



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1929

NUMBER 84

## A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF FARM HEADQUARTERS AT TOPEKA

**Clyde Coffman Mak Report to Farm Organizations as to Efforts and Results During Legislative Session**

As your Legislative Representative, I am hereby submitting to you a report of the organization activities, reports and disbursements, accomplishments, recommendations and general standing of your committee at the close of the session of the 1929 Legislature.

The committee of the Kansas Farm Organizations was the growth and culmination among the Farm Organizations of the general opinion that the efforts and interest of the farm organizations should be so co-ordinated as to present the matters of general interest to the farmers as a unit. After a series of meetings, a record of which are in the files of your Secretary, Mr. C. E. Huff of the Farmers Union, we established headquarters in Rooms 324-326 Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka, on the 4th day of January 1929, and since that time have been active in presenting the views of the farm organizations in many different ways. During that time, your Legislative Representative, as well as the different representatives of the farm organizations have been ably assisted by Mr. Kenneth Kroft, who began his services as Secretary of Headquarters on the 15th day of January 1929.

It has been our aim throughout the session to take an active interest in all legislation of general interest to farmers as a class, striving to bring about the passage of such bills as had the endorsement of the different farm organizations in many different ways. We were instrumental in stopping the passage of a bill providing for placating all public audits in the hands of certain certified accountants, a provision which we thought would be unfavorable to our co-operative accounting agencies.

As a means of approach, and by way of introducing ourselves to the members of the Legislature, we put on, with the approval of the Executive Committee, a banquet in the Florentine Room of the Hotel Jayhawk, on the evening of January 24th, and to which we invited all the members of the House and Senate, who were affiliated with any of the farm organizations, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. H. L. Hartshorn, representing Harry Hartshorn, who at this time was not able to be present.

At this meeting, we had representatives of all the different organizations, and we felt that the money was well spent and that the purposes for which this banquet was held were accomplished. The Governor appeared and gave us a splendid talk along the lines of our Farm Organization activities, as did also, at least one representative from each of the farm organizations. The newspaper reaction on this meeting was very favorable and we are inclined to think that the benefits, by way of establishing ourselves, were even more than we expected at the time we decided on this entertainment. One of the most interesting things we started out was the enactment of a revised system of taxation, by which we hoped, to a certain extent, to eliminate property tax, and more particularly the State Levy. After careful consideration of this matter, it was found that the major items of revenue, from which we expected to draw

funds, namely: the income tax and the gross production tax, were confronted with serious difficulties, the graduated income tax being declared unconstitutional, by the Lawyers of the Legislature, and the gross production tax being so inter-woven with local problems, that it has been thought best to defer action on it, and work out a solution, by taking care of the local situation. During the early part of the session, we put on a rather extensive campaign in the interest of these forms of taxation, appearing before the Joint Committee of House and Senate at different times, when these measures were under discussion. When it was apparent that this legislation was confronted with such serious difficulties, at this session, and after we were called into conference with the Governor and different committees, we very reluctantly agreed that it was impossible to accomplish what we had desired along this line, and concurred with representatives of the House and Senate and with the Governor, in agreeing to a plan of submitting a constitutional amendment, making possible the enactment of a graduated income tax law.

We appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of revenue from other sources, such as a tax on gross production of minerals, and a sales tax on certain forms of merchandise. On January 29th, in the meeting of the Executive Committee, action was taken unanimously endorsing House Bill No. 559, changing the Bounty Laws, by making the payment of bounty optional with the County Commissioners, and also providing for pest eradication, and I am glad to report that this measure has become a law. We were instrumental in stopping the passage of a bill providing for placating all public audits in the hands of certain certified accountants, a provision which we thought would be unfavorable to our co-operative accounting agencies.

We supported a bill which carried the endorsement of our Executive Committee, and providing for the sale of foreclosed real estate at the end of the eighteen months period, rather than at the beginning, but after putting forth every effort on this bill, we were unable to get it passed. It was finally killed in the House. We felt, however, that enough favorable sentiment was created on this measure, that it will be brought up again, and probably receive more favorable consideration in the next session of the Legislature.

In co-operation with the State Dairy Commissioner, we secured the enactment of a bill known as the Oleomargarine Bill, which provides for the proper labeling of butter substitutes coming in competition with our dairy men, and which we think will be of protection against undue competition with butter substitutes, by way of letting the public know what they are buying. We appeared before the Committee, as well as soliciting among our friends in the Legislature, and we feel that it is largely through our efforts that this measure has become a law. We supported a bill carrying a small appropriation as an aid to furthering the development of the Missouri River, for the purpose of bringing our waterways nearer to concentrating point of our grains, but after fostering the bill in the com-

mittee and in the House, we are obliged to report its failure to pass the Senate Committee of Ways and Means. We also gave our assistance to House Bill No. 558, providing for a small appropriation for Pathology Research work and experimenting on ratification of diseases and pests, under supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. This bill passed the Senate in the last days of the session with a good vote, and is now on the Statute books, which we hope will enable the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner to save the stockmen of Kansas many times the amount appropriated.

After much discussion and careful consideration, and also after getting a response from a majority of our Executive Committee, by way of correspondence, we opposed the bill introduced, providing for a general sales tax on all turnover, regardless of profits, on the grounds that it was a serious handicap to our grain elevators, and other organizations and individuals, with a large turnover of business, at a small profit; that it was based neither on property value, nor ability

to pay, and would in the end throw a larger proportion of tax so levied on farm products, than is now the case of our property system of taxation. We are glad to report that we feel that it was largely through our efforts that this bill was defeated by a close vote in the House, and never was considered in the Senate.

In explanation of this attitude, we wish to say that we have contended for a sales tax on non-essentials and luxuries, but felt that this measure, taxing necessities of life and farm products, which constitute a large part of our State turnover, was neither equitable nor a relief to the present tax burden. Believing a graduated income tax to be one of the greatest sources of revenue and means of relieving the present burden of real estate taxation, we supported a constitutional amendment, submitting to the people a proposition to change the constitution, so as to permit a graduated income tax, in the hope that in the future this load of taxation will be relieved, to a certain extent, the present system. In the re-codification of the Insurance Laws in 1927, the supervision of automobile theft rates was omitted from the Statutes, and believing that this form of insurance should be supervised, by way of limitation of rates, we sponsored House Bill No. 448, providing for this supervision, and finally secured its passage in both branches. We believe that this will result in a saving of insurance rates to farmers, as well as others.

The bill on which we have spent the most time, endeavoring to study and reach some agreement was that creating a Bureau of Markets within the State Board of Agriculture. On two different occasions we summoned your Executive Committee to appear in conference with representatives of the State Agriculture College, Secretary of Agriculture, and others in an effort to work out the objectionable (Continued on page 4)

### THE GRAY MAN OF CHRIST

(Marshal Foch whose remains were laid at rest in Paris this week, was devoutly religious. An American soldier, in a letter to his family, tells of having seen Marshal Foch enter a small church in France and spend an hour there alone in prayer.)

Into a quiet church  
There comes with reverent tread  
A figure all in gray,  
Of four great hosts the head.

Lord, Thou art God indeed;  
Thou art most wondrous wise,  
To choose this man in gray  
To lead the massed allies.

