



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XXI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928

NUMBER 10

MARYSVILLE CONVENTION OCT. 31, NOV. 1 AND 2

MISSOURI FACES ROAD PROBLEM

A well organized campaign is being conducted in Missouri in favor of a bond issue and a change in their constitution in behalf of roads. It is sponsored by the Automobile Assn., whose members mostly reside in Kansas City and St. Louis. They propose to abandon, practically, all other road building in favor of the main highways. It is shown that if each county, on an average, will sacrifice \$614,000 out of its own road building funds the state system will be completed 3 or 4 years earlier than it would otherwise. The good roads booster is incurable and never satisfied. Hon. Thad. Snow, of Charleston, Mo., discusses their situation in the Missouri Farmer, official publication of the M. T. A., as follows:

I cannot remember when I was not a good roads "booster." I have always had the conviction that public money spent for good roads added generously to the daily satisfaction of nearly everybody. I have been strong for every good roads proposal upon which we have voted. I have kept in very close touch at all times with the work of our highway department; and I think our road affairs have been ably administered. I am impatient to see the state road system in all sections of the State surfaced at the earliest practicable date.

Five or ten years ago, no doubt, there were many in Missouri who questioned the wisdom of launching a great road program to be financed by auto license fees and gas tax. I now there must be very few who do not favor pushing along with our road program and adding to it as rapidly as our revenues may permit.

I want to condemn and refute the statement which I see frequently made—that road construction must "slow up" in Missouri unless the amendment is carried. I am opposed to the legislative amendment which accompanies the \$75,000,000 bond proposal. But I have the highest regard for its forward advocates. I regret keenly that I cannot work with them instead of against them. In their campaign for the proposed amendment they start with the advantage, because we are all sold to the idea of "good roads," and this is called a good roads measure. It is supported by a strong organization and is opposed as yet without organization. In my opinion their chance for success in the November election lies in the likelihood that only a small percentage of voters will have taken the time, or in fact will have had the opportunity to read and study the proposed amendment. I have yet to see it published in a county or city newspaper. I fear that few will vote having in mind more than one or two of its provisions. Very few, indeed, may even have given thought as to whether it is wise or whether it is foolish to write detailed road legislation into our Constitution. But I believe that if no more than a hundred men in each county would carefully read and study the proposed amendment, their understanding would spread sufficiently to accomplish its defeat.

It is childish folly to write a rigid road program into our State Constitution. Then why have these legislative provisions been tacked on to the proposed \$75,000,000 bond issue? Because the advocates of these provisions

know that no Legislature would dispose of our road funds in the manner they are proposing. That was proven by the failure of the Auto Club's \$120,000,000 bond proposal in the last Legislature which carried similar legislative measures. In the nature of the case any proposed road legislation is analyzed and debated, thoroughly in the Legislature, while effective propaganda can much more easily influence the popular vote.

Millions for Interest. It should be clearly understood that we are being asked to enact road laws by popular vote which could not receive a majority vote if regularly introduced in our Legislature. I could not have opposed a bond issue to hasten road construction. If I could vote for a bond issue without voting for a string of legislative provisions, should probably do so. But the need for a bond issue is not great enough to induce me to swallow the hook in order to get the bait. I will try to make my meaning clear.

I have frequently seen the statement—the Road Bond Issue will cost you nothing. That statement is false. The bond issue would cost the average Missouri county something over \$600,000 worth of roads. Interest on the issue would amount to about \$700,000,000. Divide this by 114, which is the number of our counties, and you find the average cost of \$614,000.

In return for your sacrifice of \$614,000 worth of roads you are offered the completion of the State roads within your county three or four years earlier. Whether such a sacrifice is justified by the inducement offered is a matter for each voter to decide for himself. But no such sacrifice is necessary to advance road construction quite as would be accomplished by the proposed bond issue.

I am not advocating an increase in the gas tax. I believe road building can proceed without such increase. The bond issue proposed would not add materially to road construction over a ten year period. But if increased construction as well as speeded up construction is desired and demanded by the people, then an increase in the gas tax and not a bond issue is the effective procedure.

Our appetite for more roads now is much keener than it was five years ago, because we have a taste of good roads and we like it. Is there any reason to believe that we will not want more roads five years from now just as badly as we want them now? Of course not. If we vote now, we will not want to vote more bonds when these are expended? If we continue to follow the bond route the time will soon come when it will be absolutely necessary to increase the gas tax to care for the maintenance and reconstruction of the roads we have built, and a continued construction program will be impossible.

Every one must know that if we spend our road revenues for interest we cannot spend them for roads, and if we are to continue road construction and expansion, we can do it only by getting on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Now is the best possible time to get on that basis because we can do so now without slowing up construction.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS

"On With the Dance Let Joy Be Unconfined." We're being highly entertained by the presidential melee. Al Smith's meteoric swing through the west has enlivened things.

His almost endorsement of our farm bill should require Hoover to come out of his hole in the matter. We await events.

Something new in campaigning. Our two vice-presidential candidates doing most of the hard work. Senators Curtis and Robinson are in it up to the neck. They are both veterans in the game. One has to admire their fidelity to their principles.

Curtis rehearsing his old stuff what the Republican party has done for farmers when the most they have done is to help farmers to go in debt but don't turn a wheel to help them get out of it.

Robinson denouncing religious intolerance but refusing to see that hierarchical political control is the underlying cause of public mistrust. It is not religious but political.

We're puzzled about the much mooted "whispering" campaign. It doesn't seem to have reached here yet. We go round a good deal and talk to lots of people but have not run on to any whispering. We never before found people so free to speak out as to how they will vote and to give reasons and not in whispers either. Kansas people are speaking

light out in meeting. Senator Robinson's whispering campaign must be elsewhere. Possibly it's mostly suspicion.

Charlie Curtis is still rehearsing that old, unauthorized statement of Jim Howard's about the wonderful beneficial Republican legislation including the McCumber tariff bill. He knows quite well that both Jim Howard and his statement have been repudiated long ago by the American Farm Bureau. But then that's Charlie's style.

Hoover in his New Jersey speech went out of his way to tell his industrial audience that the restoration of farmers' buying power would furnish a better market for their products. That's the kind of talk we like to hear. For that matter Al Smith has said much the same thing. If they keep it up maybe the east will get interested in us after a while.

The bidding of the two candidates for farmer support goes merrily on (but it's Hoover's bid). Which proves that refusal of farm organizations to endorse either candidate was the essence of wisdom. If they'll be as nice to us after election, we'll be sitting pretty.

Hoover's New Jersey speech made him votes as did Al Smith's Omaha speech, but Al lost them all at Oklahoma City. Al's St. Paul speech was a go-getter. He set things afire up there but at Milwaukee he was so wet that it dampened the Minnesota blaze.

Wonder why his Milwaukee speech was not broadcast through our western stations. Maybe it was to save money. It couldn't have been that

he didn't want us to hear it. Banish the thought.

For the first time in memory the Democratic Donkey is getting real oats to eat, say nothing about getting to ride in a million dollar Pullman train. Opinions differ about it. Some think things are looking up for the Donkey. Others fear to teach him bad habits may be his ruination. Anyhow for the time being the Donkey is in clover.

We see that in Kansas the Elephant is complaining of shortage of feed. The fodder carriers are surely direct of duty. Better get busy boys and dig up. The Elephant might get stubborn and let the Donkey in at the goal.

Candidates may please part of the people part of the time, but they'll find it hard to please all the people all the time. We look for good to come of this political stirring of the "dry bones." People are waking up. Mental activity is beneficial.

NOTES FROM BUCKEYE 2074 A special meeting was called by Pres. R. C. Gerstenberg for Wednesday night, October 10. A good attendance was there. Plans were made to attend the county meeting in a body, going to Goodrich. Also a few are going to attend the State meeting at Marysville.

The next meeting of the Buckeye Local 2074 Blue Mound will be Friday evening, October 19th. A debate and a good program is scheduled for the evening. Of course we always have plenty to eat; the ladies see to that.

Buckeye Local recently received four new members: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weatherly, and Mr. and Mrs. Del. Lewis of Blue Mound.

FARMERS UNION PURCHASING ASSOCIATION BECOMES REALITY

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

I just returned from St. Paul this morning where we had a meeting of the National Co-operative Purchasing Association on the 2nd. I believe we accomplished more at this meeting than at any meeting of the Association so far. We adopted constitutions and resolutions to incorporate the organization. Colonel Lambert drew the constitution and was given authority to incorporate the organization.

I had one of the most interesting times of my life looking over and seeing first hand what they have accomplished in the northwest. It is certainly wonderful what they have done in so short a time.

The Farmers Union Terminal at St. Paul owns and operates the old Equity terminal elevator at St. Paul. They now have a seat on the Board of Trade at Duluth. I visited this market while up there. Mr. Crowell, who is associated with Mr. Thatcher in the office, drove me from St. Paul to Duluth. Duluth is one of the most wonderful grain markets of the country; being at the head of Lake Superior where they have their coal dock and terminal elevator. Those terminal elevators are very busy now loading their boats before navigation closes. I found the Farmers Union at Duluth receiving on an average of two hundred car loads of wheat

per day and receiving as high as fifteen hundred samples by mail from individual farmers for protein test.

I think we have in Mr. Thatcher an outstanding business leader, and think too we are very fortunate to have a man of Mr. Thatcher's business ability to cast his lot with the Farmers Union for better or for worse. I also visited the Live Stock Commission Company at South St. Paul, and find since their re-organization that they have a wonderful business. They own their own building. Mr. Chas. Zeeman showed me over the yards, and their system of handling live stock which is certainly wonderful. They even have their basement fixed up with cots and beds so that shippers coming in can come to their own building; get a shower bath and go to bed. The whole atmosphere was co-operative in every sense of the word. I only wish I could have spent another day or two with Mr. Thatcher, but as I had been away three days, thought it absolutely necessary to get back on the job here again.

again; but I have some back with new energy and with a sense of knowing those people up there are accomplishing things for the Farmers Union, and unless I miss my guess, the organization up there will go down in history as one of the greatest Farmers Co-operative Organizations in the history of the country.

