



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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INFLUENCE OF FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT PRICES

Testimony of Clyde M. Reed at the Chicago Hearing

"There are three principal wheat growing territories on the North American continent. They are the winter wheat belt which includes Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Eastern Colorado; the spring wheat belt which includes Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana; and the Northwest Canadian Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These three principal wheat growing sections of the winter wheat belt is the most favorable located with reference to ocean transportation for export grain, the average distance from the winter wheat belt to the deep water ports on the Gulf of Mexico being about 850 miles. From the Canadian Provinces to the nearest Atlantic port is 1750 miles. From the Canadian Provinces to the nearest Atlantic port is 1750 miles by railroad. If the railroad and lake routes are used, there is an average of 800 miles to Lake Superior and 400 miles from Buffalo to New York or Baltimore, making a total rail haul of 1200 miles plus the lake transportation and the elevator and loading charges at Lake Superior and Buffalo in addition.

"Notwithstanding the more favorable geographical location of the winter wheat belt the transportation rates from this belt to the European markets are the highest of the three sections and much higher than Canada. The Canadian all-rail rate to Quebec for a distance of 1750 miles is 33.34 cents per 100 pounds versus 48 cents a bushel. To this must be added 8 cents a bushel ocean rate from the Atlantic ports to Liverpool or Rotterdam, or other Northern European ports, making a total transportation charge of 51 cents a bushel. From the winter wheat belt to the Gulf of Mexico the average rate is about 48 or 50 cents, or 30 cents a bushel, to which must be added the ocean rate of 11 cents (ocean rate from Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic ports), making a total of 41 cents a bushel transportation charge or 10 cents higher than the Canadian costs.

AN EMBARRASSING PROBLEM

The Senate foreign relations committee has reported adversely on a resolution urging the recall of the marines from Nicaragua. The chairman, Senator Borah, points out that it couldn't be done. In his opinion, the marines in Nicaragua are there to protect the rights of the United States and to insure a fair and honest election. To pull out now would be to leave the conservatives in full control of the election, and the disarmed liberals helpless to defend or protect themselves. Good faith requires that we go through, and make good our agreement, regardless of how much we might like to get out of the mess and of how little right we have to be in it.

There is force to this argument, the more especially because Senator Borah, who makes it, has been a vigorous critic of the administration course in Nicaragua. If we had not intervened the liberals would have had the upper hand long before this. Now to pull out without fulfilling our pledge to protect their rights on election day would be doubly scurvy treatment.

Unfortunately it may not be so easy to make good on the promise. For the Nicaraguan congress is stubbornly refusing to enact the necessary legislation providing for the supervision of elections, under the Stimson agreement. The state department has informed Minister Eberhardt that it "views this situation with extreme gravity." It has authorized him to say that further delay will compel this country to "take whatever steps it may deem necessary," and that those responsible for failure to pass the law must bear the consequences.

Just what this means is not clear. Will our marines be sent into the Nicaraguan congress to compel it to legislate at our demand and at the bayonet's point? Or, if not that, will the United States proceed to set up its own polling booths and election machinery throughout Nicaragua, surround the booths with troops, and either urge or compel the people to come and vote? Either course would be more than a little awkward.

It is a pretty pickle we are in. If we had permitted Nicaragua in the first place to choose its own government and tend to its own business, it would seem to have a right to do at least until the Declaration of Independence is repealed, we should have saved ourselves a deal of embarrassment, not to mention our dead marines or the hundreds of Nicaraguans, men, women and children, that have been slain in an unauthorized and unconstitutional "war."

RILEY COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

MARCH 19, 1928
The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 in quarterly session at Oak Grove school house today.

In order to stop the ever increasing menace of direct buying of hogs

"On Exhibit 1378 it will be observed that from 1909 to 1920 the Winnipeg market for No. 1 Northern spring wheat was only one cent higher per bushel than the Kansas City price on No. 2 hard winter. From 1921 to 1923 it was five cents a bushel higher. This arises from the fact that during the war both States grain rates were increased in about the same proportion. Following the war, and growing out of the case filed by myself as chairman of the Kansas commission in 1923, the United States grain rates were reduced about 13%, but still remain about 50% higher than before the war. On the other hand, the Canadian grain rates were reduced to the pre-war level, with the result and effect that the spread between Kansas City and Winnipeg increased.

"Under the decision of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Canada, effective September 12, 1927, the Canadian export grain rates were further reduced with the result that during the crop moving season of this year the spread between Kansas City and Winnipeg has ranged from six to twelve cents a bushel, Winnipeg being the higher market.

"The winter wheat has thus not only been deprived of the benefit of its naturally favorable location, but is actually being penalized and the effect of this penalty is being felt not only on the export grain, but is reflected into the price received for the entire crop. I advocated a practical blanketing of the winter wheat belt so as to give the wheat grower of any section of it a chance to compete in this export trade. Using the basis of the present rate from Enid, Oklahoma, to Gulf of 35 cents, I asked that Wichita be given a rate of 36 cents (instead of the present rate of 44 cents), and the Southern Nebraska territory a rate of 38 cents; the Kansas City re-shipping rates to be readjusted in accordance with these rates. This is necessary in order to protect the Northern Kansas wheat producer, whose grain moves through Kansas City."

by the packers, we recommend and urge every producer of hogs to discontinue selling to the local buyers who are agents of the packers and ship their shipments of hogs and pork to the open market.

