

Two questions that most vex the souls of men: "Where are you going?" and "What do you want for dinner?"

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

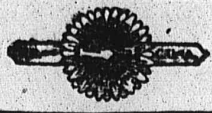
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927

TWO SIDES, BUT ONLY ONE MATTER

It is probably true that never before was our country so fully committed to the development of large industry and world commerce, regardless of consequence to other vital concerns. Since the war the United States has become the chief creditor nation. The enlargement of our manufacturing industry, through vastly increased use of machinery and power, gives us an enormous total of finished products for which a market must be found. Debtor nations, and purchasers of our manufactured products, must pay in their own products. They cannot pay in money. Our tariff walls are higher than ever before against the importation of manufactured goods, or materials which compete hurtfully against our "infant industries." And if the restriction seems insufficient, as was lately the case with pig iron, corrections are almost immediate. Within one day of his veto of the Farm Surplus Act the president raised the duty on pig iron 50 per cent. This was inconsistent, since the duty is as much a means of price-fixing as would have been the farm bill, but it was consistent with President Coolidge's declaration that "The principal business of America is business."

But since our debtors and our customers must pay in some sort of product, it has become one of the chief concerns of the state department to prevent anything being done in the matter of agricultural imports which would interfere with our trade. Two examples will serve to indicate this tendency.

American onion growers insist they are being ruined by the importation of onions from Spain and Egypt. Farm organizations asked the tariff commission to investigate this situation, with a view to recommending an increase of duty under the flexible tariff provision. But it is said that Spain threatens, if the onion tariff is raised, that she will not renew the present trade agreement with the United States, and will raise the tariff on our manufactured goods. So the state department has asked the tariff commission not to make the proposed investigation. It might hurt business.

The other example comes from the Argentine, said to be the greatest alfalfa country in the world. Great quantities of seed from the Argentine come into our country, but results from its use were unsatisfactory. The department of agriculture held public hearings, and tests were made by experiment stations. The conclusion was that the seed was not suitable for planting in the United States and that it should therefore be stained red to warn the purchaser. The Argentine ambassador appealed to the state department. How can international farm machines be sold in the Argentine if their product is discriminated against in our markets? The state department took the matter up with the department of agriculture, and it was at once decided that the seed was suitable for planting south of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky. So the seed will be stained orange after July 2nd. This year's crop will probably largely enter the United States before that date, and will be sold unstained.

Only through strong farm organizations, having the support of farmers themselves, can any equality of treatment for farm products be secured. Government belongs to those who take it.

Omaha, Nebr., June 22nd, 1927.

Mr. C. E. Huff,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Mr. Huff:—

Yours of the 18th, asking about our Co-operative Gas Stations, called to my attention when I came in this morning.

Now I have not time to prepare an article for your paper telling about our progress in this activity at the present time. I would be very glad to do it later.

Briefly, however, we believe that the Farmers Union should be in a position to render service in any way that we can. About two years ago our Board decided that the farmers were paying too much profit for gas and oil, that there was too large a spread between the wholesale and retail price and that we could not render a greater service at that time than to advocate co-operative gas stations. Our members responded very much better than we had hoped and the first one was organized a little over a year ago. They started a little more elaborately than some of our later stations and started out to raise \$10,000. They raised a little over \$5,000 and began to do business. No more stock was sold and at the end of the first year they had saved for themselves a little over \$8,000.

We have some that have started as low as \$2,500. One station, which is an exception however and has a very loyal membership, started with one storage tank and with an investment of \$500. They came in with their barrels and waited on themselves. This station has made a splendid

record and at the present time own trucks, two or three storage tanks, pumps, etc., which have been earned as they went along and besides they have turned back patronage dividends.

We have about thirty stations in the state at the present time. Most of the earlier ones started and paid for their equipment in about the first three months. Our object has been to sell gas at the same price as our competitors and prevent, if possible, gas wars. However, at the present time there are several gas wars taking place. One, at this writing, at Albion where they have a co-operative station. Another place one of our stations paid their patronage dividend on a gallon basis and the Standard Oil Company immediately cut their price just that much per gallon.

We have had several meetings of representatives of these stations and at the present time we have a buying committee. Not all of them, however, are buying through the committee as gas salesmen reach them first and have them tied up but we hope for only a short period. Our buying committee has already been able to cut out several jobbers commissions and are getting splendid prices on gas, according to our specifications.

We are trying to make these co-operative gas stations build the Farmers Union and have made up a sample constitution and by-laws which provides for membership. Most of our stations are accepting these by-laws just as they are, some few making little changes.

I trust this will answer your question in part at least, and with kind personal regards, I am
Yours very truly,
H. G. Keeney, President.