Yours very truly,
H. E. Witham, Secretary.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

Beatle, Kansas. October 18, 1928.

Dear Editor: I was over to Marysville Saturday and was talking to R. L. Helvering, the Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the Farmers Union convention which will be held at Marysville October 31, Nov. 1st and 2nd, and he says the success of the State Farm Convention depends upon every individual. Citizens of Marysville and farmers of the surrounding country should make every effort to entertain the delegates at that time and make it a real success.

This meeting of farm leaders will be the first State Convention ever held in Marysville or Marshall Co. for that matter, and it is believed that with the present hotel facilities Marysville can accommodate the delegation which is prophesied will exceed the eight hundred mark. Probably every eating place as well as the various church organizations will be filled to capacity each of the three days, Oct. 31, Nov. 1st and 2nd. An entertainment committee of three with O. C. Push as chairman, has been appointed. Remember the dates Oct. 31, Nov. 1st and 2nd. J. D. Stosz, Beatle, Kansas.

Farmers Union Local No. 970 will meet Friday evening, October 12. Robert Schulze, Emereth Wray and George Drullinger, the committee for this meeting, ask that each family bring pie and coffee for the lunch hour. A good program is expected. Splendid programs have been given the past two months. At the August meeting Russell Fowler made a very interesting and instructive report of the progress being made by the Farmers Union Store in Norton, giving figures showing gains each year. Lydia Chase gave a very instructive talk on cooperation in Denmark, the first country to take up cooperation, offering some good advice as well as facts along that line. Last month a mixed program of readings was very entertaining and was followed by a fine lunch. Everyone come out October 12, eat pie and have a good time.—Press Correspondent.—Norton Daily Telegram.

UNION PICNIC AT RIVERSIDE PARK Farmers Gather and Discuss Mutual Interests; C. E. Huff of Salina Gives Address.

The Republic County Farmers Union held its annual picnic at Riverside Park last Saturday. The pro-

gram drew many families from over the county, and the event proved very profitable for all concerned.

C. E. Huff, president of the state organization, was the speaker at the afternoon program. He is a very pleasing speaker and puts over his ideas in a forceful and effective manner. Every man engaged in the business of farming should be a member of the Union, according to Mr. Huff. Big business takes care of its surpluses through organization and works as a harmonious unit when its interests are threatened; labor has increased its standard of living by means of the union; and now it is up to the farmers to get together into a unit body that will command for the industry the respect and the right to rewards that are justly coming to it. Very much has been accomplished already by the farmers' union, notwithstanding its organization is far from being complete, and what victories have been attained should be an inspiration to the non-union farmer to get into the league.

The meeting was presided over by Geo. Bundy of Belleville, president of the county union. Mrs. Fred Grinstead of Courtland had charge of the miscellaneous numbers on the program. The girl's use-club of Courtland was a pleasing feature.

The state meeting of the union will be held at Marysville this fall.—Scandia Journal.

WOODSON COUNTY

On account of a misunderstanding of when the state convention would meet, the next meeting of the Woodson County Farmers Union will be at Vernon Saturday night, November 10. Come and get a full report from the state convention.

S. C. Cowles, President.
L. L. Byfield, Secretary.

BARRETT CALLS AT SALINA OFFICES

The States Offices of the Farmers Union were honored with a call from our National President, Chas. S. Barrett. Mr. Barrett is always a welcome visitor. Never too busy to visit a little with everyone connected with the organization. He was on his way home from the South Dakota Convention. He left on the afternoon train Saturday for home in Union City, Ga.

(Continued on page 4)

NOTICE TO MEMBERS!

Call for the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which will be held at Marysville, Kansas, October 31-November 1-2, 1928.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Marysville, on October 31, 1928, at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union will hold a meeting on Wednesday morning, October 31, 1928, at 8 o'clock.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 30, 1928, at 1:00 p. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting with M. W. Thatcher as principal speaker.

Wednesday morning, October 31, 1928 at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and three directors. One director from each of the First, Second and Third Districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted five days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union.

2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union.

3. One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

Delegates are requested to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted, state secretary, Salina, Kansas, at least five (5) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

C. E. HUFF, President.
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

NOTE: If the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials then we can list them and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than it will be if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

C. E. Brasted, sec'y.

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers..... (Delegate)

.....P. O. Address.....

.....(Alternate) who are members

.....P. O. Address.....

in good standing of..... Union No....., State..... were elected as delegates to the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Marysville, Kansas, on October 31, 1928.

..... Secretary

..... President

Notice of the Payment of Dividend

The creditors and depositors of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, are hereby notified that I will pay a dividend of 20 per cent on October 27th, 1928, at the office of the Assistant Receiver of said bank in Kansas City, Kansas, Room 618, Huron Building.

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

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, RECEIVER,
FARMERS UNION STATE BANK,
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

NOTICE TO AGENTS OF THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

We will hold meetings with our agents at convenient times during the Convention at Marysville.

If enough agents are present we will hold the first meeting Tuesday evening, October 30.

We would like to have as many agents present as possible.

CHAS. BROOM, Sec.
CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Man

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, 1879.

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

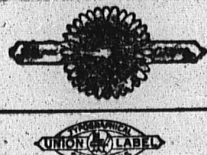
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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, OCTOBER 18, 1928

THE FARMERS UNION CREAMERY PROGRAM

The Farmers Union is marketing, through its creameries, a very large volume of finished product. This product continues to be the property of the producer in effect until it is sold. Sales are now being made to large retail institutions, so that only one handling charge remains between producer and consumer. The influence of this upon the quality of the product and upon the market price level and market practices cannot be overestimated. The spread between the market price of butter and the local price of cream has narrowed to such an extent that millions of dollars more accrues to the producer than he formerly received out of the consumer's payment. This is entirely aside from increased prices for improved quality, and dividend returns, which are important considerations.

Nebraska has gone farther with the development of her creamery program than has any other Union group. They have followed the plan of establishing regional plants, separately organized and managed. The relation of the member is voluntary, as distinguished from the contract. Each plant has been its own sales agency.

These separate plants have been wholly successful as processing plants. They have volume to justify the best of equipment, which means the highest quality of product possible from cream received. They are near enough to their patrons to permit delivery economically and in condition. Their overhead is apparently as low as it is possible to have it. Their method of return of profits is co-operative. But the sales, made by each plant separately, are not made to the best advantage. They are now moving to correct that by federating in a sales agency. It is to be hoped that they will not centralize their plants as producing units, but that they will leave them as they are and CENTRALIZE THE PRODUCT. The Nebraska Union Farmer tells of their first meeting in the interest of federation as follows:

The conference began in joint session with the State Union board, and was opened by State President Keeney. The purpose in calling the conference, Mr. Keeney said, was to see if the creameries could not agree upon a plan of working together. He called upon J. D. Reynolds, president of the Norfolk Creamery now being organized, to start the discussion.

Mr. Reynolds outlined the need of federating the creameries. Instead of competing with each other in buying cream and selling butter, they should be working together. So far as he was concerned he would go to any length to bring the creameries together in any way that was satisfactory to the others.

This spirit was also manifested by Geo. Larsen, president of the Superior and Aurora Creameries. He would be willing, he said, to see all our creameries thrown into one company; but he did not believe the people were ready to go that far. We should, however, have a joint selling agency or authorize some one to sell the output of our creameries.

Fairbury "Rearing to Go"

Roy N. McCord, president of the Fairbury Creamery, said they had been "rearing to go" for a central organization, but had hesitated to press the matter while their creamery was in poor financial condition. They are "out of the red" now and anxious to do something.

If one of our creameries should fail, it would give the movement a black eye, President Keeney said. We are not expecting any of them to fail, but by combining their strength we can fortify against any such possibility. Combination is the "go" now, and we should use it to strengthen the movement.

Four advantages that would accrue from our creameries working together were enumerated by Chris Millus of the Fairbury Creamery board—a saving in buying supplies, better butter, more uniform butter, and uniform auditing.

Chas. Grau of the State Union board asked if the creameries had any plan for getting together. Director Ben T. Skeen suggested that the creamery managers get together and draw up a plan.

Federation cannot come from the managers, P. D. Peterson, manager of the Fairbury Creamery, declared. It must come from the members and directors. And when a federation is formed it must have a central authority to tell the managers what to do, else the managers will disregard it.

Geo. Werner, manager of the Deshler Creamery, said he would like to see all our

creameries thrown into one corporation and run under one head.

Better Prices for Butter

If our creameries could sell in larger volume and get better grading they could get better prices for their butter, Martin Nelson, manager of the Fremont Creamery, said. There would also be an advantage in greater uniformity in quality. He did not think, however, that the saving on supplies would be very great, since they are buying supplies at bedrock prices now.

The saving on supplies would not be great, J. C. Norgaard, manager of the Superior and Aurora Creameries, agreed. The greatest advantage from working together would be in prices received for butter. Buyers want uniform butter in large quantities and they are willing to pay more for it if they can get it that way.

When the discussion had gone around, a motion was adopted that the members of the creamery boards present hold a meeting of their own and recommend a plan for a central butter-marketing agency, and report back as soon as possible.

Definite steps to bring the Farmers Union co-operative creameries in Nebraska together for united action in selling butter, buying creamery supplies, and determining operating policies were taken at a meeting of directors and managers of these creameries held in Omaha on September 10. Another meeting, to be composed of two directors and the manager from each creamery, will be held in Lincoln on September 24 to perfect the plan.

The plan for centralized selling by Farmers Union groups is going forward as rapidly as is safe, probably. Our next step must be to cross state lines and sell our commodities through a single central agency. The same agency which sells Nebraska Farmers Union butter can also sell Kansas Farmers Union butter. By this method we will reduce selling cost to a minimum, secure the best markets for our product, and through our volume we shall have some bargaining power. It should be our policy to develop our units separately, located for the best service to their patrons, owned and controlled within the area served, and with centralized selling. Local units for assembling and processing are right. Federation of local units for selling is right.

