



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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NUMBER 23

WAR ON CO-OPERATIVES

The Co-operator Is Indebted to Farmstead, Stock and Home for the Information Here Contained, and Also to H. R. Leonard, Dairy Marketing Editor of That Journal

The American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers issued a nation-wide call to the trade, from which F. S. & H. quotes extensively. Readers of The Co-operator will note with interest the wide-embracing extent of the call:

"We are extending this invitation to exchanges which are active and meet for the purpose of trading and to establish market values; to state and national associations, the membership of which is predominantly made up of manufacturers, packers, shippers, canners, commission men, buyers, brokers, etc., of the following agricultural products: Butter, milk, cheese, ice cream, eggs, poultry, live stock, flour, milk condensed, grain, potatoes, cotton, vegetables, wool, fruit, tobacco.

"Invitations will also be extended to the American Bankers' Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce."

Was anything produced by the farmer left out, and if so, why? The list seems fairly inclusive.

Now as to the purpose. Again we quote:

"The agricultural trades in our country represent several billion dollars of invested capital and have performed a wonderful service and must be given credit for development unsupervised in history, and unsurpassed in general prosperity, and this development is that of pioneers and individual enterprise and cannot be credited to new ideas of political economy."

And still again:

"In recent years co-operative marketing has expanded, mainly on account of a law passed by Congress in 1922. This law, known as the Co-operative Marketing Act, or Capper-Volstead Act, extends to co-operative associations the right to deal in non-member production also immunity from our trust laws."

"It does not seem right that our state and federal governments through a multitude of public servants, paid and sustained by the taxpayers' money, should render special service to build other partially tax-exempt competitive business, or to aid and develop any form of business which has the effect of depriving any one of the property and other constitutional rights."

This seems fairly conclusive as to whose ox is to be goaded.

And how? The call says:

"It is unfortunate that any part of business should become mixed up in politics and that is the situation confronting us now. We cannot underestimate the formidable forces back of the co-operative marketing or agricultural products, which forces have become a menace to invested capital and the established way of handling farm products."

"The present issue, which is backed so strongly by our Government, is decidedly different from the co-operative development we have had with us for many years. The issue now is that of co-operative marketing, not in a small way, but on a national scale and in the big terminal markets for the purpose of establishing producer-control of value, it might be said, without regard to the principle of supply and demand."

"The situation calls for careful but thorough political handling."

Who Were Present?

November 30 was the day of the meeting. Chicago was the place. F. S. & H. records that there was present, among others:

American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers.
U. S. Egg Society.
National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.
American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association.
International Association of Milk Dealers.
The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.
New York Mercantile Exchange.
Chicago Mercantile Exchange.
St. Paul Live Stock Exchange.
Tennessee Cotton Sales.
American Feed Manufacturers.
Livestock Exchange of Omaha.
Grain Dealers' National Association.
Produce Exchange of Los Angeles.
Chicago Live Stock Exchange.
Boston Produce Exchange.
Fairly representative of the trade."

Mr. Leonard sat with pencil poised to get for us a picture of what was going on in the minds of those present. Here are a few snap shots.

Co-operators Are "Weak Sisters"

Farmers who join co-operatives are weak sisters who have allowed agitators to make them believe they are not getting a square deal.

The little appropriation of \$25,000.00 appropriated to the Bureau of Markets in 1914 has grown to an appropriation of \$5,000,000. This and more goes to educate the farmer to supplant the present method of marketing.

We can object to the nursing, wet nursing and subsidizing which the

farmer has received urging him to go into this system of marketing which we as practical business men know cannot succeed.

You must abandon your business (as merchants) and devote your time to prevent the growth of this bureaucratic idea (Co-operative marketing).

The Bureau of Markets does not furnish one iota of information that our livestock exchange at Omaha did not furnish free of charge. We are all under government supervision and we are fighting for our lives.

Farmers have stood head and shoulders above other lines when it comes to failures. (So few among farmers.) The New York Mercantile Exchange brought twelve men with us because we want to send twelve missionaries back to the east. The present laws in regard to co-operative organizations exceed just limits and we should take steps to repeal such non-American laws. The New York Mercantile Exchange has 450 members engaged in trade.

If any dangerous proposition has come to this country during my lifetime it is the co-operative marketing propaganda. It is the most destructive thing that has come to this Government.

God bless the farmer—we all love him.

The farming industry in this country is in a healthy condition and can stand on its own feet.

I have wondered whether the business men would ever wake up to what the radicals are trying to put over, but I do not like the teaching of co-operation in the public schools. It smacks too much of socialism.

It is usually a disgruntled farmer who joins a co-operative organization, and I have yet to find a self-thinking farmer who will join one.

There are many men among the co-operators who are no different from the worst element in the unions.

Socialism and co-operative marketing have taken all the pep out of Denmark. The co-operative movement is impractical and uneconomic. Many farmers in Minnesota are from countries in Europe where co-operation is so inborn that it has become warped.

Mr. Jardine is now going to educate the president to co-operative marketing which is a hazardous thing. You go to war and win wars abroad but none at home. Men, it is strange we will stand for these things.

"Be It Further Resolved"

The meeting ended with the following resolution:

Be It Further Resolved, That a permanent non-profit-making organization be organized to be known as the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, and that the chair be authorized to appoint, at its discretion, a committee of fifteen, consisting of him: If and fourteen others, within two weeks time, to apply for the necessary charter, prepare a constitution and by-laws, set up a schedule of dues, solicit members, and do such other things as may be necessary to perfect a permanent organization.

So the Chicago session ended.

Mr. Leonard records the meeting as saying, by resolution:

"We are opposed to the Co-operative Marketing act known as the Capper-Volstead Act. We believe this law, authorizing producer associations to have immunity under our trust laws, is unconstitutional."

He pertinently remarks that "Co-operative organizations are not and never were given immunity under our trust laws."

"Trust laws are drawn to prevent conspiracies between competitors having for their object the restraint of trade."

"Our trust laws have never prevented thousands of individuals to pool their capital by buying into our great corporations. Many of these corporations have many more stockholders than any co-operative marketing organization and the great work they can do is only possible because of the right given individuals to pool their resources in this way."

What the Farmers Should Do

After expressing with considerable clarity the idea of the meeting that: "The issue now is that of co-operative marketing not in a small way, but on a national scale and in the big terminal markets."

Chairman Jensen went on to explain what he conceived to be the whole duty of the farmer. Here is the Jensen formula:

"The first principle of diversified farming is to diversify—keep cows, hens, and hogs, raise fruit, vegetables, etc."

What does the reader make of that?

Once upon a time the farmers of North Dakota were told to "Go home and stop the hogs!" And every reader of The Co-operator knows what happened.

If the "Federated Agricultural Trades of America" extends a like invitation to thirty million farmers it is taking in a lot of territory.

RESOLUTION

Be it also Resolved, That we the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-Op. Mer., Ass'n. of Centropolis, Kan., favor enacting into law the McNary-Haugen bill as passed by the last Congress.

B. C. Nelson,
M. S. Steward,
Mahlen Groenmiller.
Committee.

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved that we are opposed to the present system of selling hogs direct to the packer and favor Our Congress enacting a law abolishing the Mistletoe Stock Yards.

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HERE IS THE BUG UNDER THE CHIP

It is a well established fact that the packers have taken the initiative in direct country buying and shipping. They have sent their agents into the country sections establishing concentrating arrangements in many places and in some instances have had enough influence to get the railroads to enlarge old shipping yards or build new yards, suitable for assembling, sorting, consolidating, weighing and shipping to themselves direct. The packers have gone into the territory, uninvited, and in a short time driven out the regular local buyer, the farmer's co-operative agent, or forced these people to become the packers' agents.

Wherever direct buying has been put into effect by the packers, the process has been to get everything into their own hands through the destruction of competition. In many places producers have seen the advent of a new buyer and welcomed him as a source of new and active competition, only to find that as soon as he put the former local buyer out of competition the price paid the producer in the country was decreased.

The fact that the packers have the ability to influence the railroads to spend large sums of money for unloading, loading and other facilities at concentrating points and to make the packers special concessions for sorting and handling hogs, consolidating and reconsigning them on original weight bills, is working against the producers' interests, and the railroads are losing sight of the fact that the producer is the more valuable to them in building up their own territory than the gain in complying with the packers' request. They are aiding the packers at the expense of the producers.

Since the packers have shown such outstanding initiative in buying it is reasonable to conclude that they derive benefits, commensurate with their efforts and expense involved. Had they tried the proposition for a time and then quit, the natural supposition would have been that they were no better off themselves, but instead they purchased in the country in 1927, 34 per cent of the total number marketed in 1927, or practically three times as many as they bought and shipped direct in 1924. If the direct buy in 1924 had proven unprofitable, they would not have bettered their position to three times in 1927. To anyone who stops to analyze these conditions it is evident that direct buying is being extended by the packers' side because of the advantages and benefits they receive.