Out of the church he goes,  
Still quiet is his mien;  
His soul shines in his face,  
So peaceful and serene.

He does not walk alone—  
There is an unseen Guide  
Goes with him back to camp  
And lingers by his side.

And as he walks alone,  
Women in awe stand mute;  
The children run and shout;  
The soldiers all salute.

While twice five thousand guns  
Roar on a hundred hills,  
And men, in trenches crouched,  
Await what'er he wills.

But doubt he never has  
Of what the end shall be.  
For He who stands for right  
Will send him victory.

The freedom of the world  
Hung in the balance when  
The good Lord sent to us  
This greatest of all men.

There comes across the world  
The clear, sweet call of peace,  
Christ and the Man in Gray  
Have brought us sweet release.  
—Mabel Hickox, in the Toronto Mail and Empire.

## NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BODY OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

It is thought that those concerned with the administration of chapter 232, laws of Kansas, 1927, (Workmen's Compensation Law) would be interested in having a word of explanation of the new body created to administer this law at the session of the Legislature just closed.

Under the compensation act itself passed in the 1927 session of the Legislature the administration was lodged with the Public Service Commission and the member of that commission having in active charge the handling of those matters and things arising under what was commonly known as the Labor Department was designated "Commissioner of Compensation" and had active charge of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law. This provision is found in section 33 of the act.

Substitute for House Bill No. 409 passed by the Legislature provides for a Commission of Labor and Industry composed of three members. Section 2 of that bill provides that one of said members of such commission shall be designated as chairman, who shall have active charge of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law with authority to call upon any one of the other members of said commission to assist in such administration, or to act in the capacity of examiner as provided for in the compensation act itself.

Section 5 of substitute for House Bill No. 409 in part provides that the Public Service Commission be divested of the administration of the compensation law, and that where the term "commissioner" is used in such act it shall be interpreted to mean the Commission of Labor and Industry.

It will be seen that the Commission of Labor and Industry takes the place of the old Public Service Commission with reference to the administration of the compensation act, and that the chairman of such commission having active charge of such administration, stands in virtually the same position as did the commissioner of the Public Service Commission who was heretofore in active charge of the administration of such law, and by virtue of this and the provision in section 33 of the compensation act that the one having active charge be designated as "Commissioner of Compensation" that the chairman of the Commission of Labor and Industry in the administration of the compensation law may rightfully carry the title of "Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation" as has been done by the party who has had active charge of the administration in the past.

It will, therefore, not be necessary for any changes to be made in the forms heretofore prescribed. At this time the commission announces that the forms and blanks heretofore adopted will continue to be used, and that generally speaking the policies invoked by the commissioner in the past will be continued.

It is felt that there has been a fair and efficient administration of the compensation act in the past, but, as experience has brought about some changes in the past, so experience will undoubtedly teach us to make some changes and recommendations in the future.

**Immediate and Regular Payment of Compensation Must Be Made**  
There are just one or two matters which it might be well for the commission to speak of at this time.

The purpose of the compensation act, as it is known, is to replace a part of the earnings of the injured workman. In other words, it takes the place of the loss of wages during disability, and section 12 of the compensation act specifically provides that the payments shall be made at the same time, place and in the same manner as the wages of the workman were payable at the time of the accident. No employer would expect to forego the payments of wages for any considerable time and still retain a workman in his employ. It is more essential that compensation payments be taken care of with dispatch and promptness than even the payment of wages, for during the period of disability a workman is more in need of these payments than he would be the payment of wages when not disabled.

The commission is going to be very

insistent that the purpose and intent of section 12 of the compensation act is complied with and that payments of compensation shall start immediately when first due and that such payments be made with regularity. There can be no excuse for withholding payments pending settlements as proper deductions can be made in event the parties reach an agreement as to amount and desire to make a lump sum settlement.

Again, as we see it, the main reason for the creation of a commission to administer a compensation law is to do away with delays and see that an early determination is made with reference to the rights of workmen, and unless this department insists upon prompt payments of compensation and the early hearing and disposal of claims where there is a dispute as to the right to compensation, there can be no reason or purpose for the existence of this department. It must not be expected, therefore, that continuances will be had in the matter of claims except where it is clearly warranted to do so.

**Importance of Form "G"—Physician's Report**  
In the few days of the existence of this commission, we note that in a number of instances form "G", being physician's report accompanying the final release did not bear the signature of the attending physician, the signature being merely typewritten. We cannot approve final releases less the physician's reports bear the signature of the attending physician, and unless the settlement is supported by such doctor's report.

The physician's report is an absolute prerequisite to the approval of final releases, and releases will be approved only insofar as such report substantiates the settlement made.

**Changes in Law**  
Aside from the change of administration, chapter 232, session laws of 1927 was not in any way amended except as to section 42 regarding appeals. The only change made in such section was a provision to the effect that appeals to the district court should have precedence over all other hearings except those of like character, and should be heard not later than the first term of said court after the appeal has been perfected. It also provides:

"That any party to the proceedings may appeal from any finding or order of the district court to the Supreme Court on questions of law. Such appeal shall be taken and perfected by the filing of a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court within twenty days after the final order of said district court, and the district clerk shall immediately transmit a certified copy of such notice of appeal to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and there after such appeal shall be perfected in like manner as other appeals in civil cases, and shall take precedence over cases except cases of a like character."

The primary object of this commission will be, as provided in the law itself, to determine and enforce the workman's right to compensation, and through the sincere and earnest cooperation of all those concerned with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law, the department can be made a real success and of value to both the employer and the injured workman.

**Future Bulletins**  
Further bulletins will be issued in the light of experience and knowledge gained for the information of those concerned, and especially it is thought beneficial that at an early date the commission express itself on the matter of relation of the legal profession with reference to our compensation law, and possibly the relation of the insurance adjusters with reference to same.

So much has been said by the commission in the past, and in some instances by the press, concerning the relation of some attorneys regarding the compensation law that we will at an early date express our views along this line.

G. CLAY BAKER,  
Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation.

## The Order of the White Elephant

I saw it in a glass case in the Smithsonian Institute.

That place is very full of ideas and other things.

It was a beautiful badge, hung on a gaudy ribbon.

The King of Siam had given it to someone—

Someone he wanted to honor and dismiss.

It was the Emblem of The Order Of White Elephants.

And that represents a very whale of an idea.

The co-operative movement ought to adopt it.

Sometimes local officers get hookworm or sleeping sickness.

Occasionally a manager gets a swollen head or over-expanded chest.

Sometimes even bigger officials get too big to fit any mere job.

So that nothing less than a position will satisfy them.

The worker who no longer works is always a sad spectacle.

But especially so in the co-operative movement.

This cause requires lots of bare-fisted labor.

It is elemental—a shirt-sleeve job of work.

It can never be a parlor game for cake eaters.

We should adopt the Order Of The White Elephant.

Then when a worker finds work incompatible he could be nominated.

If he stalls for a month he should be elected.

He should then be presented with a Badge hung on a Ribbon.

As a Life Member of that noble order he would feel honored.

And his place could be taken by a working worker.

Of course it could never develop into a large society out of our movement.

But it would be a rare and exclusive society.

And the relief to the Co-operatives might be very great.

I thank you.

