



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

VOLUME XX

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NUMBER 45

AGRICULTURE'S APPEAL IN ITS OWN BEHALF PRESENTED BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

To The Leaders and Delegates in the Republican National Convention

We insist that it is the right of the organized farmers of the nation to speak for agriculture before the conventions about to be held, and we ask for the opportunity to exercise that right before the Republican Convention. The interest of farmers in policies and candidates in national conventions is a vital one. Their demand is for economic justice. They have presented their case as an economic question for years, and it is not their fault that it has been brought squarely into politics at this time. Now since the question has become one for political consideration, we will not shirk our responsibilities in that field; and if the advice and counsel presented on behalf of the farmers of the United States is disregarded at this convention, there is no other alternative save to speak at the polls in November, regardless of the appeals of party leaders, or of previous party affiliations, our membership will insist upon supporting those candidates, regardless of party, who stand for common economic justice for the agricultural industry.

We believe that the present situation in the Republican Party is critically serious because of misunderstanding on the part of responsible party leaders of conditions in agricultural states. The nomination of any man representing views unsatisfactory to agriculture, by the Republican Party, would serve deliberate notice on the organized farmer, and the country that for the next four years they need not look to the Republican Party for a square deal. Republican leaders must not underestimate the extent of farm feeling on this question. A candidate unsatisfactory to farmers cannot expect our industry and support. We pledge the Republican Party to the enactment of legislation to meet these requirements.

On the other hand, it is possible for the Republican Party to name a man whose record proves his eminent fairness to all interests and sections of the country, and who has a practical and sympathetic understanding of agriculture as well as industrial and other national problems. The farmers of this nation, who have largely supported the Republican Party for over three-quarters of a century, are here now to insist upon the selection of such a man, and we, as representatives of responsible farm organizations, would be untrue to the men and women who have sent us here if we failed to voice their demand that such a man be chosen.

We ask for recognition from this Convention that the fight for farm equality is not a radical move for sectional or class advantage at the expense of the nation as a whole, but is the most constructive step that can be taken for continued prosperity and the general welfare. The best market for our manufacturers and labor can have, is the home market afforded by the American farmers and the towns and cities dependent on them. Restore the farmers' purchasing power, and you will quicken business, and distribute national prosperity fairly.

Unless the protective tariff can be made to work for agriculture, then the strength of the agricultural states will inevitably be thrown against the tariff, and against any other artificial and legislative device, which while assisting other groups adds to

the farmers' costs. Eastern Republicans have always argued that farmers get their share of the benefits of protection to industry, through the increased purchasing power of the protected industrial centers. Whatever of merit there is to that argument applies just as truly to the farmers' demand for effective tariffs and increased purchasing power. Let the farmers make money and they will buy more of the products of industry and labor.

We ask that the Republican Party recognize that the problem of adjusting agricultural production to demand is fundamentally different from that of any other industry, and that the party itself to enact the additional legislation required to supplement existing or future tariffs if they are to be made fully effective in equalizing differences between cost of agricultural production in this and competing foreign countries with lower living standards. The very fact that the Republican Party wrote agricultural tariffs into law, implies the Party's willingness to see them made effective.

We ask that the Republican Party approve the exercise of collective action by farmers themselves to secure this and other means necessary to effective farm stabilization. We ask for recognition of the fact that the cost of any general effort to make the tariff effective and to stabilize and protect the market for any widely grown farm commodity must be equitably borne by the entire volume of the marketed product in order to insure freedom from the need of subsidies and to guarantee permanence and independence in carrying on the marketing operation. This is exactly the principle of the equalization fee and we ask that you pledge the Republican Party to the enactment of legislation to meet these requirements.

We join in this statement in the serious hope that the Republican Party will take sane counsel before it commits itself to a step which, because of its previous platform declarations, and the long support it has been accorded from agricultural states, it can never successfully defend.

Kansas City, Mo., June 11, 1928.
Signed:
American Farm Bureau Federation,
By S. H. Thompson, President.
Corn Belt Committee,
By Wm. Hirth, Chairman.
By A. W. Ricker, Secretary.
Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America,
By C. E. Huff, Vice-President.
Executive Committee of 22, North Central States Agricultural Conference,
By George N. Peek, Chairman.
American Council of Agriculture,
By F. W. Murphy, Chairman.
Illinois Agricultural Association,
By Earl C. Smith, President.
Iowa Farm Bureau Federation,
By Charles E. Hearst, President.
Indiana Farm Bureau Federation,
By W. H. Settle, President.
Missouri Farmers Association,
By T. H. DeWitt, President.
Minnesota Bureau of Agriculture,
By J. F. Reed, President.
Minnesota Council of Agriculture,
By Tom E. Cashman, President.
Iowa Farmers Union,
By Milo Reno, President.
Kansas Farm Bureau Federation,

I'm Licked Again

I'm licked again: all through the sixty years
That I have lived in this old vale of tears,
In politics I've fought a losing fight,
But though I've lost, I know I've voted right.

I'm licked again; but that is no disgrace
If I have had the nerve to boldly face
The battle's roar, although I stand alone,
To work and fight for principles I own.

I'm licked again; but 'till my dying hour
I'll fight the men who have usurped the power
To nullify the laws the farmers need,
To free them from the grasping shylocks' greed.

I'm licked again; but I can laugh and smile;
Because no politicians leering guile
Has swerved me from the path I mean to tread
Until I'm laid with the forgotten dead.

O yes, I'm licked; but I have no regrets;
I'll fight again 'till Agriculture gets
A just reward for the unceasing toil
It takes to wrest the harvests from the soil.

A. M. Kinney.

"THUMBS DOWN" ON THE FARMER



Struggling under a load of debt which is estimated at 15 to 18 billion dollars, with foreclosures and voluntary surrender of property amounting to other billions, and with a decline in the value of his investment of 80% since 1920, the American farmer presented his needs before Caesar and asked for his rights. He got "Thumbs Down," with a scowl and an angry veto message.

While he looks ruefully at the tattered and despised results of his years of effort to secure for his calling and its 30 millions of American people that which is justly their own, he notes that the ship-builders and operators have had granted them a direct and open subsidy of 250 million dollars, with Caesar's blessing.

He has rightly concluded that only by voting for those whom he knows to be his friends, and upon platforms unmistakably clear, can he get himself recognized as part of the "family," and secure justice. And he is fully prepared thus to express himself. The farmer must now be reckoned with.

By Ralph Snyder, President.
Kansas Farmers Union.
By C. E. Brasted, Secretary.
Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation.
By S. H. Thompson, President.
Nebraska Farmers Union.
By H. G. Keeney, President.
Missouri Farmers Union.
By D. D. Kendall, President.
North Dakota Farmers Union.
By C. Talbot, President.
Colorado Farmers Union.
By E. E. Cronquist, President.
Colorado Farmers Union.
By M. W. Bennett, Vice-President.
Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association.
By Frank Ann, President.
Colorado Wheat Growers and Bean Growers Association.
By Joe Plummer, President.
State Federation of Colorado Farm Organizations.
By Dr. O. E. Webb, President.
Colorado Beet Growers Association.
By John P. Klug.
Missouri Cotton Growers Association.
By Xenophon Caveno.
Equity Co-operative Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.
By George Lambert.
Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.
By Paul P. Moore, President.
Ottumwa Co-operative Dairy Marketing Association.
By Glen Bowles, Secretary and Manager.

THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

The Republican convention is over, and writers are discussing its actions and their probable effect upon the future of the party. There was no choosing of a candidate at 2 a. m. in a smoke-filled hotel room. There were many private conferences, many hotel room meetings, many 2 a. m. meetings, and much smoke. But this convention was surely free from effective political intrigue. It did no wrong.

Indeed, this convention did nothing at all. It was a formality, only. It met to give public expression to previous agreement and arrangement. There was never any doubt. Everything seemed to have been arranged with certainty, and it was carried through with machine-like precision. The convention confirmed the plans as laid, moving as resistlessly as the tide. And with the moving force as little in evidence as it was with the tide.

There was no 2 a. m. meeting to break a deadlock at Kansas City. There will be no such scandals grow out of it as came from the 1920 convention. It was no clumsy affair, shaping its action out of the conflict of opinions. The hotel room meeting was held long ago, and the convention was an incident. There was nothing sinister about it, except that it moved relentlessly forward, actuated by forces which could not be seen nor dealt with. It permitted argument, but the controlling powers could not

be argued with. It listened to appeals, but if any appeal reached the ears of the "boss" no one knew it. It was not a body met to deliberate, weight and decide, but one rather which met to confirm and announce.

Farm organizations were well represented. Not only were many leaders present (some of them as delegates from their own states), but about 3000 farmers came in to voice a protest and to enter a plea. For the most part they were well treated. Meetings were held on the streets and in hotel lobbies. A good deal of speech-making was indulged in, and no doubt many people were reached by the farm message at first hand and for the first time. Andrew Mellon was visited, and was attentive. A farm group of perhaps 500 appeared before the committee which was engaged in drafting the platform, and their spokesmen were heard respectfully. Senator Borah congratulated them upon their clear and earnest presentation of the farm proposals. Such efforts are bound to be fruitful in future, but so far as this convention was concerned, it was uninfluenced by anything which was done, or which could have been done. It was not subject to effective appeal or protest. It seemed to me that the only concern which anyone displayed about the farm group was that they be offended as little as possible, that the work of getting them again in line for support of the campaign might be as light as possible. And no very real doubt existed that they would be held in line. They simply do not take seriously the threat that the farmer will vote for his own economic interests rather than for a party. There will be plenty of campaign money, there are effective means of publicity, and the farmer, they believe, will vote 'er straight in November.

The farmers appealed to Andrew Mellon, in whose hands it seemed for a time rested the power to control the Republican party. But that shy little man was only the junior partner in the Mellon-Vare control of the state of Pennsylvania. Vare, who could not be seated in the U. S. Senate—was probably the real genius in control of that delegation. And Vare is deaf and dumb and blind. The powers that controlled and actuated the convention were not in Kansas City, and it was safe to be generous with an appearance of interest. It would change nothing, and would diminish the farmer's wrath.