There are only two sides to direct buying, namely the packer, with his great resources and close touch with world conditions, and the producer. The latter, because of his smaller contact with things in general, has less chance to know about market conditions and to be known as the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, and that the chair be authorized to appoint, at its discretion, a committee of fifteen, consisting of him: If and fourteen others, within two weeks time, to apply for the necessary charter, prepare a constitution and by-laws, set up a schedule of dues, solicit members, and do such other things as may be necessary to perfect a permanent organization.

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Neighborhood Notes

THREE BUSY DAYS

Busy days are not a novelty in the pleasant life of the editor, but three very pleasant ones were spent in Anderson county, Jan. 7, 8, and 9. The county meeting was held at Westphalia, on Saturday afternoon, and I missed it. This, I believe, is the first meeting I have failed to "make" so far. I regretted it, because a lot of folks had battled snow and mud to attend, and I arrived just after most of them had gone home. I drove back to Welda, and to the home of County President Wes. Griffith, and then to the Gallia school house for the night meeting. An interested crowd gathered, among them Mr. and Mrs. Virden Rose, who used to live in Norton county and are now near Colony. This country school house has a nice play ground, a full basement, well drained, furnace heat, a well arranged stage for school programs, good equipment for the teachers, and evidence of community spirit and vision. Sunday afternoon a meeting was held in the commodious auditorium of the Welda community school house. A fine crowd was present. Monday drove to the Gretten home, near Kismet, to the Gretten Sunday night at the home of County Secretary J. C. Glasgow in Lone Elm. At this farm home in the open country a house full of folks gathered, quite a few of them not members of the union. A dinner with chicken and everything well served at noon. Not being very well I ate only a few pieces of chicken and two platefuls of other groceries. I rather thought some of the others felt about like I did, since they acted about the same. After some peppy songs and yells, some in honor of both the President, Mr. Virden Rose, and everyone went home to rest. Drove back through Welda and up to Garnett, where Bro. Van Sickle had provided a hall for the night meeting. Due to his effort State Senator Smith L. Jackson, the editor of both the Kansas Review and the Anderson Countyman, Doctor Miller, who had much to do with establishing the State Sanitarium for tuberculosis at Norton, and other townspeople, were in attendance. It would be hard to find a more ardent or enthusiastic bunch of folks than those on this vacation trip, and they can stand more punishment than any other living people. Some of them attended two or three times. Drove back to Kansas City, left the car and took the 2:20 a. m. train for Omaha, to attend the National Convention and I shall remember it.

Mr. Crawford has handled a large volume of livestock on his farm and is generally recognized as one of the biggest feeders in north Missouri. His practical experience as a farmer and a feeder should be valuable assets to him as a member of the board of this co-operative agency.

TREGO COUNTY LOCAL NO. 753

The members of Farmers Union Local No. 753, with their families met in a combined business and social session at the Folkers school house last Friday evening, January 6. There was the election of the officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary as follows:

President, Mrs. T. M. Turman; vice president, Mrs. W. C. Moore; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Whisler; conductress, Mrs. Henry Dietz; Chaplain, Mrs. Ella Marney; lecturer, Mrs. R. H. Tindgren.

The officers for both the Farmers' Union and the Ladies' Auxiliary were then installed.

President Turman then asked Vice President Chas. Folkers to give a short talk, also vice President Mrs. Moore of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Motion was made and carried that at the next meeting which will be Feb. 3rd, the program be reversed, the ladies furnishing the program for the evening and the menfolk furnishing the refreshments. The ladies are expecting a record. The meeting adjourned and lunch was served. The Farmers' Union members will have their next regular session, Jan. 20, but the Ladies' Auxiliary will not meet until Feb. 3, unless a special meeting is called to make plans for further work.

Mrs. H. E. Whisler, Cor.

THE FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION RETURNS TO CONTRIBUTION TO THE COLUMNS OF YOUR PAPER

Since the cream cans ceased their gossiping some six months ago and settled down to steer your cream to the Creamery, there has not been any regular contributions made by your Creamery Association to these columns and service.

With the advent of the New Year, we aim to extend our service a step further by bringing to the membership of the Farmers Union thru the medium of this paper the news of the activities and work of your Creamery Association. We hope to make regular contributions during the coming year. These will consist mainly in keeping the membership informed of the trend of affairs of the Creamery Association, its accomplishments, its problems, its activities and service.

We want to bring the membership to a better understanding of the past Association and to this end we invite your comment.

The organization work of the Produce Association was again launched the latter part of November. These men placed in the field were Art McKnight, T. M. Turman, W. A. Pre-witt, W. J. Carlton, W. F. Kinsley, with D. G. Francis, Field Superintendent in charge.

Mr. McKnight had been working in the Moran territory and, with the assistance of Mr. Pre-witt and Mr. Carlton, finished the work there early in December. They turned in thirty-four new contracts.

All the fieldmen then moved to the Ransom territory with the exception of Mr. McKnight who went over to Oliva. The work was concluded at Ransom with fifty-one contracts. The next objectives were Utica and Arnold.

For some time the management has felt the need of a field-men's bulletin. The men in the field are usually working some distance apart and are not able to keep informed of each other's activities. They are seldom in to the office and the news of the Creamery does not reach them promptly. For this purpose a bulletin was proposed, the first number of which was issued Thursday, January 6.

Mr. N. A. Ormsby was recently employed as foreman of the Candling Room to take the place of Mr. Daley who resigned a short time ago. Mr. Ormsby has had many years' experience in this line of work and we feel his knowledge and best efforts will be contributed to the organization. He began his duties January 2. The next time you visit the plant, make it a point to meet him. We are sure you will like him.

A series of department meetings were called by Mr. Manager, Mr. Seamans, at the beginning of the New Year. In these meetings, Mr. Seamans reviewed the past year's operations and outlined in a general way the program for the New Year.

The real purpose of the meetings as explained by Mr. Seamans was to call the department heads and employees together to discuss the accomplishments and shortcomings for the past year with a view of making the year 1928 even a greater year than 1927.

Mrs. D. G. Francis who has been seriously ill at the home of her sister in Hartford the past three weeks was taken to the S. B. A. Hospital in Topeka last week.

RURAL REST LOCAL

Rural Rest Local No. 2133 met Saturday night, Jan. 7th, at the home of Chas. Neely at 642 South Fifth street in Salina. There was an at-

ECONOMIST NOTES UNEASINESS OVER "BOOTSTRAP" PROSPERITY

Virgil Jordan Tells Rhode Island Agricultural Conference That City Industries and Trade Cannot Lift Themselves Indefinitely By Bootstraps to Ever Higher Levels of Prosperity Without Taking Farmer Along

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Discussing the report of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, Mr. Virgil Jordan, Chief Economist of the National Industrial Conference Board told the Rhode Island Agricultural Conference here on December 1 that the Commission's report reflected the "growing uneasiness of many intelligent and far-sighted business men about our bootstrap prosperity."

"The illusion that our city industries and trade can lift themselves indefinitely by the bootstraps to ever higher levels of prosperity without taking the farmer along," Mr. Jordan said, "may have existed for a time during the past five years, but it has not lasted very long. Our much vaunted prosperity, which has been so extravagantly certain and exceedingly uneven about it. Business as a whole has not shown more than the normal rate of growth since 1922. All the great basic raw material producing industries, such as coal, chemicals, agriculture, metal mining, and some of those closest to them like the wool and cotton textiles, leather, and lately iron and steel, have certainly shared little or none of the restless, shifting and selective prosperity which has been so extravagantly hailed. Thanks to the easy-money policy of the Federal Reserve System the stock market has been doing some fancy aviation, but there has been no real business boom in this country since 1923."

Slow and Uncertain Recovery

"The prime reason for this is the slow and uncertain recovery of our agriculture from the depression of 1921, and the persistently subnormal purchasing power of the enormous part of our domestic market represented by the farm population. Even the enormous foreign loans by which our export trade has been largely sustained, and the growth of installment selling which has been academically certified as the cause of our recent prosperity, have not fully offset the drag upon general business which unfavorable agricultural conditions have caused. We shall have no general all around prosperity in this country until the farmer has some of it too, for real prosperity starts at the ground and works up from the bottom.

"Intelligent and far-sighted business men have more and more clearly realized these things in the past year and a half. They have looked with ever greater skepticism upon the promised land flowing with the skimmed milk of installment paper and the honey of deferred payments. The margin of profit in the great urban business of taking in each other's washing has steadily declined. The menacing growths of foreign industrial combines, the increasing nervousness over foreign loans, and the growing inclination of other countries to play tariff too, all have roused in the breast of more and more business men a renewed interest in what is going on way down yonder in the cornfield.

