



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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## MARKETING OF FOOD ANIMALS

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

### Producers Desired to Co-Operate With the Packers

This move was made in order to avoid all litigation. Agitation is always hurtful, and especially to a sensitive business, and should be avoided where possible. The packers were given every possible opportunity in that direction. Some members of the committee were appointed at the suggestion of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. This committee was appointed because the live stock producers desired to co-operate with the packers in absolute good faith and because they wanted this question settled quietly and in fairness to all concerned. Two lengthy conferences were held, about one month apart. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen:

Representing the live stock producers: C. W. Floyd, Sedan, Kansas; Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colorado; H. G. Keeney, South Omaha, Nebraska; Fred B. Miller, Sumner, Missouri; and J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kansas.

Representing the commission men: Everett C. Brown, Chicago, Illinois; and James C. Swift, Kansas City, Missouri.

Representing the Co-operatives: L. E. Palmer, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Montgomery, South St. Paul, Minnesota; and A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Representing the stockyards interests: George R. Collett, Kansas City, Missouri.

Representing the packers: F. Edson White, President of Armour & Company, and associates, G. F. Swift and associates, Mr. Edward Cudahy, President of the Cudahy Packing Company and associates, Thomas E. Wilson, President of the Wilson Company, and associates, and Mr. Oscar Mayer, President of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Representing the Government: Dr. J. R. Mohler, who rendered distinguished service to the United States in his masterly installation and administration of the Meat Inspection Act, which the packers fought bitterly at the time but could not now do without.

### Packers Made No Constructive Suggestions

At this conference the packers did not make one single constructive suggestion, and flatly rejected every constructive suggestion made to them. At last the packers concluded the conference by submitting a carefully prepared written statement, as follows:

"We received from Mr. Mercer a copy of the letter which he sent to the Honorable William M. Jardine, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, on October 1st, setting forth certain limitations on the packers purchasing of raw materials which would be satisfactory to the Committee of which Mr. Mercer is Chairman.

We not only noted carefully the suggestions advanced in Mr. Mercer's letter, but we also gave them consideration with the view of arriving at some opinion as to whether they wisely and properly could be adopted.

After such consideration it is the opinion of each of us that any agreement by a packer as that proposed regarding the conduct of his business would be uneconomic and unbusinesslike. However, in saying this each of the larger packers asks that it be distinctly understood that the inclination of his company is opposed to country buying which has been adopted and retained by these packers as by others in the industry of competition, and that he is particularly opposed to any extension of the present volume or scope of country buying; in fact, the packers, with huge plants at terminal markets, have a keen sense of the importance of these markets and the importance of maintaining them. They hope that the producers will increase their shipments to these centralized trading places. If the producers will direct their live stock to such markets they can prevent any extension of country buying."

### "The Public Be Damned"

This is a most extraordinary letter to come from the leaders of the Packing Industry. It was read to the Committee by Mr. F. Edson White, on the hearing of Mr. F. Edson White, Mr. Gustav Swift, Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, and Mr. Edward Cudahy. Let us consider it.

The first sentence, while courteous and polite, very plainly and bluntly states that the packers, regarding "limitations on the packers purchasing of raw materials" (cattle and hogs) will stand for no interference "regarding the conduct of his business." Yet this is with reference to food. The public certainly still has the undoubted right to have something to say with reference to food. In the old days, the same thought expressed in the first sentence of this packer statement, was expressed in the language "the public be damned." Then follows the most remarkable expression of this remarkable letter, wherein they say that they

want it "distinctly understood that they are opposed to country buying." We have no alternative but to deal with this statement frankly, because this is an official, public statement, and necessarily, is either true or it is untrue. There can be no middle ground on that question. If this statement is true, then it forever establishes that this private system of marketing is economically unsound; otherwise, the packers would not be opposed to it. But the difficulty is to make this statement square with the truth, because if the packers are "opposed" to it they should stop it, which they could do in twenty-four hours. On the other hand, if this statement is untrue, then are any other statements put out by the packers on this subject worthy of belief? I am perfectly willing to let you and the public generally determine where the truth lies regarding this letter. If the packers are really opposed to this system of marketing, they certainly have a very queer way of showing their opposition.

The next important statement in this letter is to the effect that the packers adopted this economically unsound system to avoid competition, the language of the letter being: "and retained by these packers as by others in the course of competition." In other words, they went to the country to avoid competition in the public, competitive markets to get better prices for their hogs. This statement is not susceptible of any other construction.

### Packers Should Recognize Power of the People

Accordingly, from the mouths of the packers themselves we get the real reason for their adopting this system. They thus give the lie to their own propaganda to the effect that this system was adopted in order to save the live stock producers the cost of the stockyards and commission men's charges. In view of this statement in this letter, there need be no further doubt, or argument, as to why the big packers have gone to the country.

Then, apparently in a spirit of levity and sarcasm, even with this grave question, they say that they are "particularly opposed to any extension of the present volume or scope of country buying." They hope that the producers will increase their shipments to these centralized trading places. If the producers will direct their live stock to such markets they can prevent any extension of country buying. This is pretty brutal humor under all the circumstances. Why should the packers suggest that the producers stop this practice, when they themselves have it within their complete power to stop this practice themselves at any time? This is playing with the public and making the people like it. Even if this statement was considered by the packers at the time as a little joke on their part, still in telling the producers to stop this practice, they are playing with reference to food and at the same time encouraging the producers to continue and extend the practice, the packers should bear in mind that, even conceding the great power of the packers, when the people become thus roughly aroused in connection with the prime necessity of life, the packers had better recognize the power of the people.

Even if nothing came out of this conference but this remarkable letter, it was well worth the effort. In fact, it was a wonderful opportunity to adjust the matter both in their own interest and that of the common good.

### A Settlement Would Not Settle Anything

Possibly it is just as well that no settlement came out of this conference, because, in the packers' present frame of mind, it would not have been a settlement that would settle anything. I have always favored, and now favor, settlement, providing the settlement is not abortive and ineffective like packer settlements of the past. I have never favored, and do not now favor, litigation, except as a last resort. But unless we can get a settlement with honor, a settlement that means something, a settlement that will justly give us the confidence of the people for all time, then this fight must be carried on until the packers are made to recognize that the people have some rights, and they are sacred rights, in the markets where the live stock producers sell, and the packers buy, the live meat animals of this country. I strongly favor settlement, but no settlement should be made that does not forever protect the rights of the people in these markets and which does not do away with the cause for constant agitation concerning the packers.

The people are now entitled to know from the packers whether this letter correctly reflects their present position? Whether they are really opposed to country buying? Whether they really want the producers to stop direct selling? Why the packers themselves do not stop direct

buying if they are opposed to it and want it stopped? Any way you turn this letter has a bad odor and tends to shake confidence in the leadership of this great essential industry and destroys all reliance that the people otherwise might place in any other statements that may come from the packers on this subject.

When it dawned on these distinguished gentlemen what a really assinine letter this was, they then took the position that this conference was private and this letter should be suppressed. In other words, these packer gentlemen not only want their private system of marketing, their private yards without regulation or competition, but also private conferences with the public and the Government on public matters.