ADVISE PUTTING AMERICAN AGRICULTURE ON EUROPEAN BASIS

The report of the 27 brave and true men who endured the terrors and hardships of a summer in Europe through their love for the American farmer is a heroic document. They are experts, these men, and they have studied and investigated and concluded. They looked all over Europe to find how farming should be done. They solemnly announced, upon their return to America, that we have 5 millions too many people yet on our farms. These are to "go to the cities, where their work will bring them more pay." There are today some 3 or 4 millions of unemployed already in our cities, and to add these millions from the farm ought to reduce wages substantially, and make it easier for the American manufacturer, to meet European competition in the world markets—he is protector by the tariff in the domestic market.

And if the American farmer will combine European peasant standards of living with American production methods there will be no farm problem any more. And just as soon as our civilization faces backward instead of forward, just as soon as our manufacturers and distributors—our captains of industry—and the rest of American groups goes back to the European standards, we will consent to this outrageous suggestion for agriculture. But in the meantime we spurn it, and hold its proponents in contempt. We need, apparently, to redouble our energies in the fight for agricultural equality. We quote the report:

The party began its survey in France, visiting Grignon, the oldest agricultural college, and finished with a visit to the Rothamstead Experimental Station, the oldest experimental station. They found that in every part of Europe farming is along highly scientific lines, with each bit of ground producing the one product for which it is best adapted.

"The experts will advise the American farmers," said Dr. M. P. Jarnigan of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, to farm less land, but farm this reduced acreage more intensively, thus producing more with less ex-

pense and with less labor. By persuading unsuccessful farmers to quit raising small crops, which in the aggregate overcrowd the market and go to the cities, where their work in other industries will bring them more pay, the farmers able to raise good crops will gain a new era of prosperity. All second-quality land should be made into pastures, and all 'waste' land should be made into forests instead of remaining barren and subject to constant erosion."

This is the general plan followed in Europe, he said, and, if properly applied in the United States, will end the so-called form "problem."

FARMERS UNION INSURANCE

Of all the activities in which the Farmers Union has engaged none has been more steadily profitable and helpful than insurance. Except in hail, where the hazard cannot be accurately determined, the whole question of risk has been reduced to an almost exact science. The system of rules and rates which has grown up about insurance writing is of such character that success is nowhere easier. In fact, if you follow the rates and rules which have been set up, and which the law safeguards, making a profit is as simple as shooting fish in a rain barrel, provided you have a volume of business. It is as easy to prosper as it is for a politician to "explain." And nothing is easier than that.

We have made an enviable reputation in this business. The National Underwriter, an insurance magazine, said recently in discussing hail insurance: "The Farmers Union Mutual is regarded as in the best financial condition of any of the companies." As a matter of fact no one excels us in the matter of conducting insurance, if viewed from the standpoint of security, protection and cost.

Most of our larger state unions have their property insurance companies, and all are rendering fine service. Kansas has, I think, the largest of them all. Jointly we have the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., located at Des Moines. Instituted by the Iowa Union it was soon made available for other states and now writes in 8 or 9 states in all. Its By-Laws have been amended and directors elected from other states. Kansas and Nebraska are each represented by a member. It is our own in the same full sense as if organized within our state. It ought to operate with an even lower overhead, serving as it does our whole national membership from a single head office.

The members of the Kansas Farmers Union have played their full part in making our insurance successful. We are buying more Farmers Union Life Insurance than any other state except Iowa. But at that it ought to be easier to place it among our members than it has been. We bespeak for its representatives an attentive hearing and a willingness to co-operate. Judge for yourself whether or not to purchase insurance. But if you buy let it be Farmers Union. Let's build together.

The officers of the Kansas Farmers Union were very recently approached by an organizer of companies, with a proposal to "make" a company for us and give it to us when we had placed so many millions of insurance. It was all very simple—and profitable. We told him we already had a company, a Farmers Union Company, with the million dollars of insurance already in force, and with an increase in assets during the last six months of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, and with a half-million dollars loaned on real estate, most of it to Farmers Union members. We do not need to have anyone build for us. We are building for ourselves. And we shall build some more!

A NEW FEATURE

We are carrying on the front page in this issue the crisp, pungent comments of "Uncle Andy," who follows important current development very closely. He is an accurate observer who also thinks. Moreover he is a believer in the doctrine that everyone ought to think. You may not agree with his viewpoint, but you may enlarge and adjust your own.

Uncle Andy is a member of the Farmers Union. He is also Vice-President of the Kansas Farm Bureau. We are indebted both to him and to the Kansas Farm Journal for permission to use his articles. We hope (and feel sure) that you will like this feature.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

CO-OPS CO-OPERATING

A distinct development in the recent record of co-operative enterprise in the United States is the growing tendency for interco-operation of the organizations. "Agricultural co-operatives," says Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the division of co-operation in the United States Department of Agriculture, "are learning more and more to co-operate among themselves, whether they handle the same or different commodities, and they are more willing to discuss mutual problems and exchange experiences than they were a few years ago. I believe this attitude will go a long way toward strengthening the whole movement and give a solidarity not attained in the past." Figures collected by the division of agricultural co-operation show there are now more than 12,000 co-operative associations engaged in the co-operative marketing of farm products and purchasing of farm supplies. These associations have a combined membership of about 2,000,000 farmers and do an annual business of approximately \$2,500,000,000.

COMPANY HANDLES GRAIN, COAL AND BINDER TWINE

With grain elevator and equipment valued at about \$8,000, the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Mellette, S. Dak., is transacting a gross business of approximately \$170,000 a year. Sales for the year ending June 30, 1928, were \$171,083. A total of 155,101 bushels of grain was handled, as follows: wheat, 134,582 bushels;

barley, 16,878 bushels; rye, 2,278 bushels.... oats, 1,363 bushels. In addition to shipping grain the association handled 1,092 tons of coal and 44,800 pounds of binder twine.

Gross earnings from operations for the 1927-28 year were \$11,362, and operating expenses, depreciation, and bad debts amounted to \$5,244. Other income increased the net earnings to \$7,140. At the close of the business year the association had a net worth of \$19,155. It was organized in 1909, has about 32 stockholders, and last year served approximately 65 patrons.

FIVE ELEVATORS OPERATED BY ONE ASSOCIATION

Five elevators are operated by the Pawnee County Co-operative Association, Larned, Kansas. This company was organized in 1905 for the purpose of operating a grain elevator at Larned. Later when a north and south railroad crossed the county, it had to establish outlying elevators to furnish the service demanded by its patrons. About 1920 this farmers' business enterprise was reorganized under the Kansas Cooperative law.

The association has a paid-up capital of \$56,400 and its property is valued at \$43,946 after due allowance for depreciation. Owing to a policy of paying out earnings as dividends, the association failed to build up a surplus and when a bad year came recently it found itself with a deficit which is now being slowly wiped out. Although the stockholders actually invested only \$17,000 in the enterprise they have received dividends in cash and stock to the amount of \$97,000.

REFLECTIONS

SPAULDING SPILLS FACTS

Willis J. Spaulding, Commissioner of Public Property, Springfield, Ill., delivered an address at Seattle recently, which was chock full of vital facts. We reproduced extracts from the speech as it was reported. When the farmers all work for the towns and the towns all work for the utilities and the utilities all work for themselves and each other we will have an ideal condition. The power trust will educate our children, furnish us our reading matter, run our government and take our money. What more can we ask? Said Spaulding:

The various amounts admittedly spent by the National Electric Light Association for propaganda in one year, is over one million dollars. Bear in mind that this money is taken from the consumers of light and power in excess rates. It is used to deceive the people so that this robbery may be continued indefinitely.

U. S. Senator Norris asked for the investigation of this newly acquired Copley Chain of newspapers. I had called attention to this consolidation, believing it to be allied with the public disservice as an impartial critic. I knew the Col. Ira C. Copley had been a very successful private utility operator, at the same time maintaining newspapers in the field of his utility operations, and taking an active part in politics. I was the first witness called at this hearing. The Case of the Copley Newspapers At the time he took over the San Diego papers, Mr. Copley published a special article which was run on the front page with a large picture of himself, in which he made the following statement:

"I have no connection with any public utility anywhere, and no connections with any other business than the newspaper business, anywhere."

At the hearing on April 12th, Mr. B. P. Aischler, attorney for one of the Sam. Insull properties, and also private attorney for Mr. Copley, admitted under oath that at the time Mr. Copley made the above statement he owned 75,206 shares of utility stock, and a large block of bonds, and that these shares were a sufficient proportion of the total property to enable him to elect himself a member of the Board of Directors, if he chose. In other words, he owned a majority of the voting stock. So far, the actual value of these holdings has not been established. It is probably not less than ten millions. Mr. Aischler reluctantly guessed it might be five.

The Copley Chain is controlled by Mr. Copley. He has issued mortgage bonds against these newspapers and personally guarantees the bonds. Under these circumstances, can any reasonable man or woman believe any newspaper, in this Copley Chain will be unbiased in its attitude toward utility monopoly? On the contrary, will these papers not go as far as they dare in support of special privilege—as far as they can without losing subscribers? Of course, our history is one of leadership and achievement. The farmers and their wives and children can set a standard for fire prevention that will be reflected in every state of the Union. The teachers in our 18,000 school rooms and the boys and girls they instruct, are leading the states of the nation in the study of fire prevention. It is our greatest pleasure to know that every cause that has contributed to the glorious history and good name of Kansas found its champions and its homes.

Will they not use every opportunity to discourage and discredit the operation of municipal utilities? Will they not make their influence felt as far as possible throughout southern California, where the interest in the Colorado River development is at fever heat?

There is no dodging the fact that the supply of light and power is a natural monopoly and has become a universal necessity of first and major importance. It must be owned and controlled either by a municipal corporation or a private corporation?

