



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## Constructive Organization Always Wins

Our readers will recall an article which appeared on the front page of the Kansas Union Farmer a few weeks ago dealing with the milk situation at Streator, Ill. In that article it was shown that as soon as the great majority of producers in that area had become members of the Farmers Union, the Union at once entered into negotiations with the distributors with milk in Streator for a contract with the producers. Such a contract was secured, and at a rate fair to both producers and the public.

A little later there came the disagreement over prices between the Chicago distributors and the farmers who were producing for that market, and the disagreement ended in a strike—accompanied, of course, by violence and destruction. There was some sort of organization among these producers, or there could have been no strike. And they gained something, too. The arbitration award was for about half what they were asking.

E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, in the Illinois Union Farmer discussed this situation and contrast editorially as follows:

"Every member of the Farmers Union I am sure watched with keen interest the developments of the milk strike in the Chicago Dairy District and I am very sure that they have also taken the time to study very closely the developments and the manner in which the FARMERS UNION handled the milk situation at Streator.

The farmers in the Chicago district are certainly to be congratulated for the fearless manner in which they have attacked their problem and their determination to establish the right of selling their milk as against submitting to the distributors buying it. This has been the real and only issue involved in the milk controversy in the Chicago Dairy District.

This of course, was the only real issue in the situation in Streator when the distributors were buying milk from the farmers—they were paying 3.5 standard milk to the farmer for 3.5 standard milk—when the FARMERS UNION decided to sell their milk as they did on December 1, last, they now receive 2.70 per hundred for 3.5 standard milk.

It is to be regretted that the arbitration award of Dr. King to the farmers was not equal to or substantially near the demands made by the farmers through their milk marketing association. The Chicago press for the most part was eminently fair with the milk producers during the strike. At the present time, however, the attitude seems to be directed toward creating a public sentiment against anything that might result in an increase in the price of milk to the citizens of Chicago.

Why the Chicago press has singled out milk is hard to understand in view of the fact that the price of nearly all other food products equally as necessary as milk may rise and lower in price at the will of the speculators. Where powerful milk packers and a combination of distributing

agencies have done so with impunity the price of the manufactured products may soar to the very skies and not a word of complaint is heard on the part of the press. I don't know just why this is unless it is because the distributors of other products and the manufacturers of other products buy more advertising space during the year than do those who produce and distribute Chicago's milk supply.

Looking at the situation from this distance it does not seem that the milk price controversy between the farmer and the distributor is settled and it is hard to believe that the farmers in the Chicago Dairy District will be satisfied until they are receiving somewhere near what has been considered a fair price. Certainly the demand for 2.75 per hundred for 3.5 standard milk is most fair in view of the stringent requirements imposed by the Chicago health department. The Chicago Evening American under date of February 9, editorially makes this significant statement: "We are not dependent upon the milk from any little restricted area. Modern tank cars for milk, with capacity of 6,000 gallons per car, make remote districts accessible for the Chicago supply."

This significant statement is a necessity of all farmers in the middle west being members of and marketing all their products through an organization. It is the FARMERS UNION. The FARMERS UNION is the only organization that is even attempting it.

This statement also forces into prominence the further fact that even within the restricted area there is the necessity for all the farmers or at least a large percentage of all the farmers in that area whether they are milk producers, livestock growers, live-stock feeders, grain farmers or poultry farmers to belong to and market their products through the same organization. The FARMERS UNION again makes this requirement. The necessity in this is the fact that for more than two months prior to January 1 when the strike was called in Chicago the Chicago distributors were in many instances paying premiums and sending tank cars into Livingston, Iroquois and Ford counties and paying a premium in many instances to induce farmers to produce milk who were not producing whole milk and to furnish that whole milk to Chicago when Chicago didn't need the new supply. They were also encouraging farmers who were neither qualified by experience or training in the production of milk who heretofore had not been producers, therefore, not members of the association at Chicago.

