,000,000 extra bushels of corn in Nebraska and Kansas have as much influence on corn prices at Chicago as the same quantity of corn in Illinois and Indiana. This year, therefore, we began to study the problem in considerable detail.

The first thing we discovered was that the corn crop in the western corn belt, Kansas and Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota and Minnesota, has far less effect on Chicago prices than either the Iowa corn crop or the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio corn crop. Apparently, the corn crop of these western states has the greatest effect in late May and June. Even in June, it seems to take about 200,000,000 bushels of corn in the western corn belt to have as much influence on corn prices as 50,000,000 bushels of corn in Illinois and Indiana. The only connection in connection with Iowa corn crop stands in between, having a greater effect on Chicago prices than the western corn belt, but not as great an effect ordinarily as the eastern corn belt.

The Iowa corn crop has its greatest effect on Chicago prices coming in early winter. At the present time, it seems that 100,000,000 extra bushels of corn in Iowa has as much influence on Chicago corn prices as the same quantity of corn in Illinois or Indiana.

A large visible supply at central markets seems to be a rather serious matter during the summer months although it doesn't mean much during the winter. An extra 10,000,000 bushels of corn in storage at the terminal markets may hurt corn prices during the summer from 2 to 4 cents a bushel. This time of year, in fact, 10,000,000 extra bushels of corn at the terminal markets may do more damage to the price than 200,000,000 extra bushels on Kansas and Nebraska farms. This would suggest that from the standpoint of strategic marketing, farmers should organize to keep the visible supply from going above 20,000,000 bushels at terminal markets in the summer. At the present time, in May, the visible supply is about 32,000,000 bushels, which is too large for an altogether healthy corn market unless other things come in to breathe life into it.

The tables that are given on this page are based on the assumption that the general level of agricultural prices in the United States at terminal markets is 50 per cent higher than in 1913. In the case of the July tables, it is assumed that the base price for No. 2 corn at Chicago in July is 91 cents. At the present time, we believe that with agricultural products of all kinds averaging about 50 per cent above 1913, with oats at 56

cents a bushel at Chicago in June, with the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio corn crop the preceding year at around 70,000,000 bushels, with the Iowa corn crop the preceding year around 400,000,000 bushels and with growing conditions for the new crop about average—that a normal price for No. 2 corn at Chicago in early June is around 91 cents a bushel. We believe, furthermore, after careful statistical study, that the price of No. 2 corn in Chicago in early July will tend to vary from 91 cents a bushel according to the rules set out in the accompanying four tables.

The government condition figure as used in the July Table No. 4 is the condition as reported as of July 1 in the six corn belt states, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. It is a combination figure weighted on the basis of allowing Missouri a weight of 35, Iowa 10, Illinois 25, Indiana 10, Ohio 10 and Nebraska 10. Missouri and Illinois were given more weighting than the other states simply because it was found that the government condition on July 1 in these two states seems to have a greater influence on Chicago prices than the condition in the other states. Of course, the corn crop in Missouri and southern Illinois is further along on July 1 than it is in the rest of the corn belt, and that probably explains why the situation is as it is. On the average of a period of years the condition seems to be about 80 on July 1, when weighted in this way. This particular year of 1928, with the corn crop planted in good season over the greater part of the corn belt, and especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we would anticipate a July 1 condition of at least 85. Of course, something may happen during the next month to change that. Nevertheless, we are assuming right now that the conditions for the new crop are favorable enough to have a lowering influence in corn prices of 3 or 4 cents a bushel.

Method Used in Forecasting Prices
Now let us illustrate the method of using the four tables in forecasting July corn prices this year. In the first place, we will use a base price of 91 cents, inasmuch as the general index of all commodities at central markets is about 50 per cent higher than 1913 at the present time. Consulting July Table No. 1, we add 5 cents to the 91 cents because of the fact that the present indications are for about 64 cents a bushel. Consulting Table No. 2, we add 14 cents more because of the fact that the total corn crop last year in the corn belt and the rest of the country was only 500,000,000 bushels. July Table No. 3 causes us neither to add or subtract because of the fact that the Iowa corn crop of 400,000,000 bushels last year warrants no change, or we can assume on the basis of the present good outlook that there will be a condition of 85, and a reduction, therefore, of 3 or 4 cents. Adding the results obtained from the four tables, we get an indicated price for Chicago No. 2 corn early in July of \$1.10, in case we assume the new crop is only average, or \$1.07 in case we assume the new corn crop looks slightly better than the average.

Later in the year, if our readers are interested, we shall proceed to predicting corn prices in September, visible supply of corn is a more serious matter than in July.

FIGURING OUT PRICE PROSPECTS

No. 2 Corn Prices at Chicago in early July. (Base price 91 cents when general agricultural price level is 50 per cent above 1913.)

JULY TABLE NO. 1 Influence of Chicago Oat Prices, Preceding Year	
(To be used only in connection with Tables 2, 3 and 4.)	
46 cents.....	Subtract 6 cents
50 cents.....	Subtract 4 cents
54 cents.....	Subtract 1 cent
58 cents.....	No change
62 cents.....	Add 2 cents
66 cents.....	Add 5 cents
68 cents.....	Add 7 cents

JULY TABLE NO. 2
Influence of Combined Corn Crop of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, Preceding Year

(To be used only in connection with Tables 1, 3 and 4.)	
500,000,000 bushels.....	Add 14 cents
600,000,000 bushels.....	Add 6 cents
700,000,000 bushels.....	No change
800,000,000 bushels.....	Subtract 5 cents
900,000,000 bushels.....	Subtract 10 cents

JULY TABLE NO. 3 Influence of Iowa Corn Crop of the Preceding Year	
(To be used only in connection with Tables 1, 2 and 4.)	
300,000,000 bushels.....	Add 7 cents
350,000,000 bushels.....	Add 3 cents
400,000,000 bushels.....	No change
450,000,000 bushels.....	Subtract 2 cents
500,000,000 bushels.....	Subtract 4 cents

JULY TABLE NO. 4 Influence of Government Condition Figure on July 1, in Corn Belt States (To be used only in connection with Tables 1, 2 and 3.)	
65 cents.....	Add 14 cents
70 cents.....	Add 9 cents
75 cents.....	Add 5 cents
80 cents.....	No change
82 cents.....	Subtract 1 cent
84 cents.....	Subtract 3 cents
86 cents.....	Subtract 4 cents
88 cents.....	Subtract 5 cents
90 cents.....	Subtract 6 cents

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
The second quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held at Olathe, Kan., June 15, 1928 at 10 a. m.

ELLIS COUNTY MEETING
Regular meeting of the Ellis County Farmers Union will be called to order at Hays on June 9, at 10 o'clock a. m. All delegates are requested to a meeting not only for delegates but for all members of the Farmers Union, at which several state officers and also Milo Reno, State President of Iowa, will be present.

WHAT OLATHE FARMERS UNION MEMBERS DID WITH CREAM PRICES

Olathe, Kansas, June 2, 1928.
Editor of Kansas Union Farmer:
It may be of interest to the field to know the decision of the signers of the Farmers Union cream and egg station in Olathe. At a meeting held June 1st in Grange Hall, it was almost unanimous that we would continue to patronize our Farmers Union cream station regardless of two other stations' price of 5c above Kansas City market price for cream. About the first of this year a page advertisement in the local paper announced the Olathe Creamery would pay 5c above market price for cream. Farmers Union station thought to meet the price, found that is not the real principle of our organization. Hence our called meeting with this result.

Sec'y Sharon Local, No. 1744, Olathe, Kansas.

WOODSON COUNTY UNION

Met with Vernon Local on May 26, from 11 to 1:30 o'clock, the time was spent in visiting and talking on the questions of the day. After enjoying a great dinner—not a cold dinner by long ways—the local adopted a resolution and endorsed one which had been adopted by the County Grange; voted to hold the next county meeting at Vernon the last Saturday in August, providing if any local desires a county meeting, day or night, before that time they shall notify the secretary and president giving ample time to call said meeting.

S. C. COWLES, President.
J. A. WILEY, Acting Sec.

MAY 26—Whereas, the farm relief bill passed by a majority of Democrats and Republicans gave the farmer the right to pay a premium to keep their so-called surplus—which is sold in competition with foreign goods—out of the country, and the price of all their productions.

And Whereas, the President vetoed said bill saying it was unconstitutional, thereby unconstitutionally assuming the authority granted the Supreme Court by the constitution. Therefore, be it resolved, we ask every Senator and Congressman and especially those elected on the platform of 1924, who opposed said bill or refused to help pass over the veto, farm relief law which was acceptable to nearly all organized farmers, to attend their national convention and demand their party make no promises to farmers; thus showing an effort to be honest.

Be it further resolved those who have wilfully caused their party to break promises in the past have disgusted millions of voters who seldom vote any more.

And be it further resolved we appreciate the efforts of the people who have been honorable and have done their best to put agriculture on an equal basis with other businesses.

While for those who with obscure excuses opposed us we will keep their record for future use when voting.