"If general business conditions in this country during the past five years are correctly diagnosed, it will be seen that the old principle of in-

dependence of agriculture and industry holds today as much as ever, and that true urban prosperity can never be the companion of farm depression. If business had not been generally good in this country in recent years in spite of or in virtue of the farm depression, I am sure there would be a drastic balancing of accounts in store for us in the near future. Instead I have every confidence that if there is any real prosperity in the picture it is ahead of us and not behind us, and that the most important factor in the expansion will be, not Mr. Ford's new car, but the long delayed agricultural recovery which will enable Mr. Farmer to buy Mr. Ford's new car and lots of other things he needs but hasn't been able to buy so far."

Farm Relief Takes New Turn

Mr. Jordan said that the Business Men's Commission report had given an entirely new turn to the problem of agricultural relief. "It shows," he said, "that business has become wide awake to the importance of the agricultural question and has vigorously and aggressively taken a hand in it. Many people feel that business has only put its foot in it, but in the end it will be seen that it has really taken the agricultural problem out of the fumbling hands of its political partisans and strategists and put it on a basis where it can be dealt with honestly and intelligently. The country at large was preparing to leave try a great sigh of relief as soon as it was publicly announced that the farmers have been saved, and to forget all about the matter thereafter. Everybody expected that the Commission's report would be an agreeable and melodious song and dance resounding and pleasing to everybody all around, after the immemorial manner of commissions in general. Instead it has rudely shaken the scepticism, complacency or indifference of some of the business groups who have had as much interest in farm calculations of politicians who have counted on getting most of the agricultural skeleton into their party closets before 1928. And it has disturbed the cocksureness of many farm groups who have lately felt that quick and easy farm relief was certain to be achieved in the next Congress.

The Commission, Mr. Jordan said, has not recommended any sweeping reduction of the tariff. "For the first time in any document of this kind the tariff is dealt with not as a partisan question and not on the basis of deeprooted prejudices, but as an instrument of great power and usefulness for determining the national development. Notwithstanding the erroneous impressions which some public officials and others have gained from considering the report without reading it, the Commission takes no dogmatic position on the tariff. It gives due credit to the tariff for the important part which it has played in our economic development and demands only that it continue to be used for this purpose in the wisest way."

GOOD TIMES AT EAGLE STAR

Editor Union Farmers—

Thought I would write and tell you of the good times we have been having at our meetings. We meet on the first and third Monday nights of the month. One meeting is just a business meeting, but the other is for a social time. Some of the members bring simple refreshments and have some entertainment. One of our meetings some of the ladies will bring refreshments and the gentlemen will furnish entertainment, and we are looking forward with much anticipation to the meeting. Wish some one would write some good plays that would teach co-operative ideas and also be entertaining. I think the many locals would enjoy putting them on and they would be instructive also.

A. Andrews.

STATE SECRETARY IS GRANDFATHER

This is not the first time but just as important nevertheless. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Learned on Dec. 30th. Mrs. Learned is the youngest daughter of C. E. Brasted our state secretary.

Mr. L. E. Church was in the office on Monday morning of this week. He is a salesman for the United Bi-products Co., and is traveling with Mr. Neely this week.

Mr. H. B. Whitaker was in Salina a day or two this week, having some work done on his car.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday, January 20th in Salina.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hicks of Logan are visiting the C. E. Brasted home. Mrs. Hicks is a daughter of Brasted.

HELPING QUAIL

A novel way to increase the number of quail in a section is suggested by William E. Hunt, a Chester county, Pennsylvania, game warden, who recommends that during the winter coveys of bob-whites be trapped and turned loose in big barns where they will be protected from the rigors of the cold months and may obtain a plentiful supply of grain and other food. When spring comes, says Mr. Hunt, "distribute the birds in pairs over the territory to be stocked and each pair of birds will produce a covey."

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GET DONE

It isn't the job we intended to do. Or the labor we've just begun. That puts us right on the balance sheet. It's the work we've really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do. Our debt on things we shirk. The man who totals the biggest plus is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay our bills. It is easy enough to plan. To wish is the play of an idle one. To do is the work of a man.

—Waverly Press, Baltimore.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

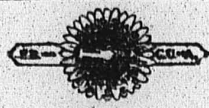
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1928

THE NEBRASKA FARMERS UNION CONVENTION

When the 15th Annual Convention of the Nebraska Farmers Union met in the City Auditorium in Omaha on Jan. 10, the opening gavel found a large and representative group in attendance. Few women were in the crowd, a situation noticeable to one from Kansas, where usually a very considerable number of women attend and take active interest.

The formalities of opening the Convention were completed visitors from other states were invited to the platform and the rest of the forenoon was consumed in speech-making. Some eight or nine states were represented. C. C. Talbot brought fraternal greetings from North Dakota, C. E. Huff from Iowa, Z. H. Lawter (President Simpson of Oklahoma, is sick and could not attend) told of Oklahoma's business activities and successes. He boasted that about 7,000 of their members had paid their 1928 dues by the end of 1927, and challenged any other state to equal that record. Pres. J. W. Batchelor of South Dakota questioned whether a farm marketing organization was really welcome in any city. The farmer, he said, is welcome anywhere as an individual, but opposed when organized. He paid his respects to the farm relief proposals, and declared that there must be a disadvantaged class in order that there be an advantage to one. We cannot be equal robbers. Someone must be robbed without power to retaliate, or the whole robbing business ends where it began. He would abolish all tariffs and reduce America to a world basis. I believe that such a move will meet with the approval of those who own the credit resources of America, and whose wealth would be tremendously increased by such action. The others were introduced, and greeted by the convention.

At once after the noon hour the convention settled down to the job in hand. The State Union had its report in printed form. The most complete report of its kind which I have seen. Receipts and expenditures were detailed and totaled. The income from the membership, from the paper, from the sale of a building, from interest on bonds owned, was \$5,610.00 less than the cost of running the organization, though that seems to have been carefully managed. Receipts from the Live Stock Commission Houses, however, were much more than half as large as the total income from other sources. This enabled them to finish the year with a credit balance. For 1928 the State Union will get 55 cents per member, above the cost of the paper, as against 25 cents heretofore. This will enable the organization self-supporting, and allow the use of outside funds for development work.

A statement of assets and liabilities appears in the report, with comparisons for the previous years. Income and expense comparisons for a period of eight years is also set up. Operations of the publishing department were also detailed.

Probably the most unique feature of the report is a map, showing counties, district boundary lines, the farm population of every county and the Farmers Union membership. The membership by districts is tabulated, and compared with the four previous years. The total membership for each of the 5 years, 1923 to 1927, is included. This is the nearest, frankest facing of membership facts and possibilities which I have seen. Such a picture ought to be helpful in any state. Their membership shows a slight decrease from 1926, but a substantial gain over 1924.

The Fire Insurance Co. increased its insurance in force by over 3 millions for the year, to a total of \$33,840,323.00, a good showing.

The Live Stock Commission Companies are reported to have handled a larger proportion of the total yard receipts than ever before, but the total number of cars handled was 22,128, against 25,502 in 1926. Omaha showed net savings of \$52,996.53. St. Joseph \$81,643.51 and Sioux City \$36,751.95. That is important money, and abundantly justifies the faith of the founders, but it is about 25 percent less than for 1926.

The Creameries, at Fremont, Fairbury, Superior and Aurora, made a fine showing for the year. Nebraska has developed a very strong chain of creameries, and will further extend this activity.

The convention gives one the impression that a vigorous and well arranged program of activity is being projected by a group of earnest and capable men, with whom it is helpful to meet. I shall leave before the election occurs, so the final report of the actions of the convention must wait until our next issue. Nebraska has much of which to be proud.

TROUSERS ON TRACK

Why not handle trousers, the same way we handle wheat? Why not have a Trousers Exchange? Why not have a spot price for trousers, a street

price, trousers on track, and a cash closing price each day?

Why should not speculators buy and sell trousers by the thousand pair? It seems to us that it would be highly interesting to have a May option on a pair of trousers. What an excitement there would be on the Exchange when trousers were falling. Men who had stocked up earlier in the day would be feverishly getting rid of their trousers. Wild speculators would be anxious to take a chance on a pair of trousers.

We might have a Trousers Act on the Statute Books giving all kinds of details with regard to the grading, storing and shipping of trousers.

We might have No. 1 Trousers, with cuffs, hip pockets and belt loops.

No. 2 Trousers (same material less the trimmings).

No. 3 Trousers, a little off color.

No. 4 Trousers, baggy at the knees.

No. 5 Trousers, the thing has wonderful possibilities. Why such an insignificant thing as Bread should be placed in the field of high speculative enterprise, and such an important garment as Trousers excluded is a difficult thing to understand.

Every man would be interested in the Trousers Market, and quite a few women, too, these days. One could get such a "kick" out of trousers. Instead of as at present only a small section of the population taking an interest in the speculative market, hundreds of thousands of people could take a plunge in trousers.