### Letter to be Kept Secret

But Mr. Joseph Mercer, Chairman of this conference committee, stated that there was no agreement to treat these proceedings confidentially; authorized the members of the committee, to use the written proceedings as they might see fit, and sent a copy of this letter to Senator Capper, with authority to use it as he might deem best. Senator Capper then wrote Mr. Oscar Mayer, President of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and asked him the very pertinent question whether this letter correctly reflected the present position of the packers. Mr. Mayer replied that this letter should be kept secret (the packers cannot be blamed for wanting this), but Senator Capper replied as follows:

"You express surprise that the statement which you submitted at the conference held on October 20th at Chicago with Mr. Mercer's group was being circulated, stating, 'The chairman (Mr. Mercer) gave us to understand that the meeting was confidential and that no publicity would be given its proceedings.' Mr. Mercer was in my office the day your letter was received and assured me that such is not the fact and that there was no agreement to treat these proceedings secretly. He gave me copy of your letter with full authority to use it as I wish. I am not a member of the committee appointed publicly on a public matter, with the government as a party, would agree to treat the proceedings as secret."

The packers treated this committee exactly as they treated the marketing committee of the American National Live Stock Association some years ago, when the President of the United States, at the instigation of Senator John B. Kendrick, directed to the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the Packing Industry, whether fair or unfair, cost the packers untold millions, both in business and in the confidence of the people, and also cost American business its good standing throughout the world. This pretty nearly proves that with the packers, a burnt child does not dread the fire.

### A Deliberate Effort to Destroy Open Market

Now that I have convinced you, I hope that there is justification for making the charge that the big packers are engaged in a deliberate and determined effort to destroy the open, competitive market, in order that there may be installed in lieu thereof the private, non-competitive system, which would relieve the big packers of all competition and regulation, let us now briefly and calmly review and analyze this private, non-competitive system and also the history of its recent great growth and development.

In the first place, I want to make it very plain to you that there is no objection in this country from any quarter to legitimate country buying. In fact, any packer has the unquestioned right to go to the farm, or the ranch, and buy live meat animals, pay for them and take delivery on the farm, or the ranch. No one has ever attempted to take this right from him. On the other hand, no one has the right to buy animals under any circumstances, or at any place, for the purpose, or with the effect, of manipulating prices or dislocating interstate commerce. Even centuries ago it was made a penitentiary offense in England for anyone to thus forestall the market as to any of the necessities of life, whether the transaction was on the farm or elsewhere. But there is infinitely more involved in this matter than merely an occasional purchase in the country or the naked right to make such purchases. There always was more or less country buying, without objection, until Harry Daugherty gave an opinion to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the effect that the "Packer and Stockyards Act, 1921" applied only to public markets, and not to the "private" yards of the big packers, regardless of the amount of business done in such "private" yards, or their effect upon price levels generally. This opinion eliminated these "private" yards from all Government regulation under the "Packer and Stockyards Act, 1921." This opinion thus enabled the big packers to evade altogether the terms and provisions of this regulatory law in the purchase of their raw material, which makes it imperative that this Act be amended so as to bring the big packers and their "private" yards under its jurisdiction.

(Continued on page 4)

## :: Neighborhood Notes ::

**FARMERS' UNION PICNIC AT WESTPHALIA, JULY FOURTH**  
The day was perfect and the crowd was large considering work needing to be done. The meeting was opened by President W. W. Griffith.

First we had some extra fine music by Marie Switzer, next came songs by Westphalia's Warbling Wolves which brought the rushing crowd toward the platform. Next was play and song by six boys from Triangle Local, after which E. L. Bullard gave us one of those fine talks that every one knows he is capable of doing, which was mixed with patriotism and hard facts. Next Mr. Kincaid of Olathe gave a fine talk, he also told us he is a candidate for governor, he was followed by other candidates all telling us as usual what fine folks we farmers are. The sport program was large and fine including base ball game, babies under 1 year were judged and if we are any judge there were lots of older ones still better looking. The grove was lovely. All the business men of Westphalia were boosters and donated toward the celebration except the Stars grain and lumber company, even the mail carriers gave us a lift building our stands. \$25.00 worth of fire works were donated by one firm. Thanks good people we will remember you. The merry making was carried on until the small hours when every body went home happy that they had spent the day in Westphalia. Our next meeting will be in Colony, August 4. Just 3 days before primary. Come out and you will get to see all the candidates.

**SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ARE THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT**  
Lyndon, Kansas, July 3, 1928.  
The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas;  
Dear Sir:

We want to thank you for the

**WHEAT FESTIVAL DAYS TO OFFER HOME IDEAS**

With 160 acres of his farm already limited to meet the food requirements of his lime-deficient soil, Tom Taylor, Cherokee county, is listed among the hundreds of enthusiastic lime users in the eastern and south-central section of Kansas. His slogan is "more lime to grow more legume to feed more dairy cows." So enthusiastic has he become over the increased legume production for his herd of 65 purebred Holsteins that he plans to lime 75 acres more this coming season.

Such is the story in brief of one of Kansas' leading dairy farmers in the lime and legume territory of the state. Other similar stories will be related by farmers who gather to attend the Santa Fe Lime Society, which will tour eastern and south-central Kansas July 9 to 27.

Quoting from Taylor's own story regarding his use of lime as brought out in his own words:

"Up until three years ago the only legume we had been able to grow successfully was soybeans. This was due largely to ability of the soybeans to grow on sour soils. They make pretty good dairy feed but are not very good for soil building. 'Realizing this fact, we decided to look for some means of building-up our soil to furnish sufficient plant food for increased hay production to meet the need of our increasing herd. Our solution came when the county agent gave us a supply of lime and recommended the use of lime."

"Since liming our soil, back in 1924, we have been able to raise enough sweet clover to carry our herd on pasture throughout the summer. Knowing that alfalfa requires a rich soil, our plan has been to grow sweet clover two years and then follow it with alfalfa."

In the fall of 1924, Taylor bought a carload of lime which he spread on 20 acres and seeded to sweet clover in the spring of 1925. Besides having excellent results from growing sweet clover on his fields, he raised a bumper crop of wheat last year with a yield of twice the average for the rest of his wheat acreage.

Last fall Taylor seeded 10 acres of alfalfa that out approximately two tons to the acre the first cutting this year. His estimate for the entire season is 50 tons or an average of five tons to the acre.

He now has 60 acres of second year sweet clover, 15 of which is being plowed under for soil improvement purposes. He limed 85 acres more this spring and seeded it to sweet clover. In three years time, he has limed 160 acres or one-third of his 480 acre farm.

Taylor is a firm believer in the idea that lime is the key to profitable farming in eastern and south-central Kansas. His program calls for the use of two or three carloads of lime on his land each year.

**INTERESTING THINGS LEARNED ON WORLD CRUISE BY ROTARIAN**

He said this world cruise did teach him a few things that he wanted the Rotarians to know. For instance: That Turkish baths are unknown in Turkey.

That Irish stew is a myth in Ireland. That Java coffee comes from South Africa.

That Egyptian cigarettes are made from horse manure.

That Brussels carpet are not made in Brussels.

That Spanish shawls are made in China.

