



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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MARKETING OF FOOD ANIMALS

Address by M. W. Borders Before National Live Stock Exchange in St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1928

(Continued from last week)

No Investigation in Big Packers Unlawfulness

Within its provisions, or it should be repealed. Again, Armour purchased the property and business of Morris, scrapped all of the Morris main plants, cut out the Morris competition and the Government approved this consolidation. Above all, the big packers, as shown by the Government figures, with full knowledge of official Washington, buy nothing agreed percentage, and yet nothing is done about it. The American packers in this country make and carry out an illegal agreement, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as to their South American business, where they have big modern packing plants, but this does not even create a ripple. Armour and Swift are trying to buy up all the packing plants in this country, and through stock ownership, or otherwise, control many of the smaller companies, supposed competitors, but the matter is not even investigated. With this great encouragement, the packers are now attempting to install this private system, through an illegal division of territory, the most daring act of any basic industry in this country against the rights of the people. These facts are mentioned not by way of criticism, but to show that gratitude on the part of the packers for this generous Government treatment should cause them not to attempt to install this vicious private system. They are sowing the wind and will reap the whirlwind, but let no one be fooled as to what is involved.

Controlled by Wall Street Bankers

The fundamental trouble with the packers is that they are out of step with modern thought and methods in business. They do not have the leadership that other basic industries have, notably steel, oil, and cotton. They are dominated by the New York bankers who do not have any interest in, or sympathy for, the live stock industry, except to collect dividends on the inflated capital of the big packers; and yet they would handle this situation by the old force method of the past. The present strong tendency and concerted move of Wall Street bankers, through the McFadden Act, to control the great industries of this country is a great, threatening menace to the future. England has wisely provided against just such a situation, and this question should receive the serious consideration of statesmen and business men in this country. The United States Chamber of Commerce understands the value of agricultural prosperity to this country and could do a very constructive piece of work if they would interest themselves in this subject and get the packers in step with present American business methods, and thus save the country generally, and the packing industry in particular, from constant agitation which is harmful.

You Must Fight to the Last Ditch

This situation now raises the question squarely, what is your duty and where do you stand in this fight? To that there can be but one answer. It is as clear as the noonday sun that by every principle of honesty and loyalty you must stand by your employers and the people generally. You should get into this fight with your full strength, and keep fighting to the last ditch. If there is any red blood in your veins you will fight, because this fight is not only to ruin the producers but also to destroy you, and any effort made by the packers to establish the belief that this is a selfish fight on your part or to depreciate the value of your services to the farmers and producers is false. If there is one drop of loyalty in your veins, you will fight, because this selfish fight on the part of the packers is being made at the expense of your employers, the live stock producers of this country. Where do you stand? Where could you stand, except by and for the people you represent and against your own producers? A man who will not uphold the honor and usefulness of his business, is not entitled to a business. A man who will not defend life, is not worthy of life. The attack upon the integrity of your business by the packers is so unfair and so unjust, that you should resent it with every resource at your command. In this instance the best defense is a vigorous offense. In my judgment, the highest tribute that could be paid to the worth and loyalty of the commission men, is the fact that the men who buy the animals that you sell for the producers want to get rid of you. That in itself speaks volumes. The fact that they say that this desire on their part is for, and in the interest of, the people you represent, is proof positive that their statement is not sincere or true.

No Further Use for Commission Men

It must be self-evident to any thinking person who has given this

matter any consideration, that this fight involves your very existence as commission men; for if the packers are successful in destroying the public, competitive market, then there will be no commission men, there will be no National Live Stock Exchange and the packers will have accomplished their first objective, and that is to deprive the live stock producers of any skilled representative in the sale of their animals to the packers and the stock growers will then be left to their mercy. You cannot afford to desert these stockmen you have represented all these years. Neither can you afford to give up your life's work just because a few selfish men want you to step aside for their gain.

Mere Profit Not Main Object

It is certainly not necessary to impress upon you the great importance of keeping your house in order, absolutely clean, so that you can stand out before the American people and make this fight without fear of the opposition reaching you effectively through any campaign of mud-slinging. Do not be discouraged or affected by the fact that occasionally some single individual commission man may do something that is not in strict accord with the rules of the game. That happens in every walk of life—business, social and religious. That will never defeat the principle. Your standing with the public and with Congress is with yourselves. You must demonstrate by your own conduct that mere profit is not the main objective in your business or in your organization. You must realize that the only way to insure real moral progress in your work is through the honest quality of the work itself. Observe the highest standard of business ethics, avoid all improper practices, pay no attention to the charge of selfishness. Listen not to the siren's voice, stand by the producers, establish your place in the confidence of both the public and Congress and go out and win this fight. By eternal vigilance detect in advance and prevent the packers from installing their private system. Conduct this fight aggressively to the last word, and yet in such a manner as to come out of it with your own self-respect and the confidence of the people generally.

Controls the Average Individual

There is one thing particularly that I desire to warn you against, and that is the great danger of packer influence creating a division in your ranks. Your greatest danger is from within, or rather the effect of intrigue from without upon your own members. The packers have it within their power, and you certainly have the will, to divide your ranks and the ranks of the producers, because human nature is the same the world over and self-interest controls the average individual. If the packers can create such division, they will then have some of the producers and some of the commission men on their side. This is the old game. The packers have worked this so successfully that they have even arrayed some of the cattlemen against the hog raisers of the Middle West. The cattlemen are getting satisfactory prices now, but if, when the packers whip the hog raisers (they always take one at a time), the cattlemen then will soon be taken into camp. The first shipment of beef from South America, where they have cheap grass and cheap labor, will be straightened out, and it is coming, as Dean Curtiss has made very plain. It is sought to install this private system, for obvious reasons, as to hogs first, and then it will, automatically, be made to include cattle. There should be no division in the ranks of those who are in favor of the public, and against the private market. There should be no division either in your own organization or between your organization and any other organization interested in preserving competition and an honest market. There should be no division between cattle men and hog raisers, because in this fight all live stock producers have a common cause and should stand together. All should stand together on this initial fight, because if this fight is not won, then all will be lost and there will be no commission men and there will be no co-operation organization selling to the packer. In that event, each individual producer will have to stand alone, absolutely helpless, and take what the packer offers him. This is one case where there must be unity and no division.

Have the People Understood This Great Question

Make no mistake, this is no pink-tea affair. The packers are well organized to fight and know how to fight. They are playing for big stakes and will, therefore, take desperate chances. You will never win this fight with a negative, "pussy-foot," backdoor campaign. You will never win the respect of the packers until you give them a real fight. If you are not very careful, they will whip you in the settlement after you have won the fight itself.

You must go to the people directly, frankly, aggressively, and have them understand this great question. This is a fight for principle. It is a fight to preserve the great marketing system of this country. It is a fight of education. Those who put self above this cause, are of little value in this fight. There is no time, and certainly should be no inclination, for petty quarrels, bickerings or jealousies. There is more important work to be done. So far as I am concerned, I am in this fight strictly on its merits and have no interest but to win. I am not seeking leadership or fees. Where there is no such relation, then there is no responsibility or obligation, except to one's own conscience and judgment. In fact, I have never favored, and do not now favor, litigation, except as a last resort. I am not going to turn me away from the main objective or cause me, knowingly, to jeopardize the result. Of course, it would be highly advisable if all forces making this fight to preserve the public market could, in an organized manner, decide upon policies and actions in advance, so as to avoid disagreement and disapproval afterwards.

Opportunity to Assume Leadership

There is today a great opportunity for the National Live Stock Exchange to assume leadership in a big way, in this great fight, and become a real living force in this fight and do something constructive that will forever enshrine this organization in the affections of the people and give to it its proper place in the sun, both in the public mind and in Washington.

On the very important subject of the "Argentine Beef Menace," Dean Curtiss, of the Iowa State Fair, a factor of national reputation and a Director of Armour & Company, in the Omaha Daily Journal Stockman of May 29th, 1928, says:

"I regret that I have been misquoted and misunderstood in regard to this matter. I have not said that the embargo on Argentine beef will be lifted. I have said that if it should be lifted, the present prosperity that has been built up in the live stock industry would not last overnight, and that, in all probability, the prices of cattle would drop \$5.00 per hundred or more in 30 days. I know that tremendous pressure has been brought to bear to have the embargo lifted and that it came dangerously near succeeding, but I think that the danger has been averted for the time being. The present duty of 3c per pound on fresh meats would not be a barrier at all. Prime beef can be sold at 15c per pound at 3 1/2 to 4c a pound. If it were not for the present embargo on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease in that country, it would require a duty of not less than 15c per pound to keep the Argentine beef from coming into our markets, under beef prices now prevailing in the Argentine and the United States. The embargo does not apply to canned meats, and large quantities of Argentine canned beef are being consumed in the United States. A man confectioned with one of the largest chains of restaurants in the United States told me recently that their restaurants were using Argentine canned beef exclusively."