We must trust it to one or the other. Which of these two is safest? Seattle operates its plant in competition with a private corporation. The utility of rate regulation by state commissions is shown in the effect of municipal competition on rates as compared with regulation. Where the state commission can find no ground for reducing rates, competition re-

MUSCLE SHOALS BILL IS LAW

The United States Daily, Washington, D. C., publishes a letter from Senator Norris, in which the Senator declares that it is his conviction that the "pocket veto" of the Muscle Shoals bill did not prevent it from becoming a law. He believes that the Supreme Court will so hold when it reaches them. We were just afraid that our Calvin would get careless about his vetoes and let something like this happen. He should have had some official to cover trust write a veto message that no one could mistake. The Daily says:

The Muscle Shoals resolution (S. J. Res. 46) passed by Congress just before the end of the last session has become a law notwithstanding the failure of the President to sign it or return it to Congress with a veto message, according to Senator Norris (Rep.) Nebraska, author of the bill, in a letter to Carl D. Thompson, Secretary of the Public Ownership League of America. The letter has just been made public through the Senator's office.

Senator Norris wrote to Mr. Thompson in answer to a letter in which the latter called the Senator's attention to the action of the Federal power Commission in granting the Mississippi River Company a temporary permit looking toward the construction of a dam at Cook's Landing on the Tennessee River in the Muscle Shoals section. Mr. Thompson also asked the Senator's opinion on the status of the Muscle Shoals resolution. The part of the Senator's letter referring to the latter inquiry follows in full text:

Holds Bill is Now Law

"In answer to your question as to the legal effect of the so-called 'pocket veto' of Muscle Shoals by President Coolidge, permit me to say that after looking up the legal purposes involved I reached the conclusion that the Muscle Shoals bill as passed it, had become a law notwithstanding the fact that the President

had not signed it or returned it with a veto message. This is a legal proposition that I think I could make plain to you but it is beyond the limits of a letter so I am giving you only my conclusions. A similar bill was passed in the preceding long session of the preceding Congress in relation to some Indian lands. It was not returned by the President, was not signed and was not vetoed. It presents the identical question that is presented in the Muscle Shoals proposition. This legislation is on its way to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was passed on by the Court of Claims, and decision there being to the effect that the action of the President is in effect a veto and therefore that the bill was not a law. The attorneys for the Indians have taken this to the Supreme Court and in due time, it will be passed on. If their decision is sustained, then it will follow that the Muscle Shoals bill as we passed it, became a law at the expiration of ten days after its passage. I do not know of course what the Supreme Court will do.

Question Never Passed On

"The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the bill is not a law. However, this opinion shared in as a rule by the general public is not based upon the legal propositions involved in the question. A 'pocket veto' at the end of the short session of Congress would kill the legislation, but in my judgment, the weight of legal authority is to the effect that it will not do so at the end of the long session such as our last session in Congress. The precise question has never been passed on by the Supreme Court and I realize very fully that the court might go either way. My own investigation, however, has led me to the conclusion that both by reason and authority, the bill became a law at the expiration of 10 days after its passage. We cannot, of course, rely on this because it is, as I fully know, an uncertainty, but I anticipate that the Supreme Court will pass on

PUBLICITY AGENT EARNS HIS SALARY

"Six hundred and thirty five Illinois high schools, more than three quarters of the total number, use specially prepared utility—industries literature in the class rooms."—So gloats a Chicago agent of the power lobby.

FARM FIRE LOSSES

As shown by I. D. Goss, chairman of the Agricultural committee of the Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce, agriculture is a lavish contributor to the national fire waste. Every ten minutes of every hour, day and night, another unit of farm property representing a value of \$2,500 is dumped into this consuming fire which is never permitted to go out the whole year through. Kansas lies in the very pathway of this destroying flame. Because of their isolation farm fires attract little attention. But the great total is rolled up yearly and it is the farmer who pays and pays.

The farm fire losses in Kansas total one million dollars annually. This wreckage of the farmers' homes and property is too great a toll. The people must face this menace and stop the destruction of their accumulated resources. Kansas never has lagged in any good cause, its glorious history is one of leadership and achievement. The farmers and their wives and children can set a standard for fire prevention that will be reflected in every state of the Union. The teachers in our 18,000 school rooms and the boys and girls they instruct, are leading the states of the nation in the study of fire prevention. It is our greatest pleasure to know that every cause that has contributed to the glorious history and good name of Kansas found its champions and its homes.

Unwilling Pedestrian—"Are you really content to spend your life walking the country begging?" asked the old lady severely.

"No lady, I ain't," answered the hobo. "Many's the time I wished I had a car."—Pathfinder.

AN EASTERN VIEW

The following excerpts with reference to Governor Smith's Omaha

speech, from an editorial in the New York World, which has heretofore been an opponent of the McNary-Haugen bill but a supporter of Governor Smith, will be of special interest to farm folks and business men in the agricultural west. We quote:

"There can be no shadow of doubt as to the meaning of the pledge which Governor Smith made to the farmers at Omaha on Tuesday night. It means that if he is elected in November and inaugurated in March a plan will actually be put into effect to control the surplus of next year's crops. The promise is perfectly real for the following reason: There exists now, has existed for some years and will unquestionably exist in the next congress a clear majority of both houses and of both parties in favor of the principle and purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill. Mr. Coolidge has twice refused to let that bill be enacted into law. Mr. Hoover is pledged to refuse to let it become law. Enactment of the bill, therefore, depends upon the will of the president and not upon the will of congress. Governor Smith's attitude toward that bill, as declared at Omaha, is that he will sign it after an impartial commission, including not only spokesmen for the farmers as ex-Governor Lowden but representatives of industry and finance as well, have done their best next winter, beginning immediately after election, to improve the mechanics of the bill. Unquestionably this means that the governor, if elected, will shortly after March 4, offer congress a revised McNary-Haugen bill. Its passage by congress would be certain, its approval by the president guaranteed in advance. . . .

"Our readers know that the World, while recognizing that agricultural relief depends upon the application of the principle of controlling the agricultural surplus, has always held that the mechanics of the McNary-Haugen bill in respect to the equalization fee were excessively difficult and probably unworkable. We shall make no attempt to disguise the fact that Governor Smith's pledge at Omaha makes it highly probable that if elected he will in the end approve the equalization fee substantially as it is now embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill."—Wallace's Farm.

THE TOWN HALL AND THE POET

By Cyril De Montjole Rudolf

"Now, Mr. Mayor, our business is to boom

The borough," urge stout Councillors; "to show

Our progress 'ere the old Town 'All must go."

The new Hall rises; to give elbow-room.

Old cobbled lanes, brown roofs where

fantails plume

Pert snovy necks, bay-windows in a row;

Hushed sunny courts where ancient

fig-trees grow,

Red mellow walls pear-clad, all share one doom.

Yet in their office, though they know

It is not,

There may be some unkempt and blundering clerk

Through whom alone their town a name will keep

When all their pomp has passed into the dark;

When all their trade is done, their mayor forgot,

Their proud Town Hall became a weed-grown heap.

OPPOSITION DOESN'T DISMAY US

A little cork fell in the path of a whale

Who lashed it down with his angry tail,

But in spite of his blows, the cork

quickly arose;

And floated serenely before his nose;

Said the cork, "You can flap and sputter and frown,

But you never, never can keep me down;

For I'm made of stuff that's buoyant enough,

To float instead of to drown."—Security Mutual Roster, in the Civitan.

the question some time within the next year, possibly before a new Congress reassembles."

SENATOR BORAH ON THE FARM SITUATION

There is a farm problem, but before we make the immediate proposition which seems to divide us, let me call your attention to some features of that problem with which we have to deal, and with which we are proposing to deal.

The farmer is the most heavily taxed individual of the American community today. In 1922 to 1924 and 1925 the farmer's tax burden equalled the entire worth or value of his wheat crop. That is one of the first problems with which we have to deal, for under this creeping paralysis no industry can survive unless it is relieved. No scheme can save the farmer if he must carry this super-human burden.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

A total of 110 films, prepared especially for use by rural communities is now available in South Dakota, through the State College extension service, according to recent announcement. All are offered free of charge, the only requirement being payment of transportation charges from Brookings and return.

Small poultry flock properly fed and cared for is more profitable than a large flock given indifferent care.

Now is the time for South Dakota farmers to inspect drain tile lines and to clean them so that they will start functioning properly next spring. Cleaning out must be done before the ground freezes.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

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

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

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISEBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.

NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.

JACK
Goodbye, old pal, your day is past,
Tho' now my tears are falling fast
You were only a dog, I know,
Just the same, I loved you so.

Somehow you seemed to know a way
Of cheering me up from day to day.
And oft when times were very blue
I knew, at least, I had a friend in you.

The tricks, and your deep, baying bark,
And the chasing of cats thru the park.
Somehow I'll miss them all, old Jack,
And always wish that you were back.

Eunice Watters, Bremen, Kan.

FACTS

Facts are the flies
In the ointment of life;
Facts are the things
You must tell to your wife;
Facts are the flaws
In our rosette schemes;
Facts are the gongs
That are death to our dreams.
Facts are the anchors
That steady our acts—
Oh, for existence
Without any facts!
—Arthur L. Lipman in Life.

FACTS OF INTEREST

The longest and heaviest train load of grain in the world was hauled in Western Canada a few days ago. It was more than a mile in length and was loaded with wheat.

Immigration for Canada from the United States this year is 25 per cent greater than a year ago.

The tourist "industry" is now quoted as Canada's second greatest source of income amounting to \$275,000,000 a year. It is greater than the mineral production of the Dominion but less than the wheat exports.

Canada railway traffic during 1928 is breaking all records. More than 80,000 loaded cars are being moved each week.

Saskatchewan is the world's greatest source of growing province. The 1928 yield is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, an increase of 88,000,000 bushels over 1927.

One of the devices of Dame Fashion for fall is a charming balancing of side draperies on skirts with side jabots on blouses. This type of frock is usually created in soft crepe satin, or georgette.