THE FARMER ACTUALLY PAYS THE BILLS

Not many years ago it was currently believed that the farmer was within his rights only when he concerned himself solely with production. His place was on the farm. If he produced largely he ought to prosper, and if disaster overtook him instead, he was only a helpless victim of the law of supply and demand. If he lacked conveniences on the farm and in the home, if his buildings were unpainted, if his schools were poor and his church privileges poorer, if his social surroundings were far from ideal, it was because he lacked pride and initiative, and was unwilling to tax himself for these things. The towns and cities did tax themselves, spent money in providing better standards of living, and very naturally claimed farm boys and girls by thousands, almost by millions. Wealth seemed by a natural law to gravitate to cities. The farmers' equity in America's wealth did not even hold level, while the total wealth increased by leaps and bounds. For some reason it seemed that the farmer's debts increased in spite of him, and the exchange-value of his product declined. The heart of the difficulty lay in the fact that all costs everywhere were either added to his purchases or subtracted from his sales. Mr. Tromble used to say very often that he would give a ten dollar good piece to anyone who would prove that anyone else than the farmer did or could pay any taxes or costs of any kind. That such costs always, in the last analysis, were charges against the only group which had no voice in the price of its product. That commerce and industry charged their costs, and even their blunders, to the overhead of business, including them in the price of commodity or service. But when, in speaking before the American Institute of Co-operation at Chicago on June 20, Secretary Jardine put this principle into plain and emphatic statement he performed a marked service for farm organizations. Transportation, terminal charges, waste and loss from carelessness or delay, excessive retail prices—every kind of cost he admits as a charge against the product. Mr. Jardine said in his speech:

The interest of the co-operatives in marketing studies extends beyond the functions which they themselves perform. Because they represent the producers, they are interested in preventing every waste or excessive cost which deducts something from the net returns to the farmer or serve to restrict the demand for his product. Michigan co-operative associations marketing potatoes, for example, have a vital interest in the fact that it costs more to transport a sack of potatoes from the freight yards in Jersey City to the store of a retailer in the Bronx than to move the same each from the shipping point in Michigan to the Jersey City terminal. Terminal facilities and practices which make charges of this kind necessary have as much effect on the welfare of the Michigan potato growers as the costs and practices of their local associations. If retailing margins are large and retailing practices are inefficient, the producers of the farm crops handled by these agencies suffer ultimately, and co-operatives that study these problems are strictly within their field.

That relief for the farmer depends more upon his finding a way to market his product without bearing more than his own rightful share of overhead that it does upon increased production is also asserted by the secretary, when he says: There is a further need for the extension of the principles and practices of co-operation among farmers. They need direction and instruction as to what constitutes good marketing and regarding their own responsibilities as producers in bringing about better marketing conditions.

This is work which devolves largely upon the extension services of our agricultural colleges. Their responsibilities as educators in approved marketing practices are fully as great as their responsibilities with respect to production problems. With few exceptions, the efforts of the extension services to make the farmers better producers are incomplete unless they can at the same time assist in developing better marketing.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

Here is a letter which deserves careful consideration. Brother Collins has here a fine idea. If it should be followed generally by locals, and if the lists are carefully made up, it will without doubt make it very much easier for these locals to secure these men as members. Let us not deceive ourselves, though. Until someone is interested enough to ask them to join the Farmers Union they are not apt to do so. If we decide we actually want these men to join, and make up a list of names and send the paper to them for six months, the local ought to keep the list on their records and include these names in a roll-call now and then. What do you say? Will you see that this matter comes up in your local? The Kansas Union

Farmer will make a rate of 25 cents each for six months for such lists. No better investment can be made of local funds.

Williamsburg, Kans., June 19, 1927.

The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas;
Dear Mr. Huff:—I was just wondering what you would think of locals using some of their surplus dollars to subscribe for the Kansas Union Farmer for 6 months for some of their farmer friends who are not Union members but who we think should be.

If all the locals in the state would do that at the same time and all the state-wide activities of the Union advertise their wares strong for at least that six months I think we could increase our membership a great deal. What do you think?

Very truly,
Leo F. Collins.

A CASE OF SCOTCH UNPROHIBITED PUTTING IT OVER.

The Farmers Union Auditing Association has just mailed to its members, in good standing, refund checks for the annual dues paid by them in 1926.

This is the fourth consecutive year in which the membership dues have been returned to the members of the Auditing Association.

CHEER UP.

The Farmers Union organizations are a long way from being dead—All they need is the continued support of the members in the country to keep them alive and kicking (emphasis on the KICK-ING).

CO-OPERATION.

The Lord helps those who help themselves, the Bible teaches so, and let me give you folks a tip from one who ought to know. Let politicians bluff you not with farm relief inventions, remember hell's the place that's paved with former good intentions. Work out your own Salvation, keep your hand upon the plow, and you cannot fail to get what should be coming to you now. If you'll only keep together, in the ranks or in the band, you'll some day get a fair price for the products of your land.

FACTS.

If you think the farmer has nothing to kick about you can be disillusioned by making a study of the mortgage records in any register of deeds office in Kansas or any other state.

Your Auditing Association has had the pleasure of auditing the records in several counties in Kansas, and we know the facts.

If your county wants an audit we'll be glad to bid for the work, guarantee satisfaction and look after the interests of the men who are paying the bulk of the taxes.

T. B. Dunn, Manager,
Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n,
Salina, Kansas.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

It doesn't always follow that things are as we think when a headline such as this appears, arrayed in printer's ink. Sometimes the change is wholesome, sometimes it is not so, and with reluctance and regret we see the old one go. But when a business doesn't make hay altho' the sun keeps shining, it's time to waken to the fact, THAT business is declining. If after years of effort made to hoist the profit sign, it fails, it's darned high time to ask the old one to resign. That time has come, necessity has brought us to our senses, and we're going to put it over by reducing the expenses. The Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n.
Thos. B. Dunn, Mgr.