That Malacca canes come from Singapore.

That chop suey is not eaten by the Chinese.

check received for payment of insurance for the damage to her house on Policy A-11166 sent in by Mr. Lyons. We sure thank you for the prompt settlement in full and without any objection we sure boost for the Farmers Union and any of their business.

Thanking you as ever,  
Mr. Fred Beskow.

**MILLO RENO WRITES REGARDING CHAIN STORES AND UN-FRIENDLY FIRMS**  
Des Moines, Iowa, July 2, 1928.  
Mr. C. E. Huff, President, Kansas Farmers Union,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Brother Huff:—  
Mr. Ashline informs me that there will be a meeting of the Co-operative Purchasing Associations at Des Moines the day before the Corn Belt committee meeting. This meeting has not been arranged to date, but I wish to call your attention to the importance of this meeting of our different Co-operative Purchasing Associations. If we are able to establish co-operation among our own institutions, I believe that we can successfully combat the Chain Stores. There is a very aggravated situation in the northwest in which Washburn-Crosby are unfriendly to the Farmers Union. I understand that the majority of our Exchanges are dealing with Washburn-Crosby. I am very sure that they could bring a pressure to bear upon these fellows that would relax their opposition to our program in the northwest.

I am hoping that you will see that nothing interferes with the representative of your organization attending this meeting.

Hoping you will have the best success, I am

Sincerely yours,  
Millo Reno, President.

That a fixed price is not what it seems to be.

That all stones are not gems.

That all camels are not dromedaries.

**WHEAT FESTIVAL DAYS TO OFFER HOME IDEAS**

Convenience in the Kitchen to Be Stressed at Gathering

Good equipment conveniently arranged in the wheat belt kitchen is the slogan to be used by home management specialists from the college who will have charge of the woman's features at the Wheat Festival Days, July 31 to August 17.

There will be demonstrative material showing how farm homes in the wheat belt may have a pressure tank supplied by either an electric or a gas driven motor. The main idea of the "more conveniences" display will be to show how feasible it is for every woman to have a supply of water that may be drawn inside the house.

"It is a proud housewife who can display a few well-selected cooking utensils hanging in the right place to be used without much reaching and a well-placed sink with water right at hand. She knows then that there are no wasted motions to make her weary," says Miss May Miles, home management specialist K. S. A. C., in emphasizing the need for a convenient kitchen to make the home work easy.

"Water in every farm home in Kansas is as much a matter of education as of finance. For the farm with a shallow well, a pitcher pump may be installed. The wheat belt kitchen will carry a sink, a pitcher pump, and the necessary pipes to demonstrate just how such a water supply may be installed."

The home management specialist is especially interested in having the women and future homemakers in this section of the state study the arrangement of the equipment in the kitchen. Here are some questions which she asks: Does the housewife work from left to right or from right to left? Are the working centers so grouped that there is no traffic through them?

Besides a conveniently arranged kitchen, Miss Miles is a firm believer in having a kitchen that is cheerful. Bright curtains, gaily decorated containers, and suggestive colors of paints for different exposures of light and warmth for walls and woodwork will be on display to emphasize cheerfulness in the kitchen.

**HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT?**

Have you ever thought of going back.

As you think your past life through

To do the things you left undone

And other things unto?

Have you thought of the words you might have said.

Of help you might have given?

Of the beacon light you might of held

To guide some soul to heaven?

Have you thought that somewhere in the dark,

Men fight the powers of sin,

That some, perhaps, fall in defeat,

While others gaily show win?

Have you thought that what you could have done,

Might help them in their fight;

That those defeated might have won

Had you held up your light?

Or have you just been satisfied

To pass the matter by,

And let the old world go its way

While you your help deny?

Oh, friend, let's let our light shine out,

Let's say the helping word;

And thus we'll help to hasten on

The kingdom of our Lord.

W. G. Wilson, in Masonic News.

## SNYDER WINS IN DEBATE ON McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted from the Kansas Farm Journal. The arrangement which was made for the discussion included the appearance in the debate of the heads of both the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union. All arrangements were made to that end, and Ralph Snyder came through Salina, that we might go together and complete plans for the presentation of argument. At the last moment circumstances arose which made it utterly impossible for me to attend, and I drove Mr. Snyder to McPherson to enable him to catch a train for Dodge City. He needed no help, and easily proved more than a match for his opponents. Mr. Isely is a very wide-awake and capable dealer, with a dealer's interest in the farm situation.

The program of the Kansas State Grain Dealers Association at Dodge City, as announced several weeks in advance, provided an address by Mr. C. C. Isely, former president of the association, on the subject, "The McNary-Haugen Bill a Calamity to Agriculture."

Mr. Guy D. Jessorand, of Gray County, a wide-awake young farmer and Farm Bureau member, wrote Mr. Isely a letter requesting that the McNary-Haugen bill be fully discussed, pro and con, if it were to be taken up at all. He felt it unfair to criticize the bill without also considering its merits, for it represents an honest effort on the part of many of the ablest men of the nation to remedy a serious condition. He also suggested that Ralph Snyder, president of our State Farm Bureau, be chosen to defend the bill.

The letter from Mr. Jessorand was given publicity in the Dodge City papers. There soon arose a strong local demand for a debate. Farm Bureau members urged their officers to take the matter up. The L-H Club sent a letter to the Farm Bureau board asking that they take action. Harry Hartshorn, member of the State Farm Bureau board, was appealed to also.

The local leaders were anxious to have the question debated, but did not wish to "butt in" on the Grain Dealers' program. However, in the meantime Mr. Isely had conferred with Mr. Smiley, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association, and they announced that they would gladly accept the challenge and debate the question.

Mr. Snyder had to cancel another engagement in order to be present. Western Kansas was blessed with bountiful rains as the time drew near, and the roads were very heavy, yet a full house heard the debate on the McNary-Haugen bill. The speaker, Mr. Isely, presented an introduction to the debate which won the respect of the crowd. He showed an intimate knowledge of the bill and the conditions that have caused it to be offered. Incidentally, the McNary-Haugen bill had been cussed and discussed in almost every address given during the convention.

It was only one man had said a good word for the bill, and that only by inference. But none of them had closer attention than Mr. Jessorand. He was a living testimony that the wide-awake young farmers of today are studying their business, that they are not "radical" but that they will not be dismissed by the wave of a hand, but will continue to demand a square deal.

Mr. Isely's Address  
To prove his competence to discuss the question, Mr. Isely told of his activities of the past. He helped in the development of southwest Kansas, taking large part in developing the markets in this part of the State. He aided materially in organizing the Grain Dealers' Association, where crop seed wheat pools in cases where crop failure had made it impossible for many farmers to secure seed. He called attention to the fact that he had been strong in advocating the cancellation of Europe's war debt to America, which he considered would have made business better off in America. He also stated, "I belong to Ralph Snyder's Farm Bureau now too."

Briefly summarized, his charges against the bill were:

1. People generally are ignorant of the text of the bill, so cannot know what they are asking Congress to

pass. It has not been openly and fully discussed.

2. Politicians are giving what is demanded by the people instead of basing their action on their best judgment of what is sound.