S. C. COWLES, President.
J. A. WILEY, Acting Sec.
Vernon, Kan.

FARMERS MASS MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., ADOPTS RINGING RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, the President's veto message of the McNary-Haugen bill discloses a lack of understanding and genuine sympathy of the fundamental problem facing American agriculture, by the President and his advisers.

AND, WHEREAS, The principles of this legislation are well within the limitations set forth in the Republican party's platform of 1924 upon

which this administration came into power.

AND WHEREAS, The Republican platform of that year pledged its candidates "to take whatever steps are necessary to bring about a balanced condition between agriculture, industry, and labor."

NOT THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the thousands of citizens representing the unalterable sentiment of Central Illinois in mass meeting assembled and regardless of party, feel we can no longer depend upon party pledges; and we serve notice here and now upon the respective leaders of all parties that our individual and collective support will go only to those candidates for President of the United States who have a sympathetic understanding of this great question and who have the initiative and courage to see that the benefits of governmental policies are extended to all economic groups of the United States on an equal basis.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the action of the President in vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill, after the Congress had done its utmost to fairly meet his expressed views, without destroying the principle of the bill by removing the equalization fee, constitutes the final proof that a platform pledge for a square deal for agriculture is but mockery, unless it is to be administered by a President who understands and at heart desires a fair solution of the agricultural problem.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the developments since 1924 have proven: (1) That members of Congress of all political parties from all agricultural districts are standing firmly and courageously with the farmers in their fight for equality for agriculture; (2) That party line inlets are not in this fight; (3) That all the efforts that the executive branch of the government has made to redeem the party's pledge to agriculture have been trivial, insincere, and not intended to bring about agricultural equality; (4) That Herbert Hoover, who is spokesman for the operator and professional trader in farm crops, many of whom are his closest advisers on agricultural questions, has been the guiding influence with President Coolidge in his attitude toward our problem; (5) That hope for the adoption of a fair national policy toward agriculture lies only in the complete repudiation of the Coolidge-Hoover administration.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That in view of Mr. Hoover's well known record against the interests of the farmers of the country and the intensely organized campaign, which he and the special interests back of him are making to secure for him the Republican nomination, we call upon all delegates to the Republican National Convention to work to the end for the nomination of a man who is known to have a practical and sympathetic understanding of the farm problem and who has the initiative, ability, and courage to see that this problem is solved in a manner that is fair to all interests.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we warn all delegates to the National Conventions that the agricultural question is the paramount issue before the country and that failure of any party to recognize the importance of this issue will result in our support of that party, whose candidates make the solution of the agricultural problem the paramount issue of the campaign.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we direct the secretary of this meeting to send a copy of these resolutions to each delegate from Illinois to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions and that we also direct that copies be given to the press and to all farm organizations.

Signed:
S. M. Elkins, McLean Co.
J. H. H. Sarraman Co.
C. C. Davis, Morgan Co.
Fred D. Savage, Cass Co.
A. E. Hurie, Menard Co.
C. J. North, Scott Co.
Scott Griffin, DeWitt Co.
D. A. Mason, Christian Co.
H. J. Schultz, Macoupin Co.
H. A. Cress, Montgomery Co.
Mike Danaher, Logan Co.
Resolutions Committee.
(Continued on page 2)

CORN BELT COMMITTEE CONSIDERS PRESIDENT'S VETO

The Corn Belt Committee, speaking for more than one million organized farmers, expresses appreciation for the loyal support which the agricultural program received at the hands of a great majority of the members of the Seventieth Congress, which passed the McNary-Haugen bill by an overwhelming vote. We regret the influence which prevailed upon President Coolidge to veto the bill, and we deeply resent the veto message which is temperate in its language and displays a vindictive spirit. The proposals for farm relief are thus defeated, the party pledges of 1924 remain unfulfilled, and the American farmer still struggles under economic disadvantage.

The depth and extent of the farm resentment toward the administration for the treatment which agriculture has received is everywhere manifest. Almost spontaneously move-

ments have taken shape to express vigorously that resentment, and to carry a demand to the coming National Conventions that both in platform and candidates agriculture be assured favorable consideration. Mass meetings have been held in many states; proposals have been made that thousands of farmers attend the Republican National Convention at Kansas City; declarations have appeared in the press from widely separated areas, urging a great demonstration by farmers to show the attitude of determination on their part to secure for themselves economic justice by whatever means they must use. All this ought fully to reveal to party leaders the fact that agriculture is awake and is no longer in a mood to be trifled with.

The Committee recognizes the naturalness of expression in all that has been done or proposed, and declares itself as in full sympathy with the spirit of these movements, and hereby serves notice upon the leadership of the Republican party that it will not tolerate the selection of such a man as Hoover or Coolidge as the party leader, but that in event of such a nomination the farmers will utterly refuse to lend support. Party ties are no longer strong enough to hold the farm vote under such conditions.

CO-OPERATIVES NOW IMPORTANT AT TERMINAL LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Co-operative commission associations in terminal livestock markets approximately 11,000,000 head of live stock valued at about \$267,000,000. This is an extremely creditable showing, says the United States Department of Agriculture, when it is considered that prior to 1917 no permanent terminal cooperative commission association was in existence. A terminal cooperative commission association was started in 1899 and another in 1896. But these early experiments did not persist. The first permanent association was organized in 1917, and today there are 25 such agencies operating on 19 central markets.

Since they began operations, co-operative terminal agencies have handled about 62,000,000 head of live stock worth approximately \$1,400,000,000. It is estimated that they have saved for the farmers, in reduced commissions and in cash refunds approximately \$5,000,000. The terminal associations commonly furnish the livestock that passed through the markets where they operated. In 1927 the central cooperative association of South St. Paul did a total business of more than \$34,330,000. These terminal associations derived great support from more than 5000 local co-operative livestock shipping associations, which last year shipped about \$400,000,000 worth of livestock. The local associations commonly furnish more than half of the receipts of the terminal livestock associations.

Nevertheless, the department believes cooperation in livestock shipping is destined to have much more development, when producers are better acquainted with the services they give. Many livestock producers do not ship all their animals through the local cooperative association. Some of them show a tendency to sell to local buyers in times of rising prices, and to make their shipments in times of falling prices. This does not necessarily imply lack of confidence in the association. It may be a result of the fact that local buyers are more active in periods of rising prices and drop out of the market in times of falling prices. Yet the effect of this condition in retarding the development of livestock co-operation is obvious. Stockmen should bear in mind, says the department, that the local buyer has no outlet for livestock which is not possessed also by the association, and that local buyers will not buy animals at prices which they do not think will return them some profit. It follows, accordingly, that if the local buyer can make a profit in buying livestock the local shipping association can do likewise.

A common mistake made by livestock producers is failure to keep in touch with markets. Local buyers are much better informed than the average producer, and as soon as the market shows an upward trend they canvass their field for all possible business. Producers who have not followed the market may in such circumstances think the local buyer is bidding high, and give him their business, when as a matter of fact he is operating on a very safe margin.

WHO IS SHE?
She doesn't like
A shady joke
She doesn't like
She doesn't smoke.
She doesn't swear.
She never flirts.
She doesn't wear
Those shortened skirts.
She doesn't dance.
She doesn't sing.
And goes in pants.
Don't mean a thing.
She doesn't use
The beauty salvers;
But won't refuse
To show her calves.
You ask her name?
Well, that's a wow—
She's not a dame,
She's just a cow!

"Mother, if I should die, would I go to heaven?"
"Yes, dear, I think so."
"If you should die, would you go to heaven?"
"Why, my dear, I hope so."
"Well, I hope so, too. It would be awful up there for me to be pointed out as the little girl whose mother was in hell."

FACTS VOTERS SHOULD KNOW

Remarks of Hon. Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota, in the Senate of the United States, Monday, May 21, 1928

Mr. Norbeck: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Facts Voters Should Know," from Wallace's Farmer of May 18.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Sackett) recently delivered a long argument to this body in an attempt to show reasons why the farmers of the Corn Belt ought to feel grateful to Mr. Hoover for what his Food Administration did to them in connection with the marketing of hogs during the war. Scarcely a day passes, however, that does not bring to light evidence that the Corn Belt farmers do not take the same view of Mr. Hoover's war record on agriculture as given by the Senator from Kentucky, nor do they accept the ingenious excuses which Mr. Hoover's propaganda factory is so busily engaged in turning out for him. One of the recent and most effective exposures of the falsity of this Hoover propaganda appears in the May 18 issue of Wallace's Farmer, published in the heart of the Corn Belt at Des Moines, Iowa.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:
(From Wallace's Farmer, May 18, 1928)

Facts Voters Should Know

The work of the Food Administration during the war is worth recalling as an example of the course that Federal action takes in regard to the farm when the policies are laid down by the people who are primarily interested in cheap food for the industrial population. This is especially worth recalling now, when the country is about to decide again what sort of men and what kind of policies it wants for the coming four years. True to One and False to the Other

To speak bluntly, the Federal Government lived up to its contracts with the manufacturers during the war, and fell down in its contracts with the farmers. The attitude of those responsible is particularly revealed in their astonishment that farmers should expect anything better than a deal like this. This point of view can be defended by advocates of an increasing industrialization of the country on the ground that the important thing is to get cheap food, and that the welfare of the farmer is always to be made secondary consideration. This is understandable and honest, even though it may be shortsighted. It is much more aggravating to farmers when this straightforward plan of argument is not taken and when the attempt is made to indicate that the breaking of the war contracts with the farmer and the holding down of food prices was in some way a step taken for the benefit of agriculture. Of course, farmers still have some votes, and if they can be soothed into forgetting their grievances against every four years the job of soothing them expertly is bound to pay fairly high dividends in the political field.