Imagine the strong position that a man would have who had successfully cornered the nation's trousers. He could practically dictate his own price. Having possession, let us say of ten million pairs of trousers, even members of parliament would be influenced by the strategic position that he was in, and would pass almost any kind of legislation to get an option on a pair.

We would like to see more consistency in trade and commerce. Either let us gamble with everything, or let us determine to cut out the stupid and illegal gambling in the bread of millions.

—W. C. Croes, Producer, Saskatoon.

THE FACTORY VS. THE FARM

During the debate at Louisville on some of the questions that involved the efficiency of American farms, the need for more federal assistance in research, demonstration and extension work relating to soil fertility and plant nutrition or the economic position of agriculture, Chairman Butler made some impromptu observations that are deserving of a lot of thought. In substance he stated that while sheltered industries have almost complete control of the factors determining success or failure, the farmer has no control over at least five of the important factors of production. Without attempting to quote Dr. Butler's exact words he showed that—

The manufacturer can produce the quantity of any product he may decide upon in advance—the farmer can not.

2. He can know his cost of production in advance—a high degree of accuracy—the farmer cannot.

3. He can know his selling price in advance with approximate certainty—prices of nearly all the farmers' important products are determined by world economic forces far beyond the farmer's control.

4. He can on very short or almost no notice speed up production in response to increased market demand—the crop farmer has one harvest a year.

5. He can on short notice slow down production or stop it altogether should the circumstances of the market call for such action—the farmer can not.

One year (1914) the planter seeds 37,000,000 acres cotton and harvests 16,000,000 bales; another year (1923) he plants almost 37,500,000 acres and makes only 10,000,000 bales. Wheat farmers seeded 75,694,000 acres to this grain in 1919 and got a crop of 968,000,000 bushels; in 1923 a seeding of only 53,818,000 acres yielded 856,000,000 bushels. When a reduction of 22,000,000 acres should have

cut the crop about 300,000,000 bushels, the actual reduction was only 112,000,000. Examples could easily be multiplied.

Dr. Butler's purpose was to urge a better understanding on the part of business men generally of the basic facts that contribute to the disastrous position of agriculture compared with other lines business man particularly in the South, should favor surplus control, more efficient production and co-operative selling.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

WONDERS WHETHER FARM-MINDEDNESS HAD TO DO WITH RESIGNATION

C. W. Croes of So. Dakota Wheat Growers Raises Question

As we go to press the newspapers are carrying considerable comment on the recent resignation of W. S. Hill, a Member of the Shipping Board, after the President had indicated his desire to place another man in Mr. Hill's position.

It is claimed that Mr. Hill incurred the administration's displeasure because of a loan he is purported to have obtained through some individual interested in shipping, the purpose of the loan to help a South Dakota Bank.

No charge is made that Mr. Hill received any personal gain or that his judgment was influenced in the slightest degree because of the loan, but that it was undiplomatic and bad policy.

We do not know enough of the details to pass any opinion upon them, but we do know Mr. Hill as a clean-minded, outstanding South Dakota citizen deeply interested in the welfare of agriculture and a man who for many years has devoted much of his time to the betterment of his fellowmen, his State and Nation.

Possibly Mr. Hill's dismissal is justified but when we recall the Teapot Dome and other similar bits of recent history, we are forced to wonder if his action would have been scanned with as critical an eye if he had represented organized industry as efficiently as he has represented agriculture.

LIVE STOCK MARKETING IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Just when we are so much concerned about the development of direct buying, so-called, and its present disastrous influence upon the market price of hogs, it is interesting to note the British method of describing the methods of marketing in use in England a man told me that every town of consequence has marketing days, where buyers attend. Farmers drive or haul their animals in, and there they are weighed and the weights posted. Then the auction begins, and bids are in a lump sum for the animal, and not per hundredweight. At least in theory these auctions are kept openly competitive. When a farmer has been put into the selling pen it cannot be withdrawn, but if the bids are unsatisfactory the farmer may, and rather easily, take the rest of his stuff back home. Inasmuch as the average farmer has only a small number of animals, and feeds them to a higher finish than do we, this is not so difficult as it would be with us. This arrangement gives open, competitive bidding, a chance to withhold the supply when bids lag. The farmer is entitled to bargaining power equal to that of the man who makes the other end of the deal. The country buying of hogs by packer representatives in America lacks the competitive feature, being based upon the price established in the open market. But the open market price is largely set by the same packers, and the larger the supply they receive direct the less keen the competition in the open market.

FARMER DEWFUNNY SAYS:

As HOW a lot of farmers are losing their farms, and some of the fellows who are always talking farm relief are helping them—helping them lose it.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS

"From a small beginning of only \$214,000 worth of eggs handled during its first year, 1917, the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association has made steady progress. The association now has an active membership of 6,000, and during the past year the total business of the organization amounted to approximately \$1,000,000. The strict attention given to grading and standardization and the packing of their product under one brand have been important factors in the success of this co-operative.

Two thousand six hundred wool and mohair growers in Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho are marketing their wool co-operatively through the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers' Association.

The organization during the past seven years has marketed over 24,000,000 pounds of wool. The grower's wool is received and classed at Federal bonded warehouses at Portland and San Francisco, and the organization maintains its own experienced wool salesmen and sales offices in foreign markets.

The co-operative movement is gaining ground steadily with a tendency toward enlargement of membership and the combining of smaller units into larger groups. At the same time there is a trend towards the selection of members. The tendency toward enlargement of co-operative marketing units is in line with the tendency of manufacturing and other industries to broaden operations to cut down overhead. This tendency is aided in the case of co-operatives by the development of good roads and auto trucks.

The tendency toward the more careful selection of members is most encouraging. The old idea that it is necessary to have great numbers is most encouraging. The old idea that it is necessary to have great numbers in a co-operative before getting under way has been discarded. The plan now is to take into the co-operative only those who know how to produce and are willing to grow and deliver a product that is uniformly of high quality and best adapted to the market.

At the beginning of 1920 the ten states in which there was the greatest amount of co-operative activity, in order of their relative importance, as

measured in dollars, were: (1) California, (2) Minnesota, (3) Iowa, (4) Nebraska, (5) Kansas, (6) Illinois, (7) New York, (8) South Dakota, (9) Wisconsin, (10) North Dakota. At the close of 1924, California was still in first place but all the other nine states had either gained or lost in relative importance. Iowa was in second place and Minnesota in third, just the reverse of the situation at the beginning of the five-year period. Illinois had advanced from sixth place to fourth, and New York from seventh place to fifth. Kansas had dropped back to sixth place, and Texas and Missouri, which were not among the ten leading states at the beginning of the period, were in the seventh and eighth places, respectively, having advanced from twenty-third and fourteenth places. Nebraska, which was in fourth place in 1919, dropped to ninth during the five years, and Ohio established itself in tenth place, whereas it had formerly been in the twelfth.

In the 1926-27 season the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Denver, shipped 5,269 cars of potatoes which brought a gross price of \$4,689,738. On November 1, 1927, the Exchange had a membership of 2,821, grouped in 24 local units. The heaviest shipments for the season, 456 cars, were made by the Montrose Association. In the year the Exchange had 21 local units with 2,312 members, and shipped 5,660 cars of potatoes which sold for \$6,407,132.

A report from the Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers' Association Wabasha, Minn., states that it has handled about \$50,000 pounds of 1927 wool and shipments are still coming in. This is about 15 per cent more than was handled in 1926.

The management reports that practically all of the medium and off grades have been sold. Over 400,000 pounds was sold to one eastern mill this year. About 40,000 pounds of half-blood and fine wool is still on hand. When this is sold the final accounting for the season will be completed.

The association continues to grow in membership and applications are coming in practically the year around. On October 15, 1927, the membership numbered 1,392, and the patrons numbered 1,645.

Michigan Co-operative growers last year (1926) sold 3,013 cars of puds. The lowest daily pool price was \$1.59; the highest \$3.99. The highest price for a single car was \$5 per hundred.

REFLECTIONS

SAID OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Being dead, he still speaks. He has messages of moment for this present hour.

The first: To trust the common people. That trust is weakening in the continent of Europe, and country after country is abandoning its faith in democracy. It is the time to proclaim Lincoln's indomitable confidence in the ultimate justice and good sense of the common people.

What is his next message? Clemency in the hour of triumph. The doctrine of the pagan world was woe to the conquered. Lincoln's desire was: Reconcile the vanquished.

CITY PRIEST

So he droned on, of parish work and claims; Of weddings, funerals, the constant call Upon his time and strength; and through it all Came mention of rich men with power and names.

Who were his friends. He spoke of sport and games To lure the young from the low dancing-hall.

And while he talked I watched the lift and fall Of well-kept hands, gesturing of his aims.