## FARMERS CAUTIOUS IN PLANNING 1929 ACREAGES

Farmers are planning this spring to plant acreages of most crops with an expansion of about two per cent in the aggregate area but are planning some marked shifts between crops as indicated in intentions-to-plant reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from 50,000 farmers in all parts of the country.

"If farmers carry out their present plans," says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics interpreting the reports in a supplemental outlook report for 1929, "there would seem to be a reasonably favorable market outlook for all hay and feed crops in the Western States, alfalfa for market, potatoes for market after the first of July, sweet potatoes, rice, flax, large-type peanuts and most types of tobacco."

Farmers are cautioned by the bureau, however, to reconsider intended increased acreages in beans, spring wheat, barley and flue-cured tobacco, and cabbage in certain areas. "Present numbers of livestock, it is pointed out, indicate no material change in prospects for farmers growing hay and feed crops for sale, except in some Western and Northwestern areas, where the severe winter has depleted reserves."

"Spring wheat farmers," the bureau says, "should watch for April winter wheat report and be guided by it in determining whether to increase the acreage of hard spring wheat. Should the intended increase in acreage of

hard red spring wheat of 8.3 per cent be carried out and average yields be obtained, a production of hard red spring wheat only slightly less than in 1928 would result.

Such a production with an average winter wheat crop, would be large enough to produce an exportable surplus of the lower qualities of spring wheat.

"The combined acreage of the principal feed grains, corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, as now planned in unchanged from the acreage harvested last year and remains 3 per cent above that of 1927. Farmers indicate intentions to increase tame hay acreage approximately 3 per cent above that of 1928. Average yields on this acreage will result in sufficiently increasing production to provide a surplus of market grades of hay in the North Central States as contrasted with the present shortage.

"Potato growers indicate they intend to plant 3,418,000 acres or 10.6 per cent less than that harvested last year. Allowing 2 per cent for usual loss of acreage from flood, hail, drought, blight, and other causes this intended acreage would leave about 3,350,000 acres for harvest next fall compared with 3,825,000 acres harvested in 1928 and 3,476,000 acres in 1927. With average weather conditions, this acreage would furnish about the usual supply of potatoes after the heavy holdings from 1928 crops are off the market."

Chas. Simpson has so many friends who he wants to know where he is, and how he is getting along, that he promised that he would write a letter for the paper once in a while, during his stay away from Kansas. Dear Friends Back in Kansas: This is a few lines to the members of the Farmers Union and Insurance Company. This afternoon finds me in Chula Vista, California. On the 20th, of March at 2:30 P. M. we headed the Buick west on the road to California. We drove through in five days and a half or 40 hours. Traveling about 8 hours per day. The distance was 1733 miles and we used 126 gallons of gas. The cost of the gas was \$30.30. Our hotel expenses for three of us was \$8.00 per day. So you can see what you have to have and what you have to do to drive through to California.

We stopped at Kinsley the first night. This was nothing as we had been there many times before. On the morning of the 21st we drove to Dodge City and south to Liberal then we left Kansas for Oklahoma. This State didn't last very long as it wasn't very wide in the western part where we crossed it, and we slipped over into Texas onto good roads and a good country. In New Mexico we stopped at Nara Vista, we asked the price of gas. They said 27c, a raise of 11c. I began to think that Kansas was good enough for me.

From there we found ourselves in the desert. We faced a very hard wind all day and used \$7.50 worth of gas. We stopped at Santa Rosa for dinner, the field man stood the trip fine, the wind didn't bother us any, as we were all closed up in the car. Since there was no cultivated land there was not much dust. We stayed all night at Socorro. We had a very nice place to stay which cost the three of us only \$2.75 for the night. It was a fine place and the only part of New Mexico that I could make any use of. I don't want any New Mexico in mine.

After a good night's rest we drove on. We had a fine day. We ate our dinner in Chulchillo, a nice little place. It looked funny to see no land, just stones and gravel. We stopped at

Lordsburg for the night. We didn't like this place. It is on the border line and no law, no order. I didn't find any thing in New Mexico but a few copper mines.

We crossed the line into Arizona and ate dinner at Douglas, a beautiful little city. Here we drove out into the mountains. It was very interesting to see how they build some of their homes up on the side of the mountain and the engineering that had to be used in construction of the roads. We stopped Sunday night at Ajo, a mining town. We were stung here and stung right. We drove to Yuma and ate our dinner on Monday and bought ten gallons of gas for 25 cents per gallon. Then drove across the line into California. There the gas signs were up thick for 19 cents. We were inspected to see if we had any ticks on us. The inspectors didn't stop us long. We drove out into the desert, the road was paved all the way. Harry let the car slip off the paving into the sand, and it took us

(Continued on page 3)

## CHAS. SIMPSON WRITES FROM CALIFORNIA

## LISTEN IN!

**Farmers, Labor Men, Labor Women! WCFL (309.1 Wave L.) Broadcasts Daily Messages 5:50 P. M.**

Farm Talks by WELL KNOWN Farmers, Labor men and women, and co-operators will be broadcast every evening at 5:50 P. M. The messages they bring to you, will show you the way for closer co-operation between Farmers and Labor for the benefit of ALL.

The list of speakers for the next two weeks follows:  
April 2—R. D. Landsman, Farmers Union, Martinton, Ill.  
April 9—E. E. Kennedy, Sec. III Farmers Union, Kankakee, Ill.  
April 10—Fred Reubensan, Farmers Union, Papineau, Ill.  
April 11—Mrs. E. E. Kennedy, Sec. Women's Auxiliary Farmers Union.

April 12—Prof. C. E. Warne, University of Pittsburg.

April 13—Fred Wolf, Farmers Union Insurance, Papineau, Ill.

April 15—Mary McEneaney, Women's Bookbinders Union, Chicago.

April 16—R. P. Ader, Farmers Union, Chebanse, Ill.

April 17—C. F. Willis, Mgr. Federation News, Chicago.

April 18—Cedric Long, Sec. Co-op League of U. S. A., New York.

April 19—J. Jesse Strang, Director Alberta Wheat Pool, Canada.

April 20—Mary C. Puncke, Former Director United Farm Women of Alberta, Canada.



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

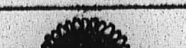
C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager  
Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be 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, APRIL 4, 1929

## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING DRIVES OUT ABUSES

The Co-operative Live Stock marketing agencies have returned many hundreds of thousands of dollars to producers of live stock since the Farmers Union of Nebraska established the first of the present-day firms in 1917. These dividends are important to producers, whether returned annually in cash, or used for capital (for operating or for feeder-loans, or both), or in organization and development work in the field of membership. These savings have been highly important and vastly helpful.

But the changes which have been accomplished in the market itself have been even more important and valuable, probably, to producers. This benefit has accrued to all alike—members and non-members. The Co-operatives have literally fought their way into the market, inch by inch and day by day. They have been subjected to open boycott and to slanderous whispering campaigns. In this warfare against the Co-ops there was no code of ethics, such as is supposed to govern civilized warfare. The livestock markets were not civilized. They were frontiers, beyond civilization, outside the law. Shippers were victims of all the sharp devices possible to install and operate. There were dummy dealers, far from dumb. A commission firm might sell a string of cattle to its own dummy, and at such a price as would make a very large profit later, probably within the same day. The yards were as full of crooked devices as a frontier mining town.