Quadrannual Job Undertaken by Senator Sackett and Others

The present campaign to perform this quadrannual job is being undertaken by a number of people. One of the most recent is Senator Sackett, of Kentucky, who explained the other day in the Senate just how the Food Administration and Mr. Hoover had helped the hog farmer during the war. Among other things Senator Sackett said:

"In October 1918, the approaching armistice caused a rapid fall in the price of corn, and as a result the price of hogs to the farmer under the formula adopted threatened to fall below a just amount. The advisory board immediately recommended that the minimum should be raised to \$17.50, more than 120 per cent above pre-war prices, and Mr. Hoover again negotiated this protection."

How Many Realized the War Was Soon to Close?

In considering the Hoover position, it might be well to ask how many people in the world in early October of 1918, when hogs were dropping from \$19.50 to \$15.85, thought the war was speedily approaching its close. At that time we were still

sending troops overseas as fast as we could ship them. The military opinion was that the Germans were being forced back to a new line, and that the big finishing campaign would come in the summer of 1919.

It might also be noted that the prevailing opinion at the time was that when the war did end the needs of the people in the war area and the disintegration of agriculture there would make necessary continued economics in the use of food and continued efforts by farmers to turn out large crops.

That there was no general expectation of a speedy close to the war is perhaps best illustrated by the action of Congress, which, in late September put through an emergency agricultural appropriation act for stimulating agricultural production, and at the end tacked onto it a rider providing for national war-time prohibition from July 1, 1919, until the peace treaty should be signed. The opinion of Congress quite evidently was that the war had a year or two yet to go, and that it was necessary to use every effort to keep up the supplies of food for the United States and the allied nations. This pretty well disposes of the argument that it was the approach of the armistice that brought about the slump in hog prices in October. Yet the slump occurred. What other factor was present that might have caused the drop?

Farmers Were to Be Left Out in the Cold

During the late summer there had been rumors that the Food Administration was not going to stand by its promise of a 13 to 1 ratio for hogs. In the date summer of 1918 Herbert Hoover was abroad, and in August the British food administration reduced its maximum price on American bacon by \$12 a hundred. On September 25 a meeting of Food Administration officials was held, and a statement was issued which clearly indicated that the basis agreed upon the winter before was to be abandoned and the farmers who had increased their pork production on the strength of the Government guarantee were to be left out in the cold. It took a few days for this news to get out to the country. As soon as it did get to the farmers hogs began to be sent to market in increasing numbers. Without Government backing for a higher price buyers began to bid down and the slump was on. In the meantime the various farm organizations were holding indignation meetings, and as a result of this pressure another meeting was held by the Food Administration in which Mr. Hoover, refusing to stand by the original contract, did agree that there would be a minimum of \$17.50 established. This was considerably less than had been promised the farmer, but it was also somewhat more than appeared to be likely in case the Food Administration stuck to the program indicated by the statement made at the meeting on September 25.

In this, as in all similar affairs during the career of the Food Administration, the original program was based on the desire of Hoover and his associates to get cheap food for the industrial population, and this program was modified so as to show any degree of justice to the farmer only after considerable pressure had been brought to bear by farm organizations. In the fall of 1917, when the Government was calling for increased pork production, the Food Administration only very reluctantly agreed to the 13 to 1 ratio. After the hogs were produced and on the market an attempt was made to crawl out of the argument. Increasing pressure by farm organizations resulted in a compromise which gave the farmers less than they were promised but somewhat more than the Food Administration seemed inclined to give them.

One somewhat amusing argument in this connection is the attempt to show that the price of hogs under Food Administration control was markedly higher than when that control was removed. These arguments echo a 1920 statement of Mr. Hoover which said: "It can also be noted that the average price of hogs for the year October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919, was very close to \$19 a hundred, and it represents the full ratio in all the prominent corn and hog states. The farmer realized fully \$2.50 per hundred more than he has realized this season (1920) on an unassured market."

(Continued on Page 4)

We Are Asking ---

The Kansas Farmers Union must have a liberal delegation in attendance at the Republican Convention in Kansas City next week. We have sent out letters of appeal and are also by this means urging that every county have two or more persons in attendance. Influential Republican farmers can render a great service at this time.

C. E. HUFF, President.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

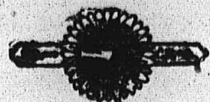
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 sent 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, JUNE 7, 1928

THE POINT OF VIEW

By J. P. Warbasse

Editor's Comment: Dr. J. P. Warbasse is head of the Consumers Co-operative movement in the U. S., and this article is reprinted from their magazine, "Co-operation." Whether you agree with Dr. Warbasse or not you will find the article intensely interesting.

COAL IN THE U. S. A.

Civilization is a device for avoiding responsibility, and for carrying on the works of the Devil while wearing the livery of Heaven. Before humanity had descended into its present depths a man was known by his deeds. If he was the sort who stole his neighbors' sheep or cheated when he measured a bushel of barley, he was known to be that sort of a man. But civilization has made the rogue honorable. Today presidents, cabinet secretaries, and other pillars of our pious structure of civilization may stoop to venialities that pirates of the high seas once would have scorned as base and beneath their dignity.

Among the stealthy scoundrels in this country are the stockholders of our coal mining companies. One may meet them any pleasant Sunday morning coming home from church. They are our respected citizens, looked up to, envied, and esteemed in their communities.

They are the owners of our coal mines. They control the conditions in the mines. They appoint their agents to administer the mines for them. They take the profits. They take the financial, but not the physical, risks. They should not be permitted to escape their responsibility.

When a man misuses his horse or slaves, to get as much out of them as he can, he is directly responsible. But the mine owners place a magic fit between their pristine persons and the black pit of their mines. This is called a stock certificate. It is opaque. So long as the pressure on the other side is high enough, an osmosis of profits oozes through to their enrichment.

Suppose there are no dividends. Suppose there are losses. They are the owners just the same. This responsibility of ownership is theirs. People become owners for the sake of getting profits; and they remain owners solely in that hope. But the responsibility for conditions at the mines, as well as for profits and losses, belongs to these people; and a terrible responsibility it is.

Each year 2,500 miners are killed, and 100,000 injured and disabled. One explosion alone last year killed 97 men. The administration of the coal mines of Great Britain is a scandal to the British people, but the miners' death rate in the United States is four times greater than in Britain.

Our mines have put in every sort of machinery to promote the production of profits. But for the miners, conditions grow worse. Mining laws are twenty years behind the times, compared with European laws. Lobbies and bribes prevent decent laws in the United States. Such laws as there are to protect life and health are not enforced. State Mine Inspectors are political job holders; they work for the mine owners, not for the miners. The Federal Government makes "investigations" and "reports," but the U. S. Bureau of Mines has no power whatever to carry out any recommendation that it might make.

Now, in the presence of lock-outs and strikes, unspeakable atrocities are practiced. Nearly half a million miners and their families, hidden away in the isolated mining camps of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have struggled through the winter with insufficient food, clothing, and housing. Over 4,000 families are living in temporary wooden barracks and tents. Children are hungry and unable to attend school for want of clothes to wear. There are children whose food is chiefly cabbage for weeks at a time. At Gloucester, Ohio, 11,000 miners, with 45,000 women and children depending on them, are destitute.

In Western Pennsylvania, where many thousands of miners have been on strike for a year, the conditions are inhuman. Families of five people are trying to live on two dollars worth of food a week.

The mines have offered to the miners 160 days work a year. The miners are asking for \$7.50 a day. This would give a wage of \$1,200 a year. The mine owners are trying to establish an open shop wage which goes as low as \$2.85 a day.

While the Workers Health Bureau has been trying to bring the conditions of mining in times of normal employment up to something approaching decency, today every conceivable indecency is introduced in an already indecent situation.

An armed army of police and strike breakers fire on the starving families and upon the school-house where the miners' children are learning the story of this glorious republic. The School Board has to order the school closed to save the children.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, its employees testify, pays strike breakers \$25 each for firing into the strikers' houses. Men, women, old men, and children, of the strikers' families, are shot, clubbed, beaten, and subjected to vile insults by the State Constabulary and the so-called "Coal and Iron Police." These officials of the law drive their horses among the people, riding on the sidewalks and upon the porches, trampling down old and young. Strike breakers are imported under misrepresentation. They begin work in debt to the coal company; and the company keeps them in its debt. If they attempt to leave, they are beaten and arrested.

