



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928

NUMBER 44

COOLIDGE FALLACY

(Editor's Note: Under the above heading the Salina Journal, in its issue of 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 the friends and supporters daily, as searching discussion and argument and opposition reveal its essential soundness. The Journal is to be commended for its stand.)

President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill was expected, but we doubt that even Wall Street expected his extremely eastern viewpoint to be so unfair to agriculture as is evidenced by some of the unsound objections he advanced. The action was expected, not because it was felt that the bill merited a veto, but because the president has given ample evidence that he is dominated by his Allegheny cohorts, that is by the senators representing the territory from Alleghenies east.

Wishes to Protect Farmers Against Themselves

He is not able, or does not care to understand that agriculture is deserving of the same protection that is accorded the industries of the east. In the case of agriculture it is apparent that the president believes such protection attempts to violate natural and economic laws. He joins the ranks of those who are very zealous to protect the farmers from themselves.

It is strange that all the leading farm organizations of the country that are represented by men who know most about farming and what it needs, are not fearful that this bill will hurt them. Applying this reasoning along other lines we must come to the conclusion that the men who know the most about banking and the needs of the business are not the bankers themselves. Men who know the most about manufacturing and the protection that is vital to manufacturing are not the manufacturers themselves.

Government Interference

In the case of farm relief the farm organizations want it, and those who know nothing about it are sure that it would be a bad thing for the farmer. The inconsistency of the president's statement when compared with protection accorded other industries is evident throughout the message. The president, according to the United States court of customs appeals has the authority to levy discriminatory duties, and the right even to prohibit imports. All this "government interference" is allowed for the protection of eastern industries. But to attempt to protect agriculture is to fly in the face of an economic law as well as the president sees it. The interstate commerce commission has been delegated authority to make rates for the railroads. Competition is not a factor. Yet, even when the use of this authority is carried beyond reason and rates are fixed so high that they are burdensome to agriculture and western industries, nothing is said about interference with the economic laws of supply and demand.

An Economic Question

The Journal does not favor anything smattering of a subsidy. We believe that agriculture is entitled to the same protection that is given industry. The question is not political, but economic. In the president's veto he infers that congress is practicing sophistry. What was the McNary-Haugen bill because it was likely to subsidize the agricultural class at the cost of the tax payers? Then, with the same pen, at the same desk and with the same mind, undoubtedly dominated by the same eastern influence, he signed a bill that came to him in the same envelope with the McNary-Haugen bill—the merchant marine bill. This bill carried an appropriation of 250 million dollars, which is recognized as a plain subsidy, and the control and expenditure of this fund is left to the control of five men. This, according to eastern minds, undoubtedly is good economics.

Proud of Our Senators and Congressmen

Although the Journal is republican politically, it will never swallow a republican president's dictates when we believe that the president is unfair to the territory we serve, and we are proud of the fact that both Curtis and Capper and every Kansas congressman feel the same way. The up-building of our territory is more important in our estimation than becoming a rubber stamp for any political party. We sincerely believe that the unanimous vote of both Senators Curtis and Capper and every one of the Kansas congressmen, including democrats and republicans, indicates the workability of the bill and its soundness for our territory. They have had an opportunity to hear experts on both sides of the question. Legislation has been before congress for nearly six years, and if the bill is half as faulty as President Coolidge wants the voters to believe it is, surely some one of our representatives would have enough judgment and integrity to have voted against it.

Voted for the Bill on Its Merits

Senator Curtis probably is one of the staunchest senatorial supporters of the president. He is the senate leader, and is thoroughly conversant with President Coolidge's views and policies. Senator Capper has given a great deal of time to the study of farm legislation during the last six years, particularly because it effects the territory he represents. Senator Curtis undoubtedly realized that if he voted for the McNary-Haugen bill it would hurt his chances for the presidential nomination with the Allegheny east. His loss is bound to be greater than his gain. He has four more years to serve in the senate if he loses the presidential nomination, so for political expediency his course would have been to follow the president. In spite of all the pressure brought on Senator Curtis to vote with the president, his natural inclination to be loyal to the administration, and his knowledge that he possessed the most political influence in the senate of any senator in the middle west, his honest judgment forced him to vote for the bill on its merits, not only because of its soundness and its fairness to the middle west, but because it is in line with the national policy which already protects industry and labor.

Arguments Not Original With the President

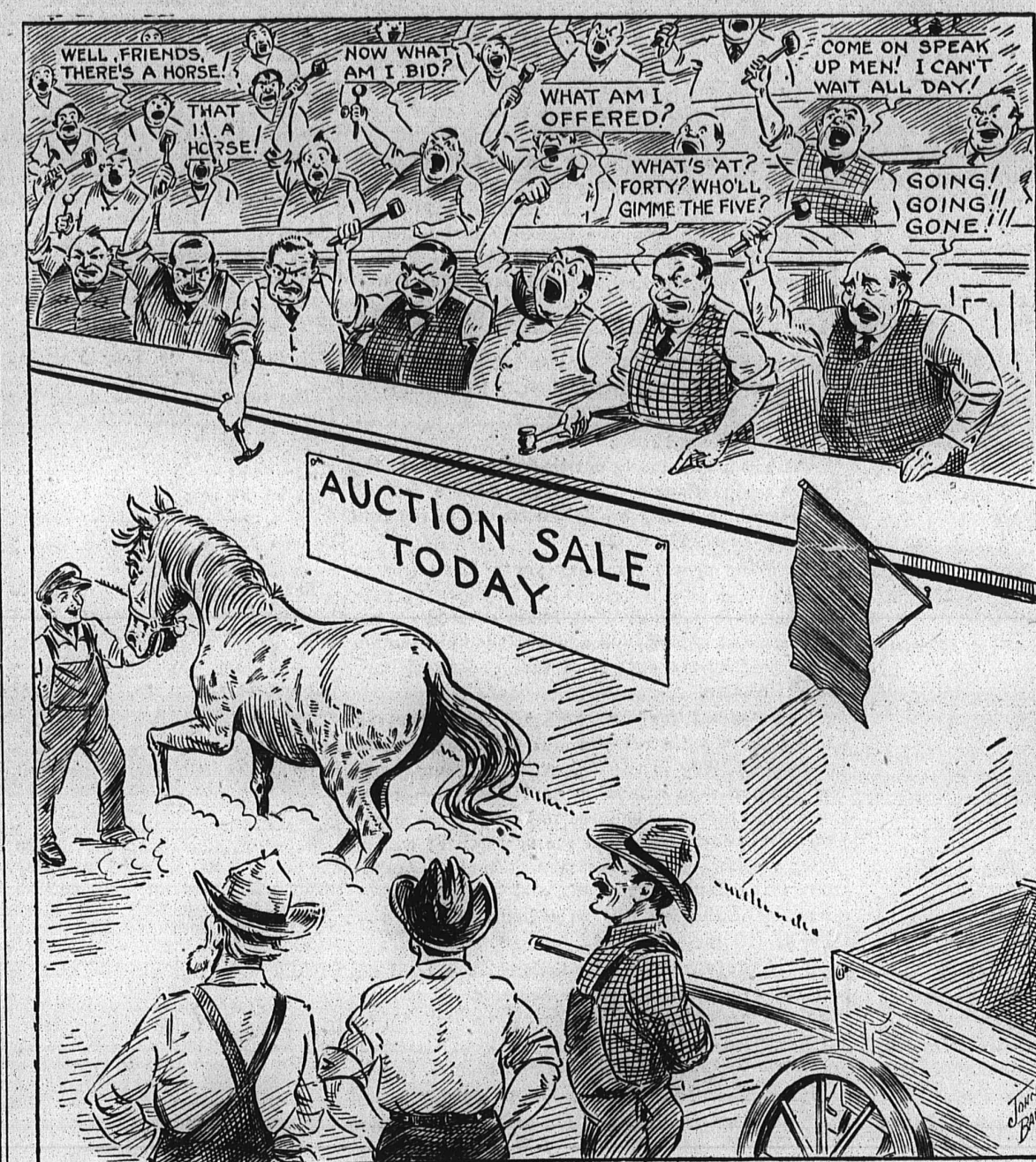
The rash argument of Coolidge that to pass the bill would be to practice sophistry that would give middle men an extra profit at the expense of farmers, would have antagonized Curtis to the bill. The objections advanced by Coolidge are arguments that have been used by the senators east of the Alleghenies, and are not original with the president. His message is written in the style of a press agent, for his advisers know that he has the advantage of getting his propaganda before the public at a time when it has been keyed up for his message, and is in a receptive mood. He knows that the bulk of the readers are unfamiliar with the bill, so he can write fluently, and he also knows that a good many readers are hoodwinked into believing the president's motives are always of the wisest character. His motives should be of the wisest character, but the people should not be hoodwinked.