POSSIBLY THIS IS WHAT AILS US

Dr. J. P. Warbasse of New York City publishes a co-operative journal and heads a co-operative society. He lately reads all producers co-operatives out of the movement entirely and leaves them to their loneliness and folly. Here is the final word: Producers Not Co-Operative

"In accordance with the amended Rules adopted in 1921, the admission to membership into the Central Union of German distribution societies is limited to consumers' societies. The small group of work and other societies (labor, productive, etc.) is steadily decreasing."

These words are the first paragraph of the 1926 report of the German Central Co-operative Union published in the International Co-operative Bulletin, April, 1927.

It is an interesting fact that the theorists, who in the early days of Co-operation attempted to guide the movement, believed that co-operative societies should be profit-sharing organizations of workers, producing things to sell, for profit. The International Co-operative Alliance founded in 1892, was organized by men who still held this old theory.

Gradually, in the laboratory of actual experience, the unsound economics have been precipitated out of the co-operative movement. Gradually the consumers' societies increased and the producers' societies decreased, until now the co-operative movement has become an organization of consumers who produce for use and not for profit.

Germany today is far in advance in co-operative efficiency. It is natural that in Germany we should find that, as long ago as 1912, producers' societies were excluded from membership in the National Co-operative Union.

J. P. W.

WORTH REPEATING

This from a Canadian paper is worthy of a place in our thinking:

Mere financial success will not make our co-operative movement permanently great or successful. We can build up the most perfect business machine in the world, and it is important that we should make it as perfect as possible, but our true progress will be measured by the degree in which the men and women in the co-operative movement catch a vision of the great work we have before us and are imbued with the true spirit of co-operation, the spirit that will not allow transiently important details to obscure the ultimate goal; a spirit that will freely and cheerfully sacrifice petty personal ambitions for the good of the many and the emancipation of the people of our chosen calling.

WANT OF PERCEPTION

"Hardness of character is a want of minute attention to the feelings of others. It does not proceed from malignity or a carelessness of inflicting pain, but from a want of delicate perception of those little things by which pleasure is conferred or pain excited."—Sidney Smith.

REFLECTIONS

REFLECTIONS SEEM TO BE NEEDED

Kansas again has a School Code Commission. The previous attempt to clarify, revise and codify the school laws through the work of a commission seems to have ended in a draw. The Kansas school laws have been built up by acts of various legislatures over a long period of time. There are contradictions, duplications, and some injustices. The law now seems to say that no district may have less than a seven months term, that the minimum school term shall be eight months, and that the length of term shall be left to the voters of the district, but may not be less than seven months. Prof. H. M. Culler reports that his investigation of the workings of the system of taxation for the support of schools reveals such contrasts as these: One district has no levy, one has one-tenth mill, another has sixty mills. One district with property value of \$638,000 has four pupils, another with \$74,000 valuation has thirty pupils. If the commission succeeds even fairly well with its work the next session of the legislature ought to be in position to act wisely in the adjustment of our school laws. The membership of the Kansas Farmers Union has a vital interest in this work.

THE ROAD TO RUIN

Someone always sees the yawning chasm just ahead, and it usually is not there. There are, however, some

most disturbing indications that we may hit a steep decline and find it hard to climb back. The Kansas State News of Topeka publishes this article, under the above heading:

Here are two facts that every American citizen should know and ponder upon. They are facts vouched for by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—not the ravings of some agrarian agitator.

1. Last year, 2,155,000 persons moved from American farms to cities, towns and villages. Only 1,135,000 persons moved to the farms to take their places. Thus the net loss to the farms was over a million persons without taking account of the balance between births and deaths.

2. The general level of farm prices on April 15th reached the lowest point since October, 1922. This means that the movement from the farms, instead of being checked, will be accelerated during the current year.

This exodus from the farms to the cities has been continuous since 1920. The net loss is many millions, trained to agriculture and willing to work if they can make a living. And the loss is permanent, for men and women who have once settled in the cities seldom return to the farm.

How much longer can this nation afford to continue the conditions which are responsible for this great migration? Nearly two thousand years ago the population of Italy left

the farms and concentrated in Rome and other cities, because the conditions of life for free men upon the farms had become intolerable. This was the beginning of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

We are today treading the road of Rome. Our financial imperialism is farther flung and less firmly grounded than the imperial structure of the Roman system. The same social and economic cankers that destroyed the vitals of that empire are rapidly developing in the United States.

Is this nation—the greatest in wealth, power and intelligence that the world has ever seen—doomed to follow blindly the paths that have brought ruin to all the great nations of the past?

These are questions that cannot be ignored and must be answered. We may shut our eyes and depend upon our wealth to save us, but the consequences cannot be averted or evaded.

NURSERY RHYMES

In our childhood we heard in amazement the story of the wondrous wise man and his adventure with the bramble bush in which he lost and regained his eyes. His modern counterpart is neatly sketched by an unknown author. He spent his health to get him wealth, And then with might and main He turned around and spent is wealth To get his health again.

SUCCESS MAY BE THE BASIS OF DEFEAT

When the Co-operatives entered the central livestock markets with their selling agencies the packers were buying nowhere else and in no other way. They wanted all livestock to reach these markets for sale. It did not look like the co-operatives had much chance to succeed. They were laughed at, they were betrayed, they were boycotted. But they succeeded.