The distributors expected to be and were partially successful in

securing the support of the unorganized farmers to prevent the organized milk producers from forcing the distributors to meet the demands in order to secure an adequate supply of milk for Chicago.

The FARMERS UNION, I am happy to say resisted and in fact resisted the efforts on the part of the Chicago distributors to use the members for the illegitimate purpose of defeating the efforts of another group of organized farmers. The labor unions have always called strike breakers "scabs." The justification of that name has been that when labor union labor only was employed and insisted upon a higher wage scale making a strike necessary, the scab could possibly have in offering their services or given their labor under such conditions is to lower wage levels for the strike breaker and to further cramp working conditions under which either party who continues in the employment would have to submit.

The unorganized farmer who furnishes his products at a time when other farmers who are organized are definitely withholding their products to secure a reasonable price on their products, is only doing so with the full knowledge that both the organized farmer and the unorganized farmer must lose in the contest. This ought to be so plain to every thinking man that no farmer under any so called necessity would unthoughtfully violate the mutual interests of his own and fellow producers.

I again wish to emphasize the fact that out of the four hundred ninety organized farmers in the Streator territory there are only one hundred ninety who are gaged in the production of whole milk for marketing, but the four hundred ninety stood shoulder to shoulder in one organization to help milk producers get their price—the milk producers in turn cooperate with the grain farmers, the produce farmers in establishing their marketing agency and thus secure higher returns for their products. Our Streator milk producers are indeed familiar with the number of times the unorganized farmer in the same district was used by the distributors to defeat the purpose of the milk producers who attempted to demand a higher price for their milk.

In the FARMERS UNION organization this could not be done and a complete victory was the result. A strike in the instance of the Streator situation was not necessary. The full price the farmers demanded was granted and it was very encouraging that the farmers around Streator had the power to get back to them on a ten-year contract that produced the results.

## Richard Crooks and Gina Pinnera to Sing at Lindsborg's Forty-eighth Messiah

Richard Crooks, recognized internationally as premier concert star, will open Lindsborg's 48th Annual Messiah Festival, Palm Sunday afternoon, March 24th. Gina Pinnera, the sensational American soprano, gives a recital Easter Sunday afternoon, March 31st. The Messiah will be presented for the 140th and 141st times by the famous Bethany College Chorus of 500, the evenings of March 24th and 31st. The same chorus will render Pilgrims of the Prairie, a didactic cantata written specially for the occasion by Dr. Carl Busch, and Bach's St. Matthew Passion on Friday, March 29th. Dr. Busch will conduct the cantata Friday afternoon. The Bethany Symphony Orchestra, Soloists: Miss Marie Montana, New York, soprano; Mrs. Raymond Havens, Kansas City, contralto; Mr. Roy Campbell, Wichita, tenor; Mr. Ernest Deacon, Kansas City, tenor; Mr. Stacey Deacon, Kansas City, tenor; The Mid-West Music and Art Contests offering \$1800.00 in cash and scholarships will be held in connection with the Messiah. In the scenic program we hope to announce reduced railroad fares as usual.

140th Rendition of "The Messiah" Forty-seven years ago the Bethany Oratorio Society of Lindsborg presented "The Messiah" at Lindsborg for the first time. No serious attempt at community singing had been made in Kansas previously to that date. Every year thereafter, usually at Easter, the chorus has given the oratorio at least twice. Palm Sunday will mark the 140th performance. With the exception of the first year, Bethany has furnished the only accompaniment. Other oratorios have also been given. Bach's St. Matthew Passion will be rendered on Good Friday. The oratorio has been a member of the society has grown until in 1900 the society has sought admission.

Chorus has Brought Famous Artists to Lindsborg

In matters political and religious, Lindsborg citizens often disagree. These differences have always been forgotten when the Messiah Chorus has been the issue. This splendid operation has made it possible to bring such artists as Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, Sembrich, Hempel, Fremstad, Matzner, Casals, Ysaye, Elman—and many others—to Lindsborg, a village of 2000 people. No other American community, to our knowledge, has enjoyed 48 consecutive music festivals. These festivals have placed Kansas and Lindsborg on the musical map of the country. Their value to the community from every point of view cannot be estimated. But the entire state has benefited as well.