The President's Economic Judgment

Senator Curtis and all the senators west of the Mississippi river never voted for the type of bill Coolidge claims he vetoed. The bill he is arguing about is a phantom bill of his own delusion, else his advisers on economics misled Coolidge when they explained the merits of the bill. We do not accuse Coolidge of being insincere, but we do believe that a good many of his closest observers have never credited him with any unusual amount of economic judgment, unless a streak of peevishness should be so considered. And it often is mistaken for that. It still is his economic judgment that permits him to sign a 325 million dollar flood bill and a 250 million dollar merchant marine bill during the past two weeks, although the total is much greater than the sum asked for farm relief, and those two bills will not benefit anywhere near the proportion of population that will derive benefit from farm legislation. As evidence of his biased and coercive disposition he tried to bulldoze Congress into leaving out the equalization fee, indicating that he wanted the bill if the fee was omitted. In deference to the wish of the president, the equalization fee, which is the key to farm relief, was left in the background and could be used only as a last resort.

The fee is nothing more than a commission which is collected to help pay the overhead cost of marketing the surplus. The object of the fee and its purpose would not have changed the sophistry to which the president alludes, and the deception he refers to still would be in the bill that he would have signed if the fee had been omitted. He was agreeable to using 400 million dollars out of the treasury for the use of the farm board, knowing that if the fee provision be taken from the bill no manner of replenishing the revolving fund is provided. Naturally if the fund should be exhausted, farm legislation would be in bad repute, and would be pigeonholed for years to come. To put it in plain language, it is just gambling in the hope that people generally will not have the audacity to question his motives, although he takes the liberty of informing that all senators and congressmen who vote for the bill are in league with middle men, mills and grain exchanges to beat the farmer, and that the president is the farmers' savior.

WOULDN'T IT BE FOOLISH, IF— A Farmer Employed Forty Auctioneers to Cry a Sale When He Only Had Three Buyers?



The farmer is as much interested in marketing as in producing, and must be. The price he gets for the product is as vital as the yield he gets from the soil. He is interested in marketing machinery, needing open markets and adequate sales-service. But why should he maintain forty auctioneers to sell his stuff to the few actual buyers? The cost is too great. Geo. W. Vincent, Secretary of the Oklahoma State Market Commission, declares that the Oklahoma farmer has been paying 40% of the value of his dairy product for his marketing service. Why have more than one auctioneer? One selling agency can and does secure bids from all buyers, bids as high as can be had from the same buyers by forty selling agencies. There is too great a spread between the producer and consumer—too many auctioneers to be fed and clothed. The Farmers Union proposes to put all of our selling into the hands of a few proven and capable auctioneers and do away with the waste and extravagance of the old system. Let's put our grain into the hands of the Jobbing Association, our cream and eggs into the Produce Association, our live stock through our own Commission Company. We don't need forty auditing firms, nor forty insurance companies, either. Speculators, agents, brokers, grain commission firms, and the like are not buyers. They are only auctioneers, and they collect too much toll. Let's dismiss them!

We Believe Bill to be a Protection to Agriculture

Probably no president has permitted a more unfair veto to be written for him. It is an indictment of Senator Curtis, Senator Capper and all of the Kansas congressmen, but also of nearly every senator and congressman west of the Mississippi river, and a majority of those between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi as well as Vice President Dawes.

The president's cohorts in the senate and house who represent the highly protected east will applaud his action. Out here in Kansas we are glad to be able to back up the Kansas representatives in the house and senate who opposed a president of their own party because of their belief in the fairness of an economic measure that they believe is entirely different from what President Coolidge alleges it to be. Undoubtedly these Kansas representatives believe the bill is certain to protect agriculture as the tariff does manufactured products. That the bill is an experiment is the general belief, but it also is sure that in this highly protected country agriculture is entitled to a legislative start and that weaknesses found can be amended, as has been the case with all great economic measures including the federal reserve act. It is equally true that there has been no workable and sound substitute plan proposed by those who acknowledge the discrimination in legislation in favor of industry, and against agriculture. The message is a clear indication of the utter lack of sympathy or understanding of the farm problem, either by President Coolidge, or those upon whom he depends for information, and advice, as well as the fixing of administration policies.

Friction between individual fibres makes it possible to form cotton and woolen threads or rope from hemp. Silk and rayon are continuous strands like wire.

We should become a nation of tree planters until our 81 million idle acres are planted to trees.

So-called genius is mostly capacity to work.

Neighborhood Notes

OSAGE COUNTY
Osage County Farmers Union No. 56 will have a quarterly meeting at Vassar, Thursday evening, June 14. E. L. Bullard, President. J. J. Cooper, Sec'y-Treas.

FONTANA 1789
Fontana Farmers Union Local No. 1789, on their regular meeting night, Friday, June 15, will have class adoption. Refreshments of ice cream and cookies for all union members and their families will be served. W. A. BOOZE, Secretary.

ALLEN COUNTY
Following is an announcement of the quarterly meeting of the Allen County Farmers Union, which will be held June 16 at Fairview Local west of Moran, Kansas. It is to be an all-day meeting with basket dinner at noon. Every member should be there.

Mr. C. L. Seibel of Iowa will speak in the afternoon. The business meeting will be held in the forenoon, starting at 10:30 a. m. Please see that your delegates are there. At this time, the program is not definite enough to announce. However there is sure to be a program as usual. County Sec'y.

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETS
WITH CARGY LOCAL

The quarterly meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union was held at the Cargy school house on June 7. A big crowd was in attendance, a really wonderful dinner was served, and a fine program rendered. The children gave readings and musical numbers, and they had an orchestra that was more than good. Secretary Jim Anderson was mean enough to say that Cal Ward and I couldn't keep our feet still.

It was not a bank meeting, but the stockholders in the Kansas City bank who were present paid their assessments, and arrangements were made for a later meeting. Not only will Douglas county cooperate fully in the

Kansas City bank settlement, but a satisfactory way will be found to handle their own situation.

It is always a pleasure to meet with such folks as Ward, Anderson, Holcom, Gerstenberger and the dozens and dozens of others who make up the local leadership. They are already laying their plans to attend the Marysville convention in large numbers. They made one of the very finest showings at Ottawa last year. It was a great day. C. E. H.

In a recent edition of one of Chicago's leading newspapers there appeared an article stating that chain store sales had increased 51.5 per cent during the month of May, 1928. Commenting upon this item, F. E. Wheatcraft, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, at Chicago, says: "This increase in chain store sales is very significant of the trend of business toward big organizations. This is unfortunate for the small dealers, but it is an inevitable situation that must be faced. It applies to all branches of business, including farming and stock raising. Men cannot hope to compete individually with the organized business world. Based on this fact, the Farmers Union was created to bring about farm relief, through organization and cooperation and it has been growing by leaps and bounds."

On Monday, June 4th, which was the big day of the week in point of receipts at the Chicago stock yards, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission headed the list of firms doing business at that point in volume of ho-consignments. The Farmers Union handled 51 carloads of hogs, which was more than twice as many as the nearest old line commission firm had on that day. This reflects the attitude of the corn belt farmers toward co-operative marketing.

MIAMI COUNTY MEETING
No. 59 held its second quarterly meeting at Osawatomie, June 2, 1928.

President Syster called the meeting to order at 10:30, the usual routine business being transacted. A large number present. A few resolutions were passed, one being: Resolved that our County Union favor the building of

A PUBLIC STATEMENT

A Public Statement Issued by the Corn Belt Committee at Des Moines, Iowa, on June 1st, 1928

Standing on the threshold of the new and somewhat complicated, therefore when the first two years passed without any serious effort to enact effective legislation, they accepted the situation without audible protest. Then came the national conventions of four years ago, and when both party platforms contained a frank and unequivocal pledge that effective surplus control legislation should and would be enacted, farmers throughout the country felt highly elated, and this because they believed that these pledges meant what they said, and that regardless of which party won, a conscientious effort would forthwith be made to equalize the burdens of agriculture which were becoming more and more unbearable.

Platform Pledges Only Mere "Scraps of Paper"

In this assumption, however, we were destined to be sadly disillusioned, for evidently platform pledges are intended only to catch votes on the day of the election, and are regarded as mere "scraps of paper," also since the close of the World War values of all kinds have depreciated in the almost inconceivable sum of twenty billion dollars, or a sum equal to the value of our great American Railroad system—and if further evidence of the pitiful plight of agriculture is needed, it can be found in the fact that while farmers still constitute 25 per cent of the nation's population, they have been receiving a little more than 7-12 per cent of our yearly national income.

Rural Banks Closing Every Day

As this statement is being formulated, more than 3000 erstwhile prosperous rural banks have closed their doors, and with each day's setting sun the number increases. The mighty Corn Belt which is often referred to as the "bread basket of the world" is staggering on the brink of almost complete collapse, and even so the grim tragedy through which our farmers are passing casts its black shadow across the Southland which supplies two-thirds of the world's cotton, and which, because of this fact, deserves to be a land of plenty and contentment.

The Farmer Buys Protected Products and Sells on Free Trade Market

Again and again since the great war we have pointed out that the plight of the farmer is due to the fact that he is compelled to buy in the most highly protected market in the world, and a market which maintains a system of generous industrial wage scales, while the price of his wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, pork, beef and other surplus farm commodities is determined in the world's free trade markets—and in asking that these impossible conditions be equalized we have not demanded special privileges we have asked only that Congress shall do for agriculture what it has done for time out of mind for our manufacturers through the protective system, and more recently for our banks through the Federal Reserve Act, and our railroads through the Esch-Cummins Act, and for labor through the Adamson Law and the Immigration Act.