The Co-operatives introduced the influences and rules of civilization. It would be too much to say that all abuses have been wiped out. Some very questionable practices still continue, most of them hurtful to the Co-operatives, all injurious to the producer. Two of them might be mentioned here. One is the situation regarding truck-ins. The Stock Yards Company receives car-load shipments and turns them either into the pens of the firm to which they were consigned or to employees of such firm, according to yard practice. But in case of truck-ins I am informed that firms receive direct. This exposes the truck driver to every sort of persuasion, from friendship to open bribery, to turn his loads to old line firms. If farm organization members are not careful in their instructions and strict in requirement many a load designed to go to market co-operatively goes wrong. Since the Stock Yards Company is paid for handling and yarding these animals they ought to be required to receive them for the account of commission firms, just as they do car-loads.

The other has to do with the allotment of yard space. At one large live stock market the two Co-operative houses have consistently for some time had more than 50 per cent of the total receipts. Their combined space-allotment is less than 10 per cent of the total. We think the Chinese queer because so much of the land needed to produce food for the living is utilized as graveyards for the ancient dead. Yet we do no better in the distribution of pens at some of our markets.

But the real point is that yard practices and trade practices have improved to such an extent as to have been worth millions already to live stock producers. And the day is not far distant when the representatives of the great buyers of live

stock will have to take the representatives of the producers into consideration, and between them, with an equality of bargaining power, prices will be agreed upon from day to day and from season to season. Co-operative agencies are the soundest factor in present marketing.

## ORGANIZATION WORK BECOMING EFFECTIVE

When we undertook the job of membership organization in the field in the late winter it was inevitable that it would move but slowly at first. Plans had to be formulated, tried, adjusted. Weather and road conditions offered a most serious handicap, also.

Now, however, matters are shaping up so that real effectiveness begins to be apparent. Before long we shall be able to make specific reports of progress. Meantime there is considerable prospect that one county, at least, will put on a well-organized campaign of membership expansion.

Whatever form of farm legislation we may eventually have it seems certain that farmers must more and more depend upon voluntary self-help organization for the future of the calling. The average farmer is convinced of the value of organization, but joins only when invited and urged to do so. This is a very natural and human trait, found everywhere. Most joining whether the organization be religious, fraternal, social or business, is done upon solicitation. Probably the work of the present membership is the most effective way of getting new members, but it is necessary to supplement and direct that effort. And this work is getting away nicely.

## HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING THE BUSINESS REPORTS?

The response to the appeal made in these columns for more reports from our local institutions has been hearty. Not in years, I think, have so many been submitted for publication. And we want more of them. If you do not have time to submit your report just authorize us to secure it from the Auditing Ass'n. They treat your reports as confidential, of course, and without your written authorization no one has access to them. With it we can at once secure a copy.

These reports show a fine balance in our program as between local and state-wide enterprises. We have been glad to see the latter develop and expand as they have recently done. We are doubly glad to know that their growth is the result of good conditions in our local institutions and not at their expense.

A sound condition is indicated, and a greater tendency to allow sufficient capital and reserves to remain in the institution to insure its future. There is a decreasing tendency to jeopardize the life of the goose for the sake of one more golden dividend egg.

There is also this heartening thing apparent, that more and more of us are utilizing our own co-operative agencies all the way through. The product delivered by a Farmers Union member to a Farmers Union local agency goes on to market through Farmers Union Channels. We are playing the game better than ever before. This results in lessened costs and hence a larger part of the consumer's dollar returns to the producer. We shall be very soon in a position, in connection with other Co-operatives, to have substantial bargaining power in the markets. That we already have to some degree, but it will soon be very greatly increased. As an example, we should very soon have a single selling agency for all of the Farmers Union creameries, instead of the several which now bid against each other for the buyers order.

For the generally wholesome condition which prevails the officers and directors, as well as managers, are quite directly responsible membership loyalty is evidenced, and the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n has been an undoubted factor, also. Not only has the audit, which is becoming very generally used, been helpful of itself, but the Ass'n has had a sense of responsibility toward the business, and has invariably tried to be helpful in a personal as well as professional way.

Of course we have a long way yet to go in our good journey toward the Co-operative goal. But ain't we goin' along?

## HIGHWAY TYPES GET A TESTING

The past winter and the present spring have combined to subject highways to the severest tests since most of the present roads were laid. And to be perfectly frank about the matter the sand and gravel types did not stand up very well. Advocates of brick and concrete construction have, of course, made the most of these failures.

The unusual and continual cold drove the frost very deep. Thawing of the surface was very rapid, but deeper down the frozen condition remained. Rain further softened the top and heavy buses and trucks did the rest. Many places in Kansas, and in Nebraska and Iowa became impassable except

with the aid of tractors. The trouble was not of long duration, but was aggravating and hurtful to traffic while it lasted.

It is possible or probable that gravel roads in many places will not successfully carry present and future traffic, and that very heavy types of concrete must be provided near the cities. A patrolman not far from Omaha told me regarding one impassable spot that five great trucks in a fleet, some of them four-wheel drive each, with its load, weighing nine tons, had broken down that whole stretch of road. One had gone through and they simply coupled up and pulled and pushed until all were through—and the highway was a wreck!

Roads ought, as nearly as may be, to be made capable of handling legitimate traffic. But inasmuch as we are now almost everywhere limiting load and speed, and speed in relation to load in case of heavy hauling, we should greatly reduce load limits during such a period as that through which we are just passing. That would not seriously injure anyone, would hasten travel and save the roads.

And before we too generally condemn the gravel roads we had better wait to see what the full effect of the unusual condition will be upon brick and concrete. The unfavorable results will be much slower to manifest themselves, but if they occur they will be much more disastrous. If when the settling of the ground is complete it is found that those roads which withstood traffic strains earlier are developing cracks and uneven surfaces, and are beginning to disintegrate, then we shall be less inclined to abandon the cheaper type except at places of greatest stress. And there we shall have to build very heavy roads to secure length of life for them.

## LIGHTS AND SHADOWS AT THE CAPITOL

The Kansas Senatorship is a matter of deep interest in Washington, as it naturally is in Kansas. Senator Charles Curtis, after long years of service, became Vice-President. That fact alone makes the choice of his successor a matter of national interest. Then there is much speculation as to whether Governor Clyde M. Reed, in making the appointment, will recognize a debt to long friendship, or to political organization, or to the farm groups who supported him heartily. There is an abundance of really choice material, so that whichever way the Governor goes the Senatorship itself will go right. But somebody will probably be offended. Probably by the time this is in print the appointment will have been made. Kansas is certain to have a good Senator, and we are hoping it may be Ralph Snyder of Manhattan.

There has seemed to be a tendency to slight somewhat the farm situation in the coming census. Two of the great farm organizations, in recent annual session, urged that a complete survey of the farm be afforded. A meeting between farm organization heads and agricultural economists relative to the question is scheduled to be held within a day or two as this is written.

Congress may know what it is about, but it acts lost. The Agricultural Committee began their hearings March 25, so as to have everything ready to pass a farm bill prompt when the special session convenes, April 15. It seems that someone shyly asked the President as to what form of legislation would be capable of doing the job, and acceptable to him. It also seems that the President had no wish to interfere with the processes of legislation, leaving that matter to Congress.