DIGGING THE GLADIOLI

Dear Jimmy:—

There is just one infallible indication of the proper time to take up those Gladioli bulbs of yours for their winter sojourn indoors, and that is the condition of the foliage. When the leaves have noticeably lost their rich green color, changing to brown at the tips and yellow toward the base, you may know that the bulbs have ripened and are ready to be dug. To take them up prior to such time is to impair their vitality to a greater or less extent and thereby affect their future welfare. There is no telling just when this ripening process will be complete. It depends largely upon the time of planting, the conditions which have prevailed through the season, the individual variety in question, and the condition and location of the soil in

which the bulbs are growing. You can not go wrong, though, if you are guided by the appearance of the leaves.

When digging does take place, the bulbs should be allowed to cure in the sun for several days before the stalks are cut off. When thoroughly dried, the adhering soil is shaken off, the new bulbs separated from the old and the latter thrown away, and finally the stock is put away for the winter in a dry, fairly cool part of the cellar. If you have had trouble in preventing the bulbs' shriveling during the cold months, try packing them in peat moss.

Yours always,
Gardner.

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THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG

By Robert S. Lemmon.

There is that about the Old English Sheepdog which never fails to attract attention and arouse interest. Even those who know little about dogs sense the characteristics which distinguish him unmistakably from all other breeds. He is one of those animals which, though rare, can boast of the most loyal friends, won and held by his character even more strongly than by his looks.

The origin of the Old English is somewhat speculative. There are those who claim that his ancestry in England runs far, far back, and others who say that he is really descended from dogs brought out of Russia. In any event, there is no question of the firmness with which he is established today as a herd dog and a family friend and retriever.

Seeing one of these dogs in action for the first time one is sure to think of a bear. The almost complete absence of tail is one reason for this, and another is the height of the animal's hindquarters which almost makes the line of his back slope downward to the shoulders. The heavy legs help the impression, too, but perhaps the most striking point is the animal's gait: at a gallop he goes fast and like other dogs, but at slower paces he has a peculiarly distinctive movement which might be called a pace, a rack, a shamble or anything else. I sometimes think that the best way to describe his slower leg actions is to say that he is bear-gaited.

It is not to be inferred that the "bear-gait" as some aptly dub him is a clumsy or slow gait. On the contrary, he is decidedly fast and well put together, with a world of power

and the ability to control it. No herding dog could be anything else like this. He holds his job, and there is no doubt that this fellow can handle sheep and cattle very ably indeed, though in this country few people use him for that purpose. If herding were not such a rare thing, we would doubtless see the Old English doing his fair share of it as fair a share, that is, as his own limited numbers would permit.

Along with his other peculiarities, this dog has a bark which is different from that of any other canine I have come in contact with. He has a voice—a real voice—and in it is a strange sort of ring, an almost metallic quality, which, once heard, is not to be forgotten. It is an experience well worth having to see a good bobtail pacing across a broad lawn challenging some intruder in unmistakable tones.

In physique and coat the Old English Sheepdog should follow a well established standard. His skull ought to be roomy and rather square-bellied, for it has a big brain to carry. His jaws, too, give evidence of strength and capability; they are rather long, firm and terminate in a large and completely black nose. Large, level teeth and eyes which, in the popular blue-coated dogs, suggest the color of a pearl, are to be looked for. The ears are small and lie close to the side of the head.

When it comes to the dog's legs, look for plenty of bone and substance. The forelegs ought to be perfectly straight and almost stick-like, with a round, firm, well padded, are required.

The body of a good specimen is quite short and compact with well sprung ribs and deep brisket. Round, muscular hindquarters and well let-down hocks are needed for driving power.

A thick, rather hard and shaggy coat, without curl, is an important feature. In color it may be gray, blue, blue merle or grizzle, with or without white markings. It is heavier on the hams than anywhere else—a final peculiarity which helps to make this likable oddity of a dog a decidedly unusual citizen.

(Copyright 1928 by House & Garden)



6285. Dress for Junior and Misses.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material. To finish with piping or narrow banding will require 2 3/4 yards cut bias. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plain fullness extended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

6014. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. To face trimming bands and cuffs with contrasting material will require 3/4 yard 27 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 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.

AUNT AGGIE OF K. S. A. C. SAYS
What are the judges "judging for" at the county fairs and institutes this fall?

Optimistic women who are planning to exhibit their cakes, jellies, and needletwork in the next few weeks may be wishing they could guess what the judges will do. Perhaps some who have already offered their wares and come home disappointed are still pondering why and wherefore. It is even possible that some capable women who have never taken a cake to a fair in their lives are cherishing a secret conviction that if they did, and if the judges were good judges . . . well, you know.

Here are some of the things one judge looks for. She is Mrs. Elma Stewart Iben who is known to many radio listeners. She was director of the K. S. A. C. cafeteria last year and is one of several judges who have recently gone out from the college extension division to confer prizes.

Cakes should look so attractive one can scarcely resist eating them. This is a little better criterion of excellence than the oft heard "too good to eat." For food is prepared to be eaten. Red cakes with a fine crumb, "within an inch of their lives" scarcely come under this acceptable category. That a cake must be light to be palatable goes without saying. It must be moist, must have a fine crumb (to be good, the last crumb) no doubt! The prize cake doesn't crumble when cut and its icing doesn't crack.

A jar of pears, canned with insides turned the outside of the jar, and with each "pear" filled with a red or green cherry, attracted favorable attention at a recent exhibit. Beams canned whole and lined up around the jar, packed full and in clear liquid, have a good chance for a blue ribbon.

So do carrots cut lengthwise instead of crosswise.

This judge looks at all fancy work on the wrong side first! That is almost enough said. A cotton, or even a linen, piece overloaded with silks shows a poor taste as a woman wearing too much jewelry.

In general, it seems that fair prizes are going to be entries which promise to give their owners the most pleasure to look at and to use. This seems to be as it should be.

Fourteen dresses in the closet and "nothing to wear!" How many of us find ourselves in a predicament something like this. Obviously something is wrong somewhere, but what? And how can we buy our fall wardrobe so that we can always have "something to wear?"

Of course one doesn't need fourteen dresses to look well dressed. It can be done with four—and two sets of hose, shoes, and hat. One good looking outfit for each type of occasion is more than one-half of the so-called secret of being well dressed.

A street dress, possibly in sport style—there are chic or bright wool crepes, wool georgettes, and jerseys to choose from now; a dress-up affair—silk or satin or fancy trimmed wool—that is "dressy" but still tailored ments and Sunday; the informal party dress—velvet, or a light colored silk that is frilly and effeminate, but with sleeves; and fourth, a formal, sleeveless dress—if one has need for such. Shoes and hats are planned so that each will complete outfits.

Of course we all get tired of appearing before the same persons in the same clothes, not to speak of looking at them ourselves. But if we will make sure that we have one good looking costume for each occasion before we buy two for the same need we will be more satisfied "in the long run." And many well dressed women prefer to spend more on one dress because it "might" be made to do for two different needs—both street and informal parties, for example. Too often this is false economy. The dress is not exactly right

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

DOGS FOR SALE

WILL YOU BUY MY A-1 coon that strikes, trails and trees with the best? Trial with price to please. O. Holloway, Sedalia, Ky., R. 1, Box 100.

MEDICAL

RHEUMATISM—I will gladly tell anyone how I was cured in four days after two years' terrible suffering. It makes no difference what form you have, if you are suffering, write Dept. K, Box 147, Little Rock, Ark.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

99% PURE ALFALFA—high germination \$12.50 bu. Fair alfalfa \$6.50. Sweet clover \$4.00. If selling any seed, carrots or less write us. Salina Brokerage, Salina, Kansas.

for either use and consequently we mourn that we "have nothing to wear" and that our "perfectly good dress is going to waste." It is really better to make sure that the dress couldn't possibly be worn for any occasion but the one for which it is exactly right.

"What is more logical than everything about one's costume match?" inquires one fashion writer as she decrees the ensemble for fall. It is indeed a new era, at least the men would say so—if we women are to become "logical" about our dress. But if this be logical let us have none of it!

"Harmonizing" is more artistic than "matching," and the women of good state is more than a follower of fashion, she is an artist. Any one with normal eyesight can match colors sufficiently to appear in a tan hat, tan dress, tan fur, tan hose, and tan shoes. But it takes a discriminating sense of color harmony to put together two or three colors, or even two or three shades of the same color, and achieve a well dressed and pleasing effect.

PUMPKIN PIE SEASON IS ON
Autumn brings many good things in the way of food from the garden supply but most people will probably agree that none is better than pumpkin pie rightly made. A recipe for one of the best ways of making pumpkin pie was recently prepared by Miss Susan Z. Wilder, foods specialist for the State College extension service. A few trials at this method now will bring its reward in delicious pie for Thanksgiving dinner.

First, Miss Wilder, says the pumpkin is cut in small squares and pared. It is then steamed or boiled, well drained and mashed. Following this it is returned to the stove and cooked over a low heat with constant stirring until the water does not separate out. The pumpkin, when ready to use in pies, should be free of all lumps and shreds and of creamy consistency.

"Pumpkin pies," says Miss Wilder, "will stand a higher heat than custard pies. The heat will not destroy the texture of the pumpkin mixture, and there is less water to soak into the crust."

For pumpkin pie filling the following recipe is recommended: 1 1/2 cups prepared pumpkin; 1 cup milk; 1 cup brown sugar; 1/2 cup hot water; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon each ginger and cinnamon; 1/2 teaspoon salt. Miss Wilder also suggests that three tablespoons of orange juice and a half teaspoonful, level measure, of orange skin gratings may be added to this filling.

Some homemakers prefer to buy canned pumpkin and thus save themselves all of the work of preparing the pumpkin foundations, which is the hardest part in making the pie. The canned pumpkin is recommended as "fine" by Miss Wilder.

PILES CAN BE CURED WITHOUT SURGERY

A new instructive book, fully illustrated, printed in color and copyrighted at Washington, has been published by Dr. McCleary, the noted Rectal Specialist, D-575 Elms Boulevard, Excelsior Springs, Mo. In it Dr. McCleary tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the knife, scissors, "hot iron" electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The McCleary treatment has been a success for 25 years and in over 14,000 cases; if you suffer with Piles or other rectal troubles, write Dr. McCleary today for a copy of this new book. It will be sent in plain wrapper free and postpaid. Tell your friends about this.