Farm Organizations Have Worked For Seven Years

It is now nearly seven years ago since a group of farm organization leaders first appeared in Washington to impress their unequal conditions upon the nation's lawmakers, and although the demands of industry, of the railroads, and of labor were hastily and sympathetically complied with by Congress, nothing was done for agriculture during the first two years of the farm relief struggle; however, the spokesman of agriculture realized that the problem of dealing with the farm surplus was

Veto Message Rings False

We shall not waste time in seeking to answer in detail his latest veto message—first, because we do not for one moment believe he was the author of it, and secondly, because, from beginning to end it bristles with false conclusions and labored sophistries which have been answered again and again in the long committee hearings, and in the debates on the floor of Congress; only a few days before his fatal signature was attached to the bill he was confronted by a score of nationally known farm leaders who gave him reasons for the faith that was in them, and not once during this conference did he dare to discuss the measure upon its merits. On this score it may be said that the signature of the veto message was the signature of Calvin Coolidge, but the voice of the message itself was the voice of Herbert Hoover and Julius Barnes who are the clandestine spokesmen of the Industrial East, which apparently is determined to sacrifice agriculture to the altar of selfish greed, in order that those who toil in the fields may be forced to continue to supply the nation's food and raw materials at little more than half their value.

Problem Is to Make the Protective System Effective for Agriculture

Put in the fewest possible words, the great problem by which we are faced is that of making the protective system effective for agriculture.

continue our quarterly meetings with a basket dinner and program. So you locals that were not called upon at this program will be called upon next time. Every one voted it the best meeting in some time. W. J. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

RILEY COUNTY

The following resolutions were adopted by The Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 in quarterly session at Baldwin Creek school house today:

I We wish to extend our thanks to Senator Capper and Congressman Strong for voting in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill.

II We are strictly opposed to the nomination for President of Herbert Hoover for the reason that it will only be a continuation of the present policies for agriculture.

III We wish to extend our appreciation to Mr. Clyde M. Reed for the service he rendered farm organizations against the railroad freight rate raise.

IV We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to The Baldwin Creek Local and especially to the ladies for the excellent dinner. Yours very truly, GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

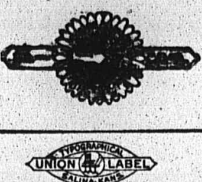
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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 received five 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 14, 1928

"THE PEOPLE" ARE ABOUT TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENT

The conventions are at hand, and an unusual interest, in the middle west, centers in them. They are rather clearly defined issues, not as between the two major parties, but within them. President Coolidge has vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill, and has taken pains in the veto message to show contempt for the whole farm proposal. He demands of the convention an endorsement of his policies and administration, which can only mean that his political advisers believe that agriculture can safely be ignored in future. It is generally agreed that Mr. Hoover is the lawful heir to the policies he has so largely shaped, and he has seemed to be the favorite with eastern "regulars." His farm vote has been almost nothing in any of the primaries, but that is unimportant. There is only one thing which Mr. Hoover needs, it seems, and that is the support of Mr. Andrew William Mellon. Whoever gets that support will get it upon Mr. Mellon's own terms.

Mr. Mellon is quite well-to-do. An editorial in "Time" says of him that "Before he was 30 he was charged with administering his father's whole considerable estate. Thereafter he ruled and expanded an industrial empire constructed of steel, railways, oil, coal, electricity, insurance, ships, bridges, plate glass, aluminum. By 1920 this empire of Mellon was dominant in a sphere of industries with some two billion dollars." The editor forgot to mention whiskey. Were not the Mellon distilleries the foundation and source of the Mellon fortune and influence?

Mr. Hoover needs Mr. Mellon's support. Under a Washington date line the following item is given to the press:

"The Republican choice is Secretary of Commerce Hoover, but he doesn't have enough votes to win the nomination. The votes which will make Hoover the candidate, or turn him down and be-

stow the nomination on some "dark horse" will come from Pennsylvania and will be controlled by the Mellon-Vare machine of that State. If Mellon and Vare throw the 79 Pennsylvania delegates to Hoover, he will be nominated. If they turn thumbs down on Hoover, then they must choose another. In either event, Mellon and Vare hold the balance of power and will pick the next Presidential candidate of the Republican Party. This was frankly admitted a few days ago in a staunch administration newspaper, the Washington Post, which said that recent developments had put an end to the assumption that the "voice of the people" was to end the practice of making the nominee dependent upon "late conferences in a smoke-filled room." "In short," said this paper, "if Hoover gets the nomination, he will get it because of the decision of the political leaders who will probably meet in a smoke-filled room."

Thus the Kansas City nominee will be such, not through the registered will of the rank and file of the party, but by the grace of Secretary Mellon and "Boss" Vare, and their co-worker, President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whom they have just selected for Republican National Committeeman for Pennsylvania.

The people are about to choose themselves a leader.

WHERE HOOVER STANDS

A story of a Mohammed Priest is told by Congressman UPSHAW which when revised applies to Hoover's position on the farm problem. Herbert appeared and said: "Know all men where I stand." Yea, Yea, said the hearers; "Well, then if you know I shall not tell you." Back he went and presently appeared again and said "Know all men where I stand?" "Yea," said one-half of his hearers, "Nay," said the others, "We do not know where you stand." "Well," said Herbert, "Those who do not know may ask those who do know, so I will not tell you."—Exchange.

A DESERVED REBUKE, NEATLY ADMINISTERED

The editor of the Kansas Farm Journal in a recent issue pays his respects to the Weekly Star in so good a way that we are reproducing it. Neither Editor Cochel of The Star nor any of the other opponents of the farm relief bill have offered a satisfactory, workable substitute for it.

A most wonderful change has come over the opponents of Surplus Control legislation during the past five years. Even the past year has shown a very decided "change of heart." In the recent discussion over the McNary-Haugen and debenture plans in Congress, not a single Senator or Representative had the temerity to infer or imply, much less assert, that there is "no farm problem except as exists in the minds of self-appointed leaders."

Strange as it may seem, eastern statesmen and even eastern publications that one would think had no direct interest in the farm problem are assuming a more reasonable attitude than are some of the western papers and would-be statesmen. They are the real "die hards."

One of the rankest examples of this is the Weekly Kansas City Star, and while I dislike to make personal reference to contemporary publications and especially to editors, the editorial attitude of this paper has been so outstandingly hostile to any constructive agricultural legislation as to provoke comment. Until quite recently the editor of that paper has not seemed to recognize any agricultural problem that cannot be well handled on the farm by greater efficiency in production. Now he says:

"After the advocates of the McNary-Haugen measure have demonstrated their ability to get the measure through congress and to see it vetoed, there may be time left

for the passage of some constructive measure. "The rule-or-ruin, dog-in-the-manger attitude of many who have assumed the title of spokesman for agriculture has prevented adoption of constructive measures which might remove the causes of agricultural difficulties. The problem has become one of gaining political preference for individuals rather than improving the economic condition of the farmers."

"The Weekly Star would be glad to support any measure which promised to place those engaged in agriculture on a permanently profitable basis. It regrets its inability to see the advantage claimed for the equalization fee in the McNary-Haugen measure."

Passing over the unfair and uncalculated implication that those who have devoted their time and effort and in many cases money to the cause of "farm relief" are animated only by a desire for political prestige, it should not be out of place to ask this editor who assumes such superior wisdom, to suggest some remedy for placing those engaged in agriculture on a "permanently profitable basis." The fact is that the attitude of Professor Cochel as editor of the Weekly Star has been nothing but destructive, so far as either co-operative marketing or legislation are concerned.

COLORADO UNION FARMER DISCUSSES CORPORATION INFLUENCE IN LEGISLATION

Editor Howard says:

At last it is actually out in the open that the great corporations of this country have a definite program which they are following out in the control of the school system.

Thinking people for many years have stated emphatically that the minds of the oncoming generation were being clouded, issues covered up, acquiescence to exploitation and a blinded civilization developed by the control of text books of our school system.

The Federal Trade Commission has uncovered how this gigantic octopus was directing certain courses of study in the University of Pennsylvania. Young men attending that institution were receiving what they believed to be the latest scientific facts developed from the research of educators; whereas, it was the merest kind of propaganda of utility corporations, and being taught to them by professors who were being paid on the side by this gigantic trust.

Some professors drawing their salaries from an already over-burdened people had received as high as four hundred dollars per speech in other parts of the country where meetings had been arranged for them by the light and power companies.

Information has been developed which shows how the Electric Light and Power Trust has operated through the Federation of Women's Clubs in "Home Equipment Campaigns," and "Perfect Electrical Homes Display." When the Federation of Women's Clubs were importuned to have a contest of essays on electrical home equipment, the power trust spent twelve thousand dollars in propaganda pamphlets from which the contestants were to gain supposed information which would enable them to write essays on the subject.

Newspaper sentiment has been bought, organizations have been controlled, pulpits have been filled throughout the nation that the propaganda of the power trusts might be spread. If the public schools, colleges and universities of this nation are to free themselves from the suppression of corporate influence, text book and curriculum control, they must speak up now. Our fathers fought too long for the establishment of a school system whereby all students might have an equal opportunity, to see their efforts destroyed by an insidious propaganda worked into most of the text books.