3. High protein wheat grown in western Kansas is now protected by tariff. The equalization fee will penalize it to help the producer of poor quality wheat. This good wheat would be dumped at a cut price to exporters along with low grade wheat.

4. The bill would virtually "fix" prices. That no miller would buy for the future as prices would remain the same, hence a glutted market would result.

5. Very expensive governmental machinery would be required to colimate the fee. The cost of administering the law would be greater than the profit taken by grain dealers distributing grain at present.

6. Foreigners would rub their hands with glee at the prospect of all grades of grain dumped to them at bargain prices.

7. On the other hand, if it did work as planned, and the farmer did receive better prices, he would soon over-produce and make such a surplus that it could not be handled.

8. If a dealing farmer would pay back half the profit it would make him when he bought flour and feed.

9. The loan feature would induce speculation by co-operative elevator managers and hence bring ruin.

10. He warned against government control. Mentioned railroads and Muscle Shoals as examples of the kind of muddle the farmers would soon be in.

11. Suspense during consideration by Supreme Court would probably follow, making business uncertain and prices unstable.

12. We would have a market machine controlled by politicians. Said he, "Don't let Congress pour this poison down your throats." He referred to the bill as "The Work of a lot of cowardly politicians."

Said he would prefer a direct subsidy of 10 cents per bushel.

These are his chief points as I recall them. He seemed concerned over the bill and afraid it would destroy not only the business of private grain dealers but co-operatives as well. To show that unprotected business was doing better than protected, he mentioned automobiles and farm implements as unprotected.

Mr. Snyder Replies

In his natural, calm, yet business-like and earnest manner, Mr. Snyder told of the usual amount of publicity which had been given the McNary-Haugen bill. That he personally had sent out information not only through the Farm Bureau papers, but had supplied both college and high school debate teams with material on both sides of the question. He said that the fact that the bill is perfect nor that it would heal all the ills of agriculture, but insisted that it was a constructive measure, carefully worked out, to give farmers an American market and an American income, even as industry and labor have now. No doubt it will need to be amended in many ways if put into use, he said. He called attention to the fact that the Federal Reserve Banking law had been greatly changed since first enacted. He compared the provision which compels member banks to invest in Federal Reserve stock to the equalization fee in the McNary-Haugen plan. It would distribute the cost of operation to all who are to be benefited.

He said that in his judgment little change in our market system would result, except that this plan would simply make tariff effective on farm products consumed in America. Export values would not be "dumped" but would sell at the world price just (Continued on page 2)

## NOTICE!

### FARMERS UNION STATE BANK

All parties having claims against the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, must file their claim with the receiver immediately, otherwise they will not participate in the first dividend payment.

Depositors who have not already filed their claims should apply to the receiver at the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, for claim blanks. Delay in filing claims on the part of the creditors is retarding the work of the receiver, and your co-operation in this matter is earnestly requested.

THOS. B. DUNN,

Assistant Receiver.



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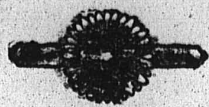
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1928

### THE BANK PROGRAM PROGRESSES

The weather and roads were very bad during the period of special meetings, and the number of persons reached was much smaller than had been anticipated. For example, Paul Moore had about 1000 persons in his meetings in all. Had roads and weather been favorable he would have reached three times that number, at least. The same was true of the others. Those meetings were of tremendous value, at that. In all, probably 5000 of our people had the privilege of hearing such men as Talbot, Moore, Thatcher, Kelley and Davis in a discussion of the Co-operative movement. These members have gone back into their own communities with a new vision and a deeper purpose, and our whole organization is stronger for it. The response to the bank program was all that could have been asked. Participation on the part of stockholders and depositors was nearly 100 per cent, and many who were not involved in either way gladly took part in the plan to pay the depositors in full, to protect those whose credit had been borrowed by the institution, and to liquidate the remaining assets of the bank through a trust fund, in our own hands and for the benefit of our own people.

Immediately after these meetings had been held, in order to reach the whole number of stockholders and depositors, Howard Whitaker was secured to complete the work. He is daily in the field, covering a county completely and moving on to the next. This work cannot be done by correspondence nor by public appeal, but only by personal contact. We want to ask questions. We want to know what the others are doing. And when we know not one fails to co-operate! This is a most remarkable showing. It goes beyond the highest hopes of the officials. It is the greatest possible tribute to the character of the folks who make up the Farmers Union! We have had a larger membership at times in the past,

but probably never had a more effective and dependable one. And the statement is often made by these members that they believe we shall be stronger for this experience, however bitter it may have been to us. The general public has a larger respect for us today than it had before, and that respect will increase. We are proving ourselves.

The records show that six counties now have a 100% showing—every stockholder having discharged his liability through the trust fund, and every depositor participating or arranging to participate in the fund. Five of these have been covered by Mr. Whitaker—McPherson, Marion, Waubesa, Riley and Pottawatomie. One—Clay county—was put into this column by the good work of Mr. C. C. Killian, of Green. He and the Clay County folks are to be congratulated. If other counties could do the same it would hasten the settlement.

This office has a complete record of the settlement of stock liability, and a record of those depositors who have assigned part or all of their deposits to the trust fund. But we do not have a complete record of the amount so assigned, and hence cannot yet make an exact report of the total fund. Mr. Whitaker turned in \$6,000 last week, and the final work done personally in these six counties has netted an average of \$2,000 per county. The estimated need, to pay the depositors in full, was \$116,000.00. There were many who were skeptical about our ability to carry out such a proposal in the face of a failure. It is only fair to say that most of the skeptic were outside the Union. The K. C. Star said "Farmers Union may pay depositors in full"—but it was a frankly doubtful. I do not want to be too optimistic, for it will require the best effort of every one to put out this program. We cannot yet rest on our oars. We have a long, hard pull, and a pull together, but there is no longer any doubt as to our success. We have surprised the skeptics—and possibly we have surprised ourselves a little bit. "My information indicates that we have now provided nearly 75% of that total, and are increasing it daily.

Be ready when you are called upon, and hasten the work by delaying the representative as little as you can. Assure yourself on every point by asking questions, but aid in making every day count fully by avoiding unnecessary delay. It will be a proud day for the Kansas Farmers Union when this fund is complete—and that day is not far distant.

### WILLIAM HIRTH, CHAIRMAN OF CORN BELT COMMITTEE, WRITES REGARDING HOUSTON CONVENTION

Mr. C. E. Huff, Pres., Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Huff:

I have a letter from Chester Davis in which he says that you and Mr. Settle of Indiana represented the Corn Belt Committee in a very effective manner at Houston last week, and this is merely to drop you a line and thank you for this great service. I was taken ill en route from Rochester, New York, to Houston, and am just beginning to beat back—needless to say my sickness at this particular time was a matter of deep regret to me.

I have called the Corn Belt Committee to meet in Des Moines next Monday morning, and I hope you will permit nothing to interfere with your attendance. With kindest regards,

Your friend,

William Hirth.

### WHO GETS WHAT THE FARMER LOSES

Wheat is human food. It's purchase is a part of the necessary cost of living. Any advance in the cost of bread makes an increased burden upon millions of persons who, many of them, cannot afford it. When such a proposal as is made in the McNary-Haugen bill, to raise prices to the producer, comes before the public, naturally these people are concerned and a bit fearful.