At Daisytown (lovely name), Penn., with automatic machine guns leveled at them, miners' families were driven out of the Vesta Coal Company's houses into the winter cold before the crude barracks which the union was building for them could be made ready for occupancy. Men, women, and children were covered by a fifty-shot rifle in the hands of a lieutenant of the Vesta Coal and Iron Police, while they marched out of the houses that they had occupied for more than a decade. The first man to be evicted was Mike Ventura, who had lost one leg in this same Vesta mine where he had worked for fifteen years. One evicted miner had worked for the company for twenty years and had paid it in rent many times over the value of the house he had called his "home."

At Cloverdale the miners were attacked in the dead of the night by a howling mob of 300 strike breakers, hurling rocks through the windows of the houses.

Strikers are arrested by the wholesale and driven to hostile courts where unreasonable penalties are imposed.

A committee of the U. S. Senate has found all of these things. It calls it "a reign of terror." "Everywhere your committee visited they found victims of the Coal and Iron Police who had been beaten and were still carrying scars on their faces and heads from the rough treatment they had received."

The report of the Senate Committee is shocking enough, but underneath it all is the fact that the owners of these mines walk our streets unchallenged by the State, by labor, or by their own consciences. And they are the guilty ones. It is they who hire the thugs to perpetrate the atrocities. It is they who maintain the vile conditions in the mines. It is they who wish the miners to be unorganized. It is they who hope to get the dividends out of the unholy business.

Coal mines should be owned by somebody. The reasonable ownership is that of the people who use the coal. Where the users own the mine, coal is mined for use. This method is seen in operation in two countries. Yet the results are far from being the same.

The Borinage mines in Belgium are owned by the Belgian Government; the coal is mined for use; the people of Belgium own it; and the Borinage mines are bad; the pay of miners poor, and the condition of the people as degraded as anywhere in Belgium. This is the political method.

The Shelbottle coal mines in England are owned by the English co-operative societies, by the people who use the coal. The conditions of labor are the best of any mines in Great Britain. The miners are furnished with decent homes, they are guaranteed employment, they are all organized, they have a large voice in determining the conditions of labor, they have pensions, insurance, and a vacation with full pay. This is the non-political method—private ownership by the

month of May will show a handsome profit and increase in business over a year ago.

Just a few words now, about our service: As I stated, earlier in this letter, we have materially reduced our expenses but we have not done that in any way that would impair the splendid service that we are giving our people. The same high-class salesmen, who have been serving our customers for the last five or four years, are working harder today to give real service than ever before.

The same efficient office force is using every effort to accommodate our customers to get their returns out on time and the proceeds of their sales to them, as directed.

We fully believe now that the year 1928 will be as good, or better, than the years 1925 and 1926, and will show such a splendid advance over 1927 that our people will be pleased with the results. If the membership of the Farmers Union of the state of Kansas would settle down to the conviction that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is financially stable is better equipped to handle their class of business than any firm in the

month of May will show a handsome profit and increase in business over a year ago.

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users. It is the most successful example of coal mining to be found anywhere on the face of the earth—or under the earth. But, the President of the U. S. never heard of it. The Senate committee would not be interested. The "radicals" and "reformers" would prefer not to take cognizance of it. All because: it is not a theory; it is a fact; it is in operation; and it works.

WHAT IS PROFIT?

An article in the Farmers' Sun of May 10th takes exception to our argument which appeared a few weeks ago on this page, on the question of profit.

The Sun says: "Those who try to teach that the co-operative system as a device to eliminate profit are misguided and do the co-operative system an ill service." The Sun must have a very different idea from ours regarding the co-operative system and also regarding the meaning of profit.

No truly co-operative association in the world makes a profit. At the end of its year's work it may have a surplus, but the association headquarters does not pocket that surplus as a profit, nor distribute it amongst those who have money invested in the undertaking as an increased dividend on their investment. On the contrary, that surplus is returned to the patrons. It is not a profit to them. It was paid over by them in the first place as a charge for service. Then at the end of the year after allowing for all contingencies, this surplus is returned to those who paid it in. In the ordinary profit business the tradesman does not do this. He pockets the excess service charge and calls it his profit. The Sun imagines that the surplus distributed by a co-operative association is the same thing as profit. If that were so the way to increase the profits would be simply to increase the prices, and thus have a bigger surplus to share out at the end of the year. That is absurd.

Suppose we send \$50 to the Sun in Toronto to buy us a suit of clothes of a certain quality. They purchase the suit, pay all the incidental expenses incurred, including the express charges, and find they have say, \$10 left over. They return that to us. Is that \$10 surplus, \$10 profit? If so, next time we shall send him \$100 and make \$60 profit. But anyone can see that that surplus is not a profit. The same thing exactly takes place in a co-operative association. A certain charge is made to the patrons for service. At the end of the year it is found that charge has produced a surplus which is returned to the patrons according to their purchases.

Profit in business is an excess charge for service which the public pays and which private individuals pocket. Surplus is an excess service charge in a co-operative association which the patrons pay, and which is returned to the patrons. It would be difficult for us to make that more simple. There is no profit, in the political economic sense of that term, in co-operation, but it is very profitable.

These two ideas the Sun seems to hopelessly confuse. If a man raises a bushel of wheat at the cost of 60 cents, and exchanges it with a man who has raised a box of apples at a cost of sixty cents, there is no profit to either in the transaction. Nevertheless it is very profitable to both because the wheat grower needs the apples and the apple grower needs the wheat.

The Sun cannot point out any fallacy in our argument and so the personal element is introduced. The editor assumes that one of the individuals may be shiftless, the other energetic, and thus the energetic fellow makes a greater profit. But to introduce such personal elements into a question of political economy is to make it a farce.

We would have just as much right to continue the personal supposition and say this energetic man by working too hard has a nervous breakdown which costs him \$1500 in medical services, then not being cured, he takes a trip to Honolulu at an additional cost of \$1000, and on the way home falls overboard and gets swallowed by a shark. What was his net annual profit that year?

Profit, in the sense that it is used in industry, is something which is reckoned over and above all legitimate and illegitimate charges that are placed on the production of a commodity. It goes into private pockets. It comes out of public pockets. The positive advantage to the one, must be a positive disadvantage to the other, and the higher the profit, the greater the disadvantage to the consumer. Profit implies loss, just as light implies darkness. Agriculture is the only industry that really creates new wealth, all other industries merely manipulate wealth and change its form. Agriculture ought therefore to be the one industry par excellence that makes a profit. It is the only one that does not. Natural increase therefore is not profit in the sense that word is used in political economy. Profit is something for nothing; and if somebody gets something for nothing, somebody else gets nothing for something.

That is why the co-operative idea was started, and when co-operation becomes universal, profit will be abolished. And it will be very profitable, too.—Western Producer, Saskatoon.

Kansas City Stock Yards, and that the whole force of employees were loyal and enthusiastic workers, who have the ability and experience to handle the business consigned to them, and would give us the business to which we are entitled, it would be only a question of months when we would be leading all the firms here in the yards in every department.

For the last five years, we have handled on an average, more hogs than the next two largest competing firms in the hog yards, and we can do the same in every department. Give us your stock and we can give you satisfactory results.

Yours very truly,
E. E. WOODMAN,
Manager,
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission.

APPLY THE RULE IN MARKETING YOUR HOGS TO DIRECT BUYERS EMPLOYED BY STANDARD OIL CO.

You, who are in the trade territory of an interior packing plant, should apply the rule adopted by all large companies, which is a price based on

SEES HARD TIMES AHEAD

The loans made abroad during the past war period by American financiers have created a sense of improvement, if not of well-being. The effect has been so good, for the time being, upon us as upon those who are now in debt additional billions of dollars. This method has afforded a market for surpluses, both agricultural and manufactured. It has stimulated world prices to an appreciable extent. But nearly a billion dollars a year must come back in interest payments. Prosperity cannot result from increased debt, but only from increased consuming ability. A very temporary stimulation may come by the expenditure of borrowed funds, but the reaction results in increased depression. The argument is used that prices are correcting themselves, so far as farmers are concerned. The improvement is inadequate, and apt to be very temporary. Our civilization has developed a very complicated financial and commercial mechanism, and we have shown little skill in operating it. Many economists see, or think they see, very low price levels ahead.

In recent lecture at Columbia University Prof. Gustav Cassel of the University of Stockholm painted a gloomy picture of what the world may have to face a decade or two hence. Unless something effective is done to head it off, he believes that we are to encounter a permanent fall in price levels and a period of world-wide depression. And this because the world is in danger of running short of gold.

To take care of the normal growth of world business the total gold supply, according to Prof. Cassel, should increase at the rate of 3 per cent a year. From present indications the annual increase will soon drop to 2 per cent, and within fifteen years to 1.5 per cent, or not more than half of what is needed.

With this growing scarcity of gold and its consequent dearth, prices, which are expressed in terms of gold values, will recede, bringing in their wake hard times.

Forty-seven radio stations now broadcast daily programs in the soviet union of Russia.

your nearest terminal market plus the freight from that market to this particular plant.