A PUBLIC STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

tive system effective for agriculture—of making that portion of our yearly farm production which is consumed in the home markets sell at a price sufficiently above the free trade markets of the world so that the dollar the farmer receives for his toil will have as great purchasing power or debt paying power as the dollar which protected industry and labor exact from him; and if the President or his advisers know of this device other than an equalization fee by which this can be done without levying tribute upon the federal treasury, why do they not bring it forth?

Not Intended That the Farmer Collect His Share of the Tariff

Why employ endless, hair splitting, cut-throat tactics which are as puerile as they are insincere? For nearly seven years we have been met by the hue and cry that the McNary-Haugen bill is "economically unsound" and "unconstitutional," and yet at no time have the super-statesmen who uttered it brought forth a serious proposal of their own, while being compelled to admit that there exists a serious surplus problem which requires its solution. Meanwhile the charge that the McNary-Haugen bill involves "price fixing" excites the risibilities of the gods, in view of the fact that scarcely a twelve month ago the President who is placed in the attitude of uttering it, did not hesitate to raise the pig-piron tariff 50 per cent and from the further fact that for many years we have fixed prices through the tariff and other similar devices. In these and other premises apparently the fixing of prices for the sacred white oxen of industry is wise statesmanship, but when it is proposed to apply the same methods to agriculture it becomes a "preposterous economic and commercial fallacy." Mainly because a Federal Farm Board could not hope to "fix prices" higher than the tariff wall, and if the Republican party did not intend that they should be fixed to this height, then why did it write the farm schedule into the Fordney-McCumber act? The only interference which can be drawn on this score is that it did not intend that the farmer should collect his share of the tariff, and that therefore the inclusion of schedules in his behalf was an insin-

care and meaningless gesture.

However, we shall not assault our self respect by a further discussion of the President's latest veto message for stripped of all outward appearances of sincerity it is nothing less than an insolvent declaration of war at the hands of the Industrial East as represented by Mr. Coolidge against agriculture, and as such the Corn Belt reluctantly and sorrowfully accepts the challenge. The simple truth of the matter is that Mr. Coolidge and those for whom he speaks have finally been driven from under cover; realizing that specious pretenses and insincere professions of friendship for the farmer were no longer suffice, they have chosen to lay aside the thin mask which they have worn during the last four years and thus at last the issue is as clearly defined as the sun in the heavens.

A Fateful Issue

In the meantime the issue which is thus precipitated is a fateful one not only for agriculture, but for the Republican party which sprang chiefly from the hearts and minds of the farmers who live in the vast territory reaching from Ohio into the Northwest, and through whose unflinching loyalty it has enjoyed a half century of power, during which time it has wrought splendidly in many respects. Through all these years a proponent of the majority of these farmers have faithfully supported the protective system, not because they believed it of substantial benefit to them on surplus farm commodities, but because the manufacturers of the East insisted that if meant a matter of life and death to them, and because from time out of mind the American farmer has been willing to sacrifice his own interests to the end that the nation might grow great and strong. And if now when agriculture is sick unto death, and when it must have the full benefit of the protective system or perish, if in this solemn hour we are told with brutal frankness that the agricultural schedules of the Fordney-McCumber Act were not intended to be carried out, and that the farmers of America must continue to face the free trade markets of the world unaided, then as certain as the rising and the setting of the sun we have come to the parting of the ways with the party of the immortal Lincoln, and as its leaders assemble in

the forthcoming Kansas City convention they will do well to study with profound care the possible consequences of this crisis upon their party and upon the nation in the years to come.

In this connection we also beg to remind the Republican Senators and Congressmen who by an emphatic majority of their party in both the 69th and 70th Congress gave their approval to the McNary-Haugen bill, that the language of the President's recent veto message is an insult alike to their intelligence and sincerity, and to their interpretation of the principles of the Republican party, and therefore the triumph of the Coolidge ideals at Kansas City will mean the repudiation and humiliation of these republican members of Congress who have dared to differ from him in these premises. But knowing these Senators and Congressmen as we do, we venture the prediction that they will return the rebuke in no uncertain manner, and that they will rescue their party from the false and dangerous paths into which Mr. Coolidge is seeking to lead it.

Protection for All or Protection for None

We furthermore desire to say that the farmers of the great Corn Belt states are still friendly to an honest and fair application of the protective system not merely because we freely concede that it is essential to the well-being of industry and labor, but, because, burdened by a colossal farm debt, we would naturally prefer to liquidate this debt with a dollar of the same paying power as the one that was enacted of us while it was in the process of creation. But if the protective system is to mean one thing for industry, and an entirely different thing for agriculture, then in sheer self-defense we will have no choice except to endeavor to destroy the system itself. For in these premises the demand of the Corn Belt Committee is "protection for all, or protection for none." And thus ere it is too late we caution the selfish, special privilege loving east to have a care, lest it tear down the pillars of the temple upon its own head.

Violated the Solemn Pledge of His Party

During the 150 years of our national history, the American farmer

and his sons have fought and bled and died upon every battlefield of the Republic, and they have done this gladly. During all this time they have not been seekers of special privilege, but have been the richest nation in the world, and in passing we desire to remind those who rejoice that the nation has become "preponderantly industrial," that not many years ago the now despised farm surplus was regarded as a God-send, and this because, in those hallowed days our heavy yearly interest payments to Europe were met, not through the conquests of industry, but with our surplus cotton, wheat, pork and other farm commodities; and if meanwhile, ours has become the richest nation in the world, this triumph is due in large measure to the sweat and grueling toil of the American farmer, who has not only generously fed and clothed our own people, but who from the time "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" has compelled a golden stream in the form of a favorable trade balance to flow toward our shores from the four corners of the earth. It seems but yesterday since the shout that "food will win the war" filled the land, morning, noon and night, and with their sons away in the training camps, or on the firing line in France, old and decrepit farmers forsook their comfortable rocking chairs and thus by the side of their wives and daughters they toiled in the fields from early morning until the night, to the end that agriculture might not fall the great Republic in her hour of peril. But all of these things have been forgotten by a President who has violated the solemn pre-election pledge of his party, and who, with an insolence that ill becomes his usual even tempered New England manners, has laid aside all specious pretext and thus unless the wiser heads of the Republican party interfere at Kansas City on June 12th, we shall perhaps see inaugurated a bitter class struggle of which no living man can see the end.

At this very moment, and in the midst of our boasted prosperity, we have millions of idle men and women the farmers' buying power is speedily reduced, it seems to us that both legitimate industry and labor face a future full of the gravest questioning. Ours is in truth a prosperity under which the rich are growing richer and which is constantly increasing the burdens of those who ask only for the "right to live in the sweat of their faces"—and thus with unreasoning greed driving its chariots, and with the raucous shout of "to hell with tomorrow" we are rushing blindly toward a future which no thoughtful man can regard without fear and trembling.

Disregard Party Lines

Meanwhile, and regardless of the effect of the impending conflict upon the other interests and classes of the nation, agriculture has no alternative but to accept the challenge of Mr. Coolidge and those for whom he speaks, and here and now the Corn Belt Committee desires to serve notice that it will await the nominees and platform declarations of the forthcoming Kansas City and Houston convention with the deepest interest and solicitude, and once the said nominees and platform declarations are known, the spokesmen of this committee will appeal to their more than merely disgraced party lines to the end that in the approaching November election we may demonstrate that agriculture still possesses power to reward its friends and to punish its enemies. And if the eastern leaders of the Republican party believe this is nothing more than an idle threat let them put things to the touch by naming as their standard bearer either Herbert Hoover or Calvin Coolidge—in this case they will learn that the saving of their home is infinitely more precious to the hearts of the Corn Belt Farmers than the preservation of any political party, even though that party be the party of Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Hunger Knows No Wage Scale

And here we desire to express the belief that the nation's mills and factories cannot continue in full time operation unless the buying power of the 30,000,000 people of the farm is restored, and therefore before the Industrial East accepts the fatal and

REFLECTIONS

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT

Politics induces some strange actions, but surely nothing stranger than the one in which four Senators reversed themselves, in their veto on the McNary-Haugen bill when it was up for passage over the veto.

They believed the bill to be right when they voted to pass it, or else they were not controlled by high motives. When it came back again it was simply another chance (and obligation) to express that belief. But four Senators were for it in one instance, and against it in the other. Senator Curtis was one of the four, and a candidate for the presidential nomination. We have heard only expressions of regret and criticism for his failure to support the bill. The farmer and the president were on opposite sides. The president was sustained. But the farmer votes.

Agricultural Trades Council Might Help Him

Mother—Billy, why are you making your little brother cry?

Billy—He's crying because he can't bring it into the house.—Strand.

But It Would Be Very Naughty to Change

The merchant gets rich by buying his goods at wholesale and selling them at retail.

The farmer gets poor by selling his products at wholesale and buying his supplies at retail.

Oregon Hopes For a Man Who Sees Whole U. S.