The Republican elephant was ponderously in evidence, and at first glance seemed real and alive. But closer examination showed that the same genius which devised the President's electric hobby horse, which has ridden to many a victory, has now provided an inanimate and electrically operated elephant, subject to remote control. The convention was a formality, only.

Train the chicks to roost early, is the advice of the State College poultry specialist.

THE REAL ISSUE

The whole question at issue on the farm situation is whether the farmer shall be allowed to share in the protective system, under which every other group operates. There is only one way in which he will share, and that is by having an American price for such of his products as are consumed in America. The tariff commission makes scientific study of the disadvantage under which any American producer operates, whether farm or factory, as compared to world competition. Upon their findings the amount of tariff required to protect the producer against that disadvantage is determined. The commission has found, for example, that for the American farmer to grow wheat at our cost-level he should have 42 cents per bushel over the world price. That, due to the general level of prices in America, he must have 42 cents per bushel over the world price in order to be on a par with other producers. He cannot buy with his bushel of wheat as much as the peon or peasant can purchase with his bushel, until he gets 42 cents over the world price. That is the figure which the tariff commission has found as the American farmer's disadvantage.

It is not a question of method. Those who object to the fee principle have had 6 years in which to bring forward a substitute proposal. Mr. Hoover, who solves everything else has passed up this great opportunity. The fee is not difficult, however much it may have been confused in the public mind. It is not a question on constitutional grounds. Dozens of the best legal authorities in America declare it as their opinion that it is wholly within the law. Only the supreme court can finally decide it, and the farm groups have no fear of its success there. Those who oppose it are unwilling that it shall come to the court. They are so anxious to protect the constitution that they are unwilling to risk it in the hands of those which the constitution itself provides for its protection. They volunteer their services. It is a question of American prices for American farmers, and upon this question alone the issue is judged. All the rest is smoke screen. Mr. Andrew Mellon declared that the American employer must not be compelled to pay a higher price for food and raw materials than does his European competitor. That declaration reveals the whole question at issue. The farmer must buy in a market fully protected upon an American standard of living, but must sell at prices no higher than the world price. On what that means is a price lower in purchasing power by 42 cents per bushel, according to the tariff commission. The farmer is not now within the American protective system. He never will be until he gets a price higher than the world price, to represent the cost-difference in production, due to our general price level. And no matter by what means he attempts to secure that benefit, it will

COOLIDGE FALLACY

(Editor's Note: Under the above heading the Salina Journal, in its issue on May 24, carried a front page analysis and discussion of the McNary-Haugen bill and the Coolidge veto. In this article the Journal presents the issue so clearly and forcibly that we are reproducing it this week upon the front page of the Kansas Union Farmer. The McNary-Haugen bill adds to its friends and supporters daily, as searching discussion and argument and opposition reveal its essential soundness. The Journal is to be commended for its stand.)

COOLIDGE VETOS BUT DOES NOT CONVINCE

The first of the president's six objections to the McNary-Haugen bill is its attempted price fixing policy. The first McNary-Haugen bill that was introduced did attempt to fix prices.

Anyone who has studied the new bill knows that the price fixing feature has been entirely eliminated from the present bill. It does not fix prices as railroad rates are fixed by the interstate commerce commission, but the bill would have a tendency to influence prices as a tariff, and similar legislation has influenced prices. It would influence prices by orderly marketing, stabilizing markets against undue and excessive fluctuation and preserving advantageous domestic markets and minimizing speculation and waste of marketing. The domestic market would fluctuate with the world market a price of approximately the world market, plus the tariff.

The second objection is the tax characteristic of the equalization fee. This is similar to a tax or duty paid on imports. We are forced to pay a tax or duty on imported goods in order to protect American industries. The equalization fee to which the president objects is collected to provide a working fund to take care of the overhead expense of marketing the surplus.

The president has had six years' time to study farm legislation, but to date he has not suggested anything to displace the fee, except a loan out of the treasury, which amounts to a subsidy. This is something that agriculture does not want, and the president and the supporters of the bill know that if the revolving fund that he advocates is exhausted, there is no way of replenishing it, and farm legislation would be killed by lack of funds to pay the interest. Later we will go more into detail as to the merit of the fee, which is really the president's chief objection to the bill.

The third objection is quite unique. Mr. Coolidge claims that it would set up a widespread bureaucracy. If giving control of a great economic measure is setting up a bureaucracy which is dangerous, the president, of course, knows that we already have one of even greater power than any agency ever had delegated to them in the history of the world and one that has the confidence of a Farm people. We refer to the federal reserve board, and it seems unfair for the president to advance the dangers of a bureaucracy for one of his six objections, with his knowledge of the powers of the federal reserve board. This board of eight men has the power to raise or lower values at will. In 1920 through the influence of the federal reserve board came a deflation which effected agriculture more than any other industry. The board at that time arbitrarily raised rediscounting rates until some banks were forced to pay as high as 18 per cent. This week the stock market in New York took a decided downward turn largely through the raising of the rediscount rates by the federal reserve board, and also through the selling of government securities on the market, which had a tendency to decrease the amount of cash through the banking of securities in the bank's vaults.

The hidden bureaucracy of the financial powers of New York, which through its tremendous influence helped to force the veto, is a lot more dangerous than any of the agencies that are likely to be set up. We believe it would be much more pleasant to live in a country dominated by a farm bureaucracy where the farmers are prosperous, than in a country controlled by an autocracy in which the farms are worked by peasants.

His fourth objection is the encouragement of profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen. Evidently the Chicago grain board is unfamiliar with this possibility, or else they would have been backing the bill instead of fighting it. It is sad to think that they may have lost an opportunity for greater profiteering through the veto of this bill. No doubt the Chicago grain exchange will get a great laugh over this objection.

His fifth objection is the stimulation of overproduction. It is difficult to follow President Coolidge's reasoning. In one breath he is for

farm legislation that will have a tendency to increase prices, and in the next breath he is against a bill because it has a tendency to stimulate overproduction. Any bill that would increase the price would have the same tendency of overproduction. We wish the president would suggest to congress how they are going to frame the legislation in such a way that it will raise the price and at the same time prevent the tendency to overproduction. If the president has not quite so hide bound in his objections to the equalization fee, and had not closed his mind on it at the beginning, he would learn that the equalization fee is a protection against overproduction. The president has stated that he would sign the McNary-Haugen bill if the equalization fee had been omitted. If this fee had been left out the tendency to overproduction would be much greater than with it in. The fee is a charge to the farmer in the form of a commission that he has to pay, at the time of sale in order to receive the benefits of the protective legislation. The fee is based on the amount of surplus and if the surplus became too large the fee would practically equalize the profits. If the farmer could receive the benefits, which he would receive under the bill President Coolidge claims he is ready to sign, without paying this fee, the tendency to overproduction, of course, would be much greater.

The sixth and last objection of the president is that it would be an aid to our foreign agricultural competitors. He may as well ask that the tariff be an aid to foreign competitors. The president in his veto message appeared very much like a man groping around for a prop. The president also claims that the bill essentially consists of stimulation of the price of agricultural commodities by artificial control of the surplus so that there will be an apparent scarcity on the market.

If he gives this objection seriously then our entire industrial structure needs revamping. The steel industry and other gigantic industries attempt to produce just enough of their products to take care of the demand. The plasterers' union in Chicago limits its membership so that there always will be from 10 to 20 per cent less labor in the plasterers' union than is necessary to supply the demand for workmen.

President Coolidge easily could brush up on his economics if he would call in any of his Wall street hangers on. They all know that the way to keep up the price of their merchandise is to artificially control surplus so that there will be no apparent scarcity on the market.

The first veto message has been credited to Secretary Hoover. We doubt whether Secretary Hoover wrote very much of this veto message, as his economic judgment would not permit him to go on record with such unsound statements, unless he is possessed with the same prejudice against agricultural legislation as has been apparent in President Coolidge's administration. At that we question very much whether agriculture will gain a friend in Hoover. If agriculture is to have a friendly ear in the White House it will be necessary to nominate Curtis or Dawes.

The 12 page printed pamphlet giving the views of Attorney General Sargent, together with a 12 page printed pamphlet outlining Coolidge's objections should be put in the archives in Wall street as evidence of the power of bureaucracy. The Journal has consistently supported Senator Curtis, Senator Capper, and the congressmen from Kansas. Everyone of them has voted favorably on this bill. They have studied this legislation for six years, and if it is as unworkable as President Coolidge attempts to make it, then the representatives not only from Kansas, but also all others from west of the Mississippi are unable to analyze economic problems. If this be true then we either should send men to congress and the senate capable of competing with the minds developed around the Allegheny mountains, or import some from the Vermont hills. But as for us, we prefer to believe that Senator Curtis, Senator Capper, and all the Kansas congressmen, and a majority of both houses, almost large enough to override the president's veto, know their farm problem and have found the best solution yet offered.

be illegal and economically unsound in the minds of those who insist on a world-price for food and raw materials and an American price for manufactured products and for transportation. There is no other issue.

To prevent the spread of disease, keep sick people away from well people, put the sick person in bed by himself in a sunny, well-ventilated room, get rid of flies, vaccinate against small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever, find the source of typhoid fever and eradicate it, and be careful of the clothing, bedding and excreta of sick persons. This is a summary of a bulletin on preventing the spread of disease which may be obtained from the extension service, State College, Brookings.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COST

The cost of maintaining pupils in the public schools has apparently arisen beyond most scales of advanced costs in other lines of endeavor. Back in 1913 the cost of schools divided by the number of pupils actually attending, showed that \$38.31 annually should be chalked up against each of them. In 1916 the figure had grown to \$49.12, in 1920 to \$64.16, in 1925 to \$98.45, while the latest figure available shows an expenditure of \$102.05.

The expenditures for public schools have almost doubled since 1920. Annual expenditures for grounds, buildings, and contents has increased rapidly from 1920.

Ability minus the desire to do equals zero.—R. L. Baker.