Adv.

Order Your Coal Now

Through your own INSTITUTION. You will need a supply in a very few days. By ordering now you will be assured that you can take care of your customers when cold weather arrives.

We Can Furnish Coal

From mines in KANSAS, COLORADO, ILLINOIS and OKLAHOMA. Write, wire or phone your orders to the

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Branch Office SALINA.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
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Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Auditing Association
Thomas E. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Miss Oliver, Treasurer, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

COUNTY UNIONS, ATTENTION

Any county desiring a banquet for its delegates at the state meeting in October can have the matter attended to by notifying the undersigned, who was appointed for such purpose by the committee on arrangements. State, time, price, number of plates, etc. Please clip this notice for use when needed.

R. H. HAWKINS,

C11 North 11th St.

Marysville, Kansas.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 4.
(L. 1928, Special Session, Ch. 3.)

A proposition to amend section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection, a proposal to amend section 3 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, by adding thereto the following: "Sec. 3. The state shall have power to levy special taxes for road and highway purposes, on motor vehicles and on motor fuels."

Section 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1928. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title, "The Motor Vehicle and Motor Fuel Tax Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Kansas," and the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state newspaper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,

Secretary of State.

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

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SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928

The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday

for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for

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Adv.

Balsa is the lightest wood known, weighing only seven pounds per cubic foot. It is grown in South America. Oak weighs 50 pounds per cubic foot.

The plow embraces the application of three simple machines—the wedge, inclined plane, and screw. The share is the wedge while the slope and twist of the moldboard is the inclined plane and screw.

To do a job well and to feel that you are a necessary part of the world's progress—that is success or at least a large share of it.

Babbitt is hot enough to pour for a hearing when it will burn a splinter.

There are stars said to be composed of matter 2,000 times as dense as gold—a pint of it would weigh 19 tons.

A Farmers Union Company Writing Farmers Union People

You're not up to the minute if you don't have a policy in

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

That's why we want to tell you all about it.

See any of our agents or write the office

SALINA, KANSAS.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
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WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Successful Co-operation

among Farmers and Stockmen must be complete

Co-operation

carried all the way through until the hogs, cattle or sheep, or other products, are

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marketed, with the money in the owner's hands.

This firm is your

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live stock marketing firm, and by letting us handle your live stock on the Kansas City market, you are helping yourself and the other men who believe in and practice

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Our salesmen take pride in getting the highest prices possible for our customers' live stock.

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Here It Is: AN ANCHOR FOR YOUR FAMILY

If your Anchor, Mr. Farmer, is imbedded in the strong foundation of a Farmers Union Life Insurance policy then your family will ride safely through the cross-currents and storms, happy and unafraid.

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Grasp the Helm Today---Look Ahead!

\$10,000 \$5,000 \$2,500

There's a policy with the Farmers Union to meet the needs of every man, woman and child. There's also the one year endowment policy—just as safe as government bonds—far safer than any bank—in which you may invest your money with a splendid interest return.

REMEMBER

When you secure a policy in the Farmers Union you are aiding in the building of a great organization that is fighting for the cause of agriculture—and for you!

A letter to the home office will bring you complete information, without obligation, on the policy you desire.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

706 Grand Ave., Des Moines.
(Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost)
(Operating in Nine Middle Western States)

The Dry Goods Box

Winfield, Kans., Oct. 12, 1928.
Editor Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Sir:—

In reading the letters in the Dry Goods Box, we are led to believe that most discussion centers around presidential candidates, while some of the vital things that are demanding attention are not sufficiently kept to the front. During our last session of Congress we all remember what an effort was made to enact into law the McNary-Haugen Bill which seemed to occupy the entire time almost, to the exclusion of other bills more in keeping with Farmers Union efforts and desires. Since the committee of 22 has had a hearing and their plan laid aside after ample discussion, why may not the Farmers Union take up and discuss the plan now perfected by Mr. B. F. Yoakum, who has spent many years analyzing this marketing question and now has formulated a perfected plan which only needs to be presented in full to the membership of the Farmers Union when it will be seen by all fair-minded people that it covers the entire ground of cooperative marketing of every different kind of produce. This includes its financing, its management and ultimate benefits. When men try to assume the honor of devising a marketing plan as proposed by Mr. Yoakum, for purposes of securing personal benefit or position or for any other selfish purpose, and as possible future means of a leverage or advantage in a political campaign; such motive should be shunted into the discard. What matters it if he who can, or has suggested a plan be a democrat or a republican or even a common Mussolini if the plan is workable and meets the ideals of a farmer controlled, farmer financed, and farmer managed, without the interference of any commission having governmental control or dictation. In Mr. Hoover's acceptance address he outlined his views on such a plan. As a coincidence, the plan now perfected by Mr. Yoakum meets every requirement suggested by Mr. Hoover. The Lord knows there has been quite enough discussion of this marketing question, but it seems that some of the men insist that their individual way is the only way, and that all others be placed in the pigeon hole. This is not in keeping with Farmers Union principles, as well as other farmers organizations. No one who wishes to be fair in this matter can conscientiously find any fault with the Yoakum plan. Not only this, but instead of levying an equalization fee against all units of production, regardless of membership, those organizations that are established along similar lines and are laboring for the same end, can easily be included in this plan. I am sure Mr. Yoakum would hardly think of claiming any honor for this plan, even though Mr. Hoover would sanction the plan Mr. Yoakum suggests. Neither should any political administration claim the honor of its attainment, for men of all parties have had much to do relative to its settlement. If people still insist on being partisan and claiming the honor for their respective party because their crowd was in the majority, it would seem that now we should try to ask our present judges as to past precedents, and like Americans as we are, unite behind this, or a similar measure, and join in the demand that this matter be settled now and settled right, for it will never be settled satisfactorily to the farmers who have been struggling these years for the legal privilege of managing their own business in their own way, but so far politicians have succeeded in it that no such plan has succeeded in becoming a law. Mr. Yoakum has secured the opinion of scores of jurists, big business heads, railroad presidents, bankers, and others whose opinions are to be relied upon and these all endorse his plan. It would seem that this alone ought to settle the legality of this plan then why need there be any more commissions appointed to try another spurious concoction? We certainly are already loaded up with plenty of

junketing commissions, appointees of the president. Why not clean the state of past activities and proceed to take hold of something at least worthy of our profound consideration. Let the laurels of victory fall where they are deserved, regardless of men, party, race or color. Let us be Democratic for once.

Gridley, Kansas, Oct. 12, 1928.
While sitting on the Union Farmers dry goods box, I am too damned dumb to understand how any member of any farm organization can vote for Curtis after he broke the pledge he voluntarily signed and had published in the National Farm News two years ago. I am too D— dumb to understand how any farm man or woman can vote for Hoover after knowing he participated in and helped to overthrow up graft during and after the war. He knew about it, and helped Fall and Sinclair while they tried to steal millions from the people. Hoover was part of the Coolidge administration and says if elected he will do all in his power to duplicate the present administration which used forty-eight adjectives in the veto measure to insult a majority of honorable men in Congress and doubly insult every farm organization member in the United States. I want to tell all farmers I am not so dumb as to endorse Hoover and Curtis. After they have helped to insult the intelligence of our officers and conscientious workers in the farm union and just as long as farmers will vote for the platforms and who the political sharps put up, just that long they will keep putting up candidates without honor. When we vote for those who are dishonest or corrupt then we become dishonest and corrupt. We can skip that kind and still have many honest and honorable candidates to vote for.

S. C. COWLES, Gridley, Kansas.

DUST IN THE EYES

By A. W. Ricker, Secretary, Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations

Much dust is being thrown into the eyes of the farmers of the northwest about the St. Lawrence Waterway. About everybody is in favor of it, but some of the men who insist that their individual way is the only way, and that all others be placed in the pigeon hole. This is not in keeping with Farmers Union principles, as well as other farmers organizations. No one who wishes to be fair in this matter can conscientiously find any fault with the Yoakum plan. Not only this, but instead of levying an equalization fee against all units of production, regardless of membership, those organizations that are established along similar lines and are laboring for the same end, can easily be included in this plan. I am sure Mr. Yoakum would hardly think of claiming any honor for this plan, even though Mr. Hoover would sanction the plan Mr. Yoakum suggests. Neither should any political administration claim the honor of its attainment, for men of all parties have had much to do relative to its settlement. If people still insist on being partisan and claiming the honor for their respective party because their crowd was in the majority, it would seem that now we should try to ask our present judges as to past precedents, and like Americans as we are, unite behind this, or a similar measure, and join in the demand that this matter be settled now and settled right, for it will never be settled satisfactorily to the farmers who have been struggling these years for the legal privilege of managing their own business in their own way, but so far politicians have succeeded in it that no such plan has succeeded in becoming a law. Mr. Yoakum has secured the opinion of scores of jurists, big business heads, railroad presidents, bankers, and others whose opinions are to be relied upon and these all endorse his plan. It would seem that this alone ought to settle the legality of this plan then why need there be any more commissions appointed to try another spurious concoction? We certainly are already loaded up with plenty of

Will some one tell us why we have had to work so hard to get the Mississippi River opened and the equipment provided for transportation? The administration has hung back, delayed, made excuses, and one little to develop the river, and that little only after the whole Mississippi Valley has pounded persistently at the White House doors.

The St. Lawrence waterways is not an issue in the campaign because no one is opposed to it. When suggested as a farm relief, it is ridiculous and done so only for the purpose of blowing dust in your eyes so you will not see the real issue which is the McNary-Haugen Bill.

BOB-WHITE AND SCARCITY OF POTATO BEETLES

By E. L. MOSELEY

For more than ten years Ohio has protected Bob-white with a closed season, and a great increase in the numbers of these birds may be seen. If we may judge the abundance of the birds by the frequency with which they are observed by human eyes, we would say that Bob-white is now fully twenty times as numerous as when there was an open season. These birds have, however, not only multiplied, but have become so tame that they do not take the trouble to keep out of sight. The apparent increase may be due, therefore, as much to their tameness as to their actual increase. Students in my classes have come to the State Normal College from all counties of northwestern Ohio, and also from other parts of the State. Not one among them knew of any county where the Bob-white had failed to increase in recent years. Most of them would not attempt to estimate the extent of increase; some thought tenfold, others two, three, or fourfold.