Sometimes in the hue and cry of election times, one forgets his own particular needs and follows in line with some popular candidate that when elected goes against the best interest of the voter. If we of the west need anything to make us realize the folly of trying to help the other fellow just because he happens to be in the limelight, let us think of the fate of the McNary-Haugen bill. It makes us wonder sometimes if the power to overrule the wishes of millions of people should be vested in one man. What we need in the president's chair is a man big enough to know there is a west that deserves the same consideration that the east does. We have been particularly unfortunate in that so many presidents seem to think that the Mississippi river is the western boundary of the United States. Let us study this question carefully and do our utmost to put the western vote squarely behind a man big enough to give us a square deal.—Oregon Farmers Union News.

brutal philosophy sponsored by Mr. Coolidge, it will do well to consider long and carefully the effects of such a policy.

And to organized labor we desire to say that unless the ever increasing drift of farm workers to the city is arrested, that the time is not far distant when there will be two bidders for every industrial job, and in that dread hour we warn them that the right of "collective bargaining" which labor has toiled so many years to establish will be crushed utterly, and this because hunger knows no wage scale, or working rules. The ruthless effort to displace men with machinery goes on with ever increasing persistence, and unless our nation desires to follow in the footsteps of England which a half century ago sacrificed its agriculture for industry, it will hasten with all possible speed to bring about conditions of rural contentment which will only keep farm workers upon the farm, but which will invite an ever increasing army of those who can find nothing to do in the great urban centers. In this respect the farm should become a nationwide shock absorber which can absorb the surplus toilers of the city rather than add to the number of unemployed.

At this very moment, and in the midst of our boasted prosperity, we have millions of idle men and women the farmers' buying power is speedily reduced, it seems to us that both legitimate industry and labor face a future full of the gravest questioning. Ours is in truth a prosperity under which the rich are growing richer and which is constantly increasing the burdens of those who ask only for the "right to live in the sweat of their faces"—and thus with unreasoning greed driving its chariots, and with the raucous shout of "to hell with tomorrow" we are rushing blindly toward a future which no thoughtful man can regard without fear and trembling.

Disregard Party Lines

Meanwhile, and regardless of the effect of the impending conflict upon the other interests and classes of the nation, agriculture has no alternative but to accept the challenge of Mr. Coolidge and those for whom he speaks, and here and now the Corn Belt Committee desires to serve notice that it will await the nominees and platform declarations of the forthcoming Kansas City and Houston convention with the deepest interest and solicitude, and once the said nominees and platform declarations are known, the spokesmen of this committee will appeal to their more than merely disgraced party lines to the end that in the approaching November election we may demonstrate that agriculture still possesses power to reward its friends and to punish its enemies. And if the eastern leaders of the Republican party believe this is nothing more than an idle threat let them put things to the touch by naming as their standard bearer either Herbert Hoover or Calvin Coolidge—in this case they will learn that the saving of their home is infinitely more precious to the hearts of the Corn Belt Farmers than the preservation of any political party, even though that party be the party of Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt.

But He Hooked a Game Fish This Time

President Coolidge learned one thing while fishing in the Hills, e. g., how to handle suckers.

TRAINING DOES IT

Peggy had been to the circus, and being somewhat naughty when she came back she was asked by her mother, "Don't you think if dogs, ponies and monkeys can mind to well, a little girl who knows so much more than animals should obey even more readily?"

Peggy thought a moment, then replied: "Yes, of course, if she had been as well trained."—Exchange.

BOY, PAGE PONCE DE LEON!

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in its current report, has this one:

"Cattle shipments into the Flint Hills are completed. The cattle which went into the Flint Hills this spring are younger than a year ago. Flint Hills pastures have improved since the recent rains and are now in good condition for fattening cattle."

If this decrease in age continues they will have to be provided with wet nurses within another year or two. Kansas is a wonderful state!

A RESOURCEFUL MERCHANT

A wide-awake merchant in Arizona gets his ads read if he uses this method regularly. He had this in his home paper a couple of weeks ago:

"THE BIG FARM"

BILL GETS THE VETO.

Once more the axe falls on the farmers' neck—but you almost got it this time, boys. A little more organization and a little more push next time will do it! P. taps the McNary-Haugen bill "did" have some defects, but there are a heck of a lot of bills passed by congress that are not just perfect. Anyway they should have given it a trial. All of which reminds us that the farmers and ranchers who give us a trial, etc."

And How!

"Your wife says she asks only for pin money."

"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had 12 diamonds in it."

It Did Seem a Bit Irregular

Ole, the night porter, was testifying before the jury after the big bank robbery.

"You say," thundered the attorney, "that at midnight you were cleaning out the office and eight masked men rushed past you and went on into the vault room with revolvers in hand?"

"Yah," said Ole.

Bitter Struggle Between Agriculture and Industry

In thus stealing ourselves or the coming conflict which no doubt means the beginning of a bitter nationwide struggle between agriculture and industry, we repeat that we do so with profound regret and sorrow, for left to himself the farmer is the friend of all fair minded classes and interests. But we have no choice in these premises, for to bow to the mandate Hoover and Coolidge mean peasant for the 30,000,000 people of the farm who have wrought so faithfully and splendidly in the upbuilding of the great Republic and who ask only that others shall "do unto them as they would be done by." And finally, "that at midnight you were cleaning out the office and eight masked men rushed past you and went on into the vault room with revolvers in hand?"

"Yah," said Ole.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. If we are to have chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial agencies shackled to the chariots of big business to the detriment of the public welfare, and used at election time to dictate candidates for public office and afterwards finance such candidates in their efforts to secure occupancy of the White House or seats in either of both branches of Congress, it is high time that the six million American farmers get together and stuck together for their mutual welfare, regardless of party lines.

Friends of agriculture have been for years sincerely striving to secure legislation which would bring back some of the prosperity which once visited the farm homes of America. At every turn of the road, we have met opposition from those who now seek to dictate who shall be our next President. Nobody, other than an imbecile, can fail to see just what the object is. If big business can control our public officials, it will be rather easy to prevent favorable legislation for agriculture. If we happen to impress the justice of our cause upon Congress and secure a favorable action there, with their own President in the White House our enemies will be all secure.

Present A Solid Front at the Ballot Box

As we gird up our loins for the coming conflict, let us remember that in the past hoary ages those who fed and clothed humanity have invariably been consigned to peasantry to the end that special privilege might fatten upon their toil, and therefore if we triumph in the coming struggle it will be because the great Ruler of the Universe who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and who watches the sparrow's fall" is upon our side, and because the farmers of America whose ancestors suffered with Washington at Valley Forge and who fought with Jackson at New Orleans, refuse to bend their necks to indus-

"And a moment later a terrific explosion blew the vault door off and the same men went out past you carrying currency and bonds?"

"Yah," said Ole.

"Well, what did you do then?"

"Owe put down my mop."

"Yes, but what did you do?"

"Vel, Aye say to myself, 'Dis bank a queer way to run a bank.'"

About this time of every year the American farmers wives turn their attention to the work of a general house cleaning. The process usually kicks up a good deal of dust and more or less, disturbs the peace and comfort of the home but when the work is thoroughly done everybody feels more comfortable and glad it is over. House cleaning is always disagreeable but that does not lessen its necessity. Farm house cleaning is not the only kind of house cleaning that is sadly needed in this country just now. We have been following the evidence given in the "power trust" investigation now being made by the Federal Trade Commission. One of the most outstanding results of that investigation up to this time is the evidence that some of our leading universities need thorough house cleaning. The effort to "clean" the whole field of education from the public schools up to the top round of our educational system is told with unblushing effrontery by the well paid hirelings of the public utility monopolies. It is shameful shame that some of the teachers of economics in our universities should lend themselves to such disgraceful cause. That such things are true we can not doubt for at least on two occasions in our experience as a university professor we were diplomatically notified not to teach certain views which we were supposed to hold if we wished to remain comfortably where we were. Our warning was only a "don't," but since that time an advance step seemed to have been taken and a new "inducement" paid for teaching what the "power trust" or public utility monopoly wants taught. It may kick up a lot of economic dust and some unsavory odors but a rigid, serious educational house cleaning seems to be necessary.—T. C. Atkeson, in National Farm News.

That Was Before Farmers Made Their Remarks About The Veto.

The Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals is said to be the largest in the world.

Courtesy has its foundation in a sincere regard for the rights and opinions of others.

trial bondage. Needless to say in these fateful premises we must place the preservation of our homes above the petty appeals of political friends, for only by presenting a solid front at the ballot box can we hope to escape the dread fate of "The Man With the Hoe," and thus give assurance that the government "of, for, and by the people" shall not vanish from the land of our fathers.

AS ONE MAN

If ever, in the history of this great nation, there was need for any particular class of citizens to get together and stick together and vote together, that time has arrived for the American farmers.

For years, after the establishment of our government, citizens met in town halls, county court houses, or at cross road stores and discussed matters affecting the economic existence and welfare of themselves and families and then went to the polls and spoke their sentiments through the ballot box. Then we had representative government, then the voice of the people was heard and heeded. But today, America stands face to face with a new condition and a new challenge. Where the voice of the people once was paramount, we find the voice of a power trust, the voice of a political trust, the voice of sectional blocs, and other voices which sound very strange to the average liberty loving, country-defending citizen.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. If we are to have chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial agencies shackled to the chariots of big business to the detriment of the public welfare, and used at election time to dictate candidates for public office and afterwards finance such candidates in their efforts to secure occupancy of the White House or seats in either of both branches of Congress, it is high time that the six million American farmers get together and stuck together for their mutual welfare, regardless of party lines.