This language from such a distinguished authority should be sufficient warning on this subject, not to underestimate the importance of this warning. Listen, Dean Curtiss says, "I have said that if it (embargo) should be lifted, the present prosperity that the beef cattle interests are enjoying would not last overnight and that, in all probability, the prices of cattle would drop \$5.00 per hundred or more in 30 days. I know that tremendous pressure has been brought to bear to have the embargo lifted and that it came dangerously near succeeding, but I think that the danger has been averted for the time being." This demonstrates that the producers and the exchange must have organization and intelligent leadership in Washington. You fully understand who is responsible for this "tremendous pressure." Please bear in mind that Dean Curtiss says that this menace has been averted only "for the present." I say to you deliberately that this fight to have cheap South American beef introduced in this country will be made at the instance of the packers. Outwardly they will be made by the manufacturers and the consumers of the East. The manufacturers want the South American meat. The consumers want the cheap meat. And yet with this threatening menace hanging over us, Senator Kendrick and his cattle men friends, Fred Bixby, of California, and R. M. Kieberg, of Texas, are lined up with the packers and against the hog producers of the Middle West on this marketing question. When this embargo is lifted, as in time it will be, then watch the cattle men desperately want the co-operation and help of the hog producers. I am very grateful to Dean Curtiss for this message, because it justifies the prior warnings that I have already given to the people in my former speeches on this subject, and is a

(Continued on page 4)

Sugar Coated Pills

I am Johnny Agriculture, and my Dad is Uncle Sam, I have to tend the garden and I cultivate the land; I raise the wool and cotton that you're wearing on you back I raise the hogs and cattle that the packing houses pack.

I have a lot of work to do, I'm always on the run; I have a lot of Brothers and they all are working "now"; Their Dollar's worth one hundred cents and mine but sixty-eight Dad hears some things by Radio and some come in by freight.

The Railroaders and the Millers and the Bankers, to a man; The Butchers and the Bakers, they are getting all they can; The Miners and the Plumbers, and the men who carry mail, The Engineer and Brakeman who are speeding o'er the rail.

The Lawyers and the Doctors and the men who cut your hair, The Teachers and the Tailor, they take all the trade will bear; The Teachers and the Preachers, and the men who push the saw Are "getting theirs" most surely—and according to the law.

If any of my Brothers have a stomach-ache at night, Dad gets right up and hurries in—he soon turns on the light, He feeds them soothing-syrup 'till their pain all disappears, He sits right there and watches, till no more for them he fears.

When I am sick I have to howl until my face is blue— Dad comes and looks and stands around and can't tell what to do— He "hopes that I'll get better" and "perhaps I'll cure myself"— He hands me out a box of pills that's setting on the shelf.

Dad gives me County Agents, and he sets the price of wheat? He sets the price of hogs according to the corn they eat; He clears out all the county of the cows that had T. B. I thought that I'd get more for hogs—but how I do not see.

I took a lot of Tariff Laws that did me little good; I took a lot of Banks and hoped they'd help me if they could; I took some "w's" for selling wheat and a' some for buying seed; I took some Co-ops, Pools, and Such, and hoped they'd help my need.

I have to fight to start a Bank, and on the Board of Trade There is a battle royal if I seek a little aid; They look at me in mild surprise, dressed in my farming togs, They think I'd better "run along," "go home and slop the hogs."

Oh those Sugar Coated Pills that I have taken by the peck, I know I'm being "fiddled" while they're eating down my neck. I want some good Old Syrup like the other fellows get; Or I'll get "Wild and Woolly"—and I'll raise a Rumpus yet. Frank Horrell, Vinland, Kansas.

Neighborhood Notes

The regular meeting of Bellevue Local No. 2042 was held last Thursday evening and was well attended. One of the features of the meeting was the report of the Kansas City Convention, given by John Anderson. He dealt with his subject in an interesting way, and greatly pleased his hearers. Another feature was an address by M. M. Cubbison, member of the Allen County Farmers Union, who was visiting the local. Mr. Cubbison said that he was so much disappointed in the outcome of the political affairs that he has quit talking politics. He spoke of agriculture as a factor in civilization, and of the agricultural surplus as a necessity. He closed by playing John R. Thorne for urging the farmers to support the "Save the Railroad Company" for Governor of Kansas.

GREENLEAF BOOSTER CLUB HAS MEETING

It was my privilege to meet with the Booster Club of Greenleaf on the evening of July 2nd. I am told that quite a good many farmers belong to the Club, but only a few of them were present, owing, doubtless, to the pressure of harvest work. I had been invited to discuss the tax situation, and the proposals which the Kansas farm organizations are untidily sponsoring. There was a good crowd in attendance and they were very attentive in spite of the heat, which was quite oppressive in the hall.

They had just received a request from the Wichita Chamber of Commerce to call to Governor Pallen at once to call the legislature in special session to consider submitting a constitutional amendment, to change the laws after some discussion they decided not to act upon the appeal, and there was some sentiment favorable to asking the Governor not to call the legislature.

It is one of the misfortunes of Commercial Clubs and similar organizations in smaller communities that they so often fancy their interests identical with those of the larger cities, rather than with those of their own areas. Their influence is too often used in behalf of proposals actually detrimental to themselves and those upon whom they depend. But this group did not "fall for it."

It was an interesting meeting, and the fact that my old friend, Anton Peterson, was present gave me a feeling of safety, even in a group of business men. The gathering, was, I believe, greatly worth while.

Lunch was served consisting of home-made ice cream, cake and lemonade. Mrs. Edward Beck will be chairman of the committee for the August meeting. Mrs. Walter R. Zimmerman, GRANDVIEW 1214

I will write you a few lines from Grandview Local No. 1214 to let you know we are alive and growing. We have almost doubled our membership in the last year. At the last meeting we had an entertainment, an ice cream social for a full house.

The proceeds to be used for table utensils to be used at our social gatherings. Hilma Carlson, Sec'y-Treas.

FARMERS ELEVATORS FIND PROFIT IN OWN ORGANIZATION

The stream of wheat flowing to the Jobbing Association is running high and rising daily. One county consigned 14 cars in a single day. It looks like a new high record would be set very soon for volume. And one would expect just that. We are more aware of our obligation. We are playing the game a bit better. But the big reason is that the Jobbing Association is equalizing or stabilizing the sales made by any other firm. That's team work. Co-operation pays—in every way. Let's make it our most successful year!

MIAMI COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Oswatimie, Kans., July 9, 1928. The Miami County Farmers Union will hold its annual picnic in the Wallace Park in Paola, Kansas, on August 15. The committee in charge are lining things up rapidly, and are co-operating with Paola business men in the entertainment of the Farmers. C. E. Huff, state president, and William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., will be the speakers. All our state officers and in fact all Union workers of the state are urged to present a big basket dinner at noon and any one who has ever attended these Miami county picnics know that there is always lots to eat. You folks in our adjoining counties should make it a point to be there a good time for all with plenty of entertainment. Don't forget the date, August 15, but there. Paola promises to give us the best of attraction and will do everything possible to see you all have a good time. Program and particulars later. W. J. Prescott, Sec. Co. Union.

OUR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IS GROWING

The Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, growing steadily each month, showed business written for the first six months of 1928 to be more than \$1,200,000, or a gain of approximately 45 per cent over the business for the first six months of 1927.

MISSOURI RIVER NAVIGATION AND AGRICULTURE

The people of the Missouri Valley are demanding the improvement and navigation of the Missouri River along with the balance of the Mississippi River system as a relief to agriculture from the present high freight rates. The seven states through which the Missouri River flows or borders produced, in 1927: wheat—365,139,000 bushels or 41.88 per cent of the entire United States crop; rye—31,965,000 bushels or 55 per cent of the entire United States crop; oats—451,891,000 or 37.81 per cent of the entire United States crop; corn—1,203,225,000 or 43.17 per cent of the entire United States crop. No

other large agricultural section in the world has as long and expensive rail haul in marketing its grain as does the Missouri Valley. It costs the grain producers of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas more to ship their grain to Liverpool than it does the Australian or Argentine farmer because of the long haul. The Missouri Valley farmer gets from 8 to 14 cents per bushel less for his wheat than the Canadian farmer; from 10 to 12 cents a bushel less than the Argentine farmer and from 2 to 4 cents a bushel less than the Australian farmer.

SOME COMPARATIVE RATES ON EXPORT WHEAT

(In Cents Per Bushel)	Miles	Rail	Rate	Liverpool
Dist. to	Dist. to	Dist. to	Dist. to	Dist. to
From Nebraska (av. 15 points) to Galveston	980	28.83	plus 11	39.83
From Kansas (av. 19 points) to Galveston	859	27.85	plus 11	38.85
From Manitoba (av. 13 points) to Port Arthur	775	9.22	plus 17	36.92
From Saskatchewan (av. 10 points) to Port Arthur	472	12.06	plus 17	39.06
From Alberta (av. 11 points) to Port Arthur	1168	15.10	plus 17	32.10
From Argentina (av. rate to Buenos Aires)	144	11.74	plus 17	27.74
From Australia (av. rate to seaboard)	14	12.00	plus 17	26.00

(1) Lake and Ocean rate. (2) Ocean haul 12,500 miles. NOTE—Rates to Liverpool do not include transfer and incidental charges.

Every cent reduction in the cost of marketing a bushel of grain will add a cent to the price received by the farmer. Under normal conditions the Liverpool grain market establishes the price in the United States on the whole of any crop of grain, provided there is an exportable surplus of that crop. The price paid the producer for his whole crop, whether sold for export or domestic use, is the Liverpool price less the cost of delivery to Liverpool. If the cost of delivery is reduced the price paid the producer will increase proportionately and his whole crop will be sold on the basis of the increased price.