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

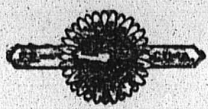
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1928

AMERICAN FARM CONGRESS MAKES BIG DISCOVERY

The Agricultural Review, organ of the Farm Congress, paints a lovely picture of farm conditions. Corn is a dollar, wheat almost two dollars, cattle \$15, hogs \$10, cotton 20 cents a pound, dairy and poultry products high, production costs lowered. The farmer is certainly sitting pretty. Farm income must be simply enormous. Nothing wrong on the farm.

The trouble is that farms won't sell. They have no market value. There are many foreclosures, and more relinquishments without foreclosure. And no one wants the land. The Review says:

"What is needed now, more than anything else, is a revival of confidence sufficient to cause farms to sell again. As has been pointed out in these columns before, farm conditions never have been satisfactory without activity in farm real estate. New blood and new capital are constantly needed.

There will always be failures in the farming game, the same as in any other. A store or a factory may fail, and physically disappear. But when a man fails at farming, the farm remains. It is up to somebody else to take it over and make it pay. That process has been going on ever since the Indians were driven out. It kept the industry itself alive and virile. The process now has practically stopped. It will not get to going again so long as the professional and political crepe hangers remain on the job."

Good conditions have exhausted the capital of new money on the land. New blood and new capital are sorely needed. Farm prices are high, farm income adequate, and there would be a frantic rush to buy land if only the crepe hangers were buried! What a crime is being committed against the farmer, whose capital is gone and who cannot find a buyer for his land! We ought all to shout from the housetops that farming is in fine shape, faring well, paying, and that we merely want buyers for our farms so we can retire to town and spend our remaining years working by the day.

Capital is not lacking for profitable investment. Billions of dollars have gone abroad. It takes more than a professional crepe hanger to keep knowledge of paying investments from the investing public. And it will take more than professional Pollyannas to induce investment where "new blood and new capital are constantly needed" to replace losses.

AGAINST FARM RELIEF

TO THE JOURNAL—I find myself in disagreement with the position you have taken on the McNary-Haugen bill.

Ignoring the fact of its possible unconstitutionality, let us judge the bill in the light of its ultimate effect upon the country as a whole. As I understand the bill it will probably work out as follows.

During the first year of its operation, the government, through the farm board, will buy enough surplus crops to cause prices to remain above certain prices predetermined by the board. If the board is unable to dispose of these surpluses on the domestic market and still keep the price up (as in most cases it will be unable to do) it will dump these surpluses in the world market taking the best price it can get, of course. This price will however be lower than the price at which the board bought these surpluses because due to our dumped surpluses there will be more of a supply in foreign markets than there is demand. This results in four things: First, a loss to the board which must be made up by the equalization fee. Second, lower prices for foreign producers which will result in foreign governments erecting a tariff wall against our farm products in order to protect their agriculture. Third, American farmers will receive profitable prices for their products which will result in an increase in the number of people entering the business of farming and will also result in an increase in acreage by those farmers already established. This can mean

The farm problem is real and deep and acute. The sensible thing to do is to remove the handicap under which agriculture finds itself, enabling farming to pay equally with other callings, and land sales will take care of themselves. Crepe hanging cannot long depress a going business, nor will the merry twitler of blue birds long support a failing one. Agriculture cannot have a revival of confidence until it first has a basis for confidence.

"UNSOUND" LEGISLATION

In an interview given out during his visit to England, says the Newton Journal, Henry Ford is quoted as saying: "The tariff means nothing but giving one crowd an advantage over the other." And in that statement Henry said a mouthful. In other words it gives the manufacturing interests of the East an advantage over the agricultural West and South. It permits manufacturers to sell cheaper abroad than they do at home. Of course this is an advantage, not only to the manufacturer but to the foreign consumer who buys American goods cheaper than they can be bought by people here at home. But when any scheme is proposed to grant any such privilege to the American farmer in the sale of his products, the cry of "unsound" legislation is at once raised.

Why should legislation be unsound that would secure for the farmer a better price for his products here at home than is obtained abroad? At present the export price fixes the prices of the farm market. It will continue to do so until some arrangement is made to take care of the surplus. All the farmer asks is an American price for American cost of production that has been forced on him by his own government. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. We have been piling up protection for eastern manufacturers for a hundred years, which has of course increased the cost of production of a bushel of wheat. And what has the farmer had in return? Nothing at all except the suggestion that legislation looking to fixing the price of farm products is "unsound"—Marysville Advocate-Democrat.

CORPORATIONS PROVIDE JOBS FOR OFFICIALS

It is one of the real problems of our day that men who are elected or appointed to important public offices find it so often a stepping stone to permanent and highly paid corporation employment. It would be too much to say that this fact is a major influence in shaping the policy of public men while in office, but the fact remains that those who keep the friendship of the very corporations with which they deal officially are often well cared for afterward by these institutions.

When Muscle Shoals was under consideration in the last Congress a lobby of about 100 men was maintained in Washington by the Fertilizer interests. They carried on an intensive campaign of opposition to any proposal to make that great project valuable to agriculture and to the general public.

Charles J. Brand, head of the fertilizer lobby, was formerly head of the marketing division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was known as a friend of the Chicago meat packers when they were under investigation by the Government.

CO-OPERATION HAS IMPROVED QUALITY

If nothing else could be said for the Co-operative movement, it has put civilization lastingly in its debt by improving the quality of product. Nowhere else did the old line method fail more miserably than in its failure to bring improvement in quality by passing the gains resulting from such improvement directly on to the one whose pains and care produced it.

Co-operation has not entered a single field without, almost from the first, manifesting itself in a higher grade of output. Under the old arrangement handling profit was the only motive discoverable between producer and consumer. Under the co-operative arrangement group welfare, sound and permanent, is the motive. Quality of product results, and the benefit accrues to producer and consumer—to the whole public.

The Land O' Lakes News for May was devoted largely to discussion of methods and means for improving the already high quality of their butter. Kansas Farmers Union folks can do no finer thing than to use all care to tend their products in to the Produce Association in prime condition. It pays. We can improve the quality of our product. It pays. We can enlarge our market and increase the price. It does pay.

but one thing—increased production. Fourth, business will be stimulated by prosperous farmers and will be able to pay its share of the equalization fee without difficulty.

During the second year of operation of the bill, it will be necessary for the board to buy larger surpluses due to increased production than it did the first year. It will be able to dispose of a smaller percentage of these surpluses on the domestic market since consumption is not increasing as fast as production. As a consequence it will have to dump bigger surpluses on foreign markets over high tariff walls. A lower price will be paid by the foreign consumers because of the increased supply. Now what are the net results of the second year's operation? First, the board must stand a bigger loss due to lower foreign prices and to the cost of handling a high tariff. This means that a larger equalization fee must be obtained. Second, foreign prices are forced lower in spite of their tariff. Third, profitable prices for American farmers again results in an increase in production. Fourth, foreign governments will increase their tariffs yet higher in an attempt to protect their producers and to increase their revenue. Fifth, American business will continue to pick up as farmers pay off notes and mortgages and become consumers of the luxuries of life. The equalization fee has not yet become a burden too heavy to be born.

Now what about the third year of operation and the subsequent ones? First, production will continue to increase from year to year causing, in time, huge surpluses which, in order to maintain the price to the Ameri-

can farmer, must be dumped at tremendous cost over very high tariff walls and sold at a big loss in foreign markets. As the costs and losses mount, the equalization fee grows larger and larger and soon becomes a heavy burden on the taxpayer. Second, our surpluses will force foreign prices so low that foreign nations will either ship the surplus to the only profitable market in the world, the U. S. To protect ourselves we erect a tariff barrier. In the end this policy causes America to provide raw material for all the world except ourselves at an unheard of low cost, the unbelievably large loss to be paid by the American taxpayers which includes the farmers. This cheap American raw material for foreign business will enable them to put American business out of the world markets and will necessitate a high tariff to protect our domestic markets.

In the final analysis, the results of the McNary-Haugen bill will be that, first, America will become the world's chief producer of raw materials; second, foreign nations will get rich through their tariff walls; third, foreign agriculture will receive its death blow; fourth, foreign business will put American business out of world markets and foreign nations will become predominately manufacturing nations; fifth, the equalization fee will become so large that it will impoverish the farmers as well as the rest of the country and as a result the whole price-fixing scheme will finally be abandoned. If it is not abandoned an effective check on production must be adopted. Had the legislators prohibited an increase in acreage, the bill might work, but as it stands today it will be a colossal fail-

PREJUDICE IS ALWAYS BLIND

Quite some years ago Bismarck's police were having considerable trouble with a young chap who held political views which the government felt were unsafe. The lad was a dwarf in body—a bent and twisted bit of humanity, all head and heart and courage. Under persecution in Germany, he came to America—and had some trouble getting in. Our super patriots were less well organized then than now, and he managed to find refuge here.

He made a bit of room for himself later. In the electrical laboratories of General Electric at Schenectady, N. Y., he carried on a work for which the world will gratefully remember him. He was a wizard with electricity, loved and honored of men. It is said of him that never ever in the days of his fullest success, did he lose his tenderness of heart, nor his sympathy for the disadvantaged. This "dangerous" chap never wanted anything else than that human life should be a fuller and dearer thing, but blind prejudice drove him from his own land and came near denying him a place in America. About five years ago he died. His name was Steinmetz.

Mrs. A. J. Brousseau, president general of the D. A. R., won her fight over the anti-blacklist group within the organization. She has gone to England, where she is to be received by King George. No doubt the good king will congratulate her. I am a bit rusty on history, but it seems to me that a King George was somehow unfavorably involved with the dear lady's ancestors, and that his loyal red-coats "received" them—with bullets and bayonets. Someone has said, "The true conservative is one who worships a dead radical." Had this good woman lived in the days of the other George, with her present attitude, she would have upheld and encouraged the shooting of her ancestors as a stern patriotic duty. In that case our own age would not have had her to protect its patriotism. Everything has its compensations.

I was entertained lately in the home of a good friend whose wife is active in patriotic and citizenship organizations, and widely known in them. She is sincere and capable and devoted. She said: "But we must have somewhere a limit upon freedom of speech. There are so many who do not know how to use that liberty." I could only reply: "The gravest danger to liberty and human progress lies in self-constituted groups who in the name of heroic radicals of the past, insist that humanity shall permanently encamp here. That present truth is final, present institutions eternally established, the present social arrangement perfect and infallible. The D. A. R. reveres the ragged heroes of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, carries its blacklist, and visits King George. Surely now we are safe!"