There is a suggestion that probably someone pulled a boner in thus beginning the hearings prior to the session. When the President delivers his address to the Congress he will tell 'em, and he cannot well do so before. So it is said. But the hearings go on merrily.

Just now it doesn't take much of an idea to get a large welcome. There seems to be a great hunger for most anything. Somehow solemnly suggested it was a democrat, and they have been unusually solemn since election) that John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, Owen D. Young, and a whole group of great business leaders be called to testify before the committee. It was accepted gratefully.

I wanted to include Will Rogers and Mussolini, and I still think we should. But it looks doubtful. Industry is prosperous, and it is prosperous in part by direct expense of agriculture. Farmers furnish industry with cheap food and raw materials. Industry furnishes farmers with high priced manufactured products so that the fixed costs of farming are relatively high. Industrial leaders may recommend some method of real help to agriculture in the way of increased income. They may. Reuben. They may! It will be interesting, anyway. Congress may know what it is about, but it acts lost.

Chase County Farmers Union will be held at the Bazaar school house the evening of Saturday, April 13. Eleven o'clock is the hour set, so feed the hogs and chickens early, let the calves do the milking and be on your way by sundown. Don't stop to eat your supper. Wrap it up in an old newspaper and bring it along. The Bazaar local will furnish coffee and toothpicks. Also some of the hottest home talent in the county will show its wares, and we are expecting a real live speaker from the outer world.

M. W. Greene, Secretary.  
W. E. McCabe, President.

UNION LOCAL 2019

Regular meeting largely given over to discussion of plans for all day meeting April 2nd. The men of local served refreshments.

Local Cor.

Jayhawk 4-H Club

The membership contest closed with twelve new members. The boys winning with eight new members. Program: Gordon Hohner, reading; Lorene Rodke, vocal solo; Edward Campbell, reading. April 12th next meeting.

Lois Radke, Club Rep.

We had a visitor in the State Office on Monday, Ed. Query, of Ellis-

## REFLECTIONS

### ENGLAND HAS SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The British government has been going through some very difficult experiences, due to extended unemployment. At the end of February the number of unemployed who had registered on the books of the Employment Exchange was 1,391,900, an increase of 283,000 over a year ago. Some very clever devices have been thought out as a solution. Of course none of them have been so radical or dangerous as, say, a fair opportunity for the average man through shorter hours and increased wages, and consequent wider distribution of the national income. There has been rather an attempt to continue the plans by which a few get it all, and to avoid the natural consequence—that vast group shall have none.

Recently a group of unemployed miners were given work painting the railings in Hyde Park, London. At that very time there were hundreds of painters unemployed and in equally desperate circumstances. The employer of the miners for paint jobs put more of them out of work. A British paper said of this brilliant stroke at settling the unemployment problem: "Setting some unemployed to work putting some employed out of work is no solution of the unemployment problem. It is but the expedient of bankrupt politicians."

And that after some "lord" had developed a heavy headache thinking up a way to solve the problem! Reminds one a bit of the farm situation in our own country. Plenty of cheap devices to be tried, but any solution that will actually "solve" gets no look-in.

### STABILIZED CURRENCY IS DESIRABLE

Monetary inflation causes "profiteering." The "high cost of living" burdens school teachers, judges, clerks, pensioners, salaried workers, and wage earners, and all others receiving fixed incomes. Colleges, churches, hospitals, and other endowed institutions suffer through increasing expenses while their incomes remain fixed. Savings bank depositors and holders of bonds, mortgages, and life insurance policies find the purchasing power of their securities melting away. Discontent prevades many classes.

Monetary deflation causes "business depression." Prices fall, with the result that merchants buy from hand to mouth. Factories shut down for lack of orders and unemployment grows. Manufacturers find it difficult to meet their obligations. Farm mortgages on their land. Thousands are thrown into bankruptcy. Economic progress is halted. Suffering and distress give rise to class hatred and political turmoil.

Monetary stabilization will mitigate these and other evils which arise alike from inflation and from deflation; it is the fundamental prerequisite for steady and orderly human progress.

—The Stable Money Association.

### THEY WILL KEEP ON TRAVELING THEN

The American Automobile Association is authority for the statement that 75 per cent of our farmers still have to travel unimproved roads to reach their markets. They use it as an argument in behalf of larger and larger sums of money for roads.

But the tendency in road building is to expand an increasing proportion of the total of available funds upon a

worth. Mr. Query has been a member of the Farmers Union ever since it was organized in Ellsworth County, and has been Secretary just that long. Mr. Query sells all of his wheat to the Farmers Union. When asked if he didn't get just as much from year to year, said, I do not know, I never ask the price of wheat. I think that is the proper place for my wheat regardless of the price. I know about what I would be getting if there was no Farmers Union Elevator in my town. That is real Farmers Union spirit. We are always glad to have Mr. Query come in.

Mr. Roy Crawford of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association was in the State Office at Salina last week. This was Mr. Crawford's first visit to the Farmers Union headquarters.

"A worthless vessel does not get broken."

### FARM OR CITY?

Oh the farm, the beautiful farm That's what the city folks say. They think it is all so easy and everything so gay.

The beautiful sunrise and silvery clouds so rare, And every day is just one continued round of joyous fare.

But come to the farm awhile and follow the folk around, And see how they work as they plow the fallow ground.

And prepare the fields and plant the seed so small, Then cultivate and weed and work till fall.

If sun is hot and rains come not may be no crop at all. Watch the farmer rise at dawn to milk the Holstein cows.

Harness six horses, feed the pigs before he goes to the house. He toils all day in the blazing sun and sometimes in the rain.

That he may perhaps get a harvest of rich and golden grain.

But town is the place, said he, I'll stop this weary grind.

I'll sell the cows, horses, pigs, and an easy job I'll find.

We'll live in an apartment where everything is just right.

Go to work at eight or nine in the morning.

Get home very early at night.

### OUR CHILDREN'S MINDS

Your child, if he is told in school that government development of water power or other resources is dangerous radicalism, will probably hold that to be the truth until he dies.

Earliest impressions are most firmly fixed in the human mind. That is why private power companies have spent so much time and money in the past few years putting their side of the power question before children who will have no voice at the polls or in business for years to come.

They have been building a future. That is why, also, the National Education Association has been studying the extent to which propaganda has found its way into the schools, and why a special committee of that body is meeting in Washington, next week to guard against future propagandizing.

Today we are faced with the necessity of deciding not only what we wish done at present about private or public power development but also what we want the next generation to think about.

It is fortunate in one way that the issue has arisen. We have been mud-headed on the subject of education. We have never given enough thought to the direction in which children's minds should be shaped. It was left for a shrewd self interest to discover that the way was open thus to mortgage the future.

Propaganda in the schools is the most serious of the things uncovered by the Federal Trade Commission.

We may feel indignation and wounded vanity when we discover, as in the California probe, that we have been bled into casting a vote under false pretenses, that power companies have paid money to labor leaders, civic leaders, social leaders, in whom we had confidence, to deliver our votes to them.

But in this day and age we are somewhat hardened to our own disillusionments.