"Our agriculture is based upon higher standards of living than those of foreign competitors. If we would maintain these standards, we must omit nothing in economy of transportation. Every cent we can save in transportation to market is an addition to the income of the farmer and an assurance that we can maintain these standards in agriculture." Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture.

"Grain markets are so liquid, grain prices respond so readily to every influence, that it is no longer a theory, but demonstrated by the record of a thousand price responses, that a reduction in the transportation rate will immediately reach the farm."

Julius H. Barnes, foremost American Grain Exporters.

The rate on Export grain shipped via the Inland Waterways Corporation from St. Louis to New Orleans is 6.9 cents per bushel. The all rail rate is 10.8 cents per bushel, a saving of 3.9 cents a bushel. The export rate on wheat by the same route from the Twin Cities to New Orleans is 8.89 cents per bushel, and the all rail rate is 21.3 cents per bushel, a saving of 12.42 cents a bushel. Using the same ton mile basis as that used in making the rate to the Twin Cities would give a water rate on export wheat from Kansas City via the Missouri River and the Mississippi River to New Orleans of 9.3 cents per bushel. The all rail rate is 18.3 cents per bushel, a saving of 9 cents per bushel. Deducting the transfer charge of 1 1/2 cents per bushel there would be a net saving of 7 1/2 cents per bushel. Add 7 1/2 cents a bushel to the price received by the wheat growers of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas on the 1927 wheat crop and it would have meant \$26,723,000 more money to these farmers. Navigation on the Missouri River would mean a higher net return to all of the farmers of the Missouri Valley on all they produce. It would mean a better price for hay and would enable them to ship hay into markets where the rate is now prohibitive. It would mean a saving to them of freight on farm machinery, binding

twine, fertilizer and all merchandise that could be shipped by water. The net profit to the Kansas wheat producer for the year 1925 was 8 cents per bushel. (Department of Agriculture Statistics). The 7 1/2 cents increase in the price received by the producer, as a result of lower transportation costs as shown by the above estimate, would have resulted in practically doubling the net profit to the wheat grower.

The Canadian Government has spent and is spending many millions of dollars to give low transportation rates to its inland grain area. A Canadian railroad (Government owned) is hauling wheat 1372 miles for 11 cents per bushel while the rate to the farmer shipping from Salina, Kansas, to Kansas City, a distance of 186 miles, is 10.8 cents per bushel. Canada is doing all she can to make farming profitable.

Transportation is so closely connected with the growth and prosperity of a nation that in every important nation in the world the government either owns or controls in some way the transportation services of the country. Of the 33 more advanced of the countries of the World, 18 own all of their railroads, 31 own all or part of their railroads and only two do not own any railroads. The United States and Great Britain, but in these two countries they are government controlled. This is not said in advocacy of government ownership of railroads, but simply to show the inevitable relation of government to transportation. The development of water transportation, which gives the lowest transportation cost, is just as necessary to a nation's growth as the development of railroads, AND IS A PROPER FUNCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Missouri River has been made an approved project from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, and the Government engineers are now busily engaged in improving the channel. It is hoped that the river will be ready to put the boats and barges into operation as far as Kansas City in two or three years. This work should be speeded up and larger appropriations made so that navigation can become available on the whole river at the earliest possible date.

Millions of dollars will be lost to the farmers of the Missouri Valley every year the opening of navigation is delayed. This great wealth producing, agricultural district, the breadbasket of the nation, needs water transportation. The Missouri River to make farming more profitable.

The improvement of the Missouri River and the whole Mississippi system for navigation offers substantial and permanent farm relief. THE MISSOURI RIVER NAVIGATION ASSOCIATION A. J. WEAVER, President. GEORGE J. MILLER, Executive Secretary.

Illinois is putting on quite a business program. Just now they are contemplating the organization of a Creamery Association. Mr. Kennedy and his party were studying the co-operative creameries of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. C. L. Seibel of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company was in Salina the first part of last week. He is pretty bust these days. He is trying to call upon all those farmers who have made the excuse here and there that they had no money with which to buy life insurance. If he can get them before they spend their wheat crop, maybe he can get them interested in saving some of it by taking out a life insurance policy in their own company.

Mr. R. L. Bulard was a visitor in the Salina offices last Friday. He had been out in Trego county and was on his way home. Mr. Bulard brings good news from the western part of the state in regard to the crops. Says that they are yielding more in every case than they were estimated before they began to harvest. Our state secretary C. E. Brasted and Mrs. Brasted have gone to Michigan to take a little vacation. They expect to be gone until about the 1st of August.

That is a splendid record for an organization as young as the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company and it bespeaks not only the increasing demand by farmers for Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost, but it also speaks well for the business organization of the company. Nearly a 50 per cent increase in six months—that is the story Farmers Union and farmers everywhere have made possible. And this business means not only a stronger and better insurance company, but it means more and more money to be used in helping holders—the farmers of the middle west—finance their operations. "We are going to set an even faster pace for the final six months of the year," according to E. A. (Berb) Kiewer, superintendent of agencies. "The close of this year will find us well started down the road to the \$20,000,000 mark."—From Iowa Farmers Union.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Higgins of Pontiac, Ill., visited the state offices at Salina one day last week. Mr. Kennedy is the state secretary of the Farmers Union in Illinois, and Mr. Higgins is the manager of three elevator associa-

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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, JULY 19, 1928

THE KANSAS HIGHWAY SITUATION

By the time this reaches our readers the Kansas Legislature will be in special session, called for the purpose of submitting to the voters in November next an amendment to the Kansas Constitution. The constitution forbids the state engaging in road building, except under specified limitations, and the chaps who froth at the mouth over so simple a thing as the printing of the return card on stamped envelopes by the Government, and who shout about the waste and inefficiency and graft in government affairs—these same chaps propose to take the major road system of the state out of the hands of the people at home and centralize control of it in the hands of the State Highway Commission. To do so the Constitution must be changed.

We are solemnly told that unless we do this we cannot longer receive federal aid. That we will be paying some \$700,000 per year into the federal fund, and that other and wiser states will be spending it upon their highways, while we get nothing. The plain fact is that there has been no change from the situation which has existed, except a political change. I do not know who issued the order, or whose request commanded so much respect that Senator Curtis and Secretary Jardine became at once such ardent advocates of a constitutional change for Kansas. But whoever it was, there were good political reasons for heeding his request or order. There is no other reason. The legislature has it within its power to appropriate sufficient funds, I am reliably informed, to enable the state to match, dollar for dollar, the federal aid given as evidenced act of the legislature providing for the special and free road fund. The federal law requires nothing else. If the men mentioned want Kansas to have federal aid, there is no doubt federal aid will continue to be forthcoming, just as it has been. But if otherwise, Kansas can secure that aid without a change in the constitution. The thing desired is not merely a continuance of federal aid, but a fundamental change in our control of highway building.

Kansas is building, under the present arrangement, a system of highways which for general character and condition will compare favorably with that of almost any state in the Union. The Wichita Chamber of Commerce recently wired Governor Chaun, insisting that he call the legislature in special session without delay. They also sent a copy of their telegram to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the state, urging them also to appeal to the Governor. They declared that Kansas highways were so bad that "tourists studiously avoid the state, so losing to our merchants many thousands of dollars each year." This was supposed to induce every Chamber of Commerce to act at once, so that their members could begin to collect thousands each year. It worked in most cases.

This "tourist" stuff is greatly overdone, any-

way. Who pays for the highways? "The tourist." Like—heaven he does! Colorado made a survey to determine what per cent of gasoline tax the tourist paid. Now Colorado has more tourists than Kansas has or can expect to have under any circumstances. They stay longer. Many of them pass through Kansas, or might do so, but they spend their vacations more largely in Colorado. And what did that state learn? This, that the tourists paid 2 per cent of the tax, and the home folks paid 98 per cent! The citizens of Kansas, not the tourists, pay for Kansas roads. And what does the merchant get? Something, of course. The average tourist crossing Kansas from north to south might buy one tank of gasoline and not more than 2 meals. The east and west traffic might yield twice as much. I ate breakfast in Fort Worth the other morning, dinner in Purcell, Okla., supper in McPherson, Kansas. This tourist stuff is overdone. It has some business value, but not much.

And the tourists "studiously avoid Kansas," do they? My car has been driven 20,000 miles in six months, from the gulf to central South Dakota, and over a considerable part of at least four states. My impression is that there are as many tourists on our highways as upon those of any state in this area. On the very day that Chambers of Commerce were informed that tourists were avoiding Kansas, I noted between Salina and Abilene cars from one-third of the states in the union—California, Oregon, New York, New Jersey, Florida, South Dakota, Utah, Ohio, etc. That within 25 miles. The tourist is in our midst, and he finds our highways very good except where he is compelled to detour because of roads under construction. We have a great deal of building now under way, and as elsewhere the detour is an abomination. Kansas is getting results under present arrangement.