At Chicago a few days ago the Farmers Union led in the receipt, and on another day of the same week, in total cars received. On the day of heaviest hog receipts they handled nearly three times as many as the nearest competing old line firm. The Co-operatives are an important factor in most of the successful firms operating in the yards. St. Joseph has just remitted to the Kansas State Union office about \$3,000, under an agreement with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, about \$2,000 of which is profit from non-member business done through shipping associations, and about \$1,000 from non-member direct patronage. This money is to be used for organization purposes, by the local associations and by the state union. The saving to shippers has been enormous.

To defeat the movement of the Co-operatives to gain such control as would enable them to influence the price, the packers have abandoned the central markets so far as possible, and by direct country buying and the operating of private yards bid fair to prevent control. This situation is treated in an article on page one sent in by Pres. J. W. Batcheller of the South Dakota Union.

Hogs are today about 35 per cent lower than a year ago, though receipts at most markets have declined. Market consumption has been normal. Is there any other explanation for this decline except that the private yards are functioning just as they were designed to do? The producer, if he "falls" for the direct shipping proposal, will aid in defeating his own program on the eve of its complete success.

AIRCRAFT'S FUTURE

Has aircraft a future? What will be the concrete results following the airplane flights of Lindbergh and Chamberlain to Europe? May significant accomplishments in the increased use of the air for travel be expected in the way that has been predicted by the boy hero?

There will undoubtedly be a big drive in the next congress in favor of aircraft for National defense. Aero-nautic enthusiasts, especially those who agree with Colonel William Mitchell, will aggressively champion their views which favor larger appropriations for aeronautics for the army and navy. Colonel Mitchell's explosive letter to the press criticizing "bureaucrats" of the navy because of their alleged partnership for battleships is apt to be but a forerunner of such criticism, and it will be aimed at congress in the hope of swinging larger appropriations for aeronautics at the expense of water-craft.

The post office department, backed by the declaration of Lindbergh in one of his addresses in Washington in which he stated that our air mail service was regarded as marvelous throughout Europe, is increasing its efforts to expand and improve the air mail service. Postmaster General New facetiously admits that he is "a nut" on this subject. The department is withdrawing all government-operated planes and turning the routes over to private contractors. Department of Commerce bulletins show that cablegrams and mail inquiries are being received from foreign countries asking for information relative to American planes, particularly of the types that have been used for Trans-Atlantic flights.

The business opportunities that will be developed in American aircraft will be very extensive.

If one could yell loud enough in New York to be heard in London, it would take the sound wave nearly 5 hours to make the trip. By cable, communication may be made in about 1-2 second or 36,000 times as fast, while the electric radio wave makes the journey in one-thousandth of a second, or one million times faster than the human voice.

BRITISH WRITER PICTURES FARMING IN TRUE COLORS

Two Different and Distinct Standards of Living in America, Says Norman Angell

Norman Angell, the well-known writer, has returned to England from a lengthy tour of the United States. His report of what he found in America differs so widely from that of most commentators on American affairs as to be remarkable.

According to Mr. Angell, American prosperity is a prosperity of the cities, which is what the average traveler naturally sees. Mr. Angell himself, although born abroad, was reared in the agricultural districts of the United States and declares that his statements are founded on contact with people whom he knows and on conditions he is well qualified to judge.

One-Third in Poverty

At least a third of the American people, he says, particularly in the south and southwest, in the Dakotas and the wheat belt, are living in an atmosphere of "poverty and insolvency, decrepit and tumbledown houses, poor food, tramp's clothing, anxiety, debt and hopelessness."

The ignorance of the city man as to the problems and situation of his fellow Americans in the country is described in these words: "The town-bred American, whom the ordinary European visitor meets, will deny the truth of the picture, and the denial will often be sincere. For already we have in the American cities a generation that has not known the soil, and knows next to nothing of the conditions which obtain on the farm. The town American does not learn the facts, because a journalist or politician or business man, who should tell them, runs the risk of being proclaimed a pessimist, a 'calamity howler,' a 'knocker,' a renegade and traitor to the great cause of universal boosting. And when the facts can no longer be hidden, when bank failures in even the best of the agricultural centers run into hundreds, when farmers are simply abandoned—then the townsman will plead that this condition is exceptional and temporary, due to the inflation of land values just after the war, and so forth."

Tariff Taxes Farmer

Mr. Angell sees the farmer's plight as the logical consequence of two generations of tariff protection for the products of the factory and city worker, with an artificially stimulated high cost of living, while the farmer has had to sell his surplus products at world prices, that is, at prices existing in free trade and in competition with the whole world. This situation has become so clearly impossible that uneconomic expedients such as the late McNary-Haugen measure have been attempted, which according to Mr. Angell, are worse than the situation they are designed to correct.

"This is the biggest and ugliest fly in the amber of American prosperity," he continues, "but it is not the only qualification of American prosperity. There is the depression in the textile trade; uneasy rumblings in the coal industry; the abuse of installment-buying; the triumph in spots, of the organized criminal over the organized forces of society; and other warnings. But for those things it is not difficult to imagine the solution as soon as the will to solve them is sufficiently developed. But what characterizes the agricultural problem is that even though the will to grapple with the thing be present, the way so far has not become visible. It is the very biggest of the 'buts' in American prosperity."