Friends of agriculture have been for years sincerely striving to secure legislation which would bring back some of the prosperity which once visited the farm homes of America. At every turn of the road, we have met opposition from those who now seek to dictate who shall be our next President. Nobody, other than an imbecile, can fail to see just what the object is. If big business can control our public officials, it will be rather easy to prevent favorable legislation for agriculture. If we happen to impress the justice of our cause upon Congress and secure a favorable action there, with their own President in the White House our enemies will be all secure.

How important then it is that we who stand four-square for the honest recognition of agriculture shall unite as one man and stand together in the approaching election.

The National Farm News doesn't care three whoops which particular party wins the coming election for President, but we do care very much whether a friend or foe of agriculture is to occupy the White House. Watch your step, farmers.—National Farm News, Washington.

A Hindu myth had the earth resting on an elephant's back and the elephant standing on the back of a tortoise, but provided no footing for the tortoise. Many popular ideas are as well grounded as this one.

The Dry Goods Box

THE FARMERS' CONSTANT AND PROVEN FRIEND
The Federated Agricultural Trades of America met in Chicago last November. This organization consists of 300 manufacturers and distributors of all Farm Products.

The aim of the meeting was to plan a fight on co-operative marketing by Farmers.
Also to oppose any form of Government Aid.
Within a few moments they raised \$1,200,000 to begin this fight.
You've heard all this before.
But did you read the clause in the invitation which says: "We are endeavoring to arrange with one of our Great Public Men, one who has at all times appeared as an outstanding exponent of our American institutions

to address this meeting."

They tell me this man was Hoover. This group knew he was for them and AGAINST the Farmer.

There was a big Presidential Election due and he did not "choose" to address them.

It might appear he wasn't the Farmers' Friend. The number of who knows? Would he have addressed them? They thought he would.

It seems this is but one of the last links in the Chain of Indignities against the American Farmer. Indignities which should cost him the vote of every Farmer and every Farmer's Wife in the U. S. A.

"Nuf Said."
SARAH SPRAGUE

THE ROAD TO SUICIDE

We are reminded of the forest of hell that is being prepared by the militarists of the world by the accidental release of phosgene gas in Germany which killed eleven people with more likely to die. It is said that this cloud of gas was sufficient to wipe out all life in the city of Hamburg. Only favorable winds and a heavy rain averted what might have been one of the greatest disasters in history.

We are not interested in responsibility for the making of this gas. We do not care two hoots in hades whether its making was in violation of the Treaty of Versailles or whether the Germans were within their rights in making the deadly stuff. This gas is being made in all the leading countries and it will destroy all forms of life within its range. It will be used in the next war and it is well within possibility that this deadly vapor will destroy civilization itself.

What makes it all the more hideous is that it brings the civilian population within the war zone. It wipes out the distinction between the soldier and the civilian. The invalid, the aged, the women, and even the children are made combatants and legitimate prey of war. Whole cities may be easily wiped out. All traces of life may be blotted out on the farms and the whole countryside. Animals and every species of fowl will be numbered among the dead.

In short, a war of the dimensions of the last one may prove to be suicidal for many nations. This reduces the war game to an absurdity to say nothing of its monstrous toll of death. The military fops and the diplomats are playing with this thing and hazarding the existence of civilization itself. Only the conquest of governments by the masses of each nation can avert this terrible disaster—Ex-Change.

FIRE LOSSES IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kansas, June 13.—The people of Kansas reduced the fire loss in May by \$214,947. The total for the past month is \$218,480, as against \$433,427 for April. In May, 1927, the lowest losses for any month of that year the figures were \$132,715. There were 356 fires in April of this year, and there were 195 in May.

Fifty-five of the 105 counties reported fires. The greatest loss in any county was in two fires in Russell, totaling \$15,700. Greenwood reported four fires with a loss of \$14,838, and Cowley four fires with a loss of \$14,333. Next is Shawnee with 14 fires and losses of \$12,816. Graham, Harvey and Wyandotte report losses above \$10,000 each.

In the classification of property

destroyed it is shown that the list of dwelling burners has been greatly reduced in May. The number of homes burned totaled 84 with a loss of \$83,778. This is 110 less than in April and a reduction in loss of \$67,687. This is the best item in the report. It shows, I think, that the people of Kansas are becoming aroused over this needless waste of their homes by fire, and that they are considering the importance of removing every hazard. It is a good resolution and succeeding monthly reports should show still greater reductions.

Nearly \$60,000 in the loss of 28 barns figure heavily in the above classification, while 14 garages were destroyed with a value of \$7,524. One hotel burned with a loss of \$6,000, and six stores are listed at a loss of \$9,112.

Electricity is credited with fire losses totaling \$14,780; exposure \$14,885; sparks on roof, \$10,147; stoves, \$12,738; matches, \$13,160; and lightning not rodded, \$4,997. This is an encouraging report, as the majority of fire losses are small. Six of the counties reporting fires say the losses are below \$100.

W. A. ELSTUN,
State Fire Marshal.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Robins and English Sparrows are the most common of all birds. Next in number is the song sparrow, chip-ping sparrow, meadow lark and cat-bird. Bird lovers, sportsmen and game officials are all pretty much agreed in the desire to protect all the useful species of bird life. At the same time, such birds as ducks, jack-snipe, woodcock, geese, yellowlegs, golden plovers, coots, quail, grouse, pheasants and other birds are regarded as useful and desirable food, and as such are legitimately hunted under proper game laws that have the approval of good citizens. The American Protective Association strives to secure sensible game laws that will command respect.

It is against the law to use airplanes or motor boats to drive ducks or keep them moving so as to make better shooting.
Every state has laws to protect its fish and game. There is a federal, or government act, known as the migratory bird law. Twenty-one states help to enforce this federal law, which reduces the "b-b" limits or the amount of birds that may be killed by hunters.

During the present session of Congress new migratory bird refuges are being provided for. There are many of these in the United States and the birds are protected against hunters in these places.

The Cottage was Ready for Them

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Farmer of Boone, Iowa, wished to drive to McGregor, Iowa, with his family for Labor Day. Cottages were available there but the time was too short to write and get an answer before they started. He telephoned to the state capital and got the name of the man in McGregor who had the cottages for rent. Later the same day he got this man on the long distance telephone, and the next afternoon the farmer and his family started on their 200-mile trip. The cottage was ready for them when they arrived.

The telephone makes life more enjoyable. It runs errands to neighboring towns. Calls the implement repair man. Gets the doctor. Summons aid in case of fire or accident.

Often the telephone pays for itself many times over by finding out when and where to sell for the best price. A farmer living near Marion, Indiana, started to sell 75 hogs but decided first to telephone and see if the price was the same. Prices had dropped a 1/2 cent so he waited until next day and received 3/4 of a cent more.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET

Cattle Higher—Union Sales Beat Local Prices

Cattle receipts this week have been about normal but the beef trade locally and in the east has been in good shape and this has given a better tone to the cattle market. Prices look 25 to 50c per cwt. higher than they were ten days ago on cattle weighing under 1000 lbs. and prices on choice heavy cattle are considerably higher. Butcher stock has been uneven. Heavy cows and heifers have been a little slow while cheaper grades have found a good demand at higher prices. Calf market unevenly lower; packers calves \$12 to \$14; outsiders up to \$15. Prospects for future market look bright provided rain is not too heavy. Wednesday, the Farmers Union sold for Mr. Mars Van Hemert aged 1017 lbs. at \$13.55 per cwt. Mr. Van Hemert was bid \$12.25 for these steers at home. Farmer Union sales are higher.

Hog Outlook Favorable—Farmers Union Tops Market

The market on choice hogs has taken a decided turn for the better and the Farmers Union looks for \$11 top this month. Wednesday top hogs advanced to \$10.10 and this price was upheld again on Thursday. Bulk of the better grade of hogs, 320 lb. hogs are bringing \$9.85 to \$10.05; good 150 to 170 lb. averages \$9 to \$9.70; fancy strong weight pigs \$8 to \$8.50; choice packing sows \$8.50 to \$9. Wednesday the Farmers Union sold top hogs for Farmers Union, Vinings, Iowa; Carter & Johnson, Richland, Iowa; Gregory Farmers Union, Gregory, South Dakota; Farmers Union, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Weaver Shipping Association, Weaver, Iowa. Seven other consignments of hogs to the union that brought within 5c of the top.

Lamb Prices Decline—Union Tops Native Market

Receipts in the sheep house are beginning to pick up, although they are only moderate for this time of year. Thursday's prices show a sharp decline. The bulk of choice native springers are bringing \$17.25 to \$18; westerns, \$18.50 to \$18.75; bulk of ewes \$7 to \$8.50. Wednesday the Farmers Union sold a mixed lot of native, chipmunk, and western springers for \$18.50. The Farmers Union, Carter & Johnson, Exchange of Bucklin, Mo., that averaged 64 pounds at \$18.50. This was 25c per cwt. more than the price quoted on any other lambs that day.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Thursday, June 7, 1928.