What, then, do we want so badly that Kansans in federal positions and interested persons at home insist upon a special session of the legislature and an amendment to the Constitution? It is my judgment that we will get no more "aid" than we now get and will continue to get, and that we will get neither more nor better highways. We may put more money into a few roads, and we may make our system connect our larger towns more adequately. We will not improve the general character of our roads faster than we are now doing, nor render more benefit to the folks who are paying for the roads. We are laying the foundation for bond issues and that is the meat in this cocoon! Within the next few years a campaign will be under way for a network of cement roads, to be paid for by bonds, and the campaign will be so adequately financed that press and politician will support it. America has funds seeking investment. Billions have gone abroad. Other billions are seeking long-time bonds, secure and dependable. The cement trust can use more business. These interests may be conscientious. They may sincerely believe that such a system of roads, built in such a way, will pay the public. The Kansas Farmers Union does not so believe, and has heretofore declared itself as opposed to centralization of control and authority in road building. The sorry experience of other states in the recent past ought to warn us of the danger. We hope the proposal is defeated in the special session, as it deserves to be. Kansas needs no bonded debt for highways!

Why not wire your representative? He wants to know your opinion, and he will respect it.

THE EDITOR GETS CUSSSED OUT TWICE PLUS ONE

We are in receipt of a letter from a good brother who takes us to task severely for our criticism of the Republican party, and who wants the paper stopped. He interprets our criticism of the veto and of Mr. Hoover as being a direct slap at the party, and as an attempt to use the Farmers Union to help the Democratic party.

Then a good Democratic brother calls us for our failure to appreciate the attitude of his party toward agriculture. "The Houston convention welcomed the farm representatives, accepted and endorsed their proposals—and what does it get them? Not the hearty endorsement of platform and candidates which they had a right to expect, but a lukewarm approval of the nice treatment received—and nothing more." The editor must intend to try to hold the Farmers Union to the Republican party in spite of anything, he thinks.

Yet another member, whose letter appears on the Dry Goods Box, insists that we start a third party, and reject both the Republicans and Democrats as unworthy of farm support. And if that is not agreeable he wants his paper stopped.

And now, since my duty is thus made perfectly clear, you may all expect me to do better—whatever that may be.

CO-OPERATE TO WIN

This will probably be a bitter campaign before it is over, and our people will do well to keep

clear heads and not place too much dependence on the results of the election in November. We will get there quicker and solve our problem better if we devote our energies to building our farm organizations and our marketing agencies.

The farmer who will ship his grain and his live stock to some other agency than his own cannot be depended on to vote intelligently. The way to build your own organization to a place of power is to support it.

The way to cripple your enemies is to stop giving them your products. Sell your hoofs and bushels through your own organization, buy your necessities so far as possible from your own organization, take out your life insurance policy in your own company, and the same with your property insurance. Build your own organization by your patronage to the point where your own organization is powerful, and you will not have to go begging to the other fellow for what you want!—North Dakota Farmers Union.

THE RABBLE VOTE

The Topeka State Journal carried an article on the Kansas political situation a few days ago, dealing particularly with the contest for Congress in the First District, and for the Governorship. In these contests the writer admitted that it seemed to be Lambertson and Reed, respectively, against the "field." Some uncertainty prevailed in the mind of the writer as to the outcome. He feared that these men might win, because where there are several candidates the "one who has the rabble vote has a big advantage." Some of the "rabble" may resent this and go out and stir up real support. Heard of a farm woman who is visiting every home in her township, to make sure of the primary vote.

Rabble, eh? Rot!

NOT MUCH WHEAT IN A LOAF OF BREAD

The Federal Trade Commission, in its recent report shows that the consumers pay for one pound of bread 8.55 cents. This report shows what proportion of this each interest receives:

Farmer	1.15 cents
Miller	0.41 cents
Railroad and other handlers	0.60 cents
Bakers and Grocers	6.39 cents

This cost of a pound loaf is based on \$1.10 a bushel to farmers, the average price for five years, 1922-1927. If farmers had received \$1.65 a bushel, their proportion of the one-pound loaf would have been 1.72 cents (if the loaf remained the same), a small increase could well be taken from bakers' and grocers' profits and leave a handsome margin.—South Dakota Union Farmer.

GOOD ADVICE FOR KANSAS SHIPPERS

At this season of the year in the northwest when it is hard for the shipping association to bunch a car of live stock, the private buyers travel through the country and pick up cattle here and there, assembling them at some railroad point for a car load. The private buyers make money doing this sort of thing or they would not be doing it. If the buyer makes money, you lose it.

Better use your shipping association, even though it costs you some extra effort to do so. Most of you have telephones, and you can assemble a car load of cattle yourselves and save some money doing it.—Farmers Union Herald.

OKLAHOMA UNION INSURANCE SETS RECORD IN SETTLEMENTS

Before the Oklahoma Farmers Union entered the field of property insurance the farmers of that state were almost wholly at the mercy of the old line companies—and they were merciless. Rates were high and settlements slow.

The Union made a substantially lower rate, required every policyholder to keep his dues paid up in the Union (a special provision of the Oklahoma law makes the policy void if the member's dues are permitted to lapse) and set out to handle the business at a low overhead.

This year an unusual number of severe storms have put their losses up beyond all reasonable expectations. Competitors went about the state declaring rather gleefully that the losses would not be met. But as a matter of fact the Farmers Union has been, in nearly every storm area, the first to settle its losses. The farmers own organization, with its own agencies, can and does serve its members better than anyone else ever did or will, in spite of the fact that those who have fared well at our expense in the past try to make it appear that they are now willing to do more than we can do for ourselves. Co-operation pays.

The Oklahoma Farmers Union Insurance Company is neither as old nor as large as our own, but it is a vital factor in their organization and is growing. Our company has been consistently successful through all the years, and is a stabilizing influence in the matter of membership. We congratulate Oklahoma.

FREE DAY AT STATE FAIR

Hutchinson, Kansas, June, 1928—Saturday, September 15th, has been set aside this year as School children's free day at the Kansas State Fair which is held here annually. A special program has been arranged and the great Hagenback-Wallace circus will be presented in front of the grandstand both afternoon and evening. It will be the opening day of the great exposition, but everything will be in readiness, the exhibits, big circus and all. The State Fair will open Saturday, September 15th, and close Friday night at midnight, September 21st. Thousands of boys and girls who are members of the various 4-H clubs over the state will be in attendance at the big State 4-H Club encampment all during the State Fair.

A COMPLIMENT

Here's another compliment for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, which was inserted voluntarily in an Iowa newspaper.

Ben Chastain, of Leon, Iowa, writes to his home newspaper as follows: "I wish to say that my recent loss by fire was paid promptly and very satisfactory. I can cheerfully recommend the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company to anyone who desires protection against loss."

SERVICE AND SATISFACTION ARE

the two things which an insurance company can render to policy holders and the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company does that, Ben Chastain says.

\$40,000.00 IN PRIZES

Hutchinson, Kansas, June, 1928—The first allotment of Prize Lists for the 1928 Kansas State Fair were received today from the printers and are now ready to be mailed to anyone desiring a copy, they are absolutely free. The book contains one hundred and twenty-eight pages of interesting reading telling how to make entries in any department at the State Fair. Other information regarding the big exposition is also published. The cash prizes this year will total forty thousand dollars. There will also be a number of other prizes such as trips to Kansas City or Chicago, merchandise, etc. Now is the time to plan your exhibits for the State Fair. Last year there were exhibits in each of the eighteen departments from all parts of the entire state. If you desire to receive a Prize List merely address a post card to A. L. Sponsler, Secretary at Hutchinson.

REFLECTIONS

U. S. CATTLE DUTIES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Announcement has been made by the United States Tariff Commission that it has decided to institute a survey of the live cattle industry with reference to importations principally from Canada and Mexico. Under the United States Tariff Act the president recommends from the Board may raise or lower the tariff 50 per cent to equalize shifting difference in producing costs in the United States and abroad. This may or may not mean an increased duty on our cattle going to the United States.—From a Canadian Farm Paper.

PUBLIC UTILITIES EDUCATE US FOR THEIR SAFETY

"Public ownership for the rapidly expanding electrical and gas industries would be a public calamity," declares the Saturday Evening Post, editorially.

"The methods which the utilities have conspired to use to 'educate' the public have gone all the way from influencing the teaching in the public schools and the universities to the use of banks with insurance companies in spreading propaganda. With cynical disregard of the real purposes of civic organizations, they have tried to use, for their own ends, luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, and even church societies. The country has been flooded with pamphlets. Literally millions of copies have been distributed, often through agencies giving no indication of the power ring origin of the pamphlets. Libraries and colleges have been supplied with books written for and financed by the utilities. A representative of the National Electric Light Association boasted before the Federal Trade Commission that by far the most of the newspapers in the United States have been induced to print the material written by and supplied by the power ring—often as editorials, and almost never with any indication of the source from which the material came.

"Correspondence has been found showing the widespread efforts made to 'bring pressure' to bear upon members of Congress, to defeat the Walsh resolution and the Boulder Dam bill. Plans were made for direct pressure by power magnates, and for indirect pressure through other persons and organizations ostensibly having no axe of their own to grind. Use of state and local chambers of commerce played a large part in these plans, though it must be said that not all of the business organizations succumbed to the tactics of the lobby.

"The correspondence abounds with mysterious statements concerning state legislation. A West Virginia secretary wrote of his success in blocking a bill by 'getting busy with certain interests.' An Illinois lobbyist asked the head of the N. E. L. A. Public Relations division in New York for means wherewith to 'sweeten the palates' of state legislators. The same lobbyist, during an earlier session of the legislature, wrote that the use of 'J. Walker' had been advantageous. A Georgia lobbyist was described as having had remarkable suc-

SCIENCE FINDS WAY TO FREEZE BY HEAT

Housewife Can Now Use Same Gas for Stove and Refrigerator

Freezing by heat, with the same gas, you use for cooking—this is the latest discovery made by science in the field of automatic refrigeration.