High Standard in Cities

"A European visitor to America, seeing cities like New York, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, encounters nothing but a splendid plenty. Every hotel he enters is a palace; the food that is wasted would feed whole nations in old Europe; the workmen drive automobiles and wear creased trousers; all the women are attractively dressed; everybody takes cream with their porridge. There is here a standard of living among all classes to which Europe has no parallel."

"Yet, unseen, lives another America, on entirely different standards and in different ways; standards so differently in degree as to be different in kind. And that other America is unseen not only by visiting Europeans, but often by the native American, who will frequently deny its existence. Yet the blue books and government statistics tell all about it, if one cares to look for it; and politics of late years have reflected its existence. For those

books show that vast numbers of American agriculturists—the man who furnishes this abundant food which the cities consume so lavishly, which is the basis of all this abounding city luxury—are never solvent their lives through; never liberate themselves from the racking anxieties and burdens of debt, though they work harder and produce more than any agricultural workers in the world.

"For the American farmer is not the gentleman farmer of the English countryside, but plows and harrows and reaps with his own hands, while his wife is cook and house-servant."

Most Farms Encumbered

"Yet, though (nominally) owner and worker all in one, his farm is almost always heavily mortgaged—and not only the land, but the crops, stock, wagons, harness; a chattel mortgage on every stick about the place," as one farmer put it.

"And, after a lifetime of this struggle, enormous numbers—hundreds of thousands—fail. The place—the land and home which was to have been the patrimony of the children—is sold for debt, and the owner becomes a worker and a tenant. (The striking increase in recent years on the number of tenant farmers is one of the saddest facts in the agricultural situation in America.)

"Or, he just abandons the farm. 'Perhaps America is the only country in the whole world where one may find farms by the hundreds simply abandoned, no one troubling to work the land or inhabit the house' which the elements will so quickly destroy."

Scores of Banks Closed

"And, while we hear a great deal about America's ownership of most of the gold in the world, we hear less of the fact that during the last year or two hundreds of country banks in the west and middle-west have closed their doors."

"Put the picture in human terms. 'On those farms it is clear there can be no place for those palatial tiled bathrooms which so impress us in the hotels of even the small industrial towns, and upon which the least 'drummer' of the towns will insist. 'The wife of the farmer does not demand the marbled wave, the lipstick, the fine silk hosiery which is the right of every city stenographer.'"

"The farmer's wife, with never-ending toil, is an old woman at 30; the man knows no eight-hour day. He toils as no 'tired business man' of the city ever toils; but he does not get the business man's reward."

A Hard Ungrateful Life

"Not always, but very, very often, as a few writers like Hamlin Garland have had courage to proclaim, life on the American farm means racking anxiety, no leisure, neglected children, ill health, early old age, a hard, ungracious, ungrateful life. 'When you paint this picture, many Americans will flatly deny its truth. Indeed, the farmer who suffers will generally deny it. No good American is a 'knocker,' or will readily admit his failure. He is taught from his youth upward to be a 'booster.' How can a man join the Booster's Club and yet declare that 20 years of intense labor have left him a bankrupt?"

But the facts are patent enough in the figures of these bank failures, farm mortgages, sales of farms, abandoned farms, increase of tenantry, drift to the towns, co-operative movements, demands for 'cheap rural credits,' with the recurrent Socialist movements of one kind or another originating in the problems of the American farmer, which periodically mark American politics, and reveal the discontent of the farmer with the economic conditions which make him the worst paid worker in the country."

Town Has Bled Country

"It is not difficult to see, in part at least, why economic conditions have operated against him. Insofar as protection has accelerated the development of industrial America, it has done so at the expense of agriculture. For protection could not 'protect' the farmer."

These marvellously rich cities, with their incredibly luxurious hotels and railroad stations that are super-palaces, have grown up in some measure at the expense of rural America; the town has bled the country.—Wheat Growers Journal.

To finish hardwood floors, sand smooth, apply wood stain and wood filler, sand the filler lightly with fine sand paper, then wax. Should this finish become soiled, merely wash off the old wax with water, remove dark spots with a dilute solution of oxalic acid, and re-wax.

The Country Woman

LET'S HAVE SOME MUSIC

(By Frances H. Rarig)

When there's bread to be baked and butter to churn and the kitchen is hot as they make 'em and the cat and the children are all under foot and you're scared that you'll step on and break 'em; and the bread gets too high and the cream is too warm and the kids and the cat are a-crying, just turn on the radio—stop and tune in—and you won't feel so much like you're dying.

If you haven't a speaker, sit down for a minute and put the ear phones on your head; perhaps there's some music, a dance or a song, or a speaker is talking instead; but whatever you hear, you're transported afar from the butter, the bread and the cat, and when you come back how different they look! You don't mind them at all—and that's that.

IDEAS

"An idea is valuable only when put into action," so says the learned "Office Cat." This statement is one that a college professor—or any other wise person could well be proud of making, and it could just as truthfully be said that an idea is valuable or desirable only when it is put into action.