THESE BOOKS MIGHT ASSIST

Three booklets on various types of farm buildings have been printed by the West Coast Lumber Bureau, Longview, Wn. The titles of the booklets are "Dairy Farm Buildings," "Profitable Hog Raising," and "Poultry Houses and Equipment." The booklets are sold for 10c each. They are two of the leading agricultural engineers in the Pacific Northwest, contain many suggestions on the proper care of dairy cows, poultry and hogs, and show plans and diagrams of the types of special purpose farm buildings which have been proved successful by experience in different parts of the country.

"Dairy Farm Buildings" gives essential and desirable features of dairy buildings, important details of construction and recommendation for economical and efficient arrangements of buildings and equipment. The booklet was written by W. J. Gilmore, Agricultural Engineering Department, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., and L. J. Smith, Agricultural Engineering Department, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

"Poultry Houses and Equipment" prepared by Professor L. J. Smith, covers poultry house construction and outlines approved methods managing and caring for flocks.

"Profitable Hog Raising," written by Professor W. J. Gilmore, gives practical suggestions on swine improvement, sanitation, ventilation, feeding and management. The booklet, and paints out the relative merits of various types of hog houses.

All three of these books are well illustrated. Sample copies of these booklets may be obtained free by writing to the West Coast Lumber Bureau, Longview, Wash. Blueprints for many of the building plans shown in the dairy buildings and the poultry houses booklets may be obtained from the Bureau at a cost of 10c each. An order blank listing the plans available is enclosed with each booklet.

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

"The most inspiring thing that I saw in Europe is the way in which the co-operative organizations of producers and consumers have not only survived the decline of wreck-age of their political governments, but in a majority of cases have increased greatly their power to protect the fundamental economic interests of their members."

"In all the European countries that I visited I found the co-operative movement a power for good, not only in its immediate purposes of saving money for its members and educating them in fundamental democracy, but in acting as a barrier against the development of the types of monopolies and combinations that have become so great a menace to representative government in the United States."

"Amid the chaos of political government in many parts of Europe, it was a great pleasure and an inspiration to see the stability of the type of economic government represented by the co-operatives."

"Lord Roseberry's description of the co-operative movement as 'a state within a state' conveys a vivid picture of the way in which millions of humble folks in Europe have applied the principles of self-government to the conduct of a large part of their economic relations."—Robert La Follette.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING FACTORS AFFECTING WHEAT

QUALITY HAS MUCH TO DO WITH GRADE AND PRICE

The Profit or Loss Represented in a Matured Wheat Crop is Determined to a Large Extent by the Way It is Harvested and Handled Before It Reaches the Market.

By H. M. BAINER, Director.

The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association

Too often a crop of splendid wheat is spoiled by weather conditions or something else before it reaches the market. Of course the farmer has no control over the elements but he does have more or less control over his wheat. It always has been and always will be risky to postpone cutting, stacking or threshing when the crop is ready for any one of these operations.

Wheat is not like a corn crop in having a long harvesting period. If it is not harvested when ripe; wind, hail, bleaching and other agencies are likely to damage it. Bundle wheat should

and "stack burnt" wheat is usually damaged enough by heat to make it grade down, sometimes several grades. Heat-damaged wheat, when present in small quantities, say one per cent, imparts a bitter taste and dark color to the flour. Number 1 wheat cannot contain over one-tenth of one per cent of heat-damaged kernels and Number 2 cannot contain over two-tenths of one per cent. It takes very little heat-damage to lower the selling price from 5 to 15 cents a bushel.

Heat-damaged wheat is unfit for flour. There is nothing more detrimental than to find heat-damaged ker-

Combine Wheat

The harvester-thresher or combine has its advantages and draw backs. Practically all of the draw backs, however, can be overcome through proper use of the combine. Considerable complaint has been made that much of the first wheat, of each year's combine output, carries too much moisture. The statement has been made that more heat-damaged and moldy wheat comes through the use of the combine than through any other method of harvesting. This is largely due to the fact that the combine is started before the grain is mature enough or when it is damp from dew or rain. Then, too, during the first few days of cutting, there are green patches in and around the edges of the field and if this green or wet grain is permitted to go in with the dry or mature grain, it is likely to add enough moisture to cause all of it to heat. Cutting green weeds in grain will meet with the same objection as cutting green or wet grain. Fortunately, these troubles can be largely overcome by waiting until the grain is thoroughly ripe, cutting the green, wet or weedy grain with a binder, by storing the damp grain by itself in a ventilated granary or in thin layers in some protected place so it can be shoveled over until dry. See out of ventilated granary in Figure 4.

Heated Wheat

With the header, like the combine, there is a tendency to begin harvesting and stacking before the grain becomes thoroughly ripe. To stack slightly immature grain, may turn out all right, providing the harvesting sea-

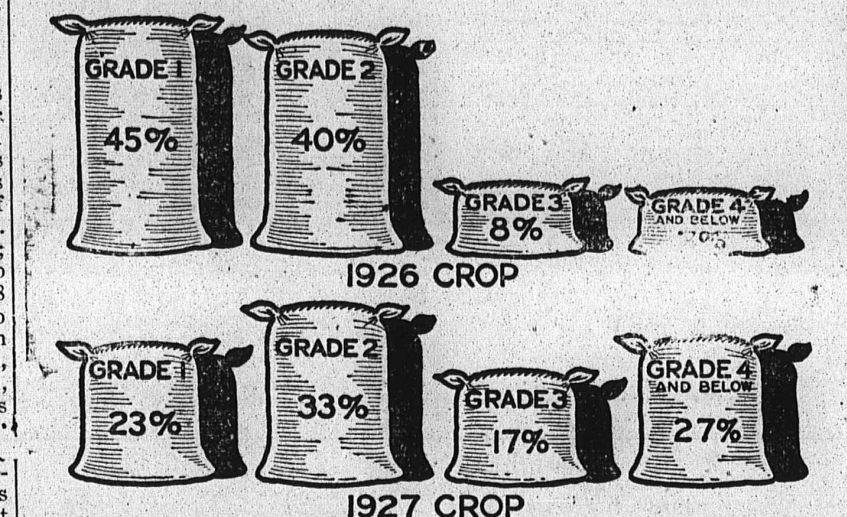


Fig. 1. Percentage of each grade of wheat received on the Kansas City market of the past two crops.

be threshed or stacked as soon as it is dry enough, it is risky to let it stand in the shock, waiting for a thrasher. Much of the 1927 crop, especially the bundle wheat, was damaged while standing in the shock. It was a loss of the usual amount of true, low grade wheat. The immediate following harvest, and stacking conditions were almost as unfavorable as that for threshing, but the damage could have been greatly reduced by stacking, as soon as the grain was dry enough, rather than to run the risk of more rain on it while waiting for the thrasher.

Too Much Low Grade Wheat

The data shown in Figure 1, secured through the courtesy of E. L. Morris of the Federal Grain Supervision, indicate some of the wheat losses through low grade. The figures cover inspection of wheat delivered on the Kansas City market for the past two years, 69,642 cars of the 1926 crop and 54,557 cars, up to April 30th, of the 1927 crop.

Figure 1 shows that the crop of 1926 graded much better than the crop of 1927. The difference is due almost

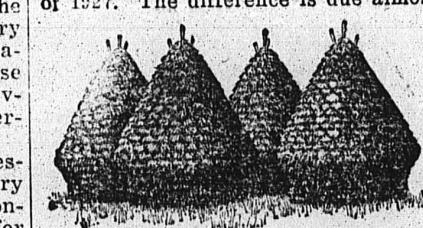


Fig. 2. Stacks like these preserve the quality, provide satisfactory farm storage and cut down on the risk.

entirely to the difference in weather conditions during the two harvesting seasons. The 1926 crop was delivered on the market in almost as perfect condition as it matured, there was very little wet weather to damage it, but much of the 1927 crop was delayed and damaged by wet weather.

The fine dry harvesting and threshing seasons of 1924, 1925 and 1926, were still in the minds of wheat farmers when the 1927 crop became mature. They, therefore, did not fortify themselves for handling this crop, like the weather conditions required, and the damages were much greater than they should have been. What the weather holds in store for the 1928 harvesting and threshing season, none of us know, but the "safety first" habit is a good one to follow. It is, therefore, advisable to plan on doing whatever will preserve the good quality of our wheat—use good judgment in harvesting, threshing, shocking, stacking and storing.

Too Much Moisture Damage

Too much moisture at some stage of the harvesting, shocking, threshing or storing period is the cause of all the heat-damaged, sprouted, musty, sour and heating or hot wheat. A surplus of moisture may be due to such causes as: cutting green, weedy or damp grain; poor shocking and stacking of damp grain; poor shocking and threshing damp shocked grain, also to storing damp grain so it cannot dry out. Damp grain will heat and rot whether it is in the stack, granary, car or elevator. Wet harvests like that of 1927 are responsible for an untold amount of grain damage. Figure 1 shows almost three times as much wheat in grade 3 and below, following the wet harvest of 1927, as there was in the same grades following the dry harvest of 1926. Wheat damaged by moisture is the cause of much serious objection and criticism.