As students and teachers have gone out from Bethany, similar choruses have been organized. It has leavened the entire state. Kansas now has more musical festivals than any other commonwealth. These in turn have grown and have meant much to their respective communities. The mother organization wishes these undertakings every possible success. It has been a unique spiritual power in the life of Kansas. Plan now to enjoy the week of March 24-31 at the Pioneer music Festival of the great Southwest.

For ticket and free 48 page souvenir booklet, write Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas.

## FIRST SPRING DAYS MULTIPLE BACTERIA IN UNREFRIGERATED FOODS

Manhattan, Kan.—The first warm days of spring will take many housewives unawares, and spoil much veritable food which is being "refrigerated" out of doors, says Miss Margaret Kingsley, who conducted a course in household refrigeration at K. S. A. C. last week.

Food is "spoiled" by the growth within it of bacteria, molds, and yeasts. These are plants and like all plant life they thrive in warm temperatures, such as meat, milk, and vegetables, are so called because they contain large amounts of water. When the temperature of these water containing foods is high the bacteria have both warmth and water on which to multiply, literally, by the thousands. Milk should be cooled quickly and kept at a steady temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below. Miss Kingsley has found that bacteria make appreciable gains in milk in one hour at a temperature as low as 50 degrees. At 85 degrees they know no limit. Milk may be spoiled by these invisible armies without changing in appearance.

Refrigeration "keeps" food because low temperature retards the growth of bacteria, molds, and yeasts which pollute food.

Trees respond to cultivation just as corn and potatoes do.

## EDUCATION IS KEY TO RICHER LIFE ON FARMS, SAYS DR. A. F. WOODS

Agriculture is at the dawn of a new day, a day of hope and contentment, following the maladjustment of the agricultural mechanism caused by the Great War, Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture, proclaimed last evening (March 26) in the principal address of a Farm and Home Week program sponsored by the Maine State Federation of Farmers Bureaus at which numerous recognition was accorded to outstanding State and rural homemakers of the State.

Dr. Woods, speaking at the State University, Orono, Me., emphasized particularly the part that has played in the development of agriculture. He pointed out that the farmer must play if he are to be perpetuated and further improved. Education, said Dr. Woods, "should not be simply a body of facts poured into the memory. It is the aim of modern education first to develop power to use facts, to discover truth, to distinguish it from error, and to develop the habit of careful and exact observation and correct conclusion. The true teacher is not a fountain of knowledge but an inspiring spirit, and is no more of a guide than absolutely necessary."

Dr. Woods expressed the opinion that the United States has now reached a point in development where, in addition to general training, it is necessary that education also provide opportunities for people engaged in industrial work to secure a training that will fit them to work more efficiently, a development that will be met either by special schools, such as the high schools and agricultural schools, or by addition of technical work in ordinary high schools.

The colleges of agriculture, Dr. Woods pointed out, develop both the cultural and the technical phases of education. For teaching and research at least two, and better three, years of post graduate work are necessary, he pointed out, adding a special warning against "a growing tendency toward too early specialization. The desire to know something well leads too often to the mistaken idea that this is to be gained by the accumulation of detail and technique in a narrow line. This specialization is necessary, but before it comes there should be a broad and fundamental training in related fields of knowledge. The great advances even in the pure sciences have been made by men who have a good working knowledge of many related sciences." Many graduates, he said, "will do the most effective of all work days."

## TAXING AND ITS RELATION TO POVERTY AND WAR

By W. H. Sikes, Leonardville, Kans.

Much is being written and spoken at present in relation to changing our tax laws. We of the Common Wealth Land Party assert taxing is unjust and should be abolished. That land should be changed to that of constant occupation as a means of raising revenue. A few men hold the means of production under their control so that all others must go to them and ask for the privilege of using their labor in order to provide for their existence. This is unjust and we believe the plan of creation based on the individual rights of man does not contemplate that a few men should hold this master key.