Based on the experiments of two Swedish students, American engineers have developed a refrigerator that does its job by means of a tiny gas flame. So perfected is the method, however, that the refrigerator continues silently and efficiently without further thought or concern. As there are no moving parts there never is need for oiling or repairs. Operating on a simple chemical formula, there is never any annoyance because of sounds.

Not many years have passed since the "iceless ice box" was a source of constant care and occasional worry. Science was experimenting, seeking what man has sought through the ages—a method of preserving food from heat and disease. When the two Swedish students had completed a model which worked, an American concern gladly bought it at a cost of more than two million dollars. An automatic refrigerator that works as easily and steadily as the poet's brook goes on and on is probably worth that to the American housewife.

Comes in Colors The gas refrigerator, like all other successful refrigerators, has thermostat control which keeps the temperature in the food compartments always constant and satisfactorily low. Its box is cork insulated and porcelain lined and comes in several colors of enamel finish to fit the new ideas in kitchen decoration.

The reason for the noiselessness of the gas refrigerator is easy to understand. The freezing is done by ammonia evaporating and condensing again within a closed steel compartment, a compartment so sealed when the machine leaves the manufacturer. When the ammonia changes from a liquid to a gas, motivated by the tiny gas flame, it takes heat with it, just as water in evaporating from the back of the hand, gives the hand a feeling of coolness.

Inside the refrigerating system there is a container of water and one of hydrogen. The ammonia flows from one to the other, from gas to liquid, by the rule of nature's laws. The housewife has only to light the gas jet outside this hermetically sealed system, and the refrigerator works. If she plans to be away for several weeks, she turns it off. A clever little automatic safety device controls it at all times; a drip-ful of water from the household plumbing system aids in the condensing process at one point.

The refrigerator can be quickly installed, and once started never needs a visit from the repair man because there is nothing to be repaired. Engineers who have perfected the ma-

chine agree that it could be used for, roughly, one hundred and eighty years. The cost of operation is insignificant—a few pennies a day.

KEEPING UP THE BUS Car owners will benefit, it is said, by extensive research work which has been carried on by chemists employed by the du Pont Company to study the causes of traffic film with out injury to the fine finish on present-day automobiles.

Microscopic examinations and chemical tests of traffic film have shown it to be due to accumulations of dust and minute particles of oily sticky dirt, smoke from chimneys, and carbon from the exhausts of the many thousands of cars on city streets. Scientists estimate that a surprising amount of these materials is present in the air and is deposited on streets, buildings and other surfaces during a period of time. Owing to travel in heavy traffic, the average automobile is rather rapidly covered with a comparatively thick film, which when moistened by rain and baked by the sun and the heat of the car forms a hard, dry coating that cannot be removed by soap and water.

Traffic film may be removed by the use of almost any abrasive, but it is pointed out that the pyroxylin finishes now used on practically all cars will be injured by too heavy abrasives, acids and certain other chemicals which tend to bleach the pigments of modern finishes. However, a number of car manufacturers tell in their instruction books how to care for the finishes on their cars, while some car makers go so far as to put sample cans of an approved polish in the tool boxes of cars leaving their plants.

It is now being advocated that traffic film be removed at regular periods or after a car has been run a given number of miles, just as the oil in the crank-case is renewed after a fixed mileage has been run.

KNOW WHAT YOU SOW

"The Kansas Seed Law requires all commercial seed to bear a label stating among other things, where the seed was grown," according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "It is important to know the origin," says the secretary, "to avoid planting unadapted seed." The Kansas law also allows the sale of both tested and untested seed, properly labeled, but in the case of untested seed the buyer takes all the risk.

"That risk is not a thing that farmers anywhere can afford to take. Seed may be fine looking but of no value for sowing because it will not grow. Knowledge as to germination and freedom from noxious weeds is important as well as knowledge of origin. Seed is the foundation for the year's harvest. One can't know too much about what he is planting.

"Just a few years ago Kansas was the largest producer of alfalfa in the United States. A combination of

paper. He doesn't even want more chickens when they are already hatched.

"Many hatcherymen are sore and denouncing the public for not buying chicks. Instead of blaming the public not watching the egg and poultry market. That is what regulates chick buying."

From Evelyn Spella, Plaza, N. Dak. Scientific Note.

"I wrote to a farm journal to find out how long cows should be milked." "And they said—" "The same as short cows."

IF THIS IS TRUE FARM PRICES WILL ADVANCE

The Immigration Study Commission, of Sacramento, makes use of a statement made recently in Geneva regarding possible food shortages. "We do not agree with the conclusion reached, but it is an interesting statement in light of the unknown of our 'statesmen' over the agricultural situation. Here is the statement:

At the recent Geneva World Population Conference, Professor de la Pousse declared:—"Manufactures of over-populated countries made it possible to buy the means of subsistence from countries rich in agriculture and poor in industry. Now these empty spaces are becoming rare, even in America. The time is near when there will be more men than bread. TOMORROW EVERY COUNTRY WILL NEED ALL ITS OWN FOOD SUPPLY."

MILO RENO'S ADVICE

A delegation of North Dakota Farmers Union members called at the Iowa headquarters on the way home from Kansas City, and visited Milo Reno.

"Well, you got licked at Kansas City," said Reno. "Go home and tell your folks to stop shipping your grain and live stock to your enemies, and they will not have so much money with which to fight you. Patronize your own organization, and your own organization will have the commissions and earnings with which to fight for you."—North Dakota Farmers Union Herald.

FARM PRODUCTS PAY TWENTY PER CENT ON RAILROAD REVENUES

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Van Coweringins may own the Nickel Plate railroad, but the New York Central owns the "Gold Plate." For that is the way Chicago is beginning to talk of the Michigan Central railroad, of which this city is the chief terminus. The Michigan Central was outstanding 187,364 shares of stock, of par value of \$100 per share. Their market value is more than \$1,000 per share. Last year the Michigan paid \$90 per share in dividends, \$40 in regular dividends and an extra \$50. In 1926 it earned \$101 per share. Its surplus is above \$32,000,000, nearly twice the par value of the stock.

Almost all the stock is owned by the New York Central, and Michigan dividends go to swell the income of New York Central owners.

circumstances, beginning with the World War, resulted in a material reduction in the Kansas acreage, and the rank of the state. Production decreased from the record crop, worth 60 million dollars in a single year, to an average of approximately 34 million dollars a year for this crop. New developments have largely failed through use of unadapted seed, and replantments have been thus much delayed. "Alfalfa has been so valuable in adding to the prosperity of the state, in preserving the fertility of its soil and maintaining its vast livestock industry, that efforts to restore it to its place in the agriculture of the state should have every encouragement, and a most important step in this direction is to sow Kansas Common or northern grown seed, to have all seeds tested before sowing, and thus have exact knowledge as a guide in the operations of the farm."

FIRE LOSSES IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kansas, July 18.—The fire losses in June are below those of any month this year, and they are \$28,000 below the losses in June a year ago. The total for last month has been cut to \$199,990 in the state.

This is good news. The people of Kansas are showing greater interest in Fire Prevention. That is proven by our reports. Each year the losses are being whittled down, as compared with previous years, due to the splendid co-operation this Department is getting from the people of the state. We are making progress in this fight against fire waste.

The reports for June show that the greatest loss in the classification of property destroyed was the burning of 39 barns, the total losses reaching \$59,211. A big reduction in the loss of dwellings is shown. Only 74 were burned with a total loss of \$65,805. Our May report showed that in the month 194 dwellings were destroyed wholly or partly, with a total loss of \$151,468. This shows a reduction in burned homes in one month of more than \$100,000. That much money representing the savings of a lifetime has been saved from the ravage of fire. The home is the citadel where fire prevention is discussed and taught. The next largest loss in the classification was in 15 stores burned. That loss totaled \$25,088.

Lightning—not rod-ded started 32 fires, causing a loss of \$47,681. Electricity caused 25 fires with a loss of \$15,601. Two kerosene fires resulted in losses of \$12,700. Stoves, spontaneous combustion and rubbish and litter feature in smaller fires.

Fifty-three of the 105 counties did not report any fire losses. Sedgwick suffered losses totaling \$23,107. Miami with more than \$20,000 loss, and Montgomery next with losses of \$16,000. Jackson county reported a loss of only \$17.

W. A. Elstun, State Fire Marshal.

WE CANNOT COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST

The capable President of the County Farmers Union writes a letter of inquiry, as follows: Editor Kansas Union Farmer; Dear Sir:

Many of our members want to know before the primaries the candidates for both parties for state, congressional and legislative office who are members of the Union.

If not contrary to your policy, will you give us this information through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer?

Respectfully yours, It is an honest and intelligent inquiry, and is made because both he and his members take seriously their political obligations. We ought all to be more concerned than we are about the candidates and the primaries. But we cannot furnish the information. To do so would be contrary to our established policy and to the provisions of our By Laws. If, for example, the Republican candidate for a certain office was a member of the Union and his Democratic opponent was not, those of our members who are ardent Democrats might feel that the strength of the Union had been used in behalf of the other political party. For many of us vote as Republicans or Demo-

crats and not as farmers, as we ought to do. Candidates for the state legislature can be checked up very easily in each county. Several candidates for Congress are loyal and helpful members of the Union. At least one of the candidates for Governor is a member.