But there is no close relation between the price of wheat and the price of bread. Since the new crop became assured there has been a decline of

about 40 cents per bushel in the price of wheat, which means that the American farmer will receive some 800 million dollars less for his crop than he would have received had the price been stabilized at the higher figure. The benefit to the consumer from this tremendous farm loss will be nothing at all. The wheat content in a ten-cent loaf of bread is, at the present price, just over one cent. About 6 1/4 cents go to the baker and to cover the cost of selling. When wheat goes down one cent the farmer loses about 8 million dollars. The consumer gains nothing.

A careful study will reveal that the great increase in our industrial wealth is approximately equal to the decrease in our agricultural values. The money has changed hands. Costs of every kind have doubled and trebled, and the whole burden is met by a charge-off on what the farmer sells and an adding-on to what he buys. Nothing but disaster can come from such a situation, and an alleged prosperity which is based upon such an unbearable condition is a snare and a delusion. This "business efficiency" stuff does not express itself in low costs, but in large accumulation of profits.

The co-operative movement has justified itself in the field of marketing, but we have only begun. We shall presently unite all of our Farmers Union purchasing agencies into one great central agency, and the power of group-buying will save us millions as consumers. We must also combine our selling agencies—Grain, Livestock and Produce—in single selling agencies, reaching to the very door of the consumer. Such plans are under way, and the next few years will see the greatest development in that direction which America has experienced, in my judgment. The great bulk of consumers do not profit by the farmers' losses. It is gain for those between.

### AGRICULTURE AND A THIRD PARTY

There is considerable agitation for the formation of a third political party. Many thoughtful and conservative leaders feel that the time is ripe for such a movement, and that the present situation demands it. There is no denying the fact that both political parties are a disappointment to many of their adherents. The south is greatly wrought up over the wet and dry issue, and many declare they will not support Governor Smith because of his views on the question of prohibition. The farmers are everywhere disappointed and angered at the treatment which they received at Kansas City, and at the evident intention to give no aid to agriculture in the form of more adequate prices. I have met a great many farmers, not only in Kansas but in other states, who declare they will not support Mr. Hoover. Every farmer with whom I talked during a recent trip into Iowa so expressed himself. Thousands would welcome a third party which would face issues squarely and in a large and adequate way.

But the question at once arises whether such a plan is practical. A new party would recruit at once a great following, would doubtless exert a wholesome influence upon our political life, but could hardly hope to succeed for several years. Farmers hold now the balance of power, probably, as between the two parties. They can reward those who serve them, and they can punish those who can properly be termed their enemies. The majority of Senators and Representatives, both Republicans and Democrats, have tried to deal fairly with agriculture. In Kansas every member in both Senate and House voted consistently on the right side, with the exception of Senator Curtis when the bill was up for passage over the President's veto. Most of them were sincere and able champions of the farm bill. They are fairly entitled to our support. We shall have opportunity at the August primary to select in Kansas some of the most outstanding friends which agriculture has. These men cannot abandon their party. It is open to serious question whether our largest possibility does not lie in dealing with political issues as farmers, and not as party members at all. It is a time for careful thinking.

### SNYDER WINS IN DEBATE ON McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

(Continued from page 1)

as it does now—so far as the foreign purchaser is concerned. Different qualities of wheat would sell on their merits as now, but all on a higher price level. The equalization fee would simply be a means of making our tariff effective.

He denied that the bill would "fix" prices, saying that prices would undoubtedly vary as world conditions would vary.

He illustrated the working plan of the bill by assuming that Mr. Isely, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Hartshorn and himself each owned one bushel of the wheat in the United States, and that since only three-fourths could be consumed in America, one man of them must sell his for export. Assuming that the world export price was one dollar net to this one man who must export, the other men would then be protected against import wheat by our 42-cent tariff law should receive \$1.42 for theirs. The equalization fee would require each of these fortunate three to pay 10 1/2 cents per bushel into a fund to be paid to the one who exported his wheat, thus making each one of them net \$1.31 1/2 cents per bushel. The 10 1/2 cents would thus make additional profit of 31 1/2 cents to all of the four, as all would have had to sell at the world price of \$1.00 had this not been applied.

He said the collection of the fee need not be so exceedingly expensive as it could be collected in transit or from millers, exporters and processors. It does not cost much to collect our gasoline tax, and this could be handled in a similar manner.

Expansion of production could be prevented by the fact that if production increased too much, the equalization fee would have to be increased too, so that net profit would be lowered. He also stated that the board would have power to make the law imperative when production was not needed. This would tend to prevent over-production.

Mr. Snyder does not consider the loan feature of much value to people in this territory, though he thinks certain sections might use it to advantage at times.

He has enough faith in humanity to believe that competent men can be found to administer the law with-

out getting into a muddle. He does not consider it the function of the President to decide whether laws are constitutional. He is willing to leave that to the courts.

Effort that a Kansas Congressman once defined the term "Economically Unsound" as applicable to any law which does not work to your interest.

Referring to the statement that automobiles and farm implements are unprotected, the material in them is already highly protected. They are also protected by labor.

Those who heard the debate were warm in their praise of all the speakers. Several people have remarked that Mr. Snyder not only understood the bill, but explained it in a way that was much more clear than they had heard before.

—Clarence W. Robb.

### GAS REFRIGERATION OR FREEZING BY HEAT

Discovery by Two Swedish University Students Brings Romantic and Revolutionary Development in Automatic Refrigeration

Gas is now used in more than fourteen million American homes to produce light and heat. Heat is used to drive out cold. Now comes a marvelous, paradoxical invention—a household refrigerator which uses gas and its heat to produce cold and its ice cubes. It is as silent as a vacuum bottle, as self-sufficient as the weather, and it is never variable. It seems to be the completely efficient, fool-proof refrigerating machine, yet it has no machinery.

The literal facts about this new method of gas refrigeration are:

1. No Moving Parts: No motor, no valves, nothing that can ever get out of order—no visits from the "trouble man" and no repair costs. The water-ammonia-hydrogen refrigerant system is hermetically sealed forever in a compact steel compartment when the refrigerator is made. It will always work, as long as the gas burner is left lighted.

2. Absolutely Noiseless: It maintains constant refrigeration without dependence on any mechanical means. The apparatus works on the principle of "refrigeration by absorption," which means that the refrigerating agent, ammonia, is carried through part of the system by an absorption

liquid, water. The ammonia is released from the water by heat, after which the ammonia gas is liquefied by cooling it in a condenser. It then evaporates in the freezing unit at low pressure and temperature, absorbing heat from the food chamber and thereby producing cold, after which the gaseous ammonia is again absorbed by the water; the solution again comes in contact with the heat from the gas burner, and the ammonia repeats its refrigerating cycle. The whole process operates solely by natural physical laws, causing the action and reaction of ammonia, water and hydrogen gas within the circulation cycles of the ingenious system, without the employment of a motor or other outside power.