Wars arise between masters rather than between slaves. Abolish this unjust monopoly of power that gives us masters, and you have stuck at the root cause of war. There is steadily developing in this and other countries an immense body of opinions inexorably opposed to militarism and there is much alarm that another war is imminent. To all such we invite a study of the collection of the full economic value of land and all it contains in place of Government is to collect the rent of all community created values for the individual by taking a portion of the wealth produced by labor for the purpose of community expenses. This community expense is local, State and National. Much of the money so collected is now wasted. Eighty five per cent of the national tax being used for past and future wars. All taxing or taking from the individual of his labor product is unjust, wrong and against nature's plan.

The community creates a value, the income of which should be taken in place of a tax for community expenses. We realize that all value are created in land by settlement, this is true in city as well as country. The change in the value of our land, the community created since the homestead days to the present time is due to the building of community by settlement. Hence you see we have two forms of wealth, one called community created wealth, the other is that produced by the laborer or individual. All land values even a million dollar lot in the city are public or community created and should belong to all the people and not to speculators or landlords. We are reminded of our first school geography which showed the State of Kansas largely as a part of the great American desert. At this time there was no rental value to land in Kansas. This would still be true had no one come, settled and built our community. In taking the income of the values that the community creates for community or public expenses it is no longer necessary to take from the individual's labor product, as a tax. One economic truth we wish to make plain at this point that in changing we must take all the economic rent so as to eliminate the possibility of one individual charging another individual for the use of nature's storehouse or Mother Earth. Taxing is a game of "passing the buck," this is quite natural as each one desires to retain all possible of wealth. If you give one individual an opportunity or even possibility he will not take from the community created value to support the Government but pass it back to labor. At present labor pays all taxes. It is passed on to labor as all taxes. Taxing is simply taking a portion of the wealth produced by individuals for the expense of the community. Land cannot pay a tax as land does not of itself produce wealth.

The higher you tax an individual for the use of land the more difficult you make it for him to secure food, clothing and shelter. Does it not seem reasonable that we should take from the wealth of the community the income that the community produces rather than to rob him of his labor product and make him a slave to monopoly? The power which we now give through what is known as the profit system for one individual to control the lives and destiny of another would be broken.

Senator James Reed of Missouri recently thrilled the spectators of the halls of congress in a speech denouncing the prohibitory amendment as an act on the part of Government in denying man freedom and justice. While this is in a large part founded on good logic there is a question? If the use of intoxicating liquor causes men to interfere with human rights of others and Government is unable to prevent men from so doing without refusing him the privileges of using intoxicating liquors, Government has the right to say he shall not drink.

Speaking of the 200 corporations in America which last year had the greatest net earnings, Roger W. Babson, the business expert, said: "These 200 corporations, which showed such enormous earnings, are the leading national advertisers of America. Bankers now are convinced of the value of advertising. During the last twenty-five years there has been a marked change in the attitude of bankers toward advertising. They now realize the value of the good will created by advertising."

## NOTICE OF THE PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

The creditors and depositors of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, are hereby notified that I will pay a dividend of 10 per cent on March 29th, 1929, at the office of the Assistant Receiver of said bank in Kansas City, Kansas, Room 618 Huron Building.

Such dividends will be paid on certificates issued for claims filed against said bank.

CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Receiver  
Farmers Union State Bank  
Kansas City, Kansas.  
Farmers Union State Bank

## VICTORIA FARMERS UNION BUSINESS

We have the Statements of the business of the Farmers Union at Victoria. This is an especially good looking sheet. This is not to be wondered at if you know the people who make up the Victoria Farmers Union. In the first place there are between 180 and 200 members belong to the Victoria local; in the second place when the time comes for them to pay their dues they pay it promptly and send them all in at once and have it over. This is an advantage to them because they are sure that their paper will be stopped and they are not sure they will not be confronted with the fact that they have not their dues to a dividend from some place from which it costs no more to check over a big report and get the cards ready than it does to check a small one, and when it comes to about a dozen little ones before the local finally gets on the Honor Roll, that amounts up to quite a postage bill by the end of the year. WE ARE PROUD OF VICTORIA AND ALL THE BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS THAT ARE LIKE HER.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO. OF VICTORIA, KANS., DEC. 1ST, 1928

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$15500.00	Capital Stock	\$25000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	350.00	Reserve	7652.55
Inventory	17070.74	Accounts Payable	2000.00
Accounts Receivable	1222.53	Interest Due Members	3182.53
Cash on Hand	2385.50	Net Profits	1274.25
Notes Receivable	2958.00		
	\$39489.77		\$39489.77

John M. Dreiling Jr., Mgr.  
Earnings of the Co-operative Elevator Co. from June 17th, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1928

	Interest	Dividends	Reserve	Total
June 31st, 1922	\$1745.88	393.46	655.93	3395.29
June 31st, 1923	1609.44	380.66	345.23	2344.33
June 31st, 1924	1795.52	1771.44	1771.55	4544.51
June 31st, 1925	1738.40	2244.06	1788.13	10768.59
June 31st, 1926	1913.68	1058.88	713.42	3685.98
Dec. 31st, 1926	995.48	3021.55	321.57	5588.60
Dec. 31st, 1927	2004.52	1200.85	828.72	4034.09
Dec. 31st, 1928	2000.00	3182.53	1274.25	6456.78
	\$12802.92	\$19068.43	\$8926.80	\$40798.15

John M. Dreiling Jr., Mgr.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, VICTORIA, KANSAS, DEC. 31, 1928

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$7300.00	Capital Stock	\$21000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	500.00	Reserve	8849.43
Shares Stock Co-op. Elev.	300.00	Accounts Payable	711.30
Accounts Receivable	1629.43	Interest Due Members	1680.00
Notes Receivable	708.94	Patronage Dividends:	
Sheriff's Cert. of Purchases	11815.29	From Store	\$5716.51
Mdse. per Inventory	12031.38	From Cream	163.10
Cash	5443.75		5869.61
		Net Profits:	
		From Store	1114.80
		From Cream	4.65
			1119.45
	39229.79		39229.79

Anthony Kuhn, Mgr.

## FARMERS BUY AND SELL GAS AND OIL COOPERATIVELY

Farmers' cooperative oil stations handling gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oils have multiplied in the Middle Western States in recent years. In Iowa, 30 in South Dakota, and 1 in North Dakota, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Some of these companies have paid patronage dividends amounting to several times their original investment.

Since gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oils are used in large quantities by most farmers, the oil business is said to lend itself readily to the cooperative plan. Some of the companies do simply a tank-wagon business, while others operate service stations. In most of the companies all the stockholders are farmers. Each stockholder, according to the Rochdale plan, has only one vote, regardless of the number of shares he holds. The shares usually have a par value of \$25. The companies have not followed a policy of price cutting, but have found their chief source of profits in reduced service costs. It is said that the wasteful duplication of service stations and gasoline delivery trucks has been reduced in communities where cooperative oil companies operate.

The oldest of the cooperative oil companies in Minnesota is the Cottonwood Oil Co., in Lyon County. This concern, which was organized in 1921, has been extremely successful. The second oldest oil company was formed by Steele County farmers in 1922 and has paid \$98,287 to its members in patronage dividends.

An overhead organization, the Minnesota Co-op Oil Co., was formed in 1926 to serve as a purchasing agent for local oil cooperatives. This federation concern in 1927 did a total business amounting to more than \$260,000. In 1928 its total business amounted to approximately \$400,000. Besides supplying member units with petroleum products, the federation helps to organize new local associations, installs bookkeeping systems, and maintains an auditing service.

Feeding dairy cows according to the amount of milk they produce is a profitable practice.