We usually are more active in working toward the attainment of our desires which after all are the same as prayers except we depend on ourselves for their fulfillment and not on the unseen what wife, when she desires a new dress, a parlor suite—and other things, does not commence serving meat, but she remembers to call him honey, thus working toward her desire and at the same time pleasing the man immensely.

Ford's idea, and he had to change and perfect his idea many times before its real value was apparent, would never have brought him fame and fortune while revolutionizing the methods of cheap transportation. All that is included in this last named effect of the working out of his original idea, is left to the readers' imagination.

Had Columbus done nothing toward carrying out his idea his name would never have been a reality without the all important part—the putting it into effect.

Dreams and ideals are all right, they are just as necessary as the other but it is only the first part.

Co-operative ideals and principles are fine but remember they can never change conditions until they are put into practice—all the time and each one of us can be a party to the second part of this worthwhile movement.

—Ethel Whitney.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Picnic time is here. The warm spring days are ideal for the enjoyment of nature's playgrounds, the woods and fields. Why not pack the family luncheon or supper in a kit and follow the heart's desire to get out where one may find new interests?

In camp cookery the first consideration, according to the home economics department at State College, is the right choice of equipment, and food supplies to be taken. The first requisite is lightness and all unnecessary utensils and supplies should be eliminated. Very neat cooking outfits for parties may be purchased, but such equipment is not necessary to bring happiness to the family group. If one does not wish to build a fire, one should carry a portable stove which burns alcohol or gasoline.

It is wise to divide the work for there is more joy when all participate in getting the meal. Variety in the menu is needed at this time as well as at home. The following are some suggested menus which may be prepared in a short time:

1. Fried bacon and eggs. Lettuce and tomato salad, sandwiches, coffee, fresh fruit as apples, oranges, or berries.
2. Broiled steak, boiled potatoes, lettuce and cream cheese sandwiches, canned fruit, cookies, coffee or milk.
3. Fried fish, baked potatoes, corn meal mush, cucumber and radish salad, sandwiches, stuffed daisies, coffee.
4. Fried hamburger cakes, whole wheat bread and butter, potato, onion and green pepper salad, sponge cake, oranges, tea.

Every nation has its War Department. No nation ever thought of having a Peace Department.

—Dr. F. W. Norwood.

The effectiveness of soil liming materials depends upon their oxide content and fineness.



VERY LATEST DESIGNS IN INFANTS' DRESSES. NO. 3401-3402-3403.

These are most attractive styles for the little tot. The dresses come all made with the exception of the simple embroidery design, as shown there on Nos. 3401, and 3402 are hem-stitched and stamped on extra fine quality Batiste. Nos. 3441 and 3442 are plain stamped. Prices of these dresses are as follows:

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Photography

There is no better fun than taking pictures. There is every size of a kodak in the market, and in keeping with the spirit of the times they are made at "prices to fit the purse." Some of the new cameras are even small enough to put in one's pocket, and these take first-class pictures. Larger and more expensive cameras provide all the needs of photography.

The latest thing in cameras is called the Cine-Kodak. It is a practical home movie camera. It is a screaming success. You go out into the field with it as you would with an ordinary camera, and as you press a button, a shutter whirs inside, and the film slides swiftly behind the ever-focused lens. You have a thrill as you realize that you are taking your first movie.

You don't have to have Jackie Coogan or Charlie Chaplin for a movie hero any longer. You can take your own friends as subjects, and they will go wild when they see themselves.

There is no science that has developed so fast as photography which has had a startling growth since "films" were brought into use. Formerly glass plates, dark rooms and rather crude chemical methods were used to do to extent the most ambitious amateur photographers. But films revolutionized amateur and professional photography and it made the motion picture possible.

Think of it—a moving picture was taken of the Lindbergh celebration in Washington shortly before one o'clock, and a half hour later the film was aboard a special train, which ran from Washington to New York, a distance of 226 miles in three hours and seven minutes—an average of 82.7 miles an hour—the fastest travel record ever made between the Capital and the metropolis. The pictures were developed and printed on the negatives while the train was in motion. Fifteen minutes after the train reached New York pictures were shown to the public in the picture shows.

Other pictures were taken to New York by airplane which traveled faster than the train, but they had to wait for the pictures to be finished, so that the train process was the fastest.

The amateur photographer who takes regular pictures or motion pictures is having more fun than anybody. And the best part of it is that they carry their cameras with them and "shoot" as they go.

TESTS SHOW HIGH FOOD VALUE OF PORK

Varying Content of Proteins, Fats, and Vitamins in Different Cuts Explain Popularity of Swine Products.

Results of scientific experiments have proved that the public's appetite for pork products has a sound basis. Bacon and eggs are no accidental combination. Neither is a ham sandwich. There are scientific reasons which explain also why the energetic American people consume pork so liberally. In recent years the consumption of this meat has amounted to about 50 per cent of the total meat dietary in the United States, according to estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile investigations conducted by Ralph Hoagland, biochemist of the same bureau, and his associates, have been resulting in many striking facts concerning products derived from the lowly hog. The combined results of chemical analyses and feeding experiments with small animals during a period of 10 years explain many of the food habits which appeal brought about long before their scientific explanations were known. In feeding tests Mr. Hoagland has used approximately 4,000 albino rats. Because their nutritive requirements are similar to those of man, these small animals are commonly used in such tests. They grow rapidly, reproduce at short intervals, and are easy to handle.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF PORK PROTEIN

Other important results of the government's studies in the biochemistry of meat show the value of pork in combination with cereal and vegetable products. Until a few years ago it was commonly assumed that, with some exceptions, a pound of digestible protein in one food product had practically the same food value as a pound in another. New as the result of extensive experiments conducted in the Department of Agriculture elsewhere, it is known that there are wide differences among the proteins from various sources. The proteins in certain animal products, such as lean meat, fish, milk and eggs, have a higher nutritive value than those found in wheat, corn, rice, oats, and navy beans—that is, when each product is the only source of protein in the diet.