3. Economical: The heat from a tiny gas flame is the only power needed to start and keep the refrigerating-condensing system in operation; a drip-flow of water from the house plumbing system is the only artificial cooling agent needed. The larger household refrigerators consume about 1,500 cubic feet of gas monthly. If the rate is a dollar a thousand, the operating cost will be \$150 monthly. Where natural gas is employed, the cost is sometimes as low as 40 cents monthly. Where a water rate is charged, the water cost is seldom above 60 cents. In many communities the entire operating cost is as low as a dollar a month.

4. Simple Operation: The housewife has only to light the gas-jet attachment to start her refrigerator working, and turn it off if she is going to be away for several weeks. Automatic controls keep the temperature constant, the consumption of gas and water at a minimum, and turn off both gas and water if anything should occur to prevent either the flow of gas or the in-drip of water. Having no moving parts, oiling is never necessary. The temperature never varies in the food compartment, regardless of the weather or proximity to heat. In fact, a gas stove is fitted to the top of one model.

Discovery and Development

This new method of noiseless refrigeration or freezing by heat, is the invention of Baltzar Carl Von Platen and Carl George Munster, students at the University of Stockholm, Sweden. They developed the theory in a thesis on which they were collaborating and built a working model to demonstrate this theory. It worked, and a revolution

in automatic refrigeration thus occurred in a university classroom. The Svenska Company became interested in the invention and American rights were acquired at a cost exceeding \$2,000,000—a good price for a classroom idea, but worth it. While the Swedish invention was adequate for European use it required development to meet the exacting demands of American housewives. After detailed laboratory experimentation, American and Swedish engineers added many improvements, including automatic controls of temperature, gas and water. It has been made completely efficient in every way—a perfect automation. Exhaustive tests indicate that the hermetically sealed refrigerating system will continue to function indefinitely without deterioration or interruption of any kind, probably as long as 180 years.

The cost of this new gas refrigerator comes favorably with that of any of the better known electric models, and purchases are now being made convenient in many cities by the gas companies themselves, who will install a refrigerator after a moderate initial payment and allow the balance to be paid off on the monthly gas bills.

### FARM PRICE INDEX HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO

At 145 the general index of farm prices on June 15 was 15 points above June a year ago, but a decline of 3 points since May 15 this year, according to the monthly farm price report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1909-14 five-year period is used as a base of 100.

Prices of practically all commodities included in the index declined from May 15 to June 15, grains going down 8 points, fruits and vegetables 13 points. Meat animals, 1 point, dairy products 2 points, poultry products 1 point, and cotton and cottonseed 4 points.

Increased market receipts of hogs, and large storage stocks of pork and lard were important factors in lower hog prices during the period from May 15 to June 15. The corn-hog ratio declined 0.1 points for the month.

Total stocks of old corn are considerably below those of last year and there is a strong feeding demand, but these price strengthening factors have been offset by the good condi-

### I'LL BET THE LORD EXPECTS PART OF THE MONEY

Rev. J. H. Davies, rector of Westley Waterless, near Newmarket, told the Ely diocesan conference that, just before the classic guinea races were run at turf headquarters recently, he asked God's blessing on the stables during the week he was chaplain at the King's racing establishment. Whether in answer to the supplication or merely by chance, the royal filly, Scuttle, won the one thousand guineas. The trainer and all persons who had anything to do with the stables attended communion the following Sunday, he said.

The rector also confessed that he once bet 60 cents on a horse and won \$25.

### AUSTRALIA RESTRICTS IMMIGRATION

Is our world too small, or are there too many of us, or should every group be excluded? Australia finds itself with an unemployment problem, and seeks to meet it by reducing the number of arrivals from other lands. This looks practical enough, and would seem to be justified. Yet doubtless that continent could support many times the present population in comfort, or even in comparative luxury. In this age of machine production, enabling a man to produce many times more than could his grandfather, our ability to consume must keep pace with our ability to produce or we shall destroy ourselves by our over-called surplus. We do not suffer from over-production, but from under-consumption—from inability to buy and use that which we have made. So we shut out people, trying to catch up with production.

Prime Minister Stanley Bruce explained that the Commonwealth's activities in restricting immigration from foreign countries had already resulted in reducing the number of arrivals.

The Australian premier recently announced that for the next 12 months immigrants from foreign countries would number less than half the total of the last year.

### PROSPERITY

The U. S. Department of Labor furnishes the following: From March to April, 1928—Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0.5 per cent, payroll totals decreased 1.4 per cent, and per capita earnings decreased 0.9 per cent.

During the year ending in April, 1928—Employment decreased 5.4 per cent, payroll totals decreased 6.3 per cent, and per capita earnings decreased 1.6 per cent.

### HE'D BE A GOOD FARM ADVISER

A Scotchman was leaving on a business trip, and he called back as he was leaving:

"Goodbye, all, and dinna forget to tak' little Donald's glasses off when he isna looking at anything."—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

### A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Under Dodge City date line the following statement is made regarding wheat:

New wheat arriving here is show-

ing high quality. The initial car tested 11 per cent moisture, weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel and contained 12.3 per cent protein.

The recent hot weather has had the effect of reducing the moisture content and increasing the protein in the late ripening grain.

New wheat is bringing \$1.10 a bushel here and farmers fear the price may go lower when the peak movement gets under way.

Under Kansas City date line the same paper carries this: "No. 1 dark hard, sales \$1.34 1-2 to \$1.41. No. 1, sales, \$1.27 1-2 to \$1.41 1-4." No. 3 hard sold from \$1.26 1-2 to \$1.36 1-2, and the lowest sales of No. 4 was at \$1.25. It is one of the misfortunes connected with the use of combines that so large a part of the wheat passes out of the farmers hands before the market is really established, and before the dealer can prove the quality and relative sales value of the wheat in his area. In such cases the margin is almost sure to be too great.

### CANADIAN CROP REPORT

More than sixty per cent of the wheat in western Canada has reached the shot-blade stage and conditions continue to remain highly encouraging. Manitoba which did not require any more rain, enjoyed warm cloudy weather for the most of last week while southern Alberta which can stand a lot of rain, experienced some heavy beneficial showers. There were light, local showers at a number of points in Saskatchewan and central Saskatchewan and there is ample moisture in the ground everywhere to serve for at least two weeks.

Hail fell heavily over about 9,000 acres between Munson and Viewpoint, Alberta, causing a damage estimate at about 25 per cent, though there may be a considerable revival under favorable weather conditions. There was also some slight damage from hail in the vicinity of Marcelin, Sask. Otherwise, with the exception of weed trouble at a couple of places in Saskatchewan points and the appearance of wire worms near North Battleford, no damage is reported.

Fall rye is doing splendidly, heads being well-filled and cutting is expected to begin in from two to three weeks. Oats are also progressing favorably and all hay and pasture lands are in fine condition.

With very little to cause them worry, farmers have been occupying themselves summer-fallowing and breaking. About 75 per cent of the former work is completed and because of the excellent conditions which obtain, it is thought, a very substantial amount of new land will be broken during the summer.

Good hemp fibre from which twine and rope are made is from 10 to 15 feet long.

## REFLECTIONS

No one would dream about  
A secret gate swings quietly  
And I am out.