Heat-Damaged Wheat

Heat-damaged wheat is wheat that originally contained so much moisture that it heated enough in the stack or bin to char or burn the kernels, so they are unfit for use. "Bin burn"

nels mixed with good wheat, it is, therefore, objectionable to mix it with sound wheat, even in small quantities. On account of wet weather during the harvesting and threshing season of 1927, more than the usual amount of heat-damaged wheat has been reaching the various Southwestern markets lately. Heat-damaged wheat from the 1927 crop has been the cause of enormous losses, not only to wheat growers but also to millers and grain dealers.

Musty Wheat

There is always considerable musty wheat following a more or less wet harvest. Millers and grain dealers detect this kind of wheat. It is hard to handle as its bad odor carries over into the flour. If damaged too much, wheat is fit only for feeding purposes. Musty wheat sells at from 3 to 15 cents a bushel less than sound wheat of the same grade.

Sprouted Wheat

Sprouted wheat, like musty wheat, affects the quality of the flour. The sprout-damaged kernels are hard to remove and this kind of wheat is low in protein or gluten. Badly sprouted wheat is worth more for chicken and hog feed than for milling purposes.

Bleached Wheat

The color of wheat indicates quality and affects the price. A bright colored wheat always sells better than a bleached or faded wheat. To let wheat stand too long in the field, before harvesting it, as is often done when waiting for the combine, causes it to fade out and lose quality. Bleaching and weather damage is also caused by too long exposure in the shock, poor handling of green, weedy and wet grain and by poor stacking.

Dockage in Wheat

The Southwest is fortunate in not having very much dockage in wheat to contend with. Dockage consists mainly of sand, dirt, weed seed, weed stems, chaff, straw and grain other than wheat. It may also include some undeveloped and small pieces of kernels. Dockage in wheat is a dead loss, it has no money value on the market, and it takes the same freight rate as wheat. The cost of running this kind of wheat through a fanning mill is more than offset by the value of the screenings for chicken and hog feed at home.

Shocked Wheat

While it is a good practice to thresh out of the shock, providing it can be done right away, it is a better practice to stack, if there is danger of thrasher delay. The losses due to possible wet weather, before the arrival of the thrasher—sprouting, bleaching, decrease in test weight, shattering, etc.—will more than pay for stacking. The losses from too little stacking, during a year like 1927, runs into millions of dollars. Stacking is not a lost art but we certainly need more of it. See Figures 2 and 3.

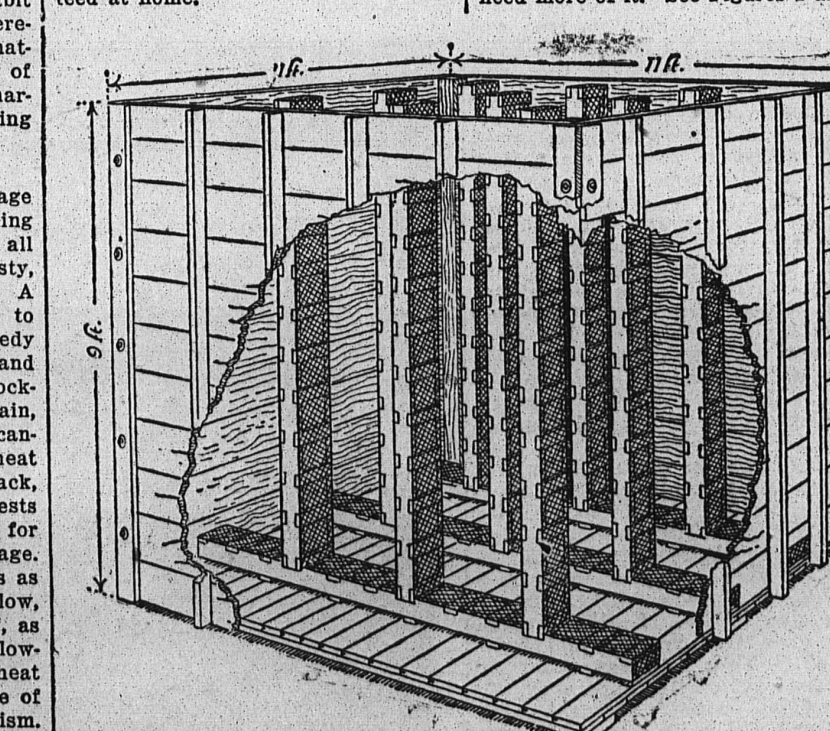


Fig. 4. Ventilated wheat bin. All ventilators are 3 ft. apart each way and are directly connected as shown. Outside dimensions of ventilators, 4 in. by 6 in., covered with a good grade of galvanized fly screen. To insure a good draft through this system there should be a circulation of air over the top of the bin.

For the first time on record, two radio stations have communicated with each other over a distance of 900 miles without using transmitting antennas.

A railroad tie contains approximately 44 board feet of lumber. With 2850 ties per mile, that means around 12,500 board feet. For the 250,000 miles in the United States, over three billion board feet are required. The life of a tie is around ten years. Keep busy. To the bolling pot the flies come not.—Benjamin Franklin.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD

Never in the history of the world was there ever a clearer illustration of the saying that "The pen is mightier than the sword." The mightiest pen in the world is the pen of President Calvin Coolidge.

With one stroke of the pen he blasted the hopes of the farmers. Already after the passage of the farm bill, had the people of the farming country begun to pick up courage. The act of Congress flickered like a lighted candle at the end of a long dark corridor. The way out was visible—then President Coolidge snuffed out the light.

With one stroke of the pen he gave to the Federal Reserve Bank an everlasting and perpetual franchise with which follows, forever, the control of the credit of the country and the right to regulate interest rates. This was pronounced "sound."

The "Farmer's child and the Banker's child" came to him in the same basket. He criticized every little freckle, every little pimple, on the farm child; he even pointed out the birth marks of "unsoundness." Then he staked it to the heart with his pen, and sent the corpse back to the country with a label: "Veto of Civil War Widow's Pension Increase" as greetings of good cheer among the poor old ladies who are in need of the few extra dollars Congress had given them to live in a little better comfort. This was termed great economy for the government. It would not do to send the Banker's child away empty handed, so he sent a nice present along in memory of the occasion, in the shape of the tariff increase on "pig iron." And this child he sent with his blessings to Wall Street. And they say this is the act of a strong man.—Salina Sun.

Rust is iron which has united with oxygen. It is said that one railroad system in the United States estimates its loss from rust to amount to 18 tons of steel per day.

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. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alice Ames, Sec.

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

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

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1845
Meets the second and fourth Thursday night of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.-Treas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
SCRIBER LOCAL NO. 1921
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scruby School house. Mrs. Ben Doebble, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY
Bayard 2638
ANDERSON COUNTY
Bellview 2042

BROWN COUNTY
Fairview 2043
BROWN COUNTY
Madow Brook 1167

CHASS COUNTY
New Hope 1834
CLAY COUNTY
Swanson Local No. 1191

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Maple Leaf 416
ELLISWORTH COUNTY
Prairie Star 844

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Shamel 974
Excelsior 975
Cass Ridge 1038

FAIRVIEW 1070
Little Wolf 1376
Ash Creek 1385
Adams 1377

GRAHAM COUNTY
Prairie 1065
GREENWOOD COUNTY
Near Local No. 1313

JUNIOR COUNTY
HARPER COUNTY
Preppert 1529
JACKSON COUNTY
Bright Side 1655

Mayetta 1904
JEFFERSON COUNTY
Grantville 2023
JEWELL COUNTY
Pleasant Prairie 594

Pleasant Valley
LANE COUNTY
Any Local No. 1564

LINCOLN COUNTY
Dew Drop 454
LINN COUNTY
Godrich 2080

Buckeye No. 2074.
LYON COUNTY
Admiral 1250
MARSHALL COUNTY
Herkimer 1902

Midway 85
Dow Local No. 858
Barrett 1071
MIAMI COUNTY
Jingo 1737

MITCHELL COUNTY
Prairie Gem 140
NEMAH COUNTY
Liberty 883

Korpe 1214
Sunny Knoll 1877
NORTON COUNTY
Edmond 690
Pleasant Valley 1028

OSBORNE COUNTY
Victor Local No. 775
PHILLIPS COUNTY
Big Bend 1448
REPUBLIC COUNTY
Prairie Center 640

RUSSELL COUNTY
Prairie Dale 370
Three Corners 750
Sunflower Local No. 1745
RICE COUNTY
Pleasant 1201 1387.

RILEY COUNTY
Walshburg 1158
Rock Island Local No. 1199
Loe 1549
ROCK COUNTY
Robbers Roost 491

SCOTT COUNTY
Beaver Flats 2117
STAFFORD COUNTY
Union No. 2019

TREGO COUNTY
Happy 1008
WABAUNSEE COUNTY
Chalk 1880

Pretty Creek 1652
Kaw Valley Local No. 1935
Freemont 2014.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Grubby 1037
Cedar Creek 1168