I did not follow all the things he said, Those smooth hands vanished from my sight. Instead, A picture built itself before my sight

Of a rough work-bench, where with saw and black lead labored at His Father's trade.

I cannot think that Jesus' hands were white! Anne Higginson Spicer.

Marriage is a very ancient institution. Practically all our knowledge of old Assyria is gleaned from shattered pottery.

SLEEP SWEETLY

Sleep sweetly in this quiet room My tired babes' and rest, The sun that beamed on you today Lies hidden in the west. Dream sweetly on your trundle bed, 'Tis night, the fairies wait,

Then hurry on to slumber land Before the hour is late.

Forget the troubles of the day When stars are shining bright, Remember that thy mother's near

Sleep sweetly then Good Night. —J. G. Thomas, Macklin, Sask.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING IS EASY

A "farm paper" tells with great flourish and pictures to prove it the story of a farmer who succeeded. Starting in 1920 with twenty dollars capital, saved up from a farm hand wage of \$35 per month, he married a wife and rented an 80 acre farm. He bought equipment on time. He now owns two farms. It is very simple. They butchered some calves and peddled the meat. They raised garden stuff and buttermilk and peddled that. Some of the town people got acquainted with the peddler and his wife, and suggested that they would like to come out for a chicken dinner. They came. The dinner was wonderful. When the guests were gone the peddler and his good wife found that each of their guests had left a tip of a dollar by the plate. It was a great day, full of a big idea. They "opened" a regular chicken dinner in some other way, and the price to \$1.50 a meal. The tips must have failed. It is a popular place, and last year they served about 3,000 meals. In one day they served 87, and since they figure a chicken to each two persons this farm wife must have been quite industrious to raise, shoot, scalp and fry that many chickens. But there you are, and you can figure it out yourself. Farming is easy if you know how to do it. One needs imagination and ambition, and the rest is simple. You just get your money in some other way, and there you are—a successful farmer.

HERE IS ANOTHER WAY TO SUCCEED WITH LAND

Simon A. Patino twenty-five years ago was a collector in Bolivia. Given a debt of \$250 to collect he took in payment a parcel of land. The farm for which he worked refused to accept the land and discharged him from its employ. He paid them \$250 retained the land for himself, and in the last ten years has taken tin

of the value of \$60,000,000 out of the tract. This mine is now producing 10 per cent of the world's tin output.

GREAT FLEAS HAVE LESSER FLEAS UPON THEIR BACKS TO BITE 'EM

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is said to have experimented at some length with a "furrin' bug," presumably Irish, of such fighting instinct that when turned loose upon the corn borer it promptly knocks it on the head, with as little compunction as a modern woman does her husband. There was some question as to whether the bug might, where the borers were gone, turn its attention to something else not so much in line with our wishes. It seems to have passed a perfect examination, however. It appears that when it has killed the last corn borer it sits down among the bony carcasses and weeps itself to death because there are no more borers to conquer. So the immigration laws are lifted in favor of our new friend, and we face the future unafraid.

MR. WICKERSHAM FINDS MR. HOOVER ELIGIBLE

Friends of Mr. H. Hoover are going to great pains to establish their contention that he is eligible under the Constitution for the Presidency. Former Attorney General Wickersham declares he is, although some very capable constitutional lawyers are convinced that he has not maintained residence continuously in the United States for the past 14 years, as required. Technically Mr. Hoover may have kept legal residence in the United States, though he lived abroad much of the time since 1897. But he has given no evidence of having retained the American viewpoint, at any rate, and agriculture can hope for nothing from or through him. Evidence is not lacking that he has a strong conviction that the future of America is in the fields of industry, commerce and finance, that we must have a cheap food supply, and that it is both inevitable and desirable that a peasantry occupy our farms. He may be legally eligible.

our condition is the F. E. and C. U. of A. It may be likened to a great locomotive standing on the track ready to perform its work. No matter how perfect this locomotive is in mechanism it must depend upon the steam for its power. What the steam is in the locomotive, thought and intelligence are to our organization. And as it requires the pressure of every atom of steam to secure the best work of the locomotive, it is going to require the combined intelligence of every member of our order to make it accomplish its purpose. So, let us apply our minds to this great task, and we shall be surprised at what it will accomplish.

R. W. Hooper, Fairfield, Ill.

THE EDUCATION UNION

Our very name is most significant "The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union," puts the educational part first as most important. It is the foundation upon which all the rest is built.

The education of the Kansas Farmer on the practical application of the Rochdale system of Co-operation is the question of the day.

There are all kinds of practical questions to be solved up here in Mitchell county. The question before the house is that of bookkeeping; not the ordinary commercial bookkeeping by double entry, but a system adapted to the practical workings of the Rochdale system.

Our system may take the form of issuing token money, or coupons requiring a percent on amount of coupons presented. Is there any better way?

A CARTON OF THE FARMER

Looks a Little Like Some of Our Neighbors

That farmers become farmers simply because they lack the co-operative inclinations that make city-life possible is the interesting theory put forth by W. G. Clugston, Kansas newspaper man, writing The American Mercury.

"In our human family," states Mr. Clugston, "there is the type which cannot stand close contacts.

"In this desire to be free from the restraints that go with close contacts, millions deliberately keep themselves and their families apart from the so-called mobs of civilization. The same desire furnished much of the urge that brought about the first settlement of the United States—and the subsequent western wanderings of the fathers. To be able to live their own lives, without having any sweet or sour ways, millions in every age have foregone the luxuries of civilized life, and endured all the hardships and privations of an isolated and poorly remunerated existence. Millions are doing so today."

Some Are Suspicious To this class, which makes up a large proportion of farmers, in the opinion of the writer, there is added another classification of men and women—those who are cut off from free intercourse with society by an overdevelopment of suspiciousness. "This class of farmers is cut off to the soil, not by any love of independence, but by a hatred of the forms of social intercourse."

Naturally these two classes of farmers—the "independent" and the "suspicious"—make poor co-operative material, as Mr. Clugston points out. "He is so suspicious of everybody that he won't even trust his fellow-farmers to the extent of joining them in forming co-operative organizations for marketing and purchasing. As a result, he is the only man in all American industry who goes to the market-place without having anything to say about prices, either of the merchandise he buys or of the commodities he produces to sell."

Ladies' Auxiliary Junior Contest

Prizes for Best Letters Containing Suggestions For Conducting A Junior Department. Prizes For The Best Name For Us To Use.

In order for us to get our Junior department started and in good running order by the first of the year, it has been suggested that we begin with a contest, that will last through November, December and January, ending January 31st.

This contest may be participated in, by any child under fifteen years of age, whose parents are members of the Farmers Union in good standing. The requirements of the contest will be a letter written by the child giving his ideas of how a Junior Department should be conducted. And a name by which the Juniors will be known, in the columns of the paper.

The judges will grade on neatness. The prizes will be a Fountain Pen for the Best Letter and an Eversharp Pencil for the one the judges think is next best. The best letters will be printed, and all who write letters will receive Honorable Mention. Send your letters to the JUNIOR EDITOR, KANSAS UNION FARMER, SALINA, KANSAS, BOX 48.

LADIES' AUXILIARY
I am glad to be able to announce to you that the Ladies of Local 753 in Trego County have completed their organization. You will see their item as to their meeting elsewhere in this issue, which gives the names of the officers. We are having fine success in the different Auxiliaries over the state in getting them to send in their meeting notices and also a nice write-up about the meeting afterwards. I am sure there has not been a week since the State Meeting that there has not been at least one Auxiliary story.

We are indebted to President Huff for several articles that he has contributed that were fine, and all were filled with material for thought and inspiration.

How many Auxiliaries have talked over the idea of the Junior Department? We think this will be a good job for you. If we can get a good live Junior Department by spring it will be a winter well spent. Because the children who acquire the habit of reading the Kansas Union Farmer this winter will be the farmers of five years from now, and the Farmers Union will be just as much the farmers friend as it is now. Let's get behind this and teach our children to co-operate.

Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

LITZTOWN AUXILIARY
Lizetown Auxiliary was organized under the name of Litztown F. U. Club on March 13, 1925. They began their work by studying the farmers problems, getting up special programs for the locals and a doing relief work.

In relief work I mean, for instance one of our members moved from our territory, some sixty miles after they had been gone nearly a year, they had a fire, burned the house down and almost everything they had was destroyed. The Club received the news and both the club and the local responded and in a few days two cars of members drove the sixty miles loaded with bedding and clothing to make the mother, father and children comfortable. Things of this kind are what put the pep into our club and local. I think our biggest mistake is in not keeping in close touch with our State Officers.

Mrs. Mae Barrett.