5843. Child's Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material 32 inches wide. Price 15c.

5457. Ladies' Morning Frock. Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size as illustrated in the large view, requires 4 1/2 yards of figured material 40 inches wide and 1/2 yard of plain for facings, collar and belt in sash length. If made with long sleeves as in the small view, 4 3/4 yards of 40 inch figured material, and 1/2 yard of contrasting material is required for collar, cuffs, revers and belt. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ABC OF DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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

Recognizing that most foods are consumed in mixed diet, Mr. Hoagland and other investigators have conducted extensive series of experiments with albino rats to answer the question, "What is the value of protein in pork as well as in other meats, when it is consumed with vegetable and grain products?" In general, they found that meat protein, when fed in a mixed diet as when fed alone, but that they greatly increase the nutritive value of the cereal proteins. Thus the proteins in the bread of a ham sandwich become more nutritious when eaten in combination with the meat.

DIGESTIBILITY OF PORK SAME AS CHICKEN

Meats of all kinds have been found in previous investigations reported by the United States Department of Agriculture to be among the most digestible of human food products. Pork compares favorably with other meats in this quality. It also digests readily, as shown by the observation of other workers who found that pork digests completely and leaves the stomach in approximately three hours and fifteen minutes. In comparative tests, pork was digested in the stomach slightly more rapidly than turkey, in the same time as chicken, and slightly more slowly than beef or lamb. The difference in the average time of digestion among the various meats, however, is considered to be of slight significance.

NEW ART PANELS

Art panels that are unbreakable and practically indestructible are among the newest creations in art pieces for home decoration. They consist of paintings and pictures mounted on wooden panels. Transparent pyroxylin plastic sheeting is cemented over the face of the panel, thus obviating the necessity of a picture frame. This material is unbreakable and washable. It serves as a protective covering for the picture and retains its visibility over a long period of time. Among the most attractive of the new art panels are subjects that will delight the children. The unbreakable and washable features of the new panels make them especially adaptable for children's nurseries.

HAM AND EGGS FOR VITAMINS

Among the most important experiments are those dealing with the mysterious but essential food substances known as vitamins. The work has shown lean pork to be rich in vitamin B, but, on the other hand, low in the fat-soluble vitamin A. But who one considers that so many pork products are commonly eaten with eggs, which are rather low in vitamin B but rich in vitamin A, the nutritive value of the combination is apparent. Thus meals containing ham and eggs, or bacon and eggs, furnish a liberal supply of these two important food elements, besides fat, protein, minerals, and other desirable constituents.

COUNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR NOTE

A very well executed counterfeit \$10 Federal Reserve Note is abroad. Watch out for it!

The old fable about the tortoise beating the hare always had a pleasant taste to the man who stayed by the old fashioned method. But today speed is the big factor in production on farms and in factories. The tractor has helped the farmer to speed up.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per 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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Advance Rumley threshing machine 32x55 and one 16 horse Advance engine, all in A No. 1 condition. Will sell at a bargain. Would consider a deal on live stock. A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN MISSOURI. Write Mae Allison, St. John, Kansas. Rt. 2.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—out of my best tested cows, priced to sell. Jacob Nauerth, Keats, Kansas.

MAKE CANDY

PLEASURE AND PROFIT in making Candy, learn how. Send a dollar for recipes and instructions for 5 pop-cakes. Tent Co., 5, Box 605, Birmingham, Ala.

MEDICAL

RHEUMATISM—I will gladly tell anyone how I was cured in four days after two years of terrible suffering. Makes no difference what form you have, what you've tried or how long standing. Send name and address today. Dept. U, Box 147, Little Rock, Ark.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HEMPSPUN TOBACCO Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Smoking, 10, 14, 18, PIPE FREE. Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Stenographic work. Farmers' Union referred. Henrietta Varnau, Kincaid, Kansas.

WOMEN'S WAGES

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has investigated the earnings received by women in industrial occupations in fourteen states. In Rhode Island—the median or middle wage, of all the women investigated was only \$16.85 a week, meaning that half of the women received less than this amount and half received as much more. Medians in other states studied ranged from \$14.95 in New Jersey to \$8.60 in Mississippi, with the remaining 11 states ranking as follows: Ohio, \$13.80; Oklahoma, \$13; Georgia, \$12.95; Missouri, \$12.65; Kansas, \$11.95; Arkansas, \$11.60; Tennessee, \$11.10; Delaware, \$11.05; Kentucky, \$10.75; South Carolina, \$9.50; and Alabama, \$8.80.