For several years past potatoes have been raised successfully on many farms in Ohio without spraying for beetles, or taking any measures to combat the insects. In fact, many patches have been practically free from the "bugs." I have never known of the potato grower being so fortunate in previous years. For more than half a century the Colorado potato beetle has been a very serious pest wherever potatoes were raised. Why it should disappear I could not explain. I had wondered

if ladybirds, which fed upon the eggs of this beetle, had multiplied; or if some other enemy was holding it in check. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is so uncommon here that few people ever see one. A captive mole which I fed for some time would not eat potato beetles, either larvae or adults. These insects are not relished by all the birds and mammals that greedily devour white grubs and grasshoppers.

Last year while cutting weeds on the farm where I had first noticed the scarcity of potato beetles, I discovered a Bob-white's nest near the potato patch. I reflected that these birds had probably found breeding places and been numerous near this potato patch for several years. In the city of Sandusky, where Bob-white is presumably uncommon, I had helped a friend in fathering hundreds of beetles from his small patch of potatoes. I decided to make further observations and inquiry.

Close to the much-traveled Chicago Pike I noticed a potato patch badly infested with beetles, while other potato patches which I examined showed few or more. Most of the farmers I talked with reported seeing few potato beetles in recent years. So I enlisted the help of my students in making further observations and inquiries. Below is given a summary of the information thus collected.

Bob-whites have been observed to spend much of the time among the potato vines.

They have been seen to follow a row, picking off the potato beetles. When the potato patch was located near woodland there was no trouble with the beetles; but when

the patch was near the highway or buildings, even on the same farm, the insects were troublesome.

On farms where the Bob-white found nesting it was not too near the buildings, were kept free from the insects.

A patch of potatoes surrounded by open fields, without bushes, tall weeds, or crops that might shelter the Bob-white, was likely to be infested with beetles.

A farmer living eight miles south of Defiance raised about fifty Bob-whites on his place. During the two years that these birds were there he had no trouble with insects on either potatoes or cabbage. The following autumn a number of the birds were killed by hunters, while others were frightened away. The next summer the potato beetles were back in numbers. The farmer is again raising Bob-whites and protecting them from hunters.

A student coming from Potsdam, in northern New York, reports that he has no Bob-whites and that potato beetles are plentiful. Another report from western Pennsylvania, where the Bob-white is not as plentiful as in Ohio, potato beetles are still very numerous. E. H. Forbush wrote me from Massachusetts that he had no Bob-whites and that potato beetles were plentiful on my farm they kept the potato beetles in check, so that we did not have to spray at all; and I have heard of several other similar instances.

More recently I have learned from A. F. Conrad, General Manager of the Southern States Chemical Co., Birmingham, Alabama, that in the truck growing regions of the south a greater quantity of arsenical spray (calcium arsenate) is used for potato beetles than for any other insect. He also states they have not seen season for shooting the Bob-whites. But the Bob-white is much more generally distributed, and its habits are much better known, and we are much more inclined to regard this species as the principal cause of the recent scarcity of the potato beetle in Ohio.

—State Normal College, Bowling Green, Ohio.

MAINTAINING THE YIELDING CAPACITY OF WHEAT SOILS

"Wheat land maintains or loses its producing capacity according to the way it is handled. Statistics show that on some farms the yields per acre are gradually decreasing, especially where too much of the 'one crop' system is practiced," says H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. "On other farms, properly handled, the yields per acre continue to be as good, if not better, than when the land was new, this being largely due to a system of crop rotation, conservation of soil nitrogen and an abundant supply of organic matter."

"The 'one crop' farmer has more trouble in keeping up his yields than anyone else. He does not seem to realize that his system of farming is responsible for more weeds, insects, plant diseases, lost fertility and depleted organic matter than would be the case with a more diversified system. Analysis of virgin and cultivated soils show that in the Southwest the soil nitrogen and organic matter has decreased one per cent each year since the land was broken, and in many cases the total loss amounts to one-half or more of what the soil originally contained. This is an alarming condition and should be considered seriously."

"Fortunately this run-down condition can be corrected. Thousands of successful wheat belt farmers are solving their production problems through rotation of crops, more legumes and more livestock. Eighty per cent of the fertility elements are supplied by such crops as can be fed to livestock can be returned to the soil in the form of manure. Alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans and sweet clover, grown in a rotation system with wheat and other crops, will restore soil nitrogen and organic matter and put the land in condition to grow as big or better crops than ever. A reasonable reduction in the wheat acreage, growing it in rotation with legumes and feed crops, combined with the return of the soil fertility, increase the yield, improve the quality and insure greater profits."

KANSAS OCTOBER CROP REPORT

The Kansas corn production for 1928 is estimated at a probable 181,373,000 bushels. This is based on an October condition of 28 per cent of normal indicating a probable yield of about 27 bushels per acre on the 6,723,000 acres estimated as planted this season. The condition of September 1 was 38 per cent of normal, on October 1 a year ago it was 90 per cent, and the ten year average outlook on October 1 has been 59 per cent. Last year's crop amounted to 176,910,000 bushels and the five year average Kansas crop has been 104,466,000 bushels. Should husking turn up this year's crop will prove the largest harvested in Kansas since 1906 and would be the tenth in size ever produced in the state.

The Kansas corn outlook declined slightly in most of the western half of the state during September but improved in prospect in many of the eastern counties. A few counties in the north central district showed the sharpest decline. Judging from October first outlook Marshall County should this year be a banner county in production with a probable 5,600,000 bushels. Jewell County with prospects of 5,124,000 bushels is the only county reaching the 5,000,000 bushel maximum. Next in order of forecast production come Nemaha, Smith, Republic and Washington Counties. These six counties are all contiguous and lie on the Nebraska border. They regularly rank high in corn production and were leading counties a year ago. The only other counties in the 4,000,000 bushel class are Cheyenne, where the yield is fairly light but the acreage large be-

cause of abandoned wheat, and Pottawatomie County where the yield is unusually good. Practically all corn in Kansas is considered safe from frost damage. Little husking has been done.

Grain sorghums are rated the same condition as a month ago, 84 per cent of normal. This is two points lower condition than was recorded a year ago. Present condition forecasts a probable production of 30,583,000 bushels of kafir, milo and fetterita this year. Last year's crop amounted to 32,487,000 bushels and the five year average has been 25,943,000 bushels. Yields reported as probable are generally best in the eastern and central counties and are hardly up to standard in the milo districts of southwestern Kansas. Most of the crop is considered safe from frost damage barring a severe, early freeze.

Production of all varieties of tame hay is estimated at 3,448,000 tons this season, compared with 4,245,000 tons in 1927. This year's average yield for all varieties is estimated at 2.29 tons per acre on 1,506,000 acres. Last year the average yield was 2.53 tons per acre in 1,678,000 acres. Much of the reduction in this year's crop compared with last is due to a reduction in acreage and yield of alfalfa. The 1928 alfalfa yield is estimated at 2.65 tons on 818,000 acres for 2,168,000 tons. In 1927 the yield was 3.04 tons on 929,000 acres for 2,824,000 tons. The balance of this year's hay crop has estimates as follows: 1,000 tons of sweet clover, 403,000 tons of millet and sudan, 126,000 tons of grains cut green for hay, 86,000 tons of red clover, 100,000 tons of timothy alone, 81,000 tons of mixed timothy and red clover and about 73,000 tons of mixed hay.

Hot, dry weather just before maturity injured the broom corn crop in southwestern Kansas and yields are not up to September first expectations. An average yield of 340 bushels per acre was estimated for a crop of 9,970 tons of brush. The 1927 crop amounted to 5,062 tons.

This year's apple crop is estimated at 936,000 bushels of which about 206,000 barrels should represent the commercial production from larger orchards. Last year Kansas produced 1,925,000 bushels of apples. This year's pear production is estimated at 49,000 bushels compared with 268,000 bushels a year ago. Grape production is estimated at 3,358 tons compared with 3,735 tons last year.

Seed crops at harvest time rate 65 per cent for alfalfa seed, 70 per cent for red clover seed, 77 per cent for sweet clover seed, and 76 per cent for timothy seed. But the outlook for timothy seed is not so bright. The day's average of 100 pounds up. Light weights unevenly higher. Top 99 per cent choice 210 to 250s. Desirable 180 to 300s, \$9.75 to \$9.90. Better grades 140 to 170s, \$8.75 to \$9.75. Packing sacks \$8.00 to \$8.75. Stock pigs steady at \$9.50 to \$9.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Fat lambs active around 10c higher. Sheep strong to 25c higher. Top westerns \$13.25; others \$13.00 to \$13.20. Top ewes \$6.75 per cwt.

"PROSPERITY" AND "FARM RELIEF"

Politicians are roaring loudly about "prosperity" and "relief for the farmer." Does it not look strange in a time of unprecedented prosperity that Hog Values Crash nearly \$3.50 per head in three weeks? This means \$7.00 and \$10.00 loss per hog or \$400 to \$650.00 per car. The farmer has certainly been "relieved" to the tune of many millions of dollars by manipulation of hog prices since mid-September. Cattle and sheep values have suffered severe deflation in the same period. Does this mean that the country is "not prosperous" and that "relief for farmers" is an invention of politicians? Nothing of the kind. It simply means that without business organization, sensible selling methods and a voice in price-fixing, the farmer is a helpless victim.

Organized Selling Through Farmers Union

Centralized control of live stock is the remedy for this situation. We pointed out to visitors this week that hog receipts were divided among 115 firms at Chicago. A large number of old line firms had one, two and up to five cars each. Farmers Union and the other cooperative firm received less than twenty times this number but the division of receipts among scattered firms made it impossible to control the market. This situation has existed for more than fifty years. Individual salesmen stand helpless when the price crashes. Powdered milk, sugar, sales agencies would not be helped if given the support of live stock shippers. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission again appeals to you for your support. There is no more need for 115 small firms on this market than for 20 banks in your nearest town. Ship to the Farmers Union and solve this problem.