It is a different matter when our children are involved. We are trying to build the best possible future for them, grouping and with many mistakes. But most of all we want them to be clear-sighted and able to do for themselves what we can not do for them. The minds of our children are not for sale.

—Washington News.

### MAYBE WE'RE HARD TO PLEASE

Oklahoma succeeded in removing Governor Johnson by impeachment, and then at once started impeachment proceedings against the judge who presided. Louisiana is making impeachment charges against their governor. They say he tried to hire a man murdered who was likely to block his legislative program in a special session of the legislature.

Either we are hard to please or we lack sense—we are foolish at election time or at impeachment time.

What was it someone said about the Mexicans and self-government? IF

If I knew you and you knew me, And both of us could clearly see, And with an inner sense divine The meaning of your heart and mine, I think that we would differ less,

In the city he found a place so beautiful and grand,

Where everything was lovely and right at his command.

An elevator to take you up and one to take you down,

Street cars at the door when you want to go down town.

When the farmer asked the price of all these things so rare,

He got a mild surprise and thought it wasn't fair.

He planked down some cows and hogs or their equivalent in price, Starting in on the easy life that promised to be so nice.

At ten o'clock at night, his usual time for bed,

He said he couldn't sleep for noises overhead.

In two weeks time he had three jobs and now hasn't any,

The dollars he has made are not so very many.

At the end of thirty days the bills they all come in,

A bill for water and a bill for lights, A bill for coal and a bill for ice,

A bill for dry goods and provisions, A bill for telephone and one for television;

A bill for this, and a bill for that, At last a bill for the rent of the flat.

Great Scott, said he, I thought I bought that.

J. E. HIBBARD, Frankfort, Kans.

### HONEST TOIL

Every mason in the quarry.

Every builder on the shore,

Every chopper in the palm grove,

Every craftsman at the oar—

Hewing wood and drawing water,

Splitting stones and cleaving sod—

All the dusty ranks of labor,

In the regiments of God,

March together toward His triumph,

Do the task His hands prepare;

Honest toil is holy service;

Faithful work is praise and prayer.

—Henry van Dyke.

Artificial refrigeration depends for its operation on the fact that when a liquid such as ammonia expands into a gas it absorbs heat from its surroundings.

Some radio wave lengths are transmitted better during sunlight than at night. Just why rays from the sun affect the radio transmission is not clearly understood.

And join our hands in friendliness, Our thoughts would pleasantly agree— If I knew you and you knew me.

—Louis Mann.

THE DELAY SAVED HER

Pistoia, Italy.—Because she kept her fiancé waiting for four hours while she had her hair dressed, a young girl of this town was deserted by the prospective bridegroom on the morning of the marriage.

A financier once fell off his yacht into the sea. The first thing he met in the water was a shark. Instead of snapping the financier's leg off, the shark smiled in a friendly way and asked, "How's business?"

This ought to be a happy world—but the few greedy and selfish ones have robbed the many of their right to happiness by making the struggle for mere existence so difficult and harsh that to vast numbers of human beings the dream of happiness has forever vanished. No greater crime against human beings than that is possible.

### JIMMY DOO-GUDE SPEAKS UP

You've got to plow before you can plant; plant before you can grow, and then, after you have planted, you've got to keep everlastingly at it, to make sure of a crop! Yet, believe it or not, some fellows rush right into CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING, expecting a crop yield without the preliminaries.

They let George do the plowing; Bill planting; Hank tending the growing; and Sam, the harvesting. But, never mind, you'll find them all Johnnys-on-the-spot when pro-ration time rolls around.

They are the "fair weather" boys who linger on the side-lines and yap about the Farm Problems. At the first sign of a summer shower they do a nose dive for home and Martha!

They come "faring" into the organization, expecting to see a magician coaxing dollars from the nose of a chap named Mr. Marketing. What they do see is a number of forward looking men earnestly, intently plowing, planting, planning and following through. If you please—to the end that the Farmer shall actually come into his own.

As this usually requires active effort on the part of ALL members, it is then and there a signal for a strategic retreat—as they would say in the army—for some of the brethren.

And yet, if the results to be had from United Effort and Force of Numbers aren't magical, tell me, what is?

In connection with the great Farm Problem, I might say that governments, too, help those who are prone to help themselves. Prone, in this sense, having nothing in common with a reclining position, so to speak.

In other words, look to our own alertness and not harp so much about the other fellow's lack of it.

There are two types of idealists, the practical and the impractical. One WORKS in the sun, and the other SITS in the sun!

—Equity Union Kernel.

A democracy which fears free thought and free speech is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

### PEACE

The little cares that fretted me. I lost them yesterday

Among the fields above the sea, Among the winds that play;

Among the lowing of the herds, The rustling of the trees,

Among the singing of the birds, The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what may happen, The vast terrors that allay,

Among the clover scented grass, Among the new-mown hay,

Among the husking of the corn, Where drowsy poppies nod,

Where ill thoughts die and good are born. Out in the fields, with God.

—E. Browning.

THAR SHE BLOWS

A frisky thing is March breeze. It stirs the skirts and shows the knees.

It stirs the temper, too, to heights When hats sail off on non-stop flights.

It sings and whistles through the night. Disturbing slumber, bringing fright.

Often it reaches gale proportions And puts the trees through wild contortions.

And yet despite the pranks it plays It argues the coming of April days.

March blusters along, but all in sham Arrives as a Lion—departs a Lamb.

THE FELLOW WHO GETS THINGS DONE

He is the man whom everyone is looking for. Many men know that something needs doing. Some know what should be done, but usually there is only one chap about the place who has the faculty for getting things done. He is a leader and should be recognized and rewarded before he starts out on his own hook and leaves a big hole in the organization.

The big boss has no more important duty than to study the individuals in his organization with a view to recognizing talent as it develops, directing and fitting it to carry a large and larger load in the most efficient manner. This type of individual is usually eager for responsibility and it should be given to him as fast as he can carry it successfully.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

AN APPRECIATION  
Topeka, Kans., March 13, 1929.  
Mr. C. E. Huff, Pres.,  
Farmers Union,  
Salina, Kansas.</







## HONOR ROLL

ANDERSON COUNTY	
Fairmount	2049
RUSH COUNTY	
Independence	773
BROWN COUNTY	
Temple	1431
Carson	1035
CHASE COUNTY	
Saffordville	1936
Miller	1929
CLAY COUNTY	
Chester	1125
Prairie Star	944
Pleasant Valley	1025
CHEROKEE COUNTY	
Melrose	2059
COWLEY COUNTY	
Busy Bee	1886
CRAWFORD COUNTY	
Quick	765
Maple Grove	1803
Mt. Carmel	1706
Stillwell	2060
ELLIS COUNTY	
Pleasant Valley	1804
Wiles	854
EDLSWORTH COUNTY	
Advance	1889
Little Wolf	1376
Excelsior	975
Fairview	1070
GREENWOOD COUNTY	
Neal	1313
JACKSON COUNTY	
Mayetta	1904
JEFFERSON COUNTY	
Grantville	2055
JEWELL COUNTY	
Pleasant Prairie	594
JOHNSON COUNTY	
Sharon	1744
LANE COUNTY	
Amy	5164
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY	
Stamwood	1330
LINN COUNTY	
Pleasant Home	2055
LYON COUNTY	
Bushong	579
MIAMI COUNTY	
Jingo	1737
NORTON COUNTY	
Almelo	918
OSAGE COUNTY	
Union	1412
RICE COUNTY	
Chase	1563
Pleasant Hill	1387
RILEY COUNTY	
Rock Island	1199
Pleasant Hill	1202
RUSH COUNTY	
Lone Star	917
Sand Creek	804
RUSSELL COUNTY	
Pleasant Hill	728
SEDGWICK COUNTY	
Greenwich	1875
SCOTT COUNTY	
Pleasant Valley	1526
Beaver Flatts	2117
Excelsior	1584
Pence	1740
Lone Prairie	1544
THOMAS COUNTY	
Sunflower	1181
TREGO COUNTY	
Silver Lake	679
WABAUNSEE COUNTY	
Chalk	1580
Turkey Creek	1868
WASHINGTON COUNTY	
Liberty	1142
Excelsior	959
WOODSON COUNTY	
Liberty	2148