THIS OUGHT TO BE A GOOD TEST

Those who believe the present farm situation to be only very temporary, point out signs of improvement. President Coolidge said, when the farm group called on him, "Some farm prices are better now." That was quite a long speech for Mr. Coolidge. Such prices as have improved have done so as the result of farm disaster and failure, and do not result in an increased farm income as a whole. Wheat prices are somewhat higher, but many states have an almost total failure of their wheat crop. This condition helps some farmers, but does not help farming as an industry.

For fear the farmer might ask too much, once he gets started, an exchange put it this way:

"In case some one has to determine when there has been sufficient improvement in the opportunities of agriculture, how would it be to keep on until the calling has become so attractive that a man will pay \$395,000 for a permit to farm. A man paid that the other day for a permit to operate on the New York Stock Exchange."

BUT ISN'T THE ARRANGEMENT OILRIGHT?

"The idea of exercising political control by financial means may be regarded as America's distinctive contribution to the theory of government. It is the secret of American 'democracy' which is in fact the greatest plutocracy the world has ever seen, most skillfully disguised behind democratic forms, which give votes to every one but allows him (or her) a choice only between Tweedledum, the nominee of one great party, and Tweedledee, the nominee of the other, while in the nominations of Tweedledum and Tweedledee financial power has the last word."—F. C. S. Schiller, M. A., D. Sc., of Oxford University, on the political party system.

ure in the years to come. It will be like the British rubber act only much worse.

Coolidge had the courage and vision to veto the bill. Those congressmen who voted for it did so either because they wished to come home with their constituents with any kind of a farm relief program. No farm relief would be better than this colossal experiment.

A Grain Chemist.

EDITOR'S NOTE—At the request of the author, who is employed by a mill, his name is withheld. But as the Journal believes the conclusions he has reached are based on faulty logic, at least so far as the territory it serves is concerned, the letter is being answered.

In the first place the McNary-Haugen bill would not mean lower prices to foreign producers. Our surplus always has been sold on the foreign market, and we always have a surplus to sell. In fact, it probably would disturb world markets less if our surplus was sold in an orderly manner, as is proposed under this bill, than if it were dumped on the market.

Another argument advanced is that if farming is made profitable, more people will go into the farming business. In other words his solution must be to keep the farmers broke, so there will be no incentive for any one to engage in agriculture unless they can find nothing else to do. That seems to be a selfish view of the situation, based upon the theory that the way to cure stomach trouble is to starve the patient to death. Is not farm prosperity the backbone and the foundation of all real and permanent prosperity? This part of the country was developed by agri-

REFLECTIONS

PASSING THE BUCK

Clubman: "I've struck a perfectly priceless idea. I've arranged to give a man \$10,000 on condition that he relieves me of all my worries."

Friend: "That's fine. But where are you going to get the \$10,000?"

Clubman: "That will be his first worry."

The rapid march of the Chinese Nationalist armies against Peking, which was expected to fall at the first battle with Chang Tso Lin's armies, apparently has been halted outside the city, where fighting is believed to be proceeding, with the Nationalists at some places in retreat.

Japan, through its control of Tsingtao, the key city of Shantung province, and through its ascendancy in Manchuria, holds the warring factions of China at its mercy, so the Japanese Chronicle, the English language daily, published at Kobe, maintains.

In discussing Japan's position and opportunity in China, the Chronicle says:

"Japan holds Mukden and Tsinan and can minimize or entirely prevent the advance or reinforcement of either the northern or the southern armies exactly as she wishes, and that she can accomplish it simply by an order holding up the trains at either point. Thus the issue of the war is entirely in Japan's hands and whichever way it turns it will be because Japan decided it should turn that way."

TEN YEARS AFTER THE WAR

"We went to war to make an end to militarism, and there is more militarism today than ever before."

"We went to war to make the world safe for democracy, and there is less democracy today than ever before."

"We went to war to deprive autocracy and special privilege, and they thrive everywhere throughout the world today."

"We went to war to win the friendship of the world, and they hate us today."

"We went to war to purify the soul of America, and instead we only dragged it."

culture, and to deny a fair share of our national prosperity to the farmer in order to decrease production and prevent a "back to the farm" movement, is unsound. If the only solution of the farm problem is to discourage production by making it impossible for a man to make a living, according to the American standard, then the solution is extremely unfair and in the end the farmer will become a peasant.

The attempt to pyramid the operation of the equalization fee, is, of course, visionary. The fee will serve as a limiting device, and the fee increases as the surplus grows, it will help to discourage overproduction, rather than encourage it. There are only so many acres to be farmed, and if the greater portion were planted to corn, wheat, or any other crop, the other land would bring so much more money because of the limited and diversified products that could be raised, that automatically some of the producers of any unhealthy surplus crop would start raising some more profitable crop. Moreover, the writer overlooks the fact that all crops are put under this act, and that extreme overproduction of any one crop punishes the producers of that crop, but helps those who produce other crops, because of the decreased average available for planting. The fear which this grain man has of the pyramiding of the fee rather reminds us of the old story of the man who created a frankenstein that finally dominated him.

He also argues that if the fee is not abandoned some check on production must be provided. It is evident that he has not studied the bill carefully, for that emergency is met by the provision that the board shall have the right to deny the benefits of the act if acreage is increased after the board has warned producers not to do so.

Another evidence of this lack of understanding is the statement that the bill will work as does the British rubber act. This bill, known as the Stephenson act, created both competition and antagonism, as it was an attempt to control foreign markets, while the McNary-Haugen bill is intended only to influence domestic markets, which makes a vast difference.

The McNary-Haugen bill is studied from an entirely different angle, and an honest attempt made to give credit to its many good features, so much unfair criticism of this nature would not be advanced. Undoubtedly the bill is not perfect, for no measure ever has been passed that is without fault. But the errors can be corrected as they are discovered, as was done in the case of the Federal Reserve act, which contains less than half of the provisions originally included in the measure. Certainly agriculture needs legislation of some kind.

So far as the McNary-Haugen bill is the net result of six years of work, and those who criticize it have nothing to offer in its place. In the face of this situation we believe it to be unfair to allege that the Kansas delegation, democrats and republicans alike, voted for the bill for political reasons only, but that the president was not moved by the same reason.

If the majority of people in Kansas are against the bill the Kansas representatives surely could not be justly accused of voting for the bill for political purposes. We believe that most of the voters to the bill were not moved by the same reason. If they had as much information for and con on what the bill means to our state.

The electrician had arrived home at 3 a. m. and was sneaking upstairs when his wife greeted him. "Watts the matter? Wire you in, please."

"We went to war to awaken the American people to the idealistic concepts of liberty, justice and fraternity, and instead we awakened them only to the mad pursuit of money."

"All this and more, the war brought us. It is our harvest from what we sowed."

"You ask me if I would vote again today as I voted ten years ago. The answer is, I would."

—Senator GEORGE W. NORRIS. (Reprinted from the NATION, New York.)

IT IS NOW THE

FARM STRUGGLE

"That is the real issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself are silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face, from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity; the other, the right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says: 'You shall wear the crown, and I'll eat it.'—Abraham Lincoln.

ONE TONGUE TO A TEAM

The priest was busy springing oil on the troubled waters of Casey's marital state.

"Now, Casey, you know that a married couple should pull together like a team of horses."

"Sure, father, an' they probably would if they had but one tongue between them."—Exchange.

MR. HOOVER IS RELATED TO MOST EVERYONE

Some time ago former Congressman Richard Bartholdt called attention to the fact that in 1918 during the dark days of famine and starvation in Germany immediately after the signing of the armistice, the German Republic Government delegated Dr. M. Rieth and Baron von der Lancken to visit Mr. Hoover and appeal to him in behalf of the millions of starving women and children of the country. In order to reach Hoover the German del-

egates had to wire to Walter Lyman Brown in Rotterdam, director of the Belgian Relief Commission, and to inform Mr. Brown of the desire to confer with Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover told Brown to notify the two German delegates, Rieth and von der Lancken, that with his compliments they could go to hell.

The details of this occurrence were reported to a semi-official dispatch under date of December 27, 1918 i. e., during Christmas holidays. Instead of "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men" Hoover issued his "With my compliments they could go to Hell!"

When during the last few months Mr. Bartholdt reminded the public of Mr. Hoover's humanitarian expression of December, 1918, the German language newspapers gave the matter some attention and the result was that under date of April 29, 1928, the New York boosters of Mr. Hoover issued a statement showing that at the genial and kindly Secretary is of German descent, and that he has nearly 100,000 relatives in America at the present time. He invites them all to accompany him, now, wherever he is going. The Germans did not "Go to Hell" when he invited them before. They may ignore the invitation.

The aluminum industry began about 1890 with an investment of \$20,000. Today \$150,000,000 is invested in the industry in the United States.

THE BIG SHOW GOES ON IN CHINA

An American (Methodist) missionary from China spoke last Saturday at Salina. Her sympathies were all with the Nationalists. She thought it unchristian and unbearable that foreign gunboats should ply the Yangtze river, foreign rights prevail over native rights. She mentioned a pact over the gate to which a large sign declared: "Chinese and dogs not allowed." She asked her hearers to imagine their own reactions if the situation were reversed, and Chinese gunboats dominated the Mississippi. Of the actual struggle we probably know but little, and that little is somewhat out of date.

FROM IOWA FARMERS UNION, DES MOINES.

Appointment of John Anderson of Aurora, Neb., as Nebraska state manager of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, is announced by the home office at Des Moines.

Anderson's appointment is effective immediately. He will have complete charge of all Farmers Union insurance activities in Nebraska.

Anderson has been a director of the Farmers Union Co-Operative Creameries at Superior and Aurora, Neb., and one of the leaders in Farmers Union work in Nebraska.