Try to buy a car of gas of any of the large refiners and see if you can buy it any cheaper at the refinery than you can a thousand miles away. Gas that is shipped from Lander, Wyoming, is sold anywhere enroute at a price plus the freight to a given point with local freight added to point of delivery.

Here at Kadoka gas is shipped through here and to this point, from Lander, trainload after trainload, and it thrives in so far as either price or basis of what it would cost at Sioux City, plus the freight from Sioux City back here, and your hogs should be sold at these small interior plants on the same basis.

If the producers of livestock in the trade territory of these interior packing plants will get together and demand that they derive a benefit from these nearby plants, rather than have these nearby plants hog the whole thing, they will either get or close the plant instantly.

Is there not a group of producers in the neighborhood of any and all of these interior plants that are big enough to do this?

Is it not plain that these interior packing houses buying their supplies at a discount are forcing their competitors to do likewise? Is it not plain that hogs at any of the terminal markets are costing from thirty to seventy-five cents more per hundred weight than they are costing these interior plants?

Who is getting this thirty to seventy-five cents? Surely not the producer. If these interior plants require this much more margin to operate on they should be closed, as they are not reducing the cost of meat products to the consumer and they undoubtedly are reducing the price paid for livestock by forcing packers "big and little" into territory where there is little or no competitive buying, where they are used every means to buy their supplies at a discount and are paying the way for the destruction of our terminal markets, where with a little "fixing" supply and demand will largely determine the price of livestock, and where a shortage where in the world is reflected on the market immediately, and where any shipper to that market is at once benefited.—E. C. Griffith, in South Dakota Union Farmer.

Editor's Note: The farmer ought to use the same method to protect his price-fixing market as big corporations do? A sack of flour or a keg of nails costs the same price at the mill, door or 500 miles away, generally. The method is wrong, theirs or ours?

FREE AIR

(By E. N. Nockels)

A few years ago everybody thought, and many still think that the air is free and that Nature intended that for all time it should be held without limitation for the use and welfare of all mankind. The startling fact is that we and they were and are mistaken. A bold statement. But nevertheless true. The air is not free for radio broadcasting purposes. All meter wave lengths in all principal places are apportioned off, controlled and licensed by the Federal Government to broadcasting stations. Big interests, following their practical of centralization and combination, by a clever scheme of federation, hook-ups, censorship and dictatorship, have practically secured a monopoly of the air. Big interests, having secured a strangle hold upon industrial production and distribution, as

MY GUEST

Gallant and gay, in their doublets of grey
All at a flash—like the dartings of
Chattering, Arabic, African, Indian—
Certain of springtime, my swallows came!

Doublets of grey silk, and surcoats of purple,
And ruffs of russet round each white throat,
Garmented brave they had crossed the waters.
Mariners sailing with never a host!

Sailing a sea than the bluest deep bluer,
Vaster to traverse than any which rolls
Neath keelson of warship, or bilge of trader,
Betwixt the brinks of the frozen Poles.

Cleaving the clouds with their moon-edged pinions
High over city and vineyard and mart;
April to pilot them—May tripping after—
And each bird's compass his small stout heart.

—Sir Edwin Arnold.

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intervention of the International Labor Office at Geneva. It seems that the Persian government has not kept its word to stop this scandal, and the League has made another friendly appeal to Persia, whose government has now appointed a commission to inquire into the matter.

"Less than a hundred years ago little British children of five were slaves, worked to death in cotton mills, mines, and chimneys, and although they were called apprentices they found slavery a bitter draught, as the old writer Laurence Sterne said long ago. May the day soon come when no man, woman, or child knows its taste."

MENCKEN AFTER THE FARMER—AGAIN OR YET? (J. S. Stamps)

The Scriptures say in solemn words, Words both wise and true, "To answer fools with foolishness Will make you foolish too."

Then the Scriptures say again "Hand back his foolish thrusts. Let he should grow in fool conceit, Until he swells and "busts."

There'd be some work for scavengers If Mencken should explode, The tumblebungs would all turn out And roll him down the road.

He's filled with verbal rottenness Which he must spill on us. He spews his black and bitter gall Out like an octopus!

What has the farmer done to him? "Why does the heathen rage?" Why strut his puny impudence Across the public stage?

His cussing is a compliment His wrath a recommendation His smile would smirch a character His fellowship down a friend.

They say he's spick and debonair, He's smug and fat and neat. Of course he doesn't care a cuss Whose face-sweet lets him eat!

A mangy cur once bit the hand That gave him meat to chew, Four legged dogs are oft outdone By dogs with only two.

—Iowa Union Farmer.

at their elbows within reach and at their service, working for labor, in labor's cause and the welfare and well being of working men and women.—Reprinted from Labor Magazine.

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Neighborhood Notes

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 40c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

WOMEN WOULD VOTE WISELY. In order to enable women who vote this year to do their balloting more intelligently than ever before, thousands of women's clubs and study groups are planning to spend the next few months in definite courses of study on the problems of election choices and candidates. These groups of women have found a non-partisan service ready to hand in the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Women's Home Companion, which has published a series of six pamphlets, describing clearly and graphically the process by which a president is elected.

These pamphlets, prepared for use as a textbook for women's study groups, are the basis for many a course of studies which will prepare women for election day in a manner which will make their voting intelligent and patriotic.

No service which a civic organization can do for its members is more important than this one, declares the head of the Federated Women's Clubs. And representatives of both political parties who have examined the outlined courses of study, have

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.

emphasized that the woman's vote will undoubtedly be a highly important factor in the presidential results this year.

Partisans of Mr. Hoover lay great stress on their claims that he has the body of women throughout the country. Supporters of other candidates will make similar claims.

The fact remains that political education of women may be highly effective in remedying the evils of the stay-at-home vote. In the entire United States, this absentee evil is invariably large enough to change the result of an election. In 1920 and again in 1924 only half of the eligible voters actually cast ballots. William H. Hill, former congressman from New York state, estimates that the number of eligible voters in 1924 was 58,000,000, whereas the number who actually voted was only 29,000,000.

Women who desire to start courses of study in presidential politics may arrange to obtain copies of the pamphlet textbooks by writing direct to the Good Citizenship Bureau, Room 1300, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.



6001. Ladies' Apron Frock. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Frock at the lower edge is 2 yards. Price 15c.

6178. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1928 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 43.

"I fired three stenographers for revising my letter," says "Yes, sir."

"All right—take a letter." The next morning Mr. O. J. Squizz of the Squizz-Flexible Soap Company, received the following: "Mr. O. K. or A. or J. something, look it up, Squizz."

"President of the Squizz what a name Flexible Soap does the guys, 'Detroit, that's in Michigan, isn't it?"

"Dear Mr. Squizz, hmmm: 'You're a h— of a business man. No, start over. He's a crook, but I can't insult him or the bum' I sue me. The last shipment of soap you sent was of inferior quality and I want you to understand, no scratch out I want you to understand. Ah, unless you can ship, furnish, ship, no furnish us with your regular soap you needn't ship us no more period or whatever the grammar is and please pull down your skirt. This cigar is out again pardon me and furthermore where was I?"

"Paragraph. The soap you sent us wasn't fit to wash the dishes no make that dog with comma let alone the laundry comma and we're sending it back period. Yours truly, I don't waste any more time on that egg. I'll look at the carton tomorrow. Sign my name. We must go out to lunch soon, eh"—Ex.

HOME DECORATION HINTS. The unusual emphasis being placed on what has come to be known as the "New Art" or "L'Art Moderne" in thought and study of the great many of the leading artists of the country, of designers and of the more distinctive and exclusive of the larger stores. In New York, it is impossible to walk along Fifth Avenue without being impressed with the vogue. This is so much the case that one of the exclusive stores on that thoroughfare which had windows whose walls were beautifully wainscoted in wood, felt compelled to add the modernistic decorations to its window display, to exhibit into the popular trend.

At the recent interior decorators' show at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York, there were some striking examples of what can be done with a few modern pieces of furniture or decorations in L'Art Moderne even when these are set in among pieces of the older style.

The American conception of the new art is in no way a caricature. It is true that it represents the very spirit of our people just as much as the skyscraper does. It saves space. It makes for maximum comfort. Even the bookcases, tables, stands, and stools are so built that it is possible to find little shelves here and there and drawers where things can be stored away while at the same time the pleasing contour of the furniture is retained. The chairs are low to the ground. They are inviting. They are usually of slightly different shape from the chairs we are accustomed to have in our homes although many of the couches and lounging chairs which are being made in the United States are as true examples of L'Art Moderne as anything which is being imported today. They are true examples of L'Art Moderne because they seek to give the maximum in comfort and ease and at the same time modern useful lines.

Another feature of the new art is that it has an atmosphere of cleanliness and neatness. Instead of dust catching cloths, many of the chairs and other pieces in the new style have their backs and sides covered with clean, hard, beautiful lacquer fabrics to which dust will not cling but while at the same time they are capable of the most beautiful decoration. The same thing is true of walls and other beautiful designs, these are usually either clear or with geometric

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE. If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in the department. Rate: 5 cents a word per line. 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

HELP WANTED

HARVEST HANDS wanted by Excelsior Local No. 875. H. L. Armstrong, Sec. Wilson, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Cabine Auxiliary engine at half price. Crated to ship. Box 45, Salina, Kansas.

MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER. Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Carrying capacity, 100 lbs. Very efficient carrier. Send for circulars. Wm. H. Miller, 1205 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC. FOR SALE. Send no money. C. O. D. Frost Proof Cabins and Onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

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shades can now be had in a great variety of lovely tones from white and the delicate light gray and cream tints down through various soft shades of blue and brown and green. Window shades need no longer be a huge bear either while one is furnishing a home or afterwards when they become shabby long before one can afford to replace them. The bride can look happily on her prettily draped windows with their trim, light, half-drawn shades with the confidence that they will be just as trim and just as pretty next year and the year after as they are the day after the wedding.

With the approach of warm weather the old red flannels and other woolen clothing are stored away again for the summer. Unless care is taken in properly storing these clothes there is danger of their being partially or totally ruined by clothes moths.

One of the best preventive measures for clothes moths is the thorough brushing and sunning of susceptible materials, says A. L. Ford, extension entomologist of South Dakota State College. Two hours of hot sunlight will kill all stages of the clothes moths. Infested garments should be thoroughly brushed and sunned on both sides. This process is strongly recommended for winter articles that are being stored for the summer.

The method of storing unfested susceptible articles is an important one in an infested dwelling. Boxes or bags lined with fresh tar paper

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THE DRY GOODS BOX

STATE CONTROL OF FINANCES

Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.
Might it not be time to seriously consider President Coolidge's position upon the McNary-Haugen bill, especially as he has shown that he is not arbitrary, but follows the advice of the attorney general, and is willing to pass a bill that is not unconstitutional. The fact is now plainly before the people that the protection policy that is now ruling the country is entirely unsound, and it is impossible to apply it, for the benefit of agriculture. Would it not be wise to look in another direction for relief?

The country suffers from centralization of wealth: That is the most of the wealth produced in the west and south is by the loan and mortgage system sent east. The state of Kansas passed a law for the protection of bank deposits. But owing to the centralization policy, this law is almost obsolete. In a fight before the U. S. Supreme Court, the National Bank was defeated, because, as it is in that case decided, that the National Banks in Kansas were foreign banks in Kansas, just as foreign as if they were located in Maine or California. This decision was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court, January 3, 1911. That case also decided: That the internal affairs of the state is entirely a state concern—now that protection policy is unsound, and the banking policy is foreign to the interests of the state of Kansas! Would it not be wise to look in that direction for the cure of our agricultural ills. To illustrate:

At common law we have a policy, in force in this country, which says: No man is responsible for the act of God. A drouth in Kansas is the act of God. Under our concentration of wealth the policy Congress has made the people responsible for the act of God. Under this policy it is natural that it should be so. Because sectionalism draws all wealth to the east; therefore interest can not be stopped, when a drouth makes the people dependent on agriculture, unable to pay, foreclosure of the mortgage is made. The owner of the land is dispossessed—a tramp is produced and the family is placed upon the county. If now the policy of the country has changed to distribution of wealth, in the Kansas State guarantee case, which says: The internal affairs of the state is entirely a state concern, then the state would control the state finances; if that was the case, the state would not be to it that the state would, in case of drouth, was respected.

CHARLES FERM, LL. B.

INVENTS NEW SLOGAN FOR FARMERS—W. W. W.

Stosz Says Farmers Can Ride and "We Won't Walk."

Beattie, Kans, June 1, 1928
Dear Brother and Editor:

Just a few lines I read in all the papers that 10,000 farmers are going to walk to Kansas City to attend the Republican Convention. Now the general of the group need not count on any Kansas farmers to march, for we are too busy. John Frost and myself have been visiting in several different counties this week in making plans for our Farmers Union state meeting, which will be held at Marysville, Marshall county, this fall and have talked to lots and lots of farmers and not a one and ever thought of walking to Kansas City. Also there was a Farmers Union class adoption at the Midway local of 25 new members Tuesday evening, May 29th, and I know none of them are planning on walking to Kansas City. In the first place WE FARMERS don't have to walk to Kansas City for Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller have made it possible for us to ride if we care to attend the convention. Also another reason the farmers won't walk to Kansas City is then they are too busy with people and have not the time to spare to walk. We get all the walking we can stand with our daily farm grind. Also we will soon be walking around and amid the wheat fields, if you see any of men headed for Kansas City walking there will be none from Sunny Kansas. The guy who started this walking to Kansas

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE UNFAIR PRACTICES IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

By O. J. Gould, State Dairy Commissioner.

Recognition by the Federal and state governments, that unfair methods and practices are employed by persons engaged in the production, manufacture and distribution of Dairy Products, has caused a multiplicity of laws to be enacted for the purpose of controlling the perpetrators of these evil practices, and to protect those who are attempting to deal fairly and to produce and distribute a pure product, as well as a protection to the consumer.

"The milk man's pump" has been a joke along with the "fifteen ounce pound" and the "thirty-two inch yard stick." Short measure and adulteration have received comment and condemnation just as long as these evil practices have existed and no amount of legislation will entirely wipe out the desire to get gain by unfair methods.

Quick sales, small profits, large volume and attractive packages to draw the attention of the purchaser, have caused many articles to be offered for sale that are not genuine and many people have accepted an inferior or imitation dairy product because of its cheapness and neatness in appearance to the genuine, or because they are not discriminating in their selection.

The Kansas standard for whole milk is that it contain not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat and be delivered pure, sweet, and clean. The skimming of milk that may be richer in fat than three and a quarter per cent is unfair because the consumer is not getting milk that is properly proportioned as regards the milk sold other than fat.

City stunt sure did not have any corns on his feet but must have had bees in his bonnet. Now I am speaking for the Farmers Union farmers as a whole. If any of the Kansas farmers attend the convention you can look for them by auto or plane.

The Farmers Union farmers slogan is "We Won't Walk" to Kansas City, or W. W. W.

Your Brother,

J. D. Stasz.

Fairview, Kans., June 2, 1928.

Mr. C. E. Huff, Pres., Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Friend and Brother:

A letter for the purpose of letting you know we farmers here are not in accord with the idea of nominating Sir Herbert Hoover. Of course, now and then some unthinking farmer expresses a wish he might be nominated but usually we discover said farmer is suffering from lapse of memory.

I notice quite a little comment in the newspapers regarding the proposed plan to have a delegation of farmers attend the convention. A little of it is favorable but the rest is ridicule. Why must the American farmer always be held in contempt? Why cannot he receive the same consideration and respectful hearing as the other industry does. Is it because he is dumb? Is it because he must associate himself with dumb beasts while he prepares the soil for his crops, that he is looked upon as an inferior creature, or is it because he sits mopey upon the bench on the side lines and permits a prejudiced and paid newspaper association to shape his opinions for him.

No one will deny the power of the press. It can and does mold public opinion. Skilled and learned writers can influence the minds of a peace loving populace so they will rush headlong into war and cause millions to lose their lives. By the same token, can this same populace be led to perform deeds of kindness to some nation that has suffered calamity.

This same press can, at will, take two men of national prominence whose acts and deeds smell to high heaven of crude oil, gasoline and axle grease and who stand before the Bar of Public Opinion convicted of one of the greatest sins in history, concentrate them of all blame when tried in the highest courts of our land. How can such a thing happen. Do we, as a people, not know right from wrong? Do we not seize and punish by fine and imprisonment, he who steals our neighbors chickens or forges a name to a note or check for a small amount. Yes, we do that alright, because the press asks for punishment. So does public opinion. Yet, you and I, who as taxpayers and owners of public funds sit sublimely by and allow ourselves to be robbed blind and not raise one hand in protest. So it is in politics. We will rave and rant and cuss some candidate for some little city or township office and spend our time electing or defeating them and permit a paid and subsidised press to force or otherwise select for us, a nominee for President of our Nation.

Men who are students of political economy, will spend years preparing a measure and then present it to a class for a class of people, who, all admit, are the bulwark of any nation, the agriculturist or farmer. These men will, by their untiring efforts fight for and put through our congress, this measure and then when this same measure reaches our president, for his signature, so that it can become a law, our president, who has repeatedly explained his sympathy for agriculture, refuses to endorse it and in so doing, prepares or has prepared for him, a veto message that is an insult to the intelligence of the most unlearned and ignorant farmer in our land, and will offer up the usual excuse of the crooked jurist and politician—unconstitutionality. Then, this same press, yours and mine, which reports of the press claim, is determined the Republican platform must contain an indorsement of his veto of the farm relief bill and in addition to that, incorporate his views as what should be done, for the future along agricultural relief lines.

This same press report claims the president is concerned over what is

called the revolt of the Corn Belt farmers. Well might he be. This is one instance where the American farmer can, under the right leadership come into his own. He can, if he will, go before this convention at Kansas City and Houston also, and force these two great political bodies to adopt measures no man will dare refuse to indorse.