HOME MOVIES OF LINDBERGH

The Eastman home motion picture history of Lindbergh's achievement in another triumph in photography, and it is already being distributed to homes. It shows the reception in France, Belgium, England, and in Washington. The foreign scenes are already being selected from the best of the films from abroad and are being reduced to the amateur standard size of film. The success of home movies is evidenced by the fact that the demand for the reels is far greater than was estimated. The first two reels together give the high lights of Lindbergh's story in eight minutes, affording the thousands of owners of projectors for amateur standard film an opportunity to preserve a visual record of one of the most important events of modern history.

The "Cinegraphs" are now made up of modern history, of drama, comedy, cartoons, travel, and events of outstanding historical importance—which are being released periodically for amateur movie machines in the same way that records are issued for phonographs.

RIBBONS IN HISTORY

Many of the decorations that bedecked the breast of young Lindbergh owed their beauty to their backing of ribbons. It is not definitely known where, when, and by whom ribbons were first used. Presumably the earliest forms of dress required some sort of a band for tying garments, or for keeping the hair in place. Ribbons as we know them, were referred to in the sixteenth century. Chaucer, the first poet to write in the English language, tells us that ribbons were used to portray the stories of dukes and kings and, like tapestries, were important adjuncts upon which to illustrate historical events. Many textiles are used in making ribbons, and now the newest of all yarns—rayon—has established itself in the field. Ribbons are being made of rayon alone as well as with combinations of cotton and silk. An exception to this has been devised by the manufacturers of ribbons that is of exceptional softness, and this super-extra rayon ribbon is in high favor among manufacturers and dealers in ribbons. Rayon ribbon has become important in the creation of lingerie, and in the millinery field. In fact rayon is almost as popular as the young man whose name appears in the opening paragraph of this article.

A little bit of QUALITY

Will always make 'em smile
O little bit of COURTESY
Will bring 'em back a mile;
A little bit of FRIENDLINESS
Will tickle 'em 'tis plain—
And a little bit of SERVICE
Will bring 'em back again.
—The Symbol.

Memories are among our greatest comforts and today's needs are tomorrow's memories.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having been freed from it that she writes with gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torturing pain at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

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EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

Speaking for the members of Mt. Pleasant local No. 956, of the Kansas Farmers' Union, we feel it our duty to express to our brother, Lee Greenwood, Jr., our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in his hour of bereavement.

Fraternally,
Tom Moore,
David Foley,
Hugh Dobbie.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Sister Mrs. Maggie Gingrich, and whereas the members of Cook Local No. 1645 Farmers Union of America, do feel and realize that we have lost a very loyal and unselfish member. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved families our heartiest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved families; a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

Mr. R. G. Ingle, Vice Pres.
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Treas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas death has removed our brother, Henry Miller, and whereas the members of the Union have lost a very loyal and unselfish member. One who performed his duty, as he saw it, in an able and aggressive manner. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved families our heartiest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved families; a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

Committee,
Jno. E. Meents,
Geo. Vohs,
Geo. Hornickhausen.

NOTICE

We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes at Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER.

Box 48 Salina, Kansas

NOTICE

We have extra copies of the Memorial issue of May 5. You may want to hand one to a friend who is not a member of the Farmers Union. There may be some one that you know, who was a friend and admirer of Uncle John Tromble who would like to have one of the papers.

You may have as many as a dozen free of charge. Address—

KANSAS UNION FARMER.

Box 48 Salina, Kansas

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KNOW the latest FACTS, right from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly paper for farmers and rural folks by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, first hand news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. Special trial subscription offer 10c 10 weeks for

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NEARLY 13 YEARS IN BUSINESS

They said we couldn't do it and are still saying it; but we are going stronger than ever.

Have you had the advantage of the low rate and got a part of the \$101,672.00 paid back in rebates? If not, why not?

Salina, Kansas

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Since Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Adams, Therefore, be it Resolved, That we the members of New Hope Farmers Union Local No. 2020, extend our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement and sorrow. May the God of Grace comfort and sustain in our wish.

Bernice Blake,
S. E. Veatch,
C. E. Farmer,
Committee.

D. M. ERWIN RESOLUTIONS

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst brother D. M. Erwin, the aged father of our local president, Joe Erwin and our brother,

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

W. C. McMillan,
W. M. Gensch,
Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Fred Erwin, whereas, Sister Erwin, the companion of half a century, the two sons, four daughters, the brothers, sister, neighbors, and friends are left to mourn the loss of this aged American citizen.

Therefore, may the love of God, the father be their strong arm of protection, and may they find comfort in his holy word in this time of need.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we the members of Redman Local No. 1624, extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

W. C. McMillan,
W. M. Gensch,
Committee.

Mococo Copper Carbonate Is Pure

MOCOCO Pure Copper Carbonate costs 40 cents per pound. Using 1/4 pound per acre, it will cost you 5 cents per acre. Imitation copper carbonate, known as low grade carbonate, costs 25 cents per pound but to get good results you must use 1/2 pound per acre at a cost of 6 1/2 cents per acre.

MOCOCO Pure Copper Carbonate is 54 per cent copper while low grade material is only 20 per cent copper. The pure article is, therefore, the cheaper and is endorsed by the Agricultural College at Manhattan, so why use the low grade imitation?

Use Morcoco Pure Copper Carbonate

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