Among long gone companions  
And dear enchanting things—  
Blue brooks and flowers and lacey  
trees  
And swift bright wings.

Whoever would imagine  
When I sit here to sew  
That I could steal off anywhere  
And they not know!  
Agnes MacCarthy Hickey.

### WE HAVE THE SAME SITUATION IN THE STATES

"However, the plain fact stares us in the face that parliament is no longer the bulwark of the people's rights, but a place where the vested interests get what legislation they need to exploit the workers."—Western Producer, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

### HE PROBABLY HEARD FRANK MURPHY'S GREAT SPEECH

Henry Wallace tells in Wallace's Farmer of his contacts with persons not connected with the farm, and of their reaction to the farm problem and the treatment it receives. He finds that church people are becoming aware of what is happening in the very area from which in past generations the church has recruited its greatest strength—the open country. McCall's Magazine published an article recently under the heading—"25,000 Churches For Rent." It revealed that number of abandoned rural churches. These churches were established by men and women who were building for a secure future. They were hopeful, hard-working, permanently located. They were making an empire of homes out of a wilderness. When we are finally reduced to a quiet and unresisting peasantry we shall again seek the church for the consolations of religion, probably. Such is human history. But in the period of transition the church is abandoned. In many places the church is reduced to equal the whole population in 2 years. The church cannot deal with a procession. The church ought militantly to aid in this hour in the fight against American peasantry. Says Mr. Wallace:

One social worker told me that the time had finally come to make a great moral issue out of the farm problem. This man is an easterner and not sympathetic with the McNary-Haugen bill. But he had listened on the radio to the Republican convention at Kansas City and was astounded at the heartless attitude of Fess, Moses and Ford. While he pondered the issues might be so mixed in this campaign that the church could not get behind the farm cause in a militant way, he nevertheless thought that after the campaign was over, the great moral power of the church should be enlisted for the farm cause just as it was enlisted for the cause of abolition during the days preceding the Civil war. He told me that there was an especially militant feeling in the Methodist church, which knows from hard first-hand experience just what is going on in the country.

### THE CERTAIN CALM

For harassed minds, for hearts assailed by ill,  
For abrasions of the soul, all scars,  
There is a panacea of tall hills,  
The healing balm of rediscovered stars;  
The scent of dew on sleeping ferns and grass,  
The flight of homing winds to waiting trees,  
And there are clouds that brush the moon and pass  
Shadows and dark's pulsating subtleties.

Before the constancy of night and sky,  
The certain calm; the peace . . .  
if any grieves,  
He'll shed unhappiness and let it lie  
As maples drop their weight of yellow leaves;  
And so detached from pain and comfort,  
May even for a space forget the dead.  
Ethel Romig Fuller.

### JOURNEYS

Not the speediest of coaches  
Nor all the ships at sea,  
Can bring me to that lovely land  
Where I would be.

I have a way of going

### NAME HEADQUARTERS

Make Arrangements for State Farmers' Union Meet in October

The Hotel Pacific will be headquarters for the state convention of the Farmers' Union when it is convened here in October.

An arrangements committee of twenty members met here last Friday and made tentative plans for the delegation of over five hundred farmers who are expected to attend the four-day convention.

Dates for the convention are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 16, 17, 18 and 19. Prominent speakers will be present each day and it is planned to broadcast speeches three of the four nights. Although the committee declined to give out any definite information it is certain that broadcasting arrangements can be made.

Matters of housing were considered and the committee has been assured that Marysville will be able to handle the large delegation. The various churches over the city have already pledged their support and have announced that dinners will be served according to instructions.

The Marysville Chamber of Commerce has assured the committee that nothing will be left undone by Marysville in helping to make the convention a success. With the completion of points in the city, hotels, Marysville will easily be able to accommodate the large number of delegates.

The members of the arrangements committee who were in Marysville besides C. E. Huff, state president of the Farmers' Union, and O. L. Brasted, state secretary, both of Salina, were: George Koppes, George Scheller, Conrad Crome, Irvin Otto and Richard H. Hawkins, all of Marysville; H. A. Watters and William Fincham, Blue Rapids; A. J. Wempe and A. D. Fitch, Frankfort; Ben Kosowski, J. C. Chase and John Storer, Beatrice; Earl Miller and W. C. Netz, Irving; Henry Travelute, Waterville; John Wenke and Milos Pencenka, Bremen.—Marshall County News.

### SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

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

### PREVENTING CHIGGER BITES IS BETTER THAN CURING THEM

When chiggers grow older they reform, mend their ways, and cease to be the seasonal source of annoyance and inconvenience to many victims

which was characteristic of their flaming youth. A chigger, F. C. Bishopp of the United States Department of Agriculture explains, is the first or larval stage of a large red velvet mite which is entirely harmless when mature. Contrary to the popular impression chiggers do not burrow into the skin and require extraction for relief. The chigger, minute in size though it is, is capable of injecting a considerable quantity of poisonous material into its host, and it is this poison that causes all the discomfort, the persistent itching that follows chigger bites.

Destroying the chiggers does not seem possible, the Bureau of Entomology says, in areas which are covered with woods and undergrowth, but preliminary studies by the bureau indicate they can be checked in the vicinity of homes and camps by using away the underbrush, vines, and weeds from such areas, keeping the grass cut close, and by following these measures with applications of flowers of sulphur or very fine dusting sulphur. It appears, the bureau says, that from 5 to 10 pounds of sulphur scattered over an ordinary city lot will give a high degree of control, sometimes from a single treatment, but it is usually best to repeat the application two or three times at intervals of one to two weeks.

Humans are by no means the only victims of the chigger. Normally they feed upon small wild animals, including snakes and lizards and they may attack birds. They are a pest of considerable importance to poultry, and are especially troublesome on late hatched chicks and turkeys. Heavily infested chicks soon become droopy and drowsy, later may show symptoms of paralysis, and quite frequently die from the attack within a few days. Early hatching usually prevents losses of poultry. Late hatches should be kept out of high grass and brush when chiggers are prevalent. The use of sulphur as described gives some protection, but usually if the chicks are brooded by a hen and allowed free range they will become infested. On chickens the chiggers are included to attack in dense masses on the parts of the body less covered by down or feathers, and a light dusting with sulphur will give some relief.

No method has been found for giving an entirely satisfactory protection to people. When going into places where chiggers abound, the bureau advises that it is well to wear high-top shoes over the trousers, or leather leggings. Dusting the body and underwear with flowers of sulphur will give a high degree of protection from attack.



## Ladies' Auxiliary

## NOTICE

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

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

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

## Junior Co-operators

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.  
JULIA POWELL—Colony.  
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.  
LORETTA SIMECKA—Dana.  
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.  
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.  
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.  
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.  
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.  
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.  
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.  
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.

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

## HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Maggie of K. S. A. C.)  
Sun baths for well children to keep them well and for sick children to help make them well, seems to be the favorite slogan among child specialists. The beneficial action of the direct sunlight on the unclothed body is now generally recognized.

When the weather permits and the sun is not too hot, it is a good plan to have the youngster out of doors in the sunshine as much as possible. The healthgiving ultra-violet rays of the sun do not pass through ordinary window glass.