FOREST SERVICE REPORTS TO PRESIDENT ON PART OF FORESTRY IN FLOOD CONTROL

Complying with a request from the White House the Secretary of Agriculture has submitted to the President an initial report of the Forest Service on the relation of forestry to the control of floods in the Mississippi Valley. The request was made in accordance with the terms of the flood control act of May 15, in which Congress gave recognition to the fact that forestry must have a place in any adequate plans for the prevention of floods. The act contained the provision that "The President shall proceed to ascertain from the Secretary of Agriculture the extent to and manner in which the floods of the Mississippi Valley may be controlled by proper forestry practice."

This provision was written into the act, according to Representative Scott Leavitt, its sponsor, in order that the national flood control policy should contain "an acceptance of the principle that any flood-control plan to be final and ultimately effective must include forestry practice at the heads of all streams involved."

The report submitted to the President was based on a study made during the last year under the direction of Associate Forester E. A. Sherman on the forest conditions throughout the Mississippi watershed and its influence on streamflow. The critical forest area, where improvement of forest conditions could make the greatest contribution toward mitigating flood conditions in the Mississippi River, were determined in this survey.

In compliance with the President's request, the Forest Service will immediately begin additional studies and the collection of additional data on the relation of proper forestry practice to flood control, to supplement the initial report just submitted.

BOBWHITE

It seems to be rather commonly supposed that there were no birds west of central Kansas before agriculture began. The Department of Agriculture at Washington notes the fact that the introduction of bobwhites into Western Kansas and Colorado has spread westward as farming operations have increased. The bobwhite, or quail, is being bred and turned loose to be hunted, in many states. It is a fine game bird.

The professor had just finished an evening talking on Sir Walter Scott and his works when a lady said: "Oh, professor, I have so enjoyed your talk. Scott is a great favorite of mine."

"Indeed," said the professor, "what one of his books do you like best?"

"Oh," answered the lady. "I haven't read any of his books, but I am so fond of his Emulsion—I've used a lot of that."

Pit silos have been used for years and have given excellent satisfaction. The pit silo is cylindrical in form and deep.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

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

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

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
ROBERTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Mason.
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kansas.

Kincaid, Kans., June 11, 1928.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Just a line to inquire why I am not a member of the Junior Co-operators. There have been three issues of "The Kansas Union Farmer" come out and my name did not appear but once since I wrote to you the first time. If I have done something that the "Junior Co-operators" should not I would like to know how to remedy it and will try to improve.

I am also a June Bug, my birthday is June 4th. I belong to the Bellview Local. Four other girls and I were taken into the Local last Thursday night, June 7th.

That is something that I have looked forward to for eight years, ever since Howard Whitaker organized the local.

I hope to be counted as a Junior Co-operator once more.

Your friend,

Lucile Gretten, Kincaid, Kans.

BRIDES ARE GIVEN TIPS ON EQUIPMENT FOR KITCHENS

For brides-to-be who are planning their homes, Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist at State College, gives suggestions on the selection of kitchen utensils. She says that before buying new kitchen equipment, even the small pieces, the up-to-date homemaker should make a careful investigation rather than depend on snap decisions to determine what she needs.

A number of magazines maintain bureaus of investigation of household equipment. Miss Wilder points out, and for a small fee will furnish a list of equipment they have tested, the names of the manufacturers, and the

addresses. Leading magazines also publish excellent articles on equipment.

A local merchant is usually reliable and handles a good line of equipment. He will often add one of a special line if a homemaker is interested or he will probably be glad to notify her when a salesman is due with his sample cases. The same merchant will perhaps furnish the housewife with the names of women who have purchased pieces of equipment, and she may see them in operation. Sometimes it is possible to try a utensil before buying it.

Some of the equipment the housewife may need is:

Wire goods—dish drainer, cooling rack, frying basket, toaster, potato masher, whisks, flour sieves, and strainers, measuring cups. Earthenware bowls—at least two for ordinary use and two larger ones in which to mix extra quantities. Several types of beaters. Thermometer to do away with guesswork as to temperature of oven, liquids, or other product with which the cook may be working. Baking pans of glass, aluminum, or tin. Scales. Can opener. Meat grinder. Sharp knives.

THE OPPRESSED

Why is the farmer tax-oppressed? All in old tattered garments dressed? Why should he work with brawny arm, To take the brunt of rich man's harm?

The price on wheat was lifted off; The rich man at the farmer scoffed, And laughed into his face.

For ten more years Old Dobbin strode, Those dusty sun-baked fields, While with much sweat the farmer worked, Through failures, dirt, and yields.

But though he worked with fearful gait, That mortgage still was awful great, With industry beyond a break, The farmer held an empty plate.

At last it came out not so slow, The farm relief bill was no go, The measly dog had bit the hand, That shocked the wheat and plowed the land.

Arise you farmers long oppressed, All in your tattered garments dressed; And let your will power be so strong, And let your votes ring true.

Nathan Smith.

WHY THEY WORK
"Women occupy a larger place in industry today than they did in 1920," says Secretary of Labor Davis. His statement continues: "The subject of married women workers is extremely complex, linked so closely, as it is, with the welfare of the home and the family and related so definitely in the long run to the health of the race and the progress of the Nation."

Women like to ride in family automobiles that are not plastered with "promises to pay," and live just a little better in every way than they used to live. They find that they can realize these things if they are on industrial or professional pay rolls. They like the "new idea" much better than taking in board, or going out to do housework in someone else's family, as their mothers used to do. The Woman's Bureau at Washington states that "there are thousands of women in manufacturing, as in other industrial divisions, permanently employed at highly skilled, and who are supporting dependents quite as much as are their male fellow-workers." In the course of 18 studies made by the Bureau in various parts of the United States, several thousand women were found who had worked fifteen years or more in one industry.

A congressman who only talks, Is also one who bats and balks; He wants your vote on election day, But gives the "Boss" the final say.

Give me the honest, fair-minded man, Who's ready to do the best he can; With a little less bark and much more bite, He'll help us to win the farmers' fight.

Uncle Ab says the happiest man is the one who can take a pleasant trip through his conscience.



5966, Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material, together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

6184, Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3 year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. 2 1/4 yards of narrow ribbon for the finish on yoke and sleeves as illustrated will be required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or etc. for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns in CONCOISE and COMPREHENSIVE NOTICE ON DRESSMAKING. ALSO 500 POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

THE COST OF THE LATE WAR

All things come to him who waits, runs an old saying. I've been waiting for this a long time. It's the official statistics concerning the cost of the "old war." Now here they are fresh off the bat of the League of Nations Committee.

Well, then, the late crusade for culture, civilization and democracy, cost 37,000,000 (thirty-seven million) human lives. Ten million of these were killed outright. Twenty million failed to be born, their parents having more important business on hand, and 6,000,000 "non-combatants" fell victims of pest, starvation, or increased mortality rate, as the League committee calls it.

Thirty-seven million lives—what does that mean? Oh, just about the combined population of "4 American towns: of cities with a population above 2,000 inhabitants."

Pretty good war. But nothing to what the next one promises to be if somebody don't padlock the preparedness mania pretty soon.

Besides human lives in human lives which really have little cash value, as it costs society only \$6,000 to raise and educate a child to the point where it will make good next and poison gas fodder, the World War cost \$32,500,000,000 in cold cash or something like the present value of the North American continent.

In other words, if the whole of the earth's surface between the Panama Canal and Hudson Bay with all its farms, homes, colleges, insane asylums, churches, penitentiaries, factories, mines, banks and what not, would sink to the bottom of the ocean, the loss would just equal the cost of the World War. Yet we kill mad dogs and let militarists roam wild—Exchange.

PRIZE LIST IS READY

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, June, 1928—The Kansas State Fair book of prizes or more commonly known as "the Prize List" is now ready for mailing to anyone who will send a postal request to the Secretary of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. The book contains more than one hundred and twenty pages and lists more than forty thousand dollars worth of prizes which will be offered this year for exhibits in the different departments at the State Fair. This book also gives other information regarding the State Fair as well as telling how to make entries.

A separate catalogue of prizes has been printed covering the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club department. This will also be sent to those requesting it.

THE NEW AIR-PRESSURE SEED TREATING EQUIPMENT

That losses from the smut evil has run into millions of dollars for the Kansas farmers every year is a well-known fact. The last few years have seen the introduction and development of the Copper Carbonate treatment for seed wheat. This treatment has proven to be the most efficient and the least expensive method of insurance against smut or bunt losses. Farmers now realize that seed wheat treated every year is certain insurance that pays big dividends.

However, the method of applying Copper Carbonate Dust to the seed has brought problems of its own to the farmer. Elevators in some localities do custom-treating. This is a good service—but many farmers do not like to haul their seed several miles—or wait their turn at the elevator, especially just at planting time. Itinerant custom treaters with trucks operate in many communities and are a real aid, especially to the larger farmers. Commercial treating machines for the individual farmer have been expensive. The average farmer with 300 to 400 acres planted in wheat has hated to pay \$85.00 to \$175.00 for a machine that he used only a day or two a year. Aside from this he often had to fur-

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Two quarters wheat land near Arnold, Kansas. Both on highway. \$45 per acre without crop. Land dealers do not answer. Address, Box 12, Ransom, Kansas.

HELP WANTED

HARVEST HANDS wanted by Excelsior, No. 215, H. L. Ambrose, Sec., Wilson, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Combine Auxiliary engine at half price. Crated to ship. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER
Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. A very efficient carrier. Write Geo. H. Miller, 1205 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

SALEMEN WANTED

RESPONSIBLE MEN, Salina county, sell direct farmers Copper Carbonate and Aero-Dusters. Three to five hundred dollars per acre on wheat seed under air-pressure collections. Write Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

nish his own engine, buy bolting, elevators, etc."

Manufacturers of Copper Carbonate Dust have themselves realized this problem and also realizing that if seed treating was to become common practice every year, the individual farmer must be able to own his own equipment just the same as he owned his drill, his tractor, or his cultivator.

With this in view the Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Company worked out a new principle treating machine that is being offered on the market this year. It is known as the AERO-DUSTER and applies Copper Carbonate Dust to the wheat seed under air-pressure principles. The AERO-DUSTER introduces two or three ounces of Powder directly into the compressed air-stream and this is literally blown into the rough coat of the wheat berries. All the power necessary is sufficient to generate the air-stream, since the wheat flows by gravity in a thin curtain over the perforated treating chamber. 30 bushels per hour can be treated with a power requirement of less than 1-4 H. P.