RURAL REST AUXILIARY ELECTS OFFICERS
The Rural Rest Auxiliary of the Salina Rural Rest Local No. 2133 met on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11th at the home of Mrs. Ritters. The main business of the meeting was to elect officers for the year 1928. It was agreed that no officers would hold office more than one year at a time. The new officers are: Mrs. M. L. Amos, president and Mrs. C. S. Neeley, secretary-treasurer. This is all the officers that the Auxiliary seems to need, so no more were elected.

Twelve members were present and an afternoon of visiting was enjoyed after the business meeting. Tea was served at five o'clock.

There will be more afternoon meetings this year than last as the Auxiliary expects to have some work of a definite nature to do soon.

FARM WOMEN HAVE MARKET AT ENID

Farm women of Garfield county, Oklahoma, have worked out a plan for selling their dairy products, eggs and poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables, and have established their own market at Enid.

The first steps were taken by the county federation of farm women's clubs, with the help of the home demonstration agent. Space was secured in the community building and the market began business in a mod-

est way in September, 1925. Sales on the first day were about \$50 but now run from \$300 on an average day to near \$600 before a holiday. The market is open every Saturday from 8:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. On the day before a holiday that does not come on Monday a special market is generally held.

The market is managed by a board of five women, one of whom is secretary-treasurer. A paid floor manager is on duty every sales day. Prices for all products are set by the manager and posted before opening hours, and all goods are sold at these prices. The privilege of selling is open to all farm women's clubs on payment of an entrance fee and a daily rental for booths. All expenses are met by these fees. The space and equipment have been increased from time to time and a larger variety of products is now offered for sale.

KANSAS HOUSEWIVES' NEWS CORNER

Men, women, and children on the farms and in towns are turning their attention toward "better health" by applying improved nutrition principles to their diet.

"Last year 668 individuals in the state of Kansas scored themselves every day for a week or more, and this year the number has increased to 2,078," declares Miss Connie Foote, foods and nutrition specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college, supervisor of the "better health" program.

In Butler county, the Women's Farm Bureau Units conducted a "food habits scoring contest." Men and children as well as women became interested in the undertaking and entered the contest. According to the nutrition expert, over 200 individuals scored their food habits for a period of a week in March and again in September.

More than 1,200 women in Kansas reported that the health of their families has been improved as a result of improving their food habits during the year. This year, Lynn, Osage, Jewell, Lyons, Jackson, Comanche, and Franklin counties are planning to undertake the study of nutrition in the Farm Bureau Units for the first time. Connie Foote, Foods and Nutrition Specialist.

HOME HINTS
(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
Sweets for children are always a problem and doubly so at holiday seasons.

Candy eaten in between meals not only spoils the appetite for the next meal, and displaces more valuable foods, but may cause serious digestive upsets. This is the warning of Dr. Martha Kramer, professor of food economics and nutrition at K. S. A. C.

Concentrated sweets coming into contact with the lining of the stomach irritate it, and fermentation may follow if the digestive processes are delayed, she declared. Pure hard candies are best, for the rich soft varieties tempt one to overeat.

If there is to be candy for children of any age, she added, the time for it is at the end of a meal. Then the stomach is well padded with food so that irritation is avoided.

To replace the rich plum pudding or mince pie of the New Year's dinner, she suggests that the children be served with a revised version of some of their simple desserts: chocolate blanc manges, lemon snow pudding, raspberry gelatin jelly and the like. These can be glorified by adding a spoonful of whipped cream, and sprinkling the whole with colored candy dust made by crushing a few pieces of hard candy with the rolling pin.

Mothers want the holiday season to



5409. Ladies' House Dress with Slender Hips. Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size as illustrated will require 1 yard of plain material and 4 yards of striped material 32 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

6034. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for trimming bands, and facing on collar, cuffs and belt, cut lengthwise, or 3/4 yard 54 inches wide. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1927-1928 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.

be a joyous one to the children, but they know that perfect health must be safeguarded to keep it so.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

By Mrs. Mary Sue Gesell, Specialist in Foods.
The school lunch should be planned with great care so as to fit into the other two meals of the day. Although the number of foods are limited which are easily packed, there is no reason why the school lunch should not contain a satisfactory variety of foods.

A well planned school lunch should always include a substantial food such as buttered bread, cottage cheese, or sandwiches; juicy fruit or vegetable, such as oranges, apples, tomatoes, etc.; a simple dessert such as baked custard rice or bread pudding, or cakes.

Some suggested menus for school lunches are:

1. Sandwiches with sliced tender meat for filling, baked apples, cookies.
2. Lettuce and peanut butter sandwiches, cup custard.
3. Cottage cheese and green pepper sandwiches, fruit and cake.
4. Raisin or nut bread sandwiches, cheese, orange, candy.
5. Ground ham sandwiches, tomato, cake.
6. Mince had cooked egg sandwich, rice and raisin pudding.
7. Graham bread and butter sandwiches, baked beans and fruit.

As sandwiches are used in practically every cold lunch, the following suggestions will greatly increase the variety.

1. Use a variety of breads, graham, whole wheat, rye, and steamed brown bread, etc.
2. Vary the thickness of the slices according to the child's appetite.
3. Cream the butter, then spread on both sides of the bread. The butter tends to prevent a soft filling from making the bread soggy.

MORE FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

The condensed statement of the condition of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, November 30, 1927, shows a gratifying growth of business in each of the states of the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. Despite the fact that amortization

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rates: cents a word per line 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

BANK SHARES FOR SALE

One Share Farmers Union Bank Stock, Kansas City, Kansas, for sale cheap. A. T. Ingman, Barnes, Kansas.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Advertisers have for sale elevator stations on railroad leaseholds at four towns in western Kansas. There is an elevator at each point. At one point there is in connection a lumber yard, hardware store and filling station with complete equipment and at another town an elevator yard with complete equipment. Advertisers are in position to sell these properties at half the actual cost of the buildings and merchandise in connection with them. Sales may be made separately or together. These properties together should appeal to any mill drawing from Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Pacific lines in Western Kansas, or to individuals who want a profitable investment. Experience having a sufficient cash for purchase with sufficient additional for working capital. Terms may be arranged. Prices range from twelve to fifty-five hundred dollars. For full information address P. O. Box 265, Salina, Kansas.

FOR TABLE USE
Good Grade Spanish Peanuts Unshelled 100 lbs. \$7.75. Free of Freight. Paid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

HELP WANTED

A REAL JOB FOR YOU
COMPLETE information for real estate concerns. No canvassing. Read new papers, address letters spare time. Quality by sending 10c coin self addressed stamped envelope and the names and addresses of 25 people who would also like to earn \$5.00 to \$10.00 daily and CREDIT CHECK sent for 10c. All information furnished. Write to: THE LITTON & PAINT CO., Department Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, March Calves, the dual purpose cattle, Allis Ford, Okla. Coburn, Hard Farm, Ponoma, Kansas.

MAN WITH CAR

Can you sell the Farm trade and desire a position insuring an income of \$500.00 or more per month? If so, we can use you. Exclusive territory and weekly drawing account. The LITTON & PAINT CO., Department Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

POULTRY

Mathis Quality Chickens. Heavy layers. Leading breeds. \$3.50 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Rose Comb Columbian Wyandotte Chickens. \$2.00. Mary Campian, Greenleaf, Kansas.

"BLOOD TESTED" Flocks Annually tested from one to three years High Quality at lowest prices. Special early order discount saves you money on future delivery. Smith Hatched chicks, with a guarantee to live. Catalogue free. Tinsells Hatchery, Burlingame, Kansas.

STANDARD BRED CHICKS—Leading varieties. Hatched from free range, vigorous stock. Best laying strains. Lib. order discount. Send for catalogue. Healthy Circular free. Bozarth Hatchery, Dept. F, Eskridge, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ENGLISH WHITE Leghorn Cockerels \$1.75 each. Carrie Livingston, Logan, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

PUBLIC SALE AT HARRIS, KANSAS. JAN 14—10 horses and 15 cows. White face stock cows, 40 Sows, and gills Bred Durocs. G. Victor, Harris, Kansas.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED for lubricating oil, greases and paints. Excellent opportunity. Write to: THE LITTON & PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

Millions Frost-proof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato and Cauliflower plants. Catalog Free. Omega Plant Company, Omega, Ga.

Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage fifty to bundle moss to roots, labeled with variety name. Wholesale prices. Charles W. Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 200, \$5.00; 500, \$10.00; 1,000, \$18.00; 2,000, \$32.00; 5,000, \$75.00. Express Collect crate twenty-five hundred \$45.00.