## -- HONOR ROLL --

Independence	RUSH COUNTY	773
Temple	BROWN COUNTY	1431
Carson	CHASE COUNTY	1035
Saffordville	CLAY COUNTY	1936
Chester	CHEROKEE COUNTY	1125
Prairie Star	COWLEY COUNTY	944
Pleasant Valley	CRAWFORD COUNTY	1025
Melrose	ELLIS COUNTY	2059
Busy Bee	ELLSWORTH COUNTY	1886
Quick	GREENWOOD COUNTY	765
Maple Grove	JACKSON COUNTY	1808
Mt. Carmel	JEFFERSON COUNTY	1706
Stillwell	JEWELL COUNTY	2060
Pleasant Valley	JOHNSON COUNTY	1804
Wiles	LANE COUNTY	834
Swanson	LEAVENWORTH COUNTY	1191
Little Wolf	LYNN COUNTY	1376
Excelsior	LYON COUNTY	975
Neal	MIAMI COUNTY	1313
Mayetta	NORTON COUNTY	1904
Grantville	RICE COUNTY	2055
Pleasant Valley	RILEY COUNTY	1309
Sharon	RUSH COUNTY	1744
Amy	RUSSELL COUNTY	5164
Stamwood	SEDGWICK COUNTY	1330
Pleasant Home	SCOTT COUNTY	2055
Bushong	THOMAS COUNTY	579
Jingo	TREGO COUNTY	1737
Almelo	WABAUNSEE COUNTY	918
Chase	WASHINGTON COUNTY	1563
Pleasant Hill	WOODSON COUNTY	1387
Rock Island		1199
Pleasant Hill		1202
Lone Star		917
Sand Creek		804
Pleasant Hill		728
Greenwich		1875
Pleasant Valley		1526
Beaver Flatts		2117
Excelsior		1534
Pence		1740
Sunflower		1181
Silver Lake		679
Chalk		1580
Turkey Creek		1868
Liberty		1142
Liberty		2148

### LIVESTOCK MARKET

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 14, 1929.

A whole lot can happen in five minutes. For instance, in five minutes you could write us about your live stock and ask us for information as to market conditions. We'll answer, gladly.

**STEERS.**—With moderate receipts of cattle this week and fairly liberal supplies of fat steers, our market was active most of the time on best light-

weights and yearlings, and values were strong to 25c higher. Best mediumweights also advanced. Heavyweights and plain steers continued slow, and weak with last week's close. Bulk of fed cattle selling from \$11.00 to \$13.50, with extreme tops at \$13.75. Stockers and feeders steady to strong.

**COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS.**—We had a light supply of the stuff here this week and the market is strong to 25c higher on all classes except medium grade cows and heifers. Canner cows are bringing from 5.50 to 5.75, and cutters are selling from 6.00 to 7.50. Better grades of cows bring from \$8.00 to

### Junior Co-operators

(Continued from page 3)  
school, got up a grand sleigh ride. The sleigh was a very large one, drawn by six gray horses.

On the following day, as the teacher entered the school room, he found his pupils in high glee, as they chattered about the fun and frolic of their sleigh-ride.

In answer to some inquiries, one of the boys gave him an account of their trip and its various incidents.

As he drove near the end of his story he exclaimed: "Oh sir" there was one thing I had almost forgotten.

As we were coming home, we saw ahead of us a queer looking affair in the road. It proved to be a rusty old sleigh, fastened behind a covered wagon, going at a very slow rate, and taking up the whole road.

Finding that the owner did not turn out, we determined on a volley of snow balls and a grand hurrah. They produced the right effect, for the crazy machine turned out into the deep snow, and the skinny old pony started on a full trot.

As we passed, some one gave the horse a good crack, which made him run faster than he ever did before, I'll warrant.

With that, and old fellow in the wagon, who was buried under an old hat, bawled out, "Why did you frighten my horse?" "Why don't you turn out then?" says the driver. So we gave three rousing cheers more. His horse was frightened again, and ran up against a loaded wagon, and I believe, almost capsize the old creature—and so we left him.