The simplified principle and steel construction has made it possible for the Gordon Chemical Co. to place this equipment on the market within the price reach of every farmer. Officials of wheat growing organizations who have seen the new machine under working conditions are enthusiastic about its operation and efficiency. A real step forward toward cleaner, smut-free harvests has been made possible by the introduction of the new AERO-DUSTER treating equipment.

WAY AMERICA NEEDS ADVERTISING

Advertising plays a vital part in the life of our modern world, declares Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an article distributed by the Crowell Publishing Company, owners of the American Magazine and national periodicals.

"Advertising has become one of the vital forces in our entire industrial and commercial system," says Mr. Hoover. "It is now fixed as an integral part of this complex civilization we have built up."

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C. C. Talbot, Jamestown, N. Dak.

KANSAS OFFICERS

C. E. Huff, President, Salina, Kansas
C. E. Brasted, Sec.-Treas., Salina, Kans.
J. C. Fells, Conductor, Lebanon, Kans.
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kans.

DIRECTORS

John Vesceky, Kansas City, Mo.
Peter Mumm, Selden, Kansas
H. B. Whitaker, Emporia, Kansas
Carl B. Clark, McPherson, Kansas
R. D. Samuelson, Olburg, Kansas

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

205 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Managerial Association

A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

"Were it not for the growth of newspaper advertising our publishers would not be able to produce the great journals which are of such incalculable value. Advertising has taken over the job of creating desire and also the job of creating good will in order to make desire stand high. Our standards of living are much higher today than they would have been, were it not for the part played by advertising."

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Black and White

Black has long held the fort as "the darkest color," and its popularity has rested largely upon its qualities to conceal dirt. White is the opposite to black, and the white pigment has obtained a sort of poetical fiction as representing color for cleanliness. Black and white seem to be in the same class with the dog who has had his day. In every walk of life "color" is the thing. An all-black automobile is as out of date as a sepulchral white dining room.

Leading stores are now advertising color in bed linens, including sheets and pillow cases. Even Frigidaire cabinets are adding their dead white and striking out into beautiful colors. Pick up any newspaper filled with advertising and the sales appeal emphasizes colors. It runs all the way from artificial flowers to sideboards, and tables, chairs, and chaises longue, and then after circulating into every nook and corner it becomes resplendent in the fashionable rayon designs that appear upon milady's back, and in the "trimmings," as mere man would describe the practical uses of his new man-made textile.

Getting the baby to sleep is hardest when she is about eighteen.

STATE 4-H CLUB ENCAMPMENT

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, June, 1928—The State 4-H Boys' and Girls' Clubs Encampment will again be held at the State Fair here, September 15-21 according to plans just completed. It is planned to use a big building to house the visiting boys and girls instead of tents. A big exhibit building known as the Boys' and Girls' Club exhibit building will be filled with the exhibits of 7,000 Kansas school children and this alone will prove a great feature of the 1928 State Fair.

MAINSPRINGS OF HAPPINESS

From the American Magazine.
If a man knows that his work is good and those who understand his work agree he has two of the greatest mainsprings of happiness in life. "For whether he's wielding a scepter or a swab, I have faith in a man who's in love with his job."—Shorey.

Trees are the biggest factor in the regulation of the wild life of the forests.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call from this life, Mary, beloved wife of member Emile Schultz, and Whereas in the untimely death of Mrs. Schultz her family has suffered grievous loss, the husband a devoted companion and helpmate, the children the loving care of a wonderful mother, while the community mourns the loss of a neighbor whose tender sympathy in times of stress and whose cheerful friendly ways in everyday life endeared her to all.

Therefore be it resolved, that we members of Prairie Grove Local No. 899 of the Kansas Farmers' Union herewith pay tribute to the memory of the departed sister and extend our heartfelt sympathy to her family, and Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be handed to the bereaved family, that a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

R. T. Allison
Marsh Allison
C. H. Katz
Committee.

PREPAREDNESS

HAVE YOU AMPLE PROTECTION IN CASE OF LOSS?

This is the beginning of the season of storms.

Remember

Storms Just Drop In—They Don't Make Appearments

Do not Delay. See your local agent today.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas

Salina Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credit blank 10 for 5c
Dimit blank 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books50c
Farmers Union Buttons25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

LET US SUPPLY YOU WITH

GRAIN BINS

Delivered at any point in Kansas at the following prices.

500 Bushel\$ 82.00

1000 Bushel 120.00

Show your Co-operation by trading with your own firm.

You can't do better; You might do worse.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

337 Board of Trade Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Branch Office: SALINA, KANS. Phone 921

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

STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY

Your Own Firm

An Education Guaranteed!

For Your "Kiddies"

Just A Few Pennies each day and a Farmers Union Child's Endowment Policy will lift a heavy burden from your shoulders—answer the prepossessing question of

What Is The Future Of Your Children?

The Years Pass Swiftly—these boys and girls you cuddle to your hearts today will enter the estate of manhood and womanhood tomorrow.

Have You Prepared for them? Are They Prepared? The Savings Account you started for them may have been spent. The bank may have failed.

TAKE HEED TODAY! Ask a Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Fieldman for Particulars of this Child's Policy or write

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AT DESMOINES, IOWA

"Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost"

Neighborhood Notes

COUNTY CO-OPS MEET AT BEATTIE

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union Co-operative Association met in Beattie Wednesday, June 6th. A basket dinner was served at the noon hour in the City Park which was greatly enjoyed by all of those present. Following the business session was called to order by our county president, H. A. Waters, in the Opera House after which many matters of interest to the farmers problems were discussed pro and con, including plans for the financing of the organization's bank at Kansas City. Also we had C. E. Brasted of Salina with us who gave a very interesting talk. Mr. Brasted is no stranger here to Beattie folks. President C. C. Talbot of the North Dakota organization. Mr. Talbot was rather late upon arriving at Beattie but the crowd waited just the same. It was almost 4:30 when he arrived, but better late than never. Mr. Talbot plunged right into a vigorous and tremendously gripping address. He stressed and explained the power and importance of organization and how it could help but feel a thrill of pride for his profession and his organization as Mr. Talbot appealed to them. Undoubtedly his remarks were the most powerful and convincing that were ever delivered in Beattie. Also he said he liked to come in contact with faces like Beattie farmers with the real Co-operative spirit in them.

FRANKLIN LOCAL, 1301, ELLSWORTH COUNTY

June 12, we had a very good meeting. Prior to the business session a regular German supper was served, consisting of sauerkraut, veiners, creamed potatoes, beef loaf, veal birds, several kinds of vegetable salad, sandwiches, baked beans, coffee, cake and fruit salad; no meeting is complete without this feature, for it tends to foster sociability and a true community spirit. Many of the younger set were out, and the ladies certainly made a beautiful spectacle, dressed as they were in brilliant colors and possessing as they did that certain something

NEBRASKA COW PRODUCED OVER 1,000 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT

Jessie Gerben Lyons, a purebred Holstein cow owned by Nebraska School of Agriculture, Curtis, Nebraska, closed her lactation May 30 with a production of 1,003.54 pounds of butterfat from 25,959.2 pounds of milk, according to H. W. Norton Jr., Superintendent of Advanced Registry. She is the 125th Holstein cow in the United States to join the 1,000 lb. fat class. Her age on close of her test May 30, was 8 years, 1 month and 23 days, her average fat test being 3.87 per cent. This is equivalent to

which makes the girls of today the most attractive in all the world, or in any age. Certainly it was proof-positive that these social features are ideal, bringing together as they do, whole families. Later in the evening a program of anagrams and household affluities was enjoyed. Mrs. Ernest Drogemeier won an embroidered tea apron. Mrs. L. C. Heitschmidt, a vanity set. While Ophelia Parish and Mrs. Caldwell were consoling with whistles. Charlene and Geneva Helmer and Ophelia Parish favored us with musical selections. At a late hour, we adjourned to meet again the first Monday in September.

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Reporter.

Mr. W. F. Davis of Douglas county was found dead Saturday morning. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Davis was one of the agents for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. We extend sympathy to the family in their loss.

Crawford County F. E. and C. U. of A. Local No. 25, in session at Girard, Kansas, March 27, 1928.

We, the Resolution Committee of the Crawford County Farmers Union Local No. 25 recommend as follows:

Resolved: We feel that we have not been a failure in the Co-operative business enterprise in this county and are not dead by any means, but can be of more benefit to ourselves, if we will do all our business with our own people; such as: Our Elevators, Stores, and Stock Shipping Associations, also Insurance.

We can be the biggest thing in Southwest Kansas if we will. Be it further resolved that we recommend a Cream and Produce Association in our county.

H. S. Wood
J. A. David
A. C. Brown
Roy W. Holland.
Secy of Local.
G. W. Thompson.

1,254.42 pounds of butter which if sold at 50c per pound would be worth \$627.21 on the market.

STATE FAIR MAP FREE

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, June, 1928.—The Kansas State Fair which will be held here September 15-21 has just issued a new map of the State of Kansas which is printed in colors and shows the various roads, trails, railways, and such. The map is quite complete in detail. A copy of this map will be sent free of charge to anyone who will write the Advertising Department, of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ROTATION INSURES BETTER WHEAT

By H. M. BAINER, Director

Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association

Investigations show that wheat soils often become diseased or sick and need a change. Under a continuous cropping system of wheat following wheat, too many years in succession, the land is sure to become "wheat sick" and run-down in the course of time.

Wheat-Sickness Increasing.

New land is usually strong and healthy, but with each succeeding year's production, as the land becomes older, there is a tendency for it to become diseased and less productive. There are thousands of wheat belt farmers who are complaining of poor yields on account of wheat-sickness.



"Wheat Sick" and Run-down. A Result of Continuous Wheat.

root rot and run-down soil conditions, and this year, root rot is showing up worse than ever.

Rotation the Remedy.