But our inquiry should run deeper than this. Other things being equal, we ought to support our own people! But above everything else we ought to support the candidate who, in our judgment, will best serve the whole public. Farmers do not ask now, nor have they ever asked, anything to which they were not fairly entitled. We want fair treatment, only. And we want public officials who will render just that to all. We do not want men elected whose record and attitude and political obligations indicate that they will not fairly serve the whole public.

We hope our correspondent will appeal to the leading candidates themselves for a statement of their position on such questions as always, taxation, farm relief, as well as the matter of their membership.

A belt running at a speed of 1000 feet per minute will transmit one horse power for each one inch of width.

NOTICE

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.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
 PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
 NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
 MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
 VERA FUNK—Utica.
 DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
 LUCILE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kansas.
 GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
 NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
 RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Osawatimie.
 LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

(By Aunt Maggie of K. S. A. C.)

FLIES OFTEN BRING "SUMMER COMPLAINT"

Condensed information on prevention of common diseases is given by Dr. Youtz in extension circular 266. Housewives and others interested may obtain a copy free by writing to the Extension Service, State College of South Dakota, Brookings.



For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons, with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery.—Kansas Union Farm Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

When connecting belts on pulleys not on parallel shafts, the belt must leave one pulley at an angle not exceed 20 degrees, but must be delivered squarely to the next one.

"Black Eyes" and "Blood Shot"

serious, and if there is a discharge from the eye which dries on the lashes and causes the lids to stick to

**ABSENCE MAKES THE HEAR
GROW FONDER**
Speaking of wives, the present-day

When connecting belts on pulleys not on parallel shafts, the belt must leave one pulley at an angle not exceed 20 degrees, but must be delivered squarely to the next one.



COOLERS NECESSARY IN DAIRYING
Water coolers for cooling milk

man standing on the shore jumped in to save him. First he came with a wig and then with a wooden peg; he dived again and brought up a pearl earring. He was ready to

Name.....
Address.....
Reference.....

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

As they see the changes taken place
In Kansas.

Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas



Calf Book
No cost or obligation

But Service First!!

May 7, 1928

AT DESMOINES, IOWA
"Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost"

AT DESMOINES, IOWA

"Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost"

Cures Malaria and quickly relieves Biliousness, Headaches and Dizziness due to temporary Constipation. Aids in eliminating Toxins and is highly esteemed for producing copious watery evacuations.

337 Board of Trade Building
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

you will receive something for your year of labor

There Is No Closed Season on Fire or Windstorm

Your own company can give you safe sound and low cost protection
Assets over \$350,000.00

High Blood Pressure Reduce It

AT LAST A COMPOUND HAS BEEN PROPERLY PREPARED
FOR REDUCING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

DENVER RESEARCH LABORATORY,
602-3 Empire Building,
Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
 Credential blanks 10 for 5c
 Dimt blanks 15 for 10c
 Constitutions 5c
 Local Sec'y's Receipt Books25e
 Secretary's Minute Books50c
 Farmers' Union Buttons25c
 Cash Must Accompany Order

Farmers' Union Song Leaf-
 lets, per dozen 1.00
 Business Manuals, now used
 instead of Ritual, each50
 Farmers' Union Song Books50
 Farmers' Union Watch Pobs50

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

ALL ONE BIG FAMILY

That's the way the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission salesmen, yardmen, and office force feel toward you when you come to us for service.

Your interests are our interests and our organization is kept in shape to take care of your live stock and your business in the way you want it done.

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

Your Own Firm

MARKETING OF FOOD ANIMALS

(Continued from page 1)

much stronger indictment than anything I have said against the packers. A very significant part of Dean Curtiss' statement is that "large quantities of Argentine canned beef are being consumed in the United States." This conclusively shows that our packers are perfectly willing to ship Argentine beef into this country, in fact are doing so now, in tin. They would be shipping in carcass beef if it were not for this embargo. Dean Curtiss has said so. What the packers are driving for is to install the private system of marketing as to hogs and then ship in Argentine beef as a blind man could see this. When will the rank and file of the cattle men in the Southwest awaken to the fact that they must do some thinking for themselves and not rely upon their present leadership? The leadership is the big thing in these fights. Who is Senator Kendrick doing on this "Argentine Menace"? Why does he permit this canned beef to be shipped into this country in competition with our beef? It is time for you, and the people generally, to take a hand in this matter.

Experience Is the Lamp to Light Our Feet

For a time the Capper-Hope Bill, designed to correct the evils of private marketing, was opposed by certain co-operatives, who had, perhaps, been misled by packer propaganda. However, after serious and full consideration, they are now all squarely on record in favor of this Bill. There was a tendency on the part of certain of these co-operatives to flirt with the big packers on this subject, and no doubt the packers made profuse promises. This flirtation, if carried to a conclusion, would have the same ending as the moth flitting with the candle, or the mouse with the cat. Experience is the lamp to light our feet. We can only judge the future by the past. Where are the co-operative packing plants of the past? Owned by the big packers. Where are the two co-operative plants in the Dakotas? Owned and operated by Armour. Where is the Des Moines co-operative plant? Owned and operated by Swift. Where is the co-operative St. Paul plant? Owned and operated by Cudahy. Where is the co-operative Midland plant at Sioux City? Cost over \$7,000,000 and Swift bought at less than 10 per cent. Owned and operated by Swift. Every concentration point now being built by the co-operatives will in time be owned by the big packers, just as they now own practically all of the co-operative packing plants that have ever been built in the past, not because of mismanagement on the part of the co-operatives, but due entirely to the great power and will of the big packers to put them out of business. This thing is going on constantly, whether Armour or Swift buy a packing plant practically every morning before breakfast, although the packing industry is now over-capitalized beyond the point of economic efficiency, and there is no reliable record of the small interior plants now controlled by Armour and Swift through stock ownership, or otherwise. The co-operatives might as well know now that the packers first want to destroy the public, competitive market, and when that is once done, the co-operatives will be disposed of just as quickly and as effectively as their packing plants have been disposed of in the past. The only hope of either the co-operatives or the commission men is to save the public, competitive market, and when that is once done, the co-operatives will be disposed of just as quickly and as effectively as their packing plants have been disposed of in the past. The only hope of either the co-operatives or the commission men is to save the public, competitive market, and when that is once done, the co-operatives will be disposed of just as quickly and as effectively as their packing plants have been disposed of in the past.

Marketing Is Greatest Farm Problem

Talk about a "farm problem" in this country. This marketing problem has ever been in this country. The great trouble is that the people generally are not fully advised of this dangerous situation. You must carry on a campaign of education, fairly, but vigorously, until the people generally know the facts, and the public conscience is thoroughly aroused to the great crime that is being committed. If you wait until the producer territory is completely divided between the big packers and the country itself is honey-combed with their "selected shippers", then God help us, for this country and Congress will then have a problem to meet that will far surpass any "farm problem" that is now vexing the economists, the public and Congress. At present the live stock producers are not asking for drastic legislation. All they want in this matter is an honest market, one that is governed alone by supply and demand. Those men who favor the proposition that farm relief is to be found on the farm and with the farmer, should at least be consistent and see it that the farmer is given an honest market for his animals and not merely the will of the packer.

Practical Farm Relief

Why should not the friends of farm relief center their forces in effort to secure legislation that will preserve the public, competitive market? Then one step in the direction of practical accomplishment for farm relief will have been accomplished. This done, then it will be easier to take the second step. But without an honest market, all other means of farm relief will fall short and be ineffective. This marketing

question is the turning point. This common cause should unite all forces and elements to the point of saving for the farmer an honest competitive market.

Meet That Organization and Strength With Unity

You should make no mistake as to either the disposition, or the power, of the packers to carry this fight to the last ditch. They have great influence with the newspapers, in which they carry very remunerative advertisements, with the banks who handle their paper, with the railroads that want their tremendous tonnage, with Wall Street through their New York bankers and with the Congress and Senators generally through their thousands upon thousands of stockholders and bond holders scattered throughout the country, and who are constantly working on their respective Congressmen and Senators in behalf of the packers. But in this fight, these elements of strength they have both the power and the disposition to favor influential producers, influential commission men and influential co-operatives. They maintain through the Institute of American Meat Packers an office in Washington, and their representative in that office, keeps in daily touch with the Congressmen and Senators and the various Government department heads and clerks, throughout the year. They act as one. You must meet that organization and strength with unity, with intelligent leadership and wise organization. You will need vision and courage, because it is perfectly evident that the big packers are going to rely upon their power to win this fight.