No need to say our public servants do not fear this revolt. This something no man foresees. It is new. Uncle Reuben has always been looked upon as we farmers have always looked upon an old and gentle horse. Something we could always depend upon, that is to do all the work, no difference what treatment we accorded it.

Someone, I know not who, raised up on his hindlegs, let out a war whoop and revolt started. Just what the result will be, no man can foretell but I know and so do all of us, for that matter, we have a weapon that can be used which will result in lasting results, provided, we have the sense to use it.

So let us grasp this opportunity and cause a revolt. This will not be the first time revolution has brought about radical changes. Witness the revolution that brought about the changes that severed this country from misrule of England. We farmers are suffering from lack of representation, just as much as these colonists did. Why not right this wrong NOW. That agriculture has been discriminated against, no one need deny. All are aware of this. There is a limit, however of what people will stand. History teaches that.

The concerted effort of the United Press to force Sir Herbert Hoover upon us as a presidential candidate is too much and the central states farmers will never stand for such high-handed methods. Every man, if he has the least iota of brains knows that Sir Herbert has nothing in common with the American farmer, or any other farmer for that matter. Is it any wonder then the farmer spits upon the ground at mention of his name?

Never get the notion no effort is being made to nominate him by the industrial interests. Name any great newspaper or periodical and you will see millions of dollars worth of space devoted to the extolling the virtues of Sir Herbert Hoover. Why? Because Sir Herbert, if allowed to have and hold sway, will complete the program, as laid and started by our industrial interests, the subjection and impoverishment of the agriculturist class. Then when this is accomplished, we will be placed where we rightfully belong (to their way of thinking), and we will cause no further trouble. If we farmers permit this to happen, we deserve anything handed out to us. No treatment we are accorded will be a fitting enough punishment.

The moment has arrived for us to assert our rights and we should assert them. Just a few words regarding the two of the one time prominent political figures of Kansas, Henry J. Allen and William Allen White, now and then ghosts of the dead arise to trouble us. So it is in this case. The greatest mistake made at their political funeral was that they were not buried face downward. Whether they dug themselves out by their own efforts or the dogs dug them up, I do not know, but I do know, they have gotten out of their political graves and broken into print again. Naturally, we farmers of Kansas pay them no heed, but the East, no doubt, has never heard of their political death and will listen with rapt attention to their political drooling. The Eastern states and the politicians, who are the "Sage of Emporia" have been dead and forgotten long, these many years.

So Brother Huff, we farmers of Kansas look to you to lead the revolt and break into print again. Naturally, we will do and endorse, because we believe it will be for our own good. Do not fail to push this idea for it is one time we have put fear in the politician's heart and let us make them understand we have been politically manhandled for the last time.

Your friend,
Roy Schmitt.

OLE HANSON WARMS UP THE MEETING

Delivers Address at Greenville, Ill., During Recent Convention of the National Equity Union

Many bad practices have found their way into the marketing of dairy products—milk and cream produced by healthy cows can very soon absorb foreign odors if allowed to remain uncare for in barns, back porches and kitchens where it is subjected to a variety of fumes and conditions that renders it of low quality and causes it to become unfit for use. The painstaking careful dairy man will employ methods and help that safeguard the health of his patrons. Such dairy men welcome the inspector, and invite his patrons to visit his dairy or factory.

The unfair practices found in the paying for milk and cream, by the ever increasing army of station operators is by far the most serious and troublesome problem facing the industry. If this was alone a problem of the inspection department it could be handled by an increase in cream of deputies to rigidly enforce the regulations, but it is not only the state department that is concerned, there are the producers and manufacturers who suffer and also the honest creamers.

The State Dairy Law clearly outlines the correct method for sampling and testing milk and cream, and no person can lawfully pay for milk or cream for fat basis, without first having passed a rigid combination and obtained a permit to test and sample, from the Dairy Commissioner.

These examinations are given by competent persons and no permit is issued to any person who does not prove his ability to sample and test as required by the Dairy Law. It is unfair for a producer to hold his cream for fat basis, believing that it will test higher than sweet cream; and it is unfair for an operator to tell a farmer that it tests higher if he is allowed to sour, and will yield a better product.

It is unfair for a farmer to ask a station operator for his check in ten minutes after delivering his cream and just as unfair for the operator to issue a check for a delivery of cream in ten or twenty minutes, because in such cases the test was guessed. No accurate test can be made in less than 45 to 50 minutes. It is unfair for a cream buyer to loan company cans, and unlawful for a farmer to use them.

It is unfair and unlawful to use a milk or cream can or bottle for any other purpose than to contain milk or cream.

It is unfair and unlawful for a cream buyer to pay a higher or lower price for butter fat than that price which he has posted in his place of business as required by law. It is unfair and unlawful for cream buyers, and I refer not only to station operators but creamery men and those operating stations where direct weighing same and testing them, rather than to advertise a much higher price than local buyers in outlying stations are permitted to pay, then make the difference back by cutting the net weights of the farmers cream and cutting the test. Proof of such unfair and unlawful practice by out of the state buyers has been obtained, and producers are warned that such practices have been perpetrated against them, and they are requested to study their check stubs for themselves if they have been paid for all of their butter fat.

The Dairy Commissioner's department will welcome the opportunity of co-operating with cream producers by weighing same and testing them, rather than to advertise a much higher price than local buyers in outlying stations are permitted to pay, then make the difference back by cutting the net weights of the farmers cream and cutting the test. Proof of such unfair and unlawful practice by out of the state buyers has been obtained, and producers are warned that such practices have been perpetrated against them, and they are requested to study their check stubs for themselves if they have been paid for all of their butter fat.

PROOFREADERS PLEASE NOTE

We'll begin with box; the plural is boxes, But the plural of ox should be oxen, not of mice.

One fowl is a goose, but two are called geese, Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese.

You may find a one mouse, or a whole nest of mice, But the plural of house is houses, not hie.

If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?

The cow in the plural may be called cows, or kine, But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine.

And the plural of vow is vows, never called ve.

If I speak of a foot and you show me two feet, And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?

If the singular's this and the plural is these, Should the plural of kiss ever be called keese?

Then one may be that, and the two would be thos, Yet hat in the plural would never be hose.

And the plural of cat is cats, and not cose.

We speak of a brother, and also of brethren, And though we say mother, we never say metheren.

Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him, But imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim.

So the English language you will agree, Is the funniest language you ever did see.

Where small jobs of concrete work are done, it pays to have one or more measuring boxes for the sand and gravel, and a mixing box for the mortar. Make your own and use them often.

THE PRAIRIE IS AFIRE

An old saying goes that, "Where there is smoke there must be fire."

And so, it has come to pass that there is a tremendous cloud arising from the horizon of the middle west. The North American prairie is afire, the alarm is sounded from coast to coast.

We can hardly pick up a newspaper or trade journal, but what it is full of write-ups and notes of "Co-operative Marketing," and "The Success of Co-operation."

It is the talk of the day and why not? Is "Co-operative Marketing" not a matter of good business?

Yes, it is even more than that. IT IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

The present inefficient, destructive, competitive, duplicating method of marketing farm products is getting old and entirely out of date. It must yield the right of way to more modern and up-to-date methods and "Co-operative Marketing" is certainly the only logical solution we can now see.

That is why we say, the prairie is afire.

It is spreading like the "wild fire" of old.

It is certainly amusing to notice the strange objects that this fire is forcing out of the tall thickets of the prairie now. Who would have thought that the apparently harmless dry grass of the "old prairie" could ever have housed such.

Somebody's ghosts must be getting pretty hot if we listen to all the noise of the report of a certain meeting held at the Palmer House in Chicago on November 30, 1927.

It seems that at that time and place a body of privately interested business men, composed of creamery men, commission men, Board of Trade Exchange managers and members met and had quite a serious "pow wow."

They even went so far as to criticize the government of the United States for lending help and advice to "Co-operative activities." That's where we think that body assembled, was in error.

Is our government not supposed to represent a majority of the people? If the government, by reason of helping the American farmer put "Co-operative Marketing" across, can financially benefit 40 million people, we think they are quite smart, even though in their effort to do so, they have taken a few "grapes" from less than 100,000 people.

They also claimed that that meeting in Chicago, that the government had no right to experiment with tax-payers' money. Why good friend, "Co-operative Marketing" is positively no experiment any more.

Sixty years ago the little kingdom of Denmark was facing just such problems as we are facing in the United States today, too much competition in marketing farm products. Co-operation with government supervision did the trick for the Danes.

The Danish farmers do not leave their farms and move to the city like the American farmers do, for the simple and self-evident reason that they can make more money where they are.

Better than 60 per cent of the population of Denmark live on farms, and Denmark is the richest country per capita in the world and has less illiteracy per thousand than any other country.

How about the Free State of Ireland? Is it not recent history that the Irish government appropriated a sum sufficiently large to buy up all privately owned creameries in that country? Confiscated them in fact, for the purpose of dismantling those which were superfluous and unnecessary. In other words, the Dairy Industry in Ireland is on a government supervised, co-operative basis. This move was practically forced upon that government as to enable the taxpayers in the rural districts to be able to meet their taxes.