### A SUMMARY OF WORK OF FARM HEADQUARTERS AT TOPEKA

Clyde Coffman Makes Report To Farm Organizations As To Efforts And Results During Legislative Session

(continued from page 1)

features, but I am compelled to report that we never were successful in conference in eliminating all the objections brought out by different members of our Executive Committee. Believing that we should not use our influence to support a measure upon which we were not agreed, it was the policy of your Legislative Representative to take no part in this controversy, but we regret that the representatives of the different farm organizations could not work this bill over to the extent that they could all support it. However, we felt that each one was conscientious in his belief, and was justified in the action that he thought best to take in the interest of his organization.

One activity in which we were glad to participate, somewhat aside from legislation was the effort we put forth in assisting the organizations to bring about a contract between the Kansas farm organizations and the State Board of Administration, where they could continue, as in the past, to handle a large part of the output of the Penitentiary Twine Plant. We were also instrumental in helping arrange the party, which in company with the Governor made the trip to Washington for a hearing, relative to export rates on grain, a cause which

is of vital interest to every wheat grower in the State.

Aside from these bills of general interest, our council has been sought and advice asked for concerning many other bills, which were of more or less importance to agriculture as a whole, or some branch of the industry, and we are glad to report that on every occasion we received favorable consideration, and that with few exceptions, the bills which we fostered and endorsed have been made into laws, and those which we opposed as detrimental to our interest have gone by the wayside. Throughout the entire session we were glad to have the feeling that our lobby was held in high respect, and not looked upon with suspicion as an iniquitous influence which was to be shunned and disregarded by the members of the Legislature. While we know there is a feeling in some quarters that lobby work should not be permitted, yet we must face the fact that legislation bears a very close resemblance to court procedure. The opponents and sponsors of certain measures, appear in the same role as the defense and the prosecution in trial, and the Legislature sets a jury, and whether or not this is a wholesome condition, yet we know that we are confronted with this situation, and feel that in the State the agriculture interests along with other allied and associated interests must make their wants known, in order that they may receive a just proportion of legislation favorable to our cause. We have heard from almost all sources, the report that there is a feeling among the Legislators that we have played a clean game, repre-

sented our interests, and made a persistent fight for those forms of legislation which we felt was to our benefit, without getting into the disrepute that many lobbyists find themselves at the close of the season.

The speaker of the House of Representatives is quoted as saying, that if all interests represented in the session had played the game like the farmers did, that there would have been no trouble and the session would have been much more harmonious. The fact that we have had our headquarters established throughout the session has been a means of bringing the heads of the different organizations much closer together in a way that they could discuss their problems and secure among themselves a much better feeling of co-operation than possibly has ever existed among the heads of the different organizations.

The response of the organizations in a financial way has been very good, and we have at no time been in a position of any financial embarrassment.

A check on the accommodations we have been able to furnish to the different members of our organizations reveals the fact that we have been able to save the different members of our organizations, by way of furnishing them quarters in the hotel rooms, an amount probably greater than the rental on our headquarters. Throughout the session we have been ably assisted by representatives from the different farm organizations, and it is largely through the co-operation we have had from these sources that we are able to report that our efforts as a whole have been very successful. Besides the official heads of the different organizations, who have responded to every call, we have been assisted in many ways by Mr. H. D. Turkle, Chairman of the Legislative committee of the State Grange, who spent several weeks with us and assisted with our canvasses of the different members of the Legislature. We have also called upon Mr. J. H. Foltz, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Grange, to help us on several occasions, C. E. Brasted, Secretary of the Farmers Union has been with us in conference on different bills, as have also Congressman W. P. Lambertson, Vice-President of the Farmers Union, Ernest Downard, Secretary of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, W. O. Sand, Secretary of the Co-operative Grain Dealers Association, all of whose services have been greatly appreciated.

The one regret of your illness of our friend, Representative Harry Hartshorn of Ford County, who is vice-president of two of our organizations and who was a valuable asset in the establishment and organization of the headquarters, but whose services we missed early in the session, we have missed on account of his serious illness.

We find that after all expenses are paid, we will have remaining a substantial sum of the funds which have been so generously contributed by your organizations, and recommend that your committee to return such funds as remain after all bills are paid, to the organizations contributing in proportion to the amount they have contributed.

We are not discouraged by the failure of this session to pass any constructive bills providing for a source of revenue for State purposes, other than direct taxation, and recommend that the farm organizations continue their endeavors along this line in an effort to secure the favorable consideration of the income tax amendment, and give what assistance they can to the investigation committee which has been appointed by the Governor, to make a study of the tax situation and possibilities, looking forward to the revision in our tax system, for which we have stood in the last session of the Legislature.

We further recommend that the farm organizations continue their association and co-operation to the end that in the future the same spirit of friendliness may exist among the different heads that has been witnessed throughout this session. We recommend that the precedent established by the maintaining of headquarters during this session be continued in successive sessions, with the hopes that agriculture will receive, as it has this session, as much and as favorable consideration as any other interest in the State. It has indeed been a pleasure to us to represent you and we hope that our efforts have not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,  
CLYDE W. COFFMAN,  
Legislative Representative.

### COAL AND OIL STOVES PREVENT CHICK LOSSES

Sanitary Platform Safeguards Against Disease.

By M. A. Seaton, Extension Poultryman, K. S. A. C.

Heat is necessary in brooding, and a colony stove is usually used in the brooder house. Coal and oil stoves are most common. If coal brooders are utilized, it is advisable to purchase a large stove and burn hard coal. The small stoves do not hold sufficient heat and are often difficult to fire. The furnace type or oil blast brooder will give the best results. Gas, where available, may be utilized for brooding work. Gas burners and thermostats are available for colony stoves and are proving successful.

A useful piece of equipment to go with the brooder house is a sanitary platform. It may be constructed about the same size as the brooder house. A wire bottom should be used for the platform, using one-half mesh hardware cloth or hail screen. Gravel or concrete platforms may be used. The chicks are turned outside on this platform and protected from contamination. If the chicks are brooded on platforms until eight or ten weeks of age, it will take them past the coccidiosis and worm infestation period. Many platforms are in use with good results. Such a piece of equipment removes many of the objections against moving the house. Pulletts must be reared free of worms and other parasites.