"Well, boys," replied the teacher, "take your seats. I will tell you a story, and all about a sleigh ride, too. Yesterday afternoon, a very venerable old clergyman was on his way from Boston to Salem, to pass the rest of the winter at the house of his son.

That he might be prepared for journeying in the following spring he took with him his wagon, and for the winter his sleigh which he fastened behind the wagon.

His sight and hearing were somewhat blunted by age, and he was proceeding very slowly; for his horse was old and feeble, like his owner. He was suddenly disturbed by loud hurrahs from behind, and by a furious pelting of balls of snow and ice upon the top of his wagon.

"In his alarm he dropped his reins, and his horse began to run away. In the midst of the old man's trouble, there rushed by him, in a sleigh drawn by six horses, 'Turn out, turn out, old fellow. Give us the road! What will you take for the pony?' 'What is the price of oats, old fellow?' were the various cries that met his ears.

"Pray do not frighten my horse!" exclaimed the infirm driver. "Turn out, then, turn out" was the answer, which was followed by repeated cracks and blows from the thinning whips of the grand sleigh, with showers of snow balls, and three tremendous hurrahs from the boys.

"The terror of the old man and his horse was increased, and the great danger away with him, to the great danger of his life. He contrived, however, to stop his horse just in season to prevent his being dashed against a loaded wagon. A short distance brought him to the house of his son, that 'old fellow' was your teacher's father."

When the boys conceived how rude and unkind their conduct appeared from another point of view, they were very much ashamed of their thoughtlessness, the most of them had the manliness to apologize to their teacher for what they had done.

**CARL SCHURZ—AMERICAN.** (Continued from page 2)  
Pacific itself. Their lives are built into the bone and sinew of the Republic; their blood or their ashes have fertilized the soil of every state. They are as much a part of the story of America as any Anglo-Saxon who ever stepped off an immigrant ship—yes, not only North Europeans but these from the South as well, from the land of Kossuth and Garibaldi and Mazzini. Yet their deeds are today ignored! Were Carl Schurz here to celebrate his hundredth birthday that would surely be his plea—justice for and trust in those who, as he did himself, came now to give the United States a new and fresh devotion, a quickening of the thinning blood of those who, born into American life and riches, give no heed to the glory or the sacredness of traditions handed down to them."

**AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS**  
It is a good plan to beware of all alfalfa seed that is selling at prices considerably below those of genuine South Dakota seed.

A few dollars worth of good nursery stock, planted in the proper places, will work wonders in beautifying the farm grounds.

By treating their seed carefully South Dakota grain growers can save hundreds of thousands of dollars, which are lost annually through plant diseases.

Tests at State College experiment stations have shown that March 15, or as soon thereafter as possible, is the best date for seeding spring wheat in South Dakota.

\$50, with old head up to \$10.00. Killing heifers sell \$10.00 to \$12.50, with a top of \$13.00 on lightweights. Good to choice mixed yearlings \$12 to \$13.25. Stock cows and heifers strong to 25c higher for the week. We sold a load of Whiteface cows this week at \$9.00. Bulls steady. Good to choice, \$8 to \$8.50. Fair to good, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Common \$6 to \$7.

**CALVES.**—The veal calf market is \$1 higher for the week. Good to choice \$14 to \$17.00. Fair to good \$9.00 to \$13.00. Fair to good \$8 to \$7.50. Medium weight and heavy killing calves steady to 50c higher. Good to choice 300-450 pound fat calves \$10.50 to \$12.00. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600

### GORHAM ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION

The Auditor called our attention to the report of the Gorham Elevator and their comparative statement for several years back. We obtained the permission to publish this statement. If you have been reading your papers carefully for the past few weeks you will notice that we have been publishing from one to three statements every week. The Auditor says there are enough good ones this year for us to keep this up for some time. We wish you would specially notice the very low rate of expense with which Mr. Benso runs the business at Gorham. This is fine, and it is the only way that any business can be run profitably, to cut down the overhead. This can be done to the detriment of the business, we will admit, but not as often as the overhead eats up all the profits. We wish to compliment the Gorham people and wish them all success possible for the future.