This Is Both a Threat and a Warning

The packers are preparing to bring the consumers into this fight. I predicted in my speech to the Kansas Live Stock Association at Wichita last March that this would be done. It has come sooner than I anticipated. I then thought that this daring move would be made in order to bring cheap South American meat introduced into this country. But, apparently, the packers are willing to draw the consumers into this present fight. This is made very clear by recent statements by one of the large packing companies over the signature of the President of the company, the heading of the statement being "Why fool yourself", and the ending is, "The consuming public is not being 'gypped' in the manner suggested." Here is the handwriting on the wall. This is both a threat and a warning. This makes it very plain what is in the minds of the packers. This language, "Why fool yourself", is prophetic. The past has demonstrated that it is no difficult matter for the packers to get the Consumers League of the East into any sort of a fight involving price of meat. It is not the first time these Consumers Leagues have been brought into packer fights. A little "inspiration" is very helpful in such matters. But the very fact that the packers have the nerve to do this daring thing, as to food, should be a warning to the public, intelligent, open-minded citizen who is involved in this fight and the length to which the packers will go to win it. As the packer has said, "Why fool yourself?" Another statement is headed, "Pork Consumers Make Us Values", and in the statement they say, "This is the best living, honest market for their animals, which is all they are now asking in this controversy. They must have a market that is not controlled by the buyers in that market. They must at least have an opportunity to make an honest living, educate their children and get their fair share of national income. It must be self-evident that if the big packers are given the power to fix the price as to the meat foods of the nation, with the Government looking on and refusing to grant redress, they will do more to advance Bolshevism among a class of people that naturally want to be patriotic, than all the Bolshevist propaganda that ever came out of Russia.

Packers Making Great Mistake

It is my deliberate judgment that in this bold move, the packers are making the greatest mistake they ever made in the history of the packing industry. This is a country of extremes and the people, when once thoroughly familiar with the facts on any public question, can be relied upon to do the right thing; although frequently they swing to the other extreme and insist upon legislation that is even worse than the evil itself. The packers should know that the people of this country, when they once realize what is going on, will never permit the packers, even the present public, competitive system of marketing and install in lieu thereof a private, non-competitive system which would permit the packers, arbitrarily, to fix the price of the animals they buy. I believe that public opinion is still the supreme law of this land. If the packers insist upon carrying this fight to the finish, and as a result they get legislation, or drastic legislation, they themselves will be to blame, because they have been given a fair chance to adjust this matter in conference or by constructive and regulatory legislation, and they have spurned both.

Remarkable That the Packers Do Not Defend Country Buying

The remarkable thing about this situation is that the big packers have never defended this private, non-competitive system of marketing on its merits. Mr. J. O. Armour, under oath, testified positively that this system was not economically sound and should never be adopted generally. That is a matter of record. Then the packers' written statement to the conference committee, which I have read to you, Armour, confirms that the packers themselves are forced to admit that the system is economically unsound. They said to the conference committee they were opposed to country buying. They do not want any possibility of misrepresentation or misunderstanding and to unalterably establish the truth, and educate the people, I have challenged the packers and their attor-

neys to debate this question on its merits, under the control and direction of some State Agricultural College, but they have refused to debate the question on its merits.

Packers Are Responsible

I have discussed this question very plainly but truthfully. The packer statement which I have read to you makes it very clear that nothing short of this would satisfy the packers, as they have solemnly said. I have said and will fully justify my saying it. The packers are directly responsible for what has been said here today, because if they are opposed to this private system of marketing, as they have solemnly said in writing, then they should make good on their statement and meet the public and Government in fair and friendly conference, or themselves stop this admittedly unsound system, which they could do at any time. However, if the packers go up this fight until the leaders of the packing industry, through sworn testimony, develop facts concerning the industry, and its methods, that shake this country from center to circumference, like the facts developed by the Federal Trade Commission, the packers themselves alone will be to blame.

My Own Personal Views

I want it distinctly understood that in making this speech I represent no Live Stock Exchange, or commission man, or any other interest. In fact, I have never represented, and do not now represent, and probably never will represent any Live Stock Exchange, a commission man. This speech reflects merely my own personal views and I assume full personal responsibility therefor. The views which I have expressed here today have always been my views on this subject, and I defy any living man to prove the contrary. My only desire is to have the people fully and accurately understand this situation. If, with full knowledge, the people generally do not want competition or regulation in the sale of the food animals of this country, do not want a national price-fixing standard for the animals, do not want the magnificent public, competitive system of marketing to be continued, but do want the private system which will give the packer, without competition or regulation, the arbitrary right to fix the grade, weight and price, and, do want to leave this to the packers, then we must be satisfied, because this is the people's problem. But this fight must continue until the people fully understand this question.

Greatest Sustaining Influence Will Be Farmers

In conclusion permit me to say, that if the permanent success of our institutions is ever threatened, you will find that the greatest sustaining influence will be the farmers, the home owners of the great Central West. But in order to perpetuate patriotism and love of country, these sons of toil must be given a square deal. This must be done in an honest market for their animals, which is all they are now asking in this controversy. They must have a market that is not controlled by the buyers in that market. They must at least have an opportunity to make an honest living, educate their children and get their fair share of national income. It must be self-evident that if the big packers are given the power to fix the price as to the meat foods of the nation, with the Government looking on and refusing to grant redress, they will do more to advance Bolshevism among a class of people that naturally want to be patriotic, than all the Bolshevist propaganda that ever came out of Russia.

Are You Ready for the Test?

No army in the world's history was ever engaged in a more righteous cause than yours, fighting in this fight for equal opportunity, fair play and an honest market for the live stock industry. It will take courage, intelligent leadership and great sacrifice. As the President of the United States once said on a momentous occasion, when world liberty and democracy were at stake, "are you ready for the test?" I am "ready for the test" and am going through to the finish. I will make this fight right on its merits; fairly but fearlessly. My feet are on safe, firm ground; I know where I stand, and I am going to stand.

Mr. Chairman, the National Live Stock Exchanges is standing today at the parting of the ways. You are now making history. The future of your organization, and its usefulness, depend very largely upon your action now on this great question. The packers have threatened to put you out of business if you do not bend the knee to their demands. The facts in connection with these threats should be laid before Congress and given to the people. What right has any set of men, regardless of their power and influence, to say to any legitimate business that it must obey some selfish demand of these men or be put out of business? But the point now is, what answer will you make to this audacious threat? This threat in itself necessarily means that the packers feel they control this marketing situation and have the power to make you lay down. This threat is a challenge to your integrity, your manhood, your honor, your loyalty to your employers and to your patriotism. This threat is a challenge to the Government of the United States, because the packers in this threat arrogate to themselves, and deny to the Government, jurisdiction over the Nation's meat food. This threat raises, and makes clear, the only real issue in this whole controversy, and that is whether the big

packers are really bigger than the Government itself—whether there is an invisible Government in the background. You have to answer that threat and that challenge, and the future of the National Live Stock Exchange depends entirely upon that answer. Your future usefulness to the producers and the country at large is in the balance. You can either sit and lay down or you can make this National Live Stock Exchange a great living National force, justly gaining the confidence and respect of the people and of Congress. If you do not stand up and defend the sacred rights of those who give you employment, or if you fritter away these rights by some ineffectual compromise, then you might as well disband and agree here and now to take whatever crumbs may fall from the packers' table of gratuity and favoritism. But you may depend upon it that the people will have something to say in any settlement that is proposed. If you do not now stand up for the producer, your usefulness is at an end. Have you the vision, the courage and the faith to handle this critical situation in a big fearless manner, and in the interest not only of yourselves but of the producers and the people at large? The eyes of the entire country are upon you. Your opportunity is here. I believe that in the end you will tell the world in no unmistakable language where you stand; that you are for the people and the Right; that you favor settlement, but only with honor and safety and that you will fight if you must, and that the best way to get an acceptable settlement is to convince the packers that you will fight. The rights of the producers are largely in your hands. This question is now strictly up to you. What will your answer be? After all that the packers have said and done to destroy you, I cannot believe, and will not believe, that you will prove to be craven in the face of the servers or that you will purchase peace and a few paltry commissions at the sacrifice of fidelity and honor. This fight is to determine whether the packers are to be given a Meat Food Monopoly of this Nation, and you know that. Where do you stand?

The Dry Goods Box

Silverdale, Kansas, July 7, 1928.
C. E. Huff, Editor.
The Kansas Union Farmer.
Dear Brother:

Do you not know and also all the rest of the farm leaders must know, that if the farmers don't vote for their interests now, they lose all at K. C. They kept our representatives out with clubs. If Hoover is elected we farmers are then put in the hands of receivers and we will never get out. If you farm leaders would all stand or unite with the temperance people and make a good platform, bring out good candidates, ask all the farm members to donate \$30.00 a piece to help elect our ticket. By this means we could get results. Lincoln gave Grant full control of the armies in 1862. He got results. In the late war the Allies gave full command to General Potch and they got results.

Now if you leaders won't unite, you and all of your members will be starved out by high taxes and class legislation. If this don't suit you just mark me off your mailing list and send me the bill I owe for the paper to date.

Jas. W. Moon,
Silverdale, Kansas, Aug. 47.

Editor's comment:—Brother Moon's plan suits me exactly. I wish that we might develop a third party, with high standing and high character, who would deal adequately with agriculture, and fairly with other groups. The farm folks are dry, and will continue to be so. The present political line-up does not provide anything for the farmer, but the same old line-up. But I wonder how many others than Bro. Moon will be willing to put \$30.00 into the campaign funds? And how far can the farm organizations safely go in creating and supporting a political party? It is one thing to demand that existing political parties that they treat the farmer fairly or lose his support, and it is quite a different thing to enter the field of party organization. Our major interest is in the field of co-operation, and we cannot safely abandon that for political party work. That is the story of a few years ago the farmers in North Dakota organized politically from the grass-roots upward, and they were successful. They had their own officials, they made their own laws,

and their courts held them valid. They still have the dry they did a lot of good, and enacted many helpful laws. Now, however, they are engaged in the task of building the Farmers Union, and setting up their marketing machinery. So well are they doing it that some 8 million bushels of the 1927 wheat crop went to market through the Farmers Union terminal at St. Paul. Due to the unfavorable marketing machinery which existed before their entry, they saved the farmer from \$50 to as high as \$500 on a car of wheat. One of their organizers reported recently a successful meeting, and accounted for it in this way:

"One thing that helped us was the fact that there had been two big locals of the old Farmers Union in Oliver county back in 1912. These old Union boys were glad to see the Union come back, and they took hold of things with full understanding of what it means."