Onion Breaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00; 2,000, \$8.00; 5,000, \$18.00; 10,000, \$32.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Omega Plant Company, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Alfalfa \$6.00—Clover \$3.50—Sudan \$2.00—Millet \$1.50, sacks free. If you have any seeds to sell send sample for bid. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

payments of 1 percent of the original principal of the loans steadily reduce the principal of outstanding loans, the Bank's total of net mortgage loans has increased at a rate of more than a quarter of a million a month during 1927. The number of borrowers and the volume of loans have increased in each of the states of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Cod-liver oil is a horrid dose, to be sure, but Mother says it will keep a baby healthy and sniffling colds and make boys and girls into strong men and women and it "absolutely" must be took! Very young people are a prey to all sorts of painful diseases such as measles and mumps and whooping cough.

Cabbages and rose bushes and all sorts of baby plants sometimes get sick and have to be dosed up, just as you occasionally do. Rose bushes are susceptible to a most disastrous disease known as "rose canker." When this affliction sets in, the little shoots grow out of the "in" stem just a little way and then die back. Plant doctors usually prescribe a spray for this malady of a plant medicine known as Semesan. After this treatment the rose bushes begin to revive and in due course of time they are healthy and blooming again.

Fore-sighted farmers often give their cattle seeds a "preventive" tonic. Sometimes, just to see whether the treatment does them any real good, seeds that have taken the medicine are planted in one place and seeds that haven't are planted in another and then developments are watched. Almost always, the ones that have been dosed up with a plant's idea of cod-liver oil yield from one-fifth to one-third more vegetables.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
C. E. Huff, Vice-Pres., Salina, Kansas
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association
377 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
119 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
406-8-10 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
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Farmers' Union Bank
Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
M. J. Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

Things WORTH KNOWING



An interesting asset to the coal mining industry is Ventube, a flexible tubing which is made by impregnating and coating specially selected fabrics with a water and fungus-resisting compound, after which it is manufactured into tubing of various diameters. The Ventube system consisting of a line of Ventube and its necessary accessories coupled to a small portable motor-driven fan. It will take air from any point and deliver it to another point, where needed, within a practical range of 3,000 feet. The special treatment to which Ventube is subjected gives it a lower frictional resistance to the passage of air than a line of metal tubing. It is successfully used in mines to combat powder fumes and gases. Literally, it is the purveyor of "good air" to the miners.

Damp pavements, wet streets, — the aftermath of showers, — make walking unpleasant unless overshoes are worn, and who likes to wear them? They are heavy, unsightly, and a general nuisance; yet, heretofore, they have afforded necessary protection. Manufacturers with foresight, however, have come to the rescue with waterproof shoes, so that the ancient overshoe may be discarded if one wishes. A liner for shoe soles has been devised which consists of a sheet of pyralin, annealed between two very thin pieces of leather. This sheet is waterproof, flexible and durable and is being used in men's and women's light-weight dress shoes without in any way detracting from the appearance of the shoes.

Concrete and cement surfaces, except floors, are usually not considered as needing paint protection. Disintegration and decay, however, may occur if the surface is not protected with a durable paint. A cement and stucco coating has been devised which not only adds to the appearance of such surfaces but provides protection, as well. A cement floor-paint and a concrete floor first coat also have proved successful for this purpose.

The vast amount of money lying loose in the United States is shown by the eagerness of the public to lend the government \$1,250,000,000 for one year at 3 1/2 percent. Only \$250,000,000 was wanted and it was subscribed for five times over. — Christian Science Monitor.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Be It Resolved, That the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Mercantile Association of Centropolis, Kansas, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. R. T. Gooden and John in their bereavement for the loss of their husband and father, the late R. T. Gooden who was our first President of our business association.

Be it also Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be entered on the minutes of the association, and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, also a copy sent to the bereaved wife and son.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased the Divine Providence to call from active duties to her reward a beloved friend and co-worker, and that we feel keenly the loss, therefore Be It Resolved that Belville Local of The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, extend to the husband of Sister Nellie B. Glesner our heartfelt sympathy, and that we treasure her memory as an inspiration to a faithful discharge of our own duties.

Be It Further Resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Belville Local, That a copy be sent to Bro. M. O. Glesner, Farmer, be sent to The Kansas Union Farmer.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
The members of Centennial Local No. 204 are deeply grieved to learn of the serious illness and death of Mrs. Stevenson, wife of our Brother and friend Chas. Stevenson, who has so ably conducted the business of the Farmers Co-operative store in Garnett, and has endeavored himself to his patrons by his cheerful disposition and square dealing. Mr. Stevenson having been here only a few months,

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Does This I lean Anything To You?

We Have Saved

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

For Members of the Farmers Union

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Fire and Hail

Salina, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaf-	lets, per dozen	10c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used	instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books	published by Jobbing Assn	20c
Ode cards	12 for 20c	Local Sec'y's Receipt Books	25c	
Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs	50c	
Local Sec'y's Minute Books	50c			
Farmers Union Buttons	25c			

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas

GRAIN and HAY

**UNION ORGANIZATIONS GROW
BECAUSE OF THEIR CO-OPERATIVE
SUPPORT.**

Whether your volume is large or small,
it is appreciated by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas City, Missouri

Everlasting Team Work

We realize that your good-will cannot be gained by a single act or by an occasional unusual service; neither can it be obtained by one man or a group of men. Therefore, our entire organization is co-operating to the fullest extent in an earnest effort to merit your friendship and increased patronage.

SHIP TO YOUR OWN FIRM

**Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission**

Stock Yards Kansas City

Stand By Those Who Are Standing By You

We are building up a great farmer-owned and farmer-controlled financial institution.

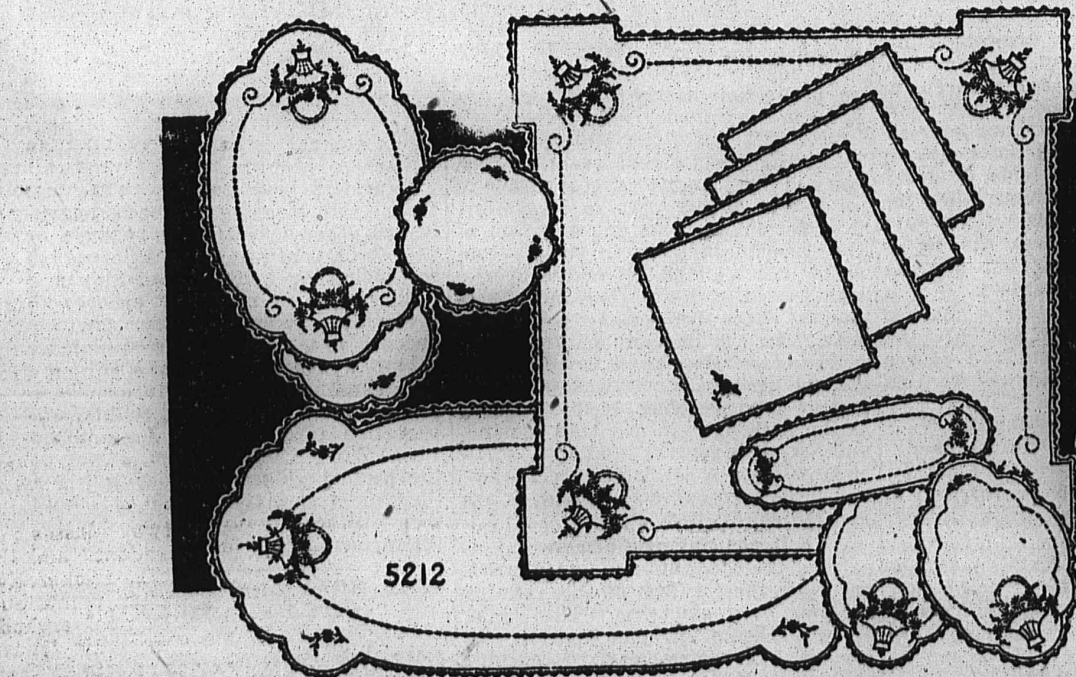
It is furnishing life insurance to farmers at cost, and it is using the money they pay in premiums for their benefit and theirs alone.

Isn't such an institution worth the support, moral and financial, of the farmers in the middle west?

Free booklet descriptive of the company will be sent upon request.

**Farmers Union Mutual Life
Insurance Company**

HOME OFFICE—DES MOINES, IOWA



A COMPLETE SET FOR THE HOME
NO. 5212

We have just completed a combination of scarf, buffet, vanity set and five piece luncheon set consisting of one 36x36 inch lunch cloth

and four napkins all stamped on fine quality Indian Head for the very low price of \$1.50 complete. This is the lowest figure that such a set has ever been offered at. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each piece. For

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

MEANING OF "LEAP YEAR" FINALLY IS DISCOVERED

Gives Banks an Extra Day for Drawing Interest

This is the first week of leap year. Which gives rise to the query: "Why is leap year?"

To the banker it means an extra interest day. To most of the rest of us it means an extra day of work without extra compensation. But to the ex-flogger, I. E. old maid, it means a chance that comes but once in four years to grab time and the man of her choice by the forelock.