The only sure cure for diseased land of this kind is crop rotation. There is no possibility of being able to maintain a healthy and highly productive soil, under a "one crop" system. Farms cropped in this way, not only become poorer and poorer each year, but they are more likely to become diseased and run-down. Continuous cropping to wheat not only decreases the yield but increases the risks and damages by insects, plant diseases and weeds. To grow other crops in a rotation with wheat brings a change in soil handling and crop requirements and helps to eradicate any single crop or soil disease that may already be established or just starting.

Legumes in Rotation.

A good supply of soil nitrogen is essential to successful wheat production.

Rotation Increases Yield.

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

Summer Fallow in Rotation.

The following three-year rotation is one of the safest for sections of limited rainfall: first year, summer fallow; second year, wheat; and third year, wheat or a feed crop. A rotation of this kind will produce two good crops in three years. In 10 years work at Hays, ground summer fallow after kafir, before sowing it to wheat produced 25.6 bushels per acre but with an every year cropping



Healthy and Vigorous. Grown in Rotation on Same Farm as Other Field.

system, with wheat following kafir, the average yield was reduced to 13 bushels per acre.

A "Safety First" System.

Wheat by itself is not as dependable or profitable as when it is included in a rotation. For limited rainfall conditions, in particular, the farmer who rotates his wheat with a feed crop and summer fallow, disposing of the forage through livestock, is establishing a dependable system of farming.

Manufacture and Sale of Farm Equipment, 1927.

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1928.—The Department of Commerce announces that according to data collected at the annual canvass of manufacturers of farm equipment, the total production of such equipment in 1927 was valued at \$459,574,443, as compared with \$461,399,528 for 1926 and \$391,812,436 for 1925. The 1927 total shows a decrease of nearly four-tenths of one per cent from that for 1926, but an increase of 17.3 per cent over the total for 1925.

The production values for the more important classes of farm equipment are as follows: Tractors—1927, \$159,530,521; 1926, \$145,912,489; 1925, \$121,050,374. Harvesting machinery—1927, \$57,229,972; 1926, \$46,006,889; 1925, \$28,386,628. Machines for preparing crops for market or for use (threshers, ensilage cutters, corn shellers, corn crushers and shredders, hay presses, feed grinders, grain cleaners and graders, etc.)—1927, \$32,165,716; 1926, \$34,126,745; 1925, \$28,488,167. Plows and lists—1927, \$29,443,405; 1926, \$33,148,358; 1925, \$23,936,803. Other farming and farm machinery—1927, \$24,524,043; 1926, \$26,590,921; 1925, \$20,889,786.

Although the production in 1927 represents decreases in many items, some of the items which show increases over the 1926 production are: Moline-type plows; disk and large tractor plows; soil pulverizers and packers; grain drills; lime spreaders; combines (harvester-threshers); potato-digging machines; hay rakes, sulky and side-delivery; hay loaders; ensilage cutters (silos fillers); corn shellers; tractors; lawn mowers; spray pumps.

The large increases in the output of combines (harvester-threshers) and tractors in 1927 over previous years are indications of the trend of agriculture toward the abandonment of antiquated farm machinery and the adoption of more modern labor-saving devices. The number of combines (harvester-threshers) manufactured increased from 5,131 in 1925 to 11,760 in 1926 and 18,307 in 1927 and the output of tractors increased from 167,153 in 1925 to 181,995 in 1926 and 200,504 in 1927.

Sales by manufacturers of farm equipment for use in the United States aggregated \$390,583,767 in 1927, against \$364,761,402 in 1926 and \$340,271,234 in 1925; and sales for export amounted to \$71,290,676 in 1927, as against \$78,092,525 in 1926 and \$55,327,790 in 1925. (The total of the domestic and export sales is not identical with the value of the production, for the reason that a part of the production in any year is not sold until after the close of the year.)

The numbers of establishments reporting were 821 for 1927, 839 for 1926, and 1,011 for 1925. Some of these establishments were engaged primarily in the manufacture of farm equipment, while others reported the sale of such equipment as secondary products only.

Value of Co-Operative marketing under the supervision of the Iowa Farmers Union and through the Farmers Union Livestock Commission at Chicago is given particular emphasis by the export statistics. The Farmers Union local at Leighton, Ia. Through the increased prices he was able to obtain by marketing at Chicago through the Union's commission, Van Hamert was enabled to face the market with a profit. Once premiums totaling \$300 and have money left over and above the prices he would have obtained on the home market.

In a letter to the home office of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Des Moines, Van Hamert, encloses his personal checks and writes: "I was on the Chicago market Wednesday with two loads of cattle and one load of hogs. Of course I was dealing through the Farmers Union. The Chicago market was a market being so good. I don't quite agree."

"An Ottumwa buyer was out here Monday and bid me \$12.25 for 33 head and Bud Holcomb sold them in Chicago for \$12.25 for three head and Van Hamert offered me \$11.50 for six head and Bud sold them for \$12.25."

"He offered me \$8.25 for one cow and she brought \$10 when the Union's commission sold her. I was offered \$12.25 for three head and two of them sold for \$13.50 and the other brought \$13."

"That shows how they beat the farmers on their home markets. If they had to go to Chicago for their hogs and cattle they would certainly pay more," Van Hamert said.

"I was offered \$9 for my hogs here," the Farmers Union member continued. "In Chicago these same hogs brought \$10.05, netting me \$9.30 home weights."

"If I had sold here and weighed in Leighton I would have had five pounds deducted for shrink."

Van Hamert also made it plain in his letter that he had renewed his membership dues in the Iowa Farmers Union.

Growth of the Co-Operative marketing and buying movement in the United States is shown by the following figures which place the total number of such organizations at approximately 11,340, the largest number ever on record.

More than 30 per cent of the total hauled grain and nearly half of them are in the seven states west of the Mississippi river.

Leading states and their number of organizations are: Minnesota, 1,547; Wisconsin, 1,310; Iowa, 1,161; Illinois, 900; Missouri, 624; and North Dakota, 534.

This letter and this experience of Mr. Van Hamert should serve to drive home more forcibly than ever the logic, the practicability and the value of one great marketing organization for the farmers of the entire nation," Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, declared.

We have only to read that there are approximately 11,340 co-operative marketing and buying organizations to understand what constitutes

one of the greatest ills with which our farmers are affected today.

"Such a vast number of organizations constitutes an organization by numbers alone. Only by co-operation as evidenced in the above letter, and a concerted, welding of forces to one goal can the marketing problem of the American farmer be solved."

KANSAS WEEKLY CROP REPORT

Rains varying from one to six inches fell in all sections of Kansas during the past week. Rainfall was excessive in southeastern counties, abundant in the southwest and in lesser amounts in the northern half of the state. Considerable damage to wheat and spring crops has been indicated during the week from overflowing of rivers and creeks in southeastern counties and from wind and hail in the southeastern region. All parts of the state have ample moisture and soil is generally too wet to work in southeastern and southern counties. Temperatures for the week have been much below normal.

Kansas wheat condition dropped slightly during the week. Some improvement was noted in the north-central counties, little change in the southwest and marked deterioration in central and southern counties. Excessive rains accompanied by wind and hail raised havoc over limited areas in McPherson, Clark, Barber and Pratt counties. Some lodging is in evidence. Kansas wheat would be greatly benefitted if no more rain fell till after harvest.

Corn in northern counties was aided and helped by falling during the week. Stands are generally good and most of the acreage has been cultivated once. Bottom land corn was damaged severely by washing in southeastern Kansas. It has been too wet for many fields and stands are becoming weedy. Grain sorghum planting is completed. Growth and stands have been satisfactory except in the southeast where much replanting is necessary in listed fields.

Oats in northern counties are stalked and at best the crop will be light. Many fields are infected with smut in the southeast. Barley made rapid growth in the northwest, condition improved during the week and early prospects point to an excellent crop. Wheat and barley had growth retarded and are in excellent condition in all parts of the state. Alfalfa harvest has been retarded by frequent showers. The first cutting is very light. Considerable rain damage to down hay has been reported. Sufficient alfalfa is now present in all areas to give the second crop a good start. Cattle in Flint Hill pastures are doing well. Several carloads of spring lambs moved from Brown, Woodson and Labette counties during the past week. The prices received were very favorable.

The immediate problem of agriculture is greater producer control over the products of his toil. His need is a seller's market to give him a voice in that he is to receive instead of being subjected to the whims of an unregulated and a speculative market where he is left to take what the buyer might be willing to give.

The solution of this very problem as it is set forth by Senator Frank E. Wheatcraft, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at Chicago, is the basic idea upon which the Farmers Union was founded. Collective selling through the Farmers Union, if they continue to market their products individually. It is not an easy matter to bring about a complete revolution of the system of marketing, which, as Senator Pess says, subjects the producer to the whims of speculation and the whims of the market. The buyer might be willing to give. But judging from the growth of the Farmers Union, I believe the farmers of the corn-belt are rapidly coming to realize the value of organization and co-operation as a means of obtaining higher prices for their products.

LARGE QUANTITY OF GRAIN MARKED CO-OPERATIVELY

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, and other grains to the amount of one-half billion bushels were marketed through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at Chicago, June 14, 1928. The 3,330 farmers' elevator associations listed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This grain had a sales value of approximately \$450,000,000. The quantities handled were estimated as follows: 1,450,000 bushels of wheat; 1,520,000 bushels of corn; 98,500,000 bushels of barley; 16,500,000 bushels of flax; 9,000,000 bushels of rye; 8,500,000 bushels of other grains; 2,000,000 bushels.

Nearly one-half of the total quantity of grain was handled by the associations in three states—Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. The associations in eight states handled more than four-fifths of the total. Of the 23 states in which the 3,330 associations were located, Illinois with the largest number of associations handled the most grain, its 439 organizations being credited with marketing 110,000,000 bushels having a sales value of \$73,000,000.

The total value of the grain for the various states was largely influenced by the quantities of wheat handled. In those states where the associations were engaged chiefly in marketing wheat the values were larger than in those states where corn or oats were handled in large quantities. Owing to a partial crop failure in sections of the spring-wheat area in 1926, the number of bushels handled is probably smaller than would be the case in a normal year. Approximately 17,500,000 bushels of wheat were marketed by the nine wheat pools which were active in the 1926-27 season. This quantity, added to that handled by the farmers' elevators, makes a total of 230,500,000 bushels of wheat marketed by these two types of associations.