We want legislative justice. We must reward our friends and punish our enemies. But we cannot abandon our program for one depending upon political party success. At least it seems so to me.—C. E. H.

PRESENT ROAD LAW IS SATISFACTORY

Mr. C. E. Huff,
Salina, Kansas.
Ramblings
No better highways were found on our trip to Houston than from Salina to Wichita. We started immediately following a heavy rain, but the road south from Salina was in good shape.

This clipping shows that Kansas under the present constitution is building the best roads. What is the matter with our present governor? Is he not a sheer, such is the paramount duty and ability, will weave romance and appealing stories of boyhood days and of their climb to power. On the other hand the opposition will, no doubt, tell of their alleged participation in graft, of their inability of past unwise actions and decisions.

In order to vote wisely then, it is left to each citizen to make an effort to remain oblivious to the gigantic mass of meaningless words to shear away the glitter and the unreal, to wipe away the mud and get the facts. It is no easy task to remain unshaken from one's own convictions, to restrain oneself from being swayed by the camouflage, to vote a decision based on intelligent knowledge and not sentiment. Yet with so much at stake in the choice of a leader, such is the paramount duty of every one who claims the privilege of being a citizen of the United States of America. H.

HESSION FLY CONTROL

"The Hessian fly has just finished collecting its regular toll from another wheat crop. It is now resting, or lying dormant in the wheat stubble, waiting for this summer's volunteer wheat or for the early sown wheat of this fall," says H. M. Bain, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. He goes on to say, "The control of the fly lies in destroying it while it is in the stubble and by keeping down all volunteer wheat, so the summer brood will starve to death."

"Fortunately the same tillage operations that are most favorable to wheat production are most favorable to the control of the fly. In so far as possible, the stubble should be covered, immediately after harvest, with a layer of three inches of soil. If it is not convenient to plow or list right after harvest, the land should be double disked or one-wayed. This will not only conserve the moisture and make plowing easier but also starts the growth of the volunteer wheat."

"Volunteer wheat is the greatest source of fly infestation to the fall sown crop. Conditions that are favorable to the germination of volunteer wheat are conducive also to the early emergence of the fly. Since the volunteer wheat is the only food available, the flies infest it and later broods attack the regular crop that

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STOCK MARKET

KANSAS CITY MARKET

Kansas City, Mo., July 12, 1928.
Harvest is now nearing an end and trade is beginning to pick up correspondingly. Receipts this week were the best since early last month. When you are ready to come to town with your live stock, remember we are equipped to give you better service than ever before.

STEERS: We had the largest run of cattle this week that we have had this year, and the majority of the run consisted mostly of Southern grassers and cake feds, which showed a decline of from 25 to 50c for the week. Best grain feds have been a little stronger, bulk ranging from 12.50 to 15.50. The heavier cattle are around 25c lower than they were the first part of the week. Stockers and feeders are steady on the better classes, the plainer dogie kinds are from 50 to 75c lower.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS: The bulk of this week's receipts has consisted of southern steers which has hurt our cow and heifer market considerably, unless good to choice fed stuff. While a few heavy fed cows are still selling from 10 to 11, the bulk of the good kind, if showing grass, selling from 8 to 9.25. Canners and cutters have suffered right along with the other grades of cows, canners bringing from 5.25 to 5.75 and cutters 6 to 7c. Cows that were sold around 9.50 are now bringing 8.25 to 8.75. Grass heifers fully 50c lower for the week. Fed mixed yearlings closing up weaker today but are still 25c higher than last week's close. Top 15.65. We sold a load of 800 pound steers and heifers this morning at 15.25. Stock cows and heifers trade very slow but with harvest nearing an end we look for much more action on all classes of stock cattle on next Monday morning. Bulls closing slow, barely steady.

CALVES: Year calves of market is one dollar lower for the week. Good to choice veals 11 to 14. Good to choice medium weight killing calves 12 to 13. Stock calves scarce and steady. Good to choice Whitefaces 11 to 12. Short-horns 10 to 11.

HOGS: The market uneven and active, 10 to 20 higher. Top 11 to shippers on choice 22.50 to 25.00. Packer top 10.90. Bulk of good to choice 18.00 to 35.00 to 11. Best 14.00 to 17.00. 9.75 to 10.60. Packer sows 8.50 to 9.60. Stock pigs steady, 8.75 to 9.65. Stags 8.25 to 8.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Limited offerings of lambs. Strong to 25 higher. Yearlings and odd lots sheep about steady. Top native lambs 15.50. Others largely 15.10 to 16.35. Fed Texas yearlings 11 to 12.25. Farmers Union Live Stock Com.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Price Outlook Higher on Cattle and Hogs—Lower on Lambs

A general survey of livestock conditions indicates higher prices in prospect on well finished steers and heifers due to scarcity of beef cattle of better grades. Budd Holcomb, head of the Farmers Union cattle department at Chicago stock yards pointed out that grain fed cattle have made a consistent gain in price during the past ten days reaching a high point of \$18.25 per hundred. Present indications are that choice steers and yearlings may reach \$17.00 or higher before the end of July. Short fed steers and grass fat cattle make up the large end of market receipts and it is unlikely that there will be any material advance in the value of this class of live stock during July. The hog prospects are good, according to Ed Barnard, head of the Farmers Union hog department. Mr. Barnard stated that prices are on a strong basis and the tendency in hogs should be upward for a number of days. On July 9th Chicago market absorbed the largest July run in four years with scarcely any loss in price. The Farmers Union co-operative sales agency led the market in receipts by a wide margin. For two days, July 9th and 11th, the total of hog receipts at Chicago shows Farmers Union first with 81 cars. Another co-operative firm stood second with 48 cars. The largest old line commission house received 40 cars of hogs for the two days and the second largest old line firm handled 19 carloads. Co-operative marketing has been and will continue to be a factor in maintaining hog prices and the trade expects hogs to reach \$12.00 during July. The seasonal adjustment in lamb prices due to movement of the range crop and native supply has brought about a decline of \$1.00 to \$1.50 in fat lambs values. Thus J. Lynch, head of Farmers Union sheep department believes the market will hold around \$15.00 to \$15.75 on lambs.

follows. No volunteer wheat, therefore, should be allowed to grow at any time during the summer. Rotation of crops is another practical means for controlling the fly. Still another important step, in its control, is not to sow too early in the fall, wait until the greater part of the fall brood of the fly has emerged. For definite information, as to when this takes place, the farmer should get in touch with the local County Agent or with the Agricultural College.

While the individual farmer can control the fly to a considerable extent, yet on account of danger of infestation from neighboring fields, it is far better that the control be through community co-operation."

SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928 The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for \$1.60. Subscribe now and keep posted on the political news. Please mention this offer in subscribing. Adv.

Although we do not identify electricity by the sense of sight, smell, taste or touch, as we might identify cabbage, yet our knowledge of its ultimate nature is more complete.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

NOTICE
To The Produce Pool Members:
The 12th 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. 2042
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

ALLEN COUNTY
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2169
Meets first and third Monday of each month. R. D. Northway, Sec.

CHAS. COUNTY
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets each second and fourth Thursday. W. H. McCandless, Sec.

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

LYNN COUNTY
BUCKEYE NO. 2045
Meets first Wednesday of each month. Roy Emmons, Sec.

MIAMI COUNTY
INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Della Burns, Sec.

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

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1313
Meets the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.-Treas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
SCRIBER LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scriber School house. Mrs. Ben Doble, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY
Bayard 2043.
Fairview 2154.

ANDERSON COUNTY
Bellview 2042.
Fairview 2049.

BROWN COUNTY
Madison 1677.

CHAS. COUNTY
New Hope 1924.

CLAY COUNTY
Swanson Local No. 1151.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Maple Leaf 416.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Burlington 943.
Fairview Star 544.

EXCELSIOR COUNTY
Excelsior 974.
Excelsior 1075.

FAIRVIEW COUNTY
Fairview 1070.
Little Wolf 1278.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Advance 1889.
Prairie Glen 665.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Neal Local No. 1313.
Junction 1504.

HARPER COUNTY
Green 1929.

JACKSON COUNTY
Bivins Side 1655.
Mayetta 1904.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Grantville 1904.

JEWELL COUNTY
Pleasant Prairie 694.
Pleasant Valley.

JOHNSON COUNTY
Sharon 1744.

LINCOLN COUNTY
Amy Local No. 1554.
Lincoln Local No. 454.

LYNN COUNTY
Buckeye 2074.

LYON COUNTY
Adrian 1255.

MARSHALL COUNTY
Hickman 1092.
Kimbrough 1071.

MIAMI COUNTY
Washington 1680.
Union 1747.

MITCHILL COUNTY
Prairie Glen 540.

NEMAH COUNTY
Liberty 883.