It is plain to be seen that those "prairie fire-fighters," from Chicago, surely do not hail from "The Little Old Home in the West."

For, instead of getting out the team of mules and the old sod plow and go plowing like "Blitzen," they proposed to back fire with "oil." Yes, we even understand that some of them suggested that they put up a million dollars to fight co-operation and co-operative marketing with.

Foolish, foolish, "Fire fighters." We fear they are headed for disaster.

To think anyone can blow out a "prairie fire" like you switch off an electric light bulb, surely gives their scheme away. It certainly proves to the old homesteader where THEY are.

The chairman of the Chicago meeting in a circular letter recently sent out said, "THE ALARM CLOCK HAS STRUCK. IT IS TIME TO GET UP!"

To be sure, the alarm clock HAS STRUCK. Mr. Farmer of the west, "THE CHORE BOY" of America, is getting up! He is putting on his breeches now!

He has fought in his eyes though, for he is well aware of the fact that our country has won the Battle of Financial Success, he claims that he helped win it. He is beginning now to claim his just share of the spoils. And we are betting that it will take more than a few private interests have, to stop him.

(Ole is manager of the Equity Creamery at Orleans, Nebr., a loyal Co-operator).

U. S. CONSUMES ONE-FOURTH OF WORLD'S SUGAR SUPPLY

CHICAGO—Uncle Sam, with one-fifth of the world's population, consumes nearly one-fourth of all the sugar produced on the globe.

Latest statistics show the world's 1927 sugar production totalled approximately 52,330,000 pounds. Of this amount, 12,750,000 pounds, or 24 per cent were consumed in the United States, totalling more than 109 pounds per person. Per capita consumption of pork during the same period was 84.8 pounds, milk 56 gallons, butter 17 pounds, eggs 16.8 dozen, bread 77 pounds, and dressed

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., June 1, 1928.
The Farmers Union on Tuesday of this week sold a lot of twenty head of 1566 pound steers for Mr. Roy Shumaker of Wetmore, Kansas, at \$14 per cwt., the top for cattle of this weight for the month. These steers were sold by our new Steer Salesman, Bob Lileurance, who will be the job in our steer alley from now on to sell steers consigned to the Farmers Union Commission.

STEERS: In spite of fairly liberal receipts of fat cattle this week our market is closing 15c to 25c higher than a week ago. Cattle selling under the \$12 mark are in the best demand, but even the better grades are more active than last week. Bulk of heavy cattle, \$12.75 to \$13.50, with plain kinds from \$12 to \$12.50. Fat steers weighing around the 1000 lb. mark are ready sellers from \$13 to \$13.50, with a top load up to \$14.25.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS: Very scarce and the market unchanged.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS AND BULLS—Killing cows gradually working a little lower, due to fair supplies of grass steers from the South. A few fancy hotel cows selling over the \$10 mark, but the bulk of the heavy weight cows selling from \$8.50 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$7 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6.00 to 7.00; canners \$5.00 to 5.50. Yearling market about steady with last week's decline. Bulk of the fat mixed yearlings selling from \$12 to \$13, with tops up to \$14. We sold a few fancy 565 lb. baby beef today at \$14, the top for the week. Stock cows and heifers slow and 15c to 25c lower, although receipts of this class very light. Bulls 25c to 50c lower, heavy weight bolognas up to \$8.50.

CALVES—Veal calves \$1 to 1.50 lower for the week, good to choice veals closing, up today from \$11.00 to \$13.50, few to city butchers a little higher. Heavy killing calves steady with last week's mean close, good to choice \$11.50 to 12.50; medium to good, \$10 to 11. Stock calves, scarce and steady.

HOGS—Market active today and 10 to 15c higher, top \$9.60, 180 to 325 lb. hogs \$9.45 to 9.60. 140's to 170's \$9.35; stock pigs lower, \$7 to 8.00; packing sows \$7.75 to 8.65. Stags \$8.00 to 8.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market was steady to strong for the week. Choice lambs \$18.00 to 18.25. Cull native lambs \$12 to 13. Fat yearlings \$14 to 14.50. Fair wethers \$8.50 to 9.00, breeding ewes \$7.50 to 10.00, culls, canners and bucks, \$3.00 to 5.00.

We have never been as well equipped to handle all classes of live stock as we are at the present time, and anything consigned to us will have the best possible attention. We have a bunch of salesmen and yardmen who are on their toes and will see to it, one head or a train load will bring the highest possible dollar. Farmers Union Livestock Commission

beef, mutton, veal and lamb 76.7 pounds, according to survey made by Otto Y. Schneringer, president of the Baby Ruth Candy Company.

"Sugar consumption in this country has increased 40 per cent since 1914," Mr. Schneringer's survey points out. "America's great liking for candy has played an important part in the increased consumption. Six hundred twenty-five million pounds of sugar are used in the manufacture of one and three-quarter billion pounds of confectionery produced yearly to satisfy the American sweet tooth. More than 18,000,000 pounds of sugar were used last year in the Baby Ruth factories, the output of which was one billion candy bars. Per capita consumption of bar confections in America annually totals more than eight pounds."

"Fifty-eight per cent of this country's sugar supply comes from Cuba, 25 per cent from Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the remaining 17 per cent is experienced men. The United States. Approximately 1,960,000,000 pounds of beet sugar and 187,000,000 pounds of cane product were produced in this country last year."

FACTS VOTERS SHOULD KNOW

(Continued from page 1)

Typically Hooveresque

In commenting on this statement at the time it was made Henry C. Wallace said: "This is typically Hooveresque. The impression is given that he controlled the market from October 1, 1918 to October 1, 1919, and therefore made good his promise, notwithstanding all the criticism which had been made. What are the facts?"

"Mr. Hoover did not control the market during 1919. His control ended March 1, 1919. From October 1, 1918 to March 1, 1919, while Mr. Hoover was controlling the market, an average price of hogs at Chicago was \$17.64 per hundred. From March 1, 1919 to September, 1919, when Mr. Hoover had no control over the market, the average price of hogs was \$19.27 per hundred; and yet Mr. Hoover calmly claims credit for these higher prices which followed immediately after his control ceased.

The point of the whole discussion is that the Federal administration and the folks in charge of food control did not feel the same responsibility in regard to giving the farmers a square deal that they did in regard to giving other products essential for war purposes. That attitude may be defended on the ground that the job in hand was to win the war, and that any injustice performed in the process was a minor matter. It can also be defended on the ground that the chief end of government policy should be to provide cheap food, regardless of what happens to agriculture. Perhaps still stronger as a motive was the feeling on the part of the Food Administration that while manufacturers would not turn out goods for the carrying on of the war until they had a legally enforceable contract in their pockets, farmers would be willing to produce to the limit with

only a few words of encouragement and promises which could be repudiated without bringing on suits for damages.

Which Story Shall We Believe? These are views which will not find much sympathy in farm territory, but they may have an appeal in other quarters. To the farmer the irritating thing about the present situation is that the Food Administration people, after having got credit for holding down prices and getting cheap food, are now attempting to curry favor on the other side of the fence by asserting that the sole aim of the Food Administration was to protect the farmer and keep farm prices high. There must be something wrong with one story or the other.

Facts are facts, and when the voters of the country know the real truth of the story they are not likely to be enthusiastic about casting ballots for Mr. Hoover. The spirit of fair play is still abroad in the land. No one who fairly analyzes the facts of the dealings of the Food Administration with the farmer during the war can come to any other conclusion but that the farmer has a right to feel that he was unjustly dealt with.

A good farm work bench may be built at a cost of less than \$10 including the cost of the vise. Use three pieces of 2x10, seven feet long for the top. Build the frame out of 2x4 and 2x6 sticks bolted together. Get a blue print plan from the Kansas State Agricultural College for 10 cents.

If the motor in your tractor develops 100 h. p., the transmission will consume 15, other mechanical and heat losses 25, and slippage 5 to 10. This leaves only 50 to 60 h. p. available at the draw bar.

"There's many a slip" quoted mother, But Inopene said: "What a bore; Or courtesies there slips for the grannies, But chickens don't wear them no more."

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

NOTICE

To The Produce Pool Members: The Erie Produce Pool local meets on the first Monday night of each month. All members expected to be present. CHAS. NORRIS, Pres.

ANDERSON COUNTY
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2043
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas, Sec.

ALLEN COUNTY
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2159
Meets first and third Monday of each month. R. Northway, Sec.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the second and fourth Friday, Alice Ames, Sec.

LINN COUNTY
BUCKEYE NO. 2074
Meets first Wednesday of each month. Roy Emmons, Sec.

NEMAH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Robt. Steele, Centralia, Mo., Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645
Meets the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.-Treas.

WABASH COUNTY
SCRIBBY LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scrubby School house, Mrs. Ben Doolbe, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY
Bavard 2038
ANDERSON COUNTY
Bellevue 2042,
Fairview 2049

BROWN COUNTY
Madison Brook 1167
CHASE COUNTY
New Hope 1834