MILLING VALUE OF WHEAT CAN BE IMPROVED ON THE FARM

Preventable factors that lower the milling value of wheat cost American wheat growers millions of dollars a year. Four of these factors—smut, dockage, foreign material other than dockage, and garlic—have been increasingly prevalent in the last eight years. Grain inspection statistics, says the United States Department of Agriculture, show that a large proportion of the wheat shipped from country points to terminal markets and inspected and graded under the United States Grain Standards Act fails to meet the requirements for the best grade. In 1926, for example, 59.8 per cent of the wheat inspected did not meet the grade requirement of No. 1 wheat. Many of the shipments, besides being graded below No. 1, were designated as weevily, smutty, garlicky, and treated, or carried dockage notation.

Conditions that lower the milling value of wheat are often controllable. This is particularly true of garlic, smut, dockage, and foreign material other than dockage. Garlic can be eradicated by the planting of clean seed and the use of proper methods of crop rotation and cultivation. Smut can be prevented by treating the seed with chemicals; yet it is apparently increasing. It lowers the market value of wheat considerably owing to the difficulty of removing it and because it has a possibly harmful effect on the flour. Market discounts for smutty wheat usually range from a few cents to 20 cents or more a bushel.

Dockage likewise has in general been increasing in recent years, although the remedy for the trouble is largely in the hands of the farmer. In wheat grading the t. m. dockage is applied to weed seeds and other foreign material that can be readily removed by sieving and screening. As it is taken out before the wheat is milled, it does not affect the baking quality of flour. Its chief effect is on the producer's pocketbook. Dockage adds to the cost of harvesting, threshing and handling and transporting wheat without increasing its commercial value. Its removal on the farm would add millions a year to the wheat growers' income. As dockage may be fed to livestock, the farmer has an additional inducement to remove it before shipping his wheat to market. It is a particularly costly item in spring wheat area, where the proportion of dockage in wheat is increasing.

Foreign material other than dockage often can be not readily removed. Certain weed seeds, chiefly cockle, kingweed, wild peas and wild rose, constitute a large proportion of this so-called inseparable foreign matter. It may increase the cost of making the wheat suitable for milling, or if it defies efforts at its removal, may lower the milling and baking quality of the grain. Hence the most effective means of dealing with this problem is to grow clean seed wheat and to retard or prevent the production of weeds by appropriate cultural methods.

High moisture content, an important grading factor, can often be prevented by sowing in harvesting and threshing. The moisture content of wheat as marketed depends usually on the maturity of the wheat, the weather conditions under which it was harvested and in the period between harvesting and threshing, and on the extent and the manner in which it was exposed to these conditions. Its importance as a grading factor results primarily from the influence of moisture on the keeping quality of grain. It also has a direct relation to the price value of wheat which is directly proportioned to its content of dry matter.

Various forms of damage to wheat which seriously affect its milling and baking quality can be lessened by careful harvesting and threshing. Sprayed wheat, and distinct quality damaged kernels include sprouted, frosted, scabby, blighted, bleached, weathered, fungus infected, moldy, weevil cut, and heat damaged kernels. These defects, says the department are in a high degree preventable.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., June 14, 1928. STEERS.—The steer market is closing fully steady for the week, choice steers bringing from \$14 to \$14.50. Heavy weight steers weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. from \$13.50 to \$14. Medium kinds bringing \$12.50 to \$13.50. Plainer kinds from \$11.50 to \$12.50.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS—Scarce

and unchanged on the better kinds. A little lower on the plain kinds. COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS.—Killing cows slow and about 25c lower for the week. The better class of cutters—those which have been selling for 7 to 8c a pound—have been hit the hardest. Strictly dry lot fed cows are still in pretty good demand and bringing \$10 to \$11 if fancy. Grass heifers are beginning to come in now, which is having a lowering effect on the plainer kinds of short fed yearlings. Good to choice mixed yearlings are selling to 25c higher for the week, selling up to \$14.25, with the bulk \$12.50 to \$13.50. Stock cows and heifers slow, but about steady. Bulls weak, fat up to \$9. Bolognas \$8 to \$8.50.

CALVES.—The veal market is \$1 lower for the week. Good to choice \$8.50 to \$12.50. A few to city butchers a little higher. Medium weight in killing calves steady for the week; good to choice \$11.50 to \$12.50; medium to good \$10 to \$11.

HOGS.—Market steady to strong with yesterday's close. The top is \$8.60, 180 lb. to 300 lb. hogs \$9.40 to \$9.60. 140 lb. to 170 lb. hogs \$8.40 to \$9.35. Stock pigs steady, \$7.25 to \$8.25. Packing sows steady, \$7.75 to \$8.65. Stags \$7.75 to \$8.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Lambs and

yearlings weak to 25c lower. Sheep about steady. Top Idaho lambs \$15.50. Best natives \$14.75. Fed Texas yearlings \$11. Wethers \$8.75. THAT HIGH DOLLAR is what you want and what we want you to have for your live stock. Our organization is built up for that very purpose, and you can rest assured that when you consign anything to us, our salesmen and our yardmen will see to it that you get the best results possible.

The steady increase in our business is the best recommendation we can offer.

We are better equipped to handle all classes of live stock than we have ever been before. That means better results for you.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CATTLE MARKET

Heavy receipts of cattle yesterday and the hot weather caused the market to ease off 15 to 25c on heavy cattle, but today something on the specialty order is a little higher. Yearlings are steady for the week. If receipts continue heavy we do not look for much improvement in prices. Monday of this week we sold some yearlings, steers and heifers, for Mr. G. G. Garnatz, Auburn, Ia., at \$14.50, averaging 875 pounds. Butcher market stronger, some sales 25c higher. Canners \$6.00 to \$6.75, cutters \$6.75 to \$7.50, bulk of cows \$8.25 to \$10.25, bulk of heifers \$10.50 to \$12.00. Bolognas bulk from \$8.60 to \$9.00, with a few at \$14.50, fed yearling bulls up to \$12.00. Calf market is 50c lower, bulk of packers calves \$11.50 to \$12.50, outsiders \$13.00 to \$14.00.

Hog Market

With moderate receipts of hogs this week, the market has been very good on the better grades, while poorer kinds have met with a slack demand. Today, with receipts of 25,000 hogs there is a top of \$10.10 paid for choice 250 lb. weights. The bulk of the better grade 180 to 300 lb. hogs are selling at \$9.80 to \$10.00. It is largely a \$10.00 market on choice loads. The bulk of good choice lights weighing 150 to 170 are bringing \$9.00 to \$9.50, with medium grades of light lights averaging 140 to 150 lb. selling at \$8.00 to \$8.50; pigs largely \$7.00 to \$8.00, with choice strong weights at \$8.25 to \$8.50; packing sows \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Sheep Market

Receipts rather heavy mostly directed to packers. Bulk of lambs closing \$15.50 to \$16.00, top \$16.25. Packers sorting hard and penalizing culls \$2.00 to \$3.00 from prices of ten days ago. Ewes for slaughter \$4.50 to \$7.25, culls \$3.00 to \$4.00, yearlings \$8.00 to \$13.50 depending on weight and quality.

Thursday, June 14th, 1928. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Friday, June 15, 1928.

Dear friend:—Receipts for today brought the total for the week to 60,000 sheep against 63,000 for last week. About half of these receipts were direct shipments to the packers. The weight of the lambs coming in are running the lightest on record for this time of the year, due no doubt to the fact that shipments are coming in on account of the break in the market.

The market today is about steady with the bulk of the lambs selling from \$15.50 to \$15.75, top at \$16.25. They are sorting these lambs pretty hard and the culls are selling from \$10.00 to \$12.00. The dressed market is in very bad shape and these medium lambs are hard to sell while the demand for the good lambs is pretty good. Ewes for slaughter are selling from \$4.50 to \$7.25 depending on the weight and quality. Breeding ewes are selling from \$7.50 to \$12.00 depending on age and quality. Best grades of yearling wethers are selling from \$13.00 to \$13.75, while the more inferior grades are selling down around \$7.00 to \$10.00.

If there is any information you want at any time just write or wire us and we will be glad to furnish it to you. Assuring you of our very best efforts at all times, we remain, Yours very truly,

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION J. J. Donovan, Sheep Salesman.

BOBWHITE AND PLOWMAN ARE MUTUALLY FRIENDLY

The bobwhite has always been a favorite throughout the United States, both for sport and because of the cheery call of the male, which has enlivened those who have had opportunity to listen to it.

As Americans west and got beyond the regular range of the bobwhite, there were efforts to transplant it to the newer regions. The farmer is a good friend of the bobwhite, for cultivated fields are more favorable than virgin territory for the bird.

In a recent pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Agriculture the author says that trying to estimate how much the introduction of bobwhites into western Kansas and Colorado has had to do with their spread westward, one meets with difficulties. It seems to be rather commonly supposed that there were no birds west of central Kansas before agriculture began. There is no doubt that they increased rapidly in numbers all over western Kansas, as well as eastern and southeastern Colorado, as soon as farming operations commenced.

"In Kansas the most interesting feature of the history of the bobwhite," says this author, "is the rapid increase in numbers after the eighties west of the hundredth meridian. This wonderful increase went hand in hand with the increase in pinnated grouse, or prairie chickens. It seems more plausible, however, to suppose that a few birds did really exist in favorable spots all over western Kansas, enough to make a rapid response as soon as food became plentiful. It must be remembered that in this region for many years after the advent of man, small game was scarcely shot at all, which gave the game birds unusual opportunities to spread."

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

NOTICE

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

ANDERSON COUNTY

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

ALLEN COUNTY

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

GREENWOOD COUNTY

SUMMITT LOCAL NO. 1674 Meets the second and fourth Friday, Allen Ames, Sec.

LYNN COUNTY

BUCKEY LOCAL NO. 2074 Meets first Wednesday of each month. Roy Emmons, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Edw. Keeler, Centralia.

OSAGE COUNTY