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	1,839.86
Gorham State Bank	14,530.16
Accounts Receivable	3,101.07
Notes Receivable	4,492.61
	7,593.69
Less reserve for bad debts	370.90
Judgment	528.25
Farmers Store Account	4,826.24
Farmers Store, Loan	7,700.00
Inventory	30,524.07

Prepaid Insurance	16,900.00
INVESTMENTS	90.00
Capital Stock in Store	
Capital Stock of Other Cor.	

FIXED ASSETS	
Buildings and Equipment	14,344.38
Furniture and Fixtures	150.00
Radio	236.21
	14,730.59
	7,863.00

Less Depreciation Reserve	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	154.91
Notes payable	2,841.65
Grain Liability	1,704.56
Outstanding Grain Shipment	14,800.00
Stockholders, Accounts Payable	6,935.28

ACCRUED LIABILITIES	
Interest	6.50
Taxes	174.19
Directors Fees	100.00

CAPITAL LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	34,350.00
Capital Stock Subscriptions	400.00
Surplus	29,580.27

	280.69
	34,750.00
	29,580.27
	91,187.36

### GORHAM ELEVATOR

	Profit and Loss Statement	WHEAT	FEED	COAL	MDSE.	TOTAL
Inventory 1-31-28	\$ 15,227.43	\$ 868.81	\$ 773.00	\$9,505.88	\$ 26,335.12	
Purchases	141,189.53	4,174.71	6,404.15	27,211.15	179,379.43	

Total	156,816.96	5,043.52	7,187.15	36,716.92	205,714.55	
Inventory	16,520.84	2,020.31	852.75	11,130.17	30,524.07	
Cost of Sales	140,296.12	3,023.21	6,284.40	25,586.75	175,190.48	
Bales	149,714.57	3,061.87	7,519.83	29,472.29	189,768.66	

Gross Profit on Sales	9,418.45	38.66	1,235.43	3,885.54	14,578.08	
ADDITIONAL INCOME						
Cash Long	277.12					
Discount	570.88					
Interest received	244.17					
Int. on Stock P. U. J. A.	6.00					

EXPENSES	124.62					
Interest	335.34					
Insurance	348.37					
Taxes	1,800.00					
Salary S. C. Benso	1,200.00					
Salary G. Yost	379.50					
Extra Labor	3,379.50					

Oil and Gas	82.98					
Light and Power	119.32					
Telephone	79.70					
Office Supplies	72.46					
Postage	15.53					
Advertising	25.63					
Auditing	78.35					
Collection Expense	16.20					
Premium on Bond	15.00					
Traveling Expense	129.71					
Truck License	25.00					
Tetrahume	13.50					
R. R. Leases	41.00					
Credit Ass'n Dues	60.00					
Corporation Tax	12.00					
Directors Fees	25.00					
Donations	100.00					
Miscellaneous	2.00					

Depreciation	791.27					
Addition to reserve for bad debts	600.00					
	1,391.27					
	9,122.81					

NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 13, 1929	1,098.17					
	\$15,076.25					

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to 12.50. Stock calves steady to	strong to packers. Tops \$11.35. Bulk
strong. Good to choice Whiteface	desirable 180 to 250s, 11.15 to 11.30.
steer calves \$11.50 to \$12.50. Reds	260s to 325s, 10.85 to 11.10. 140 to
\$9.00 to \$11.00.	160s, 10.00 to 10.15. Stock pigs strong,

HOGS.—Market uneven. Shipper	10.15.
market mostly 15 to 25c lower than	SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Lambs slow,
Wednesday's best time on 250s down.	15 to 25c lower. Sheep 25c to 60c

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