Cattle Market

Better grades of fed steers and yearlings recovered 50 to 75c of the recent break best selling at \$18.35 and several loads \$17.50 to \$18.00. Medium to good kinds \$13.00 to \$16.50. Plain quality slow and no better than steady. Butcher stock very low and uneven, generally 25 to 35c lower this week. Few cows went above the \$9.00 mark, \$7.50 to \$9.00 taking the bulk. Bulls 10 to 15c, canner cutters cows dropped 25 to 40c. Stockers and Feeders 50 to 75c up.

Some Sales by Farmers Union
Two cars yearlings H. D. Mohr, Breda, Ia., \$16.50, Monday; Two cars Emil Witte, Wheatland, Ia., \$15.40, Wednesday; Two loads H. Wiese, Stockton, Ia., \$17.50, Thursday.

Hog Market
The price of hogs declined more than a dollar this week, top on Wednesday \$10.20, average price \$9.70. Today's market after a slow opening showed slight advance, top \$10.25 for sorted hogs with a few selling from \$10.10 to \$10.20. Bulk of good hogs \$9.85 up to \$10.15. Farmers Union sold hogs at top prices every day through this week. Let us handle your next shipment to Chicago market.

Sheep Market
Some recovery in price of fat native and range lambs today. Bulk of good natives \$12.75 to \$13.25 with extreme top \$13.40. Farmers Union sold 6 cars of range lambs for Mr. J. D. Noblitt, of Cokerville, Wyoming at \$13.40, the extreme top today.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Kansas City, Mo.
October 11, 1928.

"Mighty Well Pleased"
"The returns of my last shipment are at hand and will say I am mighty well pleased with the way you handled same. I am always trust you to sell my stock the same when I am not there as when I am."—Part of letter from J. L. Heaton, Erie, Kansas.

STEEPS.—The steer market is practically steady with last week, with the long fed tidy weights around 25c higher. Grassers and short feds show no improvement, the market on this class being draggy at lower prices. Most of the heavy classes are hard to move and short feds carrying flesh sell from \$11.50 to \$13.00. Most steer sales range between \$12 and \$11.25. Grass hogs from \$8.50 to \$11.50. Stockers and feeders show a little more strength with a little better country demand.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS.—Our general cow market continues about steady with last week, with a few higher in demand. Canners sell from \$5.75 to \$6.00 and cutters sell for \$6.25 to \$7.00. The general quality of butcher stuff coming is only moderate. Most of the cow sales range from \$7.50 to \$9.50, with a few higher. Grass hogs bring from \$8.50 to \$9.50. Good fed heifers are scarce and range from \$11.50 to \$12.75. Mixed yearlings, also scarce, sell mostly from \$13 to \$16.25, with a few higher. Stock cows and heifers are a little more active than last week. Bulls steady. Good to choice \$3 to \$3.75. Fair to good \$2.25 to \$2.75. Common \$6.00 to \$7.00.

CALVES.—The veal calf market is \$1 higher for the week. Good to choice \$12 to \$14.50, with a few higher. Head up to \$15. Fair to good \$8 to \$10.00. Mediumweight and heavy killing calves 50c higher for the week. Good to choice \$11.00 to \$12.00. Fair to good \$9.50 to \$10.50. Baby beef, calves weighing from 450 to 600 pounds, \$12 to \$13. Stock calves steady. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves \$12.50 to \$13.50. Reds \$10.00 to \$11.50.

HOGS.—Market uneven; closing fairly active. All buying mostly steady to 10c higher than Wednesday's average on 200 pounds up. Light weights unevenly higher. Top 99 per cent choice 210 to 250s. Desirable 180 to 300s, \$9.75 to \$9.90. Better grades 140 to 170s, \$8.75 to \$9.75. Packing sacks \$8.00 to \$8.75. Stock pigs steady at \$9.50 to \$9.50.

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"PROSPERITY" AND "FARM RELIEF"

Politicians are roaring loudly about "prosperity" and "relief for the farmer." Does it not look strange in a time of unprecedented prosperity that Hog Values Crash nearly \$3.50 per head in three weeks? This means \$7.00 and \$10.00 loss per hog or \$400 to \$650.00 per car. The farmer has certainly been "relieved" to the tune of many millions of dollars by manipulation of hog prices since mid-September. Cattle and sheep values have suffered severe deflation in the same period. Does this mean that the country is "not prosperous" and that "relief for farmers" is an invention of politicians? Nothing of the kind. It simply means that without business organization, sensible selling methods and a voice in price-fixing, the farmer is a helpless victim.

Organized Selling Through Farmers Union

Centralized control of live stock is the remedy for this situation. We pointed out to visitors this week that hog receipts were divided among 115 firms at Chicago. A large number of old line firms had one, two and up to five cars each. Farmers Union and the other cooperative firm received less than twenty times this number but the division of receipts among scattered firms made it impossible to control the market. This situation has existed for more than fifty years. Individual salesmen stand helpless when the price crashes. Powdered milk, sugar, sales agencies would not be helped if given the support of live stock shippers. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission again appeals to you for your support. There is no more need for 115 small firms on this market than for 20 banks in your nearest town. Ship to the Farmers Union and solve this problem.

Cattle Market

Better grades of fed steers and yearlings recovered 50 to 75c of the recent break best selling at \$18.35 and several loads \$17.50 to \$18.00. Medium to good kinds \$13.00 to \$16.50. Plain quality slow and no better than steady. Butcher stock very low and uneven, generally 25 to 35c lower this week. Few cows went above the \$9.00 mark, \$7.50 to \$9.00 taking the bulk. Bulls 10 to 15c, canner cutters cows dropped 25 to 40c. Stockers and Feeders 50 to 75c up.

Some Sales by Farmers Union
Two cars yearlings H. D. Mohr, Breda, Ia., \$16.50, Monday; Two cars Emil Witte, Wheatland, Ia., \$15.40, Wednesday; Two loads H. Wiese, Stockton, Ia., \$17.50, Thursday.

Hog Market
The price of hogs declined more than a dollar this week, top on Wednesday \$10.20, average price \$9.70. Today's market after a slow opening showed slight advance, top \$10.25 for sorted hogs with a few selling from \$10.10 to \$10.20. Bulk of good hogs \$9.85 up to \$10.15. Farmers Union sold hogs at top prices every day through this week. Let us handle your next shipment to Chicago market.

Sheep Market
Some recovery in price of fat native and range lambs today. Bulk of good natives \$12.75 to \$13.25 with extreme top \$13.40. Farmers Union sold 6 cars of range lambs for Mr. J. D. Noblitt, of Cokerville, Wyoming at \$13.40, the extreme top today.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

NOTICE
To The Produce Pool Members:
The Erie Produce Pool local meets on the first Monday night of each month. All members expected to be present.
CHAS. MORRIS, Pres.

ANDERSON COUNTY
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2159
Meets first and third Monday of each month. R. D. Northway, Sec.

CHASSA COUNTY
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets each second and fourth Thursday. W. H. McCandless, Sec.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1974
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alice Ames, Sec.

LYNN COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 2074
Meets the third Friday of each month. Roy Emmons, Sec.

MIAMI COUNTY
INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1877
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Della Burns, Sec.

NEMAH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Robt Steele, Centralia, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1646
Meets the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNETT LOCAL NO. 212
Meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec.

SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scruby School house. Mrs. Ben Doebble, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY
BAYARD 2023
Fairview 2154
ANDERSON COUNTY
Bellevue 2042
Fairmount 2049

BROWN COUNTY
Madison 1167
Pleasant 1070
New Hope 1834

CLAY COUNTY
Swanton Local No. 1191
CRAWFORD COUNTY
Kavanaugh 408
Maple Leaf 4116

Pleasant Dale 435
DOUGLAS COUNTY
Prospect 1634
Carter 2136

ELPHINSTON COUNTY
Burmeister 943
Prairie Star 444
Excelsior 975

Cass Ridge 1038
Sharon 1070
Little Wolf 1376
Ash Creek 1385

Advantage 1389
GRAHAM COUNTY
Fairview 1040
GREENWOOD COUNTY
Neal Local No. 1313
Junction 1104

HARPER COUNTY
Freepart 1329
JACKSON COUNTY
Bright Side 1655
Mayetta 1904

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Grantville 2023
JEWELL COUNTY
Collins 626
Pleasant Prairie 694

Pleasant Valley 694
JOHNSON COUNTY
Sharon 1744
LANE COUNTY
Amy Local No. 1564

LINCOLN COUNTY
New Hope 485
LINN COUNTY
Goodrich 2080
Midway 2074

LYON COUNTY
Admiral 1255
MARSHALL COUNTY
Herkimer 1002
Midway 1070

Deer Local No. 858
Barratt 1071
MCPHERSON COUNTY
Cottonwood Local No. 1955
MIAMI COUNTY
Washington 1680

Jingo 1737
MITCHELL COUNTY
Prairie Gem 540
NEMAH COUNTY
Liberty 831

Prairie Grove 899
Korber 914
Sunny Knoll 1377
NORTON COUNTY
Edmond 602

Pleasant Valley 1025
Zion Local No. 1326
OSAGE COUNTY
Jewell 1468
OSBORN COUNTY
Victory Local No. 1775

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Walnut 871
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Fairview 1448
Pleasant View 1843

REPUBLIC COUNTY
Prairie Center 640
RUSSELL COUNTY
Prairie Dale 370
Three Corners 769

Sumner Local No. 1745
RICE COUNTY
Pleasant Hill 1337
RILEY COUNTY
Walsburg 1138

Rock Island Local No. 1199
Grand View Local No. 1214
Lee 1549
ROBERTS COUNTY
Robbers Roost 491

SCOTT COUNTY
Beaver Plains 2117

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