Just why, when, or where the old hurrah about the woman doing the proposing in man years originated is not clear. However statistics show, it is alleged, that more marriages occur in leap years than in the preceding or following years. So it is that the blushing bride of leap year lets herself in for an additional share of jostling.

But at any rate she has a chance to corral the sky, diffident or just plain cussed man who has been taking up most of her time for three years or any fraction thereof without making known his ultimate intentions.

There are some old fogies who insist that with a few more years of independence, freedom, etc. woman will have no use for leap year as a matrimonial accessory, for she will have become bold enough to bespeak ye man years originated is not clear. However statistics show, it is alleged, that more marriages occur in leap years than in the preceding or following years. So it is that the blushing bride of leap year lets herself in for an additional share of jostling.

But the woman who takes advantage of her leap year prerogative has a precedent that is known to date as far back as 1288.

In that year a law was passed in Scotland which read:

"It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of hir maist blisist Megestate, for lik year knowne as lepe yearie it mayden lade of bothe hiegh and lowe estate shal be free, to bespeake ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to talk her to be his lawful myfe, he shall be muled in ye sum ahe pundis or less, as his estate may be; except and awis gif he can make it appear that he is bethrothit anither woman he thein shall be free."

All of which is to say, in plain English, that in leap year a man had to marry the first woman who asked him or suffer the consequences via the pocketbook. This is believed to have been the beginning of "gold digging."

A law very similar to that of the Scots was passed a few years later in France, and Genoa and Florence followed suit early in the Fifteenth century. How much farther back the custom dates is not known.

Leap year is so named because in every four years a date "leaps over" the day of the week on which it would fall in ordinary years—that is, for example, March 1, 1927 fell on Tuesday, but this year it will fall on a Thursday, skipping over Wednesday.

It appears that when folks first began to take notice of things they noticed time was divided into certain natural divisions, that is the sun appeared to "rise" about the same place periodically, that the moon was full at uniform long periods and that the sun took different positions in relation to the earth at all long periods. Thus it was that these periods became designated days, months and years. The week was not based on any natural phenomena, but is believed to have been based on the Biblical designation of time as six days of labor and the seventh for rest and worship.

It was soon discovered that the larger division, or year, did not contain an exact number of the smaller divisions or months, and that an accommodation was necessary.

Various and sundry expedients were resorted to in an effort to adjust the effort. The ancient Egyptians had a year of 12 months of 30 days each, with five supplementary days at the end of the year. The Jewish race adopted a year of 12 lunar months, with a thirteenth being introduced from time to time to accommodate the year to the sun and seasons.

The Romans adopted a lunar year of 355 days, of 12 months, with an occasional intercalary month. The confusion of time continued until about 46 B. C. when Julius Caesar called his astronomers and professors together and told them something had to be done about it.

These learned lads thought the year was 365 1/4 days in length, so they suggested that the ordinary year have 365 days and that every four years be called leap year and allowed 366 days.

But the boys slipped up a bit on their figures, for they soon discovered that certain fixed events were not falling on the same date. The length of the year in reality is 11 minutes and 14 seconds less than 365 1/4 days. The system was so nearly perfect, however, that it was adopted by most Christian nations and remained undisturbed until that shortage of 11 minutes and 14 seconds each year had amounted to an error of 10 complete days, in 1582.

The vernal equinox was found to fall on March 11 that year instead of March 21, as it had been at the time of the council of Nice in 325 A. D. This shifting of days had caused great disturbances in observing religious holidays, such as Easter and other movable feasts. Pope Gregory XIII thought the matter over and called in Dr. Calvius, noted of a man any fraction thereof without making known his ultimate intentions.

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STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 12, 1928.

AGAIN WE LEAD. For the fifth straight year we led all firms here in sales of hogs for 1927, selling 562 cars more than our nearest competitor. Five consecutive years of leadership means something. There is no luck to this. The only reason in the world is because of expert sales service.

STEERS—Good market all week, heavy cattle selling fine, extreme top 17.00. All of the decline of a few weeks ago has been regained, and half fat cattle are higher right now than any time since the war. WE SOLD several bunches cattle weighing 925 to 975 lbs. at 14.00, and 1100 lb. weights at 14.75, none of them finished. WE ALSO SOLD heavy steers at 17.00. Our heavy steer market is in such good shape that regardless of flesh killers are outbidding the feeder buyers. Bulk of the 950 to 1100 lb. cattle bring 12.00 to 13.50, heavier weights 14.00 to 15.50. Fed yearlings sold at 12.00 to 15.50 to packers.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS—Very few stock cattle coming, market active for stock prices.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS & BULLS—General butcher cattle market fully steady on the more desirable grades, but a little weaker on plainer grades. A few heavy cows and heifers.

Fancy heavy cows sell at 8.50 to 9.50. Fat good ones at 7.50 to 8.50. Fat light weight cows in just a little better demand this week and bring up to 9.00 where they are strictly choice.

Cutters 5.25 to 5.75, canners 5.00. "ed" and "ed" heavy cows sell at 8.50 to 9.50. Fat good ones at 7.50 to 8.50. Fat light weight cows in just a little better demand this week and bring up to 9.00 where they are strictly choice.

Cutters 5.25 to 5.75, canners 5.00. "ed" and "ed" heavy cows sell at 8.50 to 9.50. Fat good ones at 7.50 to 8.50. Fat light weight cows in just a little better demand this week and bring up to 9.00 where they are strictly choice.

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published in this service free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLEN COUNTY

FAIRLAWN LOCAL NO. 2158
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Glen Thompson, Sec.

GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2157
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. H. V. Adams, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Pender, Sec.

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Pender, Sec.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec.

ALLEN CRYER LOCAL NO. 2145
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec.

ANDERSON COUNTY
LITZOW LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. A. W. Williams, Sec.

CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1331
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. L. K. Graham, Sec.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 108
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2153
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Sec.

CLAY COUNTY
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1238
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. G. W. Tomlinson, Sec.

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2114
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Sec.

COWLEY COUNTY
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1237
Meets the first and third Monday nights of each month. Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

feeding good quality light cattle will be safe in making their cattle heavier and as fast as possible before shipping. The heavier cattle are now selling very good and cattle of these weights should be marketed now.

Lamb prices closing lower, \$13.00 to \$13.35 for good lambs. Write for Farmers Union special sheep letter issued every Friday.

Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 12, 1928.

WELL—HERE WE ARE AGAIN
The Hon. Jonas Slicker, M. C. House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.,
Dear Jonas:

I was surprised and very much pleased to see by the interview which you gave out to the papers the other day that you had the nerve to come out flatly in opposition to the President as he did two years ago, as he "Does not choose to run" again and will not be in position much longer to hand out political plums as payment for services rendered to the administration. The fact that there seems to be quite a bunch of lawmakers in Congress this winter who favor doing something for the farmers, and that would tend to bolster up your courage.

I am reminded of the time back in our boyhood days in the sandhills when you, Joe Arnold and I found the Wolf's den over in the hills back of your father's place. We were all pretty badly scared and you insisted that you go home and get some shovels and we would dig them out. Joe and I stayed to watch the hole, and we sure thought that the wolves would come out and eat us up, but we stuck to it till you came back with the shovels, and you also brought your big brother with a gun.

Well we dug out eight young wolves, and your brother killed them and scalped them, then was a bounty of two dollars a wolf scalp you remember, and when we divided up the scalps, Joe and I got one a piece and you and your brother got the rest.

I cannot figure out just what has caused your change of heart at this late day. Have the big bosses back in Wall Street given you permission to make yourself solid with the farmers, knowing that the President would veto the bill? Or is it possible that you believe the farmers have a chance of winning out, and you are trying to climb into the bandwagon?

You were a pretty smooth article when you were a boy, and I would judge from your successful career as a corporation attorney, that you have never lost any of your smoothness. You always had the knack of picking the winning side of every question and being on hand when the rewards were given out. I am sure that your interview was the result of a carefully thought out plan to advance your own interests.

What do you think of the chances of Sir Herbert Hoover getting the nomination for President? Of course I do not expect an answer to this question.

Your old schoolmate,
A. M. Kinney.

ALMOST \$48,000.00 IN PROFIT
Dear friend and stockholders:
The good news is out.

We have a joyous Yuletide message for you—The audit of our books just completed show we made \$47,329.79 during our fiscal year just ended.

43 per cent income on our capital investment of \$110,000.00.

Our volume of business also shows a remarkable growth for we manufactured 3,421,017 pounds of butter in 1927 as compared with 3,055,000 pounds in 1926. This is an increase of 366,000 pounds over last year.

Here, it may be well to call your attention to the fact that this increase

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2113
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. R. E. Titcher, Sec.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. Frank Topping, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog. Sec.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1901
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
HAYS LOCAL NO. 864
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Heber, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1394
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Helmeyer, Sec.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1312
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. C. Gonda, Sec.

SOUTH