"Half the failures in life arise from pulling in one's horse as he is leaping."—Hare.

## THE DRY GOODS BOX

To the Dry Goods Box:

When the issue of Feb. 14 came in the mail I looked at the "Referendum" to see if I had a friend in the world, then hurried to the team and men to get walnut logs out of the creek. After supper I was reading the local daily when my daughter began to laugh and said "Here is your valentine in the Dry Goods Box." We both enjoyed seeing how a woman can take off the hide of a man with a pen-holder. A few days ago I received a letter direct from a lady in Salina asking more about the "Bank" and telling me more about the "Paper." I can imagine her smile when she looked in the Dry Goods Box. I know a lot of people who would like to know

"Exactly in what class he belongs." They would rather read it than any long article mentioned. I seem to be the only kicker in print but the others seem to be organizers who now get acquainted over the state to run for Governor or some other office. Insurance agents who get easy money. Business managers who are organized to raise salaries. Women who can take a man's scalp while he kicks. I do not care much for pictures but women and children do. They, the farmers and children, are the foundation upon which to build a permanent Farmers Union without taking too much money from the members.

Fraternally,  
Charles A. Babbit.

### ADAPTED CORN VARIETIES FOR KANSAS CONDITIONS

By A. L. Clapp, Extension Agronomist, K. S. A. C.

Commercial White was originated by P. E. Crabtree in southwest Missouri through selection of white cobbed ears from St. Charles White, a variety that typically has red cobs. The plants are large and the ears are long but medium in circumference. The type of kernel is medium smooth. It matures one to two weeks later than Pride of Salina and is too late for the northwestern part of the Kansas river but is well adapted south of the river as far west as Reno county. In valleys in the Flint Hill section and on good corn soils east of this area, it is especially well suited and makes its highest yield.

The co-operative variety tests for 15 years show Commercial to be second to Pride of Salina in northeastern, southwestern, and north-central Kansas, a south-central Kansas, it goes down to third place, giving Midland Yellow second place by one-tenth of a bushel.

Boone County White derived its name from Boone county, Indiana, where it originated. James Riley, of Indiana, and later, O. C. Block, Illinois, developed this variety by selecting for small and smaller size in a locally grown variety known as White Mastodon. It has been grown extensively in Kansas for over 26 years and is the source of many of our present local varieties of white corn. There is much variation among strains of Boone County White in Kansas because they have been grown in different localities and selected by different growers.

As a rule it is medium large, maturing at about the same time as Pride of Salina. The ears are nearly cylindrical with fairly deep kernels that are medium to strongly indented. It is grown mostly in northeastern and eastern Kansas.

Colby or Colby Bloody Butcher is well adapted to northwestern and western Kansas. Rather early it is a good variety for early feed. It is a very hardy, early maturing variety, ripening five to 10 days earlier than Freed White. The kernels are red with either white or yellow caps. It probably originated from Northwest corn Dent or from crosses between this variety and yellow and white varieties. It has been grown for many years in Thomas County, Kansas, and has been tested on the Colby Branch Experiment Station since 1914.

Yellow varieties of corn which have proven their worth in Kansas are Midland Yellow in southeast and Kansas Sunflower, a yellow variety for the eastern half of the state. Reid's Yellow Dent does well in northeastern Kansas but lacks hardness in the other sections.

### THE HARDINESS ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESSFUL GROWTH

Suggested Tree Species for Kansas Climate

By E. M. Litwiller, Extension Specialist in Landscape Gardening, K. S. A. C.

To insure success in growing trees about the home, they should be adapted to the particular climatic conditions in which they are to be grown. Trees must be hardy to heat, cold, drought, and winds. To further qualify, trees must be really good, long lived, have the ability to furnish abundant shade, and possess immunity from insect and disease.

Cleanliness is another characteristic to consider when planting trees. For instance, the catalpas, because of their large leaves and seed pods which collect upon the grass, are often most unwelcome trees. Even their flowers when they fall produce an unsightly effect. Other characteristics such as form, color, texture of foliage, type of root growth, and speed of growth must be given careful consideration before planting. While one does not always require a rapid growing tree, usually those with fairly fast growing habit are the best for farm conditions. It does not pay to select trees such as box elder and silver or soft maple, although

they mature rapidly as they are comparatively short lived.

The hardiest of trees native to Kansas is the red cedar. It is the only evergreen that grows naturally within the state. The red cedar is notable for its vigor, long life, the durable qualities of its wood, adaptability to various soil types, and resistance to insect attacks.

Among the conifers the oriental or Chinese arbor vitae is highly suitable for western Kansas. This species is very hardy, adapted to various soil types, makes a tree or hedge of pleasing appearance, and is a much more rapid grower than the red cedar or many of the deciduous trees. For the southwestern part of the state, the growth of oriental arbor vitae should be encouraged. It is not subject to frost as is the red cedar. From the group of deciduous trees, one of the best is the Asiatic or Chinese elm. It has proved hardy at experiment stations in western Kansas and Oklahoma.

Other trees useful in the drier sections of Kansas are hackberry, Kentucky coffee trees, southern cottonwood, black walnut, osage orange, and thornless honeylocust.

The Scotch pine is adapted to the central third of the state. In Kansas this tree has proved to be one of the hardiest of the conifers.

The white American elm is well known. Because of its rapid growth, long life, hardiness, and pleasing appearance, it is one of the most popular trees for general planting in most parts of the state.

Several kinds of oak grow well in the central part of Kansas. The pin oak may be given special recommendation.

For the eastern third of the state, there is more latitude in the choice of the species of trees that may be planted. In addition to those trees already mentioned, the Colorado spruce, white pine, ginkgo, or maidenhair, brasswood or linden, Lombardy poplar may be named as suitable for eastern Kansas.

The Douglas fir, Mugho pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, English elm, sycamore, red oak, mossycup oak, black cherry, river birch, pecan, wild crab, red haw, and alanthus or trees of heaven may be included.

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while business is mean or trivial. A rivet which holds a belt together is relatively as important as the fly wheel of the motor. If the rivet breaks, the whole business is interrupted. We should admire the man who magnifies his office and takes pride in his job. Pride is a great sustainer of prolonged effort. To be sure, it is easier to replace a rivet than a flywheel. So, too, it is easier to replace a man in a simple job than in a complex one that requires years of training. But there should be no difference in the spirit of the individual in his job. It is the spirit that gives vitality and satisfaction in the job. The constructive view of any job, no matter how trivial, brings self-expression and therefore, satisfaction to the worker.

### PROGRAM FOR OKLAHO-MA'S CO-OP SCHOOL

A number of prominent speakers are booked for the Oklahoma School of Co-operative Marketing, to be held at Stillwater, February 18-20. The names include those of several representatives of the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the managers of various large co-operative enterprises, and others who are active in encouraging the co-operative movement. Matters connected with the ginning and marketing of cotton occupy a large share of the program. One session is given mainly to wheat, while education, legal matters, and general problems of co-operative enterprises are not neglected.

Pete Roylum says that the new rollers may be smaller, but down payments will remain the same, forever and ever. He also remarked that some persons are so progressive, they don't wait until April First to "make fools of themselves."

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