Supervised sunbaths with no clothes are often out of the question. The sun romper with a semi-transparent top of lawn, voile, or bobbinet is then an excellent solution. Since all the common fabrics stop most of the ultra-violet rays, loosely woven materials are necessary.

For the lower sections, which come into frequent contact with mother earth, prints and colored cottons may be used. Almost any well fitting romper pattern can be modified for use in cutting sun suits. A light weight brimmed hat should be worn to protect the eyes. One may easily be made with a cretione brim and a removable crown which is merely a circle of net. Both may be bound with colored bias tape. If the brim is a little wider in the front than in the back and if it has a back seam, it may be shaped becomingly.

If the child has not been accustomed to playing in the direct sun, it is best to begin with short periods of time and to expose only a small portion of the body at first. Gradually both the time and the amount exposed may be increased until a coat of tan has been acquired.

## FARM AND HOME FACTS

Market the honey crop locally if possible.

By a merger of two big flour concerns a \$50,000,000 concern has been formed, and is known as General Mills, Inc.

Alabama made a short cabbage crop in 1928. Only 815 cars moved, as compared with 1,515 cars in 1927.

"One of the oldest and most successful forms of co-operation among farmers is mutual protection against losses of property by fire."—J. D. Pope, Auburn.

The cost of installing waterworks for farm homes is not excessive, but the expense, the time, the labor and the drudgery involved in getting up water otherwise is excessive.

Edward E. Slosson, director of Science Service, told the 4-H boys and girls in national camp in Washington that the X-ray can produce new and more profitable varieties of barley, wheat and tobacco.



LATEST DESIGN IN MUSLIN APRON NO. 5402

This practical apron is stamped on finest quality unbleached muslin, light in weight, yet closely woven, and shows one of the latest designs of the season. Full instructions for completing the embroidery designs are printed on the material furnished. This apron will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of only 45 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. Address The Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.



5878 Girls' Dress

Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch lining for the underbody, and 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch other material for the Dress. Price 15c.

Embroidery design not given.

6200. Misses' Dress.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, and 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch lining for the underbody. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fulness extended is about 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

## FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

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

## DANGER OF EDUCATION

Education for the masses has been possible, even in the most advanced nations, scarcely 300 years. It has been general a good deal less than a third of that time yet the progress made during this time is greater than all that had been attained in the seasons of time since advancement began.

It has been said that a few mission schools in Mexico brought about a revolution. There is no doubt but that education can be a freeing force but it can also be made a dangerous and binding one. Germany, a nation with the smallest number of illiterates had but little freedom. Education in Germany was so supervised and manipulated that only the things that would strengthen militarism and a monarchical form of government were taught. The clergy; all through too was suited to a purpose. Even now, education in the United States, free as it is, seems to be favorable to the organizing of capitalism and insuring the continued enjoyment of special privileges for the monied class. A college professor was heard bemoaning the fact that laborers could ride to their places of employment in automobiles although he thought it perfectly right and just that rich people should enjoy this luxury. Another one is quoted as saying, in effect, that of course, people who made a success in life or amounted to anything found some means of birth control but that this knowledge in the hands of the masses, even though they desired it greatly, was both dangerous and undesirable. I wonder why? Would this knowledge lessen the number of capital producing machines for the use of the favored few?

The real purpose of education should be the development of individuality, accentuating and harmonizing the differences of mental qualities and abilities and strengthening the character of each and not in training a

She's up there—Old Glory—where lightning are sped;  
She dazzles the nations with ripples of red;  
And she'll wave for us living, or droop o'er us dead,  
The flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—how bright the stars gleam  
And the stripes like red symbols of liberty stream!  
And we dare for her living or dream the last dream  
'Neath the flag of our country forever!

She's up there—Old Glory—no tyrant-dead scars,  
No blur on her brightness, no stain on her stars!  
The brave blood of heroes has crimsoned her bars—  
She's the flag of our country forever!

—Stanton.

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Mr. E. C. Vick, author of the best-selling book, "The Secrets of Success," has written a new book, "The Secrets of Success in Gardening," which is a complete study course for the beginner; an up-to-date cyclopedia and reference for the professional gardener. (A 1700 Page Garden Course. 4 Volumes. Flexible binding, pocket size.)

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

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

FARM WANTED  
WANTED—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

MEN—Interested obtaining information about work in South America write, South American Service Bureau, 14,600 Alma, Detroit, Mich.

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

SALESMEN WANTED  
RESPONSIBLE MEN, Salina county, sell direct farmers Copper Carbonate and Aero-Dusters. Three to five hundred dollars per month during season. No deliveries, no collections. Write Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO  
HOMESPUN SMOKING: 5 lbs. postpaid \$1. Guaranteed. Old Homespun Co., Cottagegrove, Tenn.

greater number of people to think in the same notches and grooves. Education should encourage originality. Think what the world would have lost had Edison's teacher succeeded in making him think like the average boy of his age. We must be wary and suspicious of anything which will pare and grind us down to the same size and caliber in our thinking, whatever the intervening term it is given. Let us be thankful for our differences but let's strive to learn how to harmonize and enhance each other's differences with our own. This will give us toleration.

Ethel Whitney.

ALCOHOL FROM REFUSE  
The Ford efficiency was revealed when he said he planned to make alcohol from refuse that had been accumulating for 1000 years, he estimated, on a dump of 100 acres, a part of his property at Dagenham, England.

Canada has only one frontier. This is nature's one to the north. The line on our south is a friendly line between two friendly powers.

"One ship drives east and another drives west,  
With the self-same winds that blow.  
'Tis the set of the sails  
And not the gales  
Which tell us the way to go."

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY  
Since God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Mr. W. F. Davis, husband of our sister Mrs. W. F. Davis, therefore be it resolved, that we the members of Number Ten Local No. 1006, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, that a copy be published in the Kansas Union Farmer, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Margie Sammer  
Mrs. Ida Cline  
Mrs. Ethel Turner.

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

Prevent, apoplexy, paralysis, bright's disease, rheumatism, eczema, boils, pimples, and many other diseases caused from high blood pressure and impure blood.

Reduce it is a compound properly put up for the purpose of reducing high blood pressure and purifying the blood. Money Back Guarantee With Every Order.

For advertising purposes we are offering this compound for a short time only at the reduced price of \$2.75 a box, post paid to any address in the United States. Upon request without cost or obligation we will gladly send you a scale showing what normal blood pressure should be at ages from 20 to 70 years.

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## Public Yards Get Runts and Seconds

## Does Not Stop to Think of the Future

## Letter Makes It Plain

## Dangerous "Playthings"

on as to the big packers

e of the most unfair

### Selfishness of Commission Men

### Both Systems Cannot Survive

## Packers Drunk With Their Sense of Power

### SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

Very truly,  
E. J. Garner,  
504 Commercial Street

Pointing to past achievements the republican party doesn't express the full significance of what and

OUR GREAT QUADSENNIAL  
SEANCE

KANSAS WEEKLY CROP REPORT

## AFTER THE ROUND-UP

The other driver quietly put his car in reverse, backed out, and replied:

"That's all right, I always do."