If present practices are continued and allowed to grow in the future, all competition on the markets will be a thing of the past.

We most heartily thank the ladies of Oak Grove Local for the sumptuous dinner they served us.

We recommend our National Secretary of Agriculture for the stand he has taken in refusing to lower the barriers to South American cattle as demanded by the Industrial East, as according to press reports, they the Industrial East threatening to get his post unless he accedes.

We again assert our faith in the McNary-Haugen bill, including the Equalization Fee. If we cannot get a law at this time that will be of benefit to agriculture we had better wait and fight it out at the coming election. We therefore request our congressmen and senators from this state to stand pat on the Equalization Fee.

We are heartily in favor of the Capper-Hope bill giving the government power to regulate private receiving yards, such as the Mistletoe yard, and urge our senators and congressmen to support same.

THE CRAWFORD CO. NO. 25

The Crawford Co. No. 25 F. E. and C. U. of A. will hold their quarterly meeting in the same old place on Tuesday, March 27, at 10 a. m. Ladies bring your baskets well filled and everybody come as we have important business to come up. I will be there, won't you?

Geo. H. Hamm, President,
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y-Treas.

AIR MAIL CLERK

Walter O. Tufchard, a Kansas Railway Mail Clerk, anticipates that the air mail will eventually be distributed on routes by air mail clerks. He has written the big Post Office Department in Washington about it, and his letter says:

"Anticipating the time when the air mail will be distributed en route, I wish to offer myself as a candidate for air mail clerk. This application number one, and it has been made a matter of careful record in Washington as it may be necessary to make such appointments sometime in the future.

Mr. Tufchard is a farsighted man. A religion that relies on force instead of faith is not the religion of Christ.

Neighborhood Notes ::

PRESIDENT BARRETT SUBMITS LIST

The hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry were concluded Monday.

The packers in presenting witnesses from farming sections of the West tried to leave the impression with the committee members that the farmers who are behind the Capper-Hope bill do not really want this relief legislation passed. The packers assumed a rather patronizing attitude.

I am giving you a list of packers representing who have been in Washington doing everything in their power to kill this legislation. The strength of the packer lobby should not be discounted, neither should you lose sight of the fact that many of the packers have made a strenuous effort to impress the committee with the idea that their statements in opposition to the bill are representative of the sentiment among farmers throughout the West.

The proponents of the bill made a creditable showing, notwithstanding the constant attempt of the packers to counteract their testimony.

The following are the names of some of those who are opposing the legislation you have been asking for for two or three weeks. Louis Swift, president of Swift & Company; Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company; Mr. Didi, Washington representative for Swift & Company; Mr. Egan, attorney for Armour & Company; Mr. Wentworth, publicity agent for Armour & Company; H. R. Davison, vice president Institute of American Meat Packers; Norman Draper, Washington representative for American Meat Packers; Tom Craig, general attorney for Cudahy Packing Company; E. F. Rath, president Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa; Jacob Decker, Jacob Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa; T. M. Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Kreg of Kreg Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Merritt of the Independent Packing Company; Jacob Dold of Independent Packing Company; J. Hornel, president of George A. Hornel & Company, Austin, Minnesota, and thirty or forty others, many of whose expenses were paid by the packers, according to their own admission.

FARMERS UNION MEET

Resolutions Favor Needed Legislation

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 held its first quarterly meeting at Paola, March 3. The meeting was called to order by President Syster at 1:00 p. m. A good sized crowd was on hand with the usual pep. It was shown by members of the different business organizations of our union that the failure of our bank would stop any of our business enterprises. They all showed that they had money deposited in Kansas City banks but all have working capital. President Syster called for all to give his or her sentiments about our union and the contents of all opinions were read harder and keep up the fight and we will win in the time to come. It was decided to have our annual picnic during the month of August, and the next county meeting will be held at Osawatimie June 2, at 10 a. m. A basket dinner was held and a short program will be given.

Four resolutions were passed. A committee was appointed to look after our annual picnic affairs. Following resolutions were passed: Resolved that the Miami County Farmers Union go on record and ask our congress and house to favor a co-operative banking law, one that would not discriminate against county operation work, and at the same time fully protect all depositors and will be from the machine politics.

Further resolved that we favor the Capper-Hope bill, regulating private stock yards.

And be it further resolved that we stand behind the McNary-Haugen bill with the acquisition fee included. We feel that the bill would work a hardship on agriculture with the acquisition fee.

Be it further resolved that the Miami County Farmers Union in session at Paola March 3 extend to our state officers and membership over the state that we still favor the co-operation with more faith and feel that every one involved should do the same. More especially so since the crisis of the failure of our Union Banks. We believe we need closer co-ordination that we may have equal rights with other lines of business and at the same time extend our aid to our state officials in this seemingly dark hour and a word of cheer and encouragement.

A standing vote of the union was taken, asking if we still wished to continue in the co-operation work and if it was extended our confidence and support to the work and to pledge the hearty support of all our business enterprises and to all state officers.

S. J. Lohr
Geo. Frank
E. L. Shiefelbusch

OSBORNE COUNTY ELECTIONS

The Osborne County Farmers Union held their yearly meeting on February 10th and elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J.

STORK PERFORMS ACCEPTABLY

A baby boy weighing six pounds has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seaman in Kansas City. Mother and child are reported to be doing nicely, being in Bethany hospital. Archie is reported to have expanded appreciably and to be in high spirits. Their other child is a girl. Congratulations.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

The first quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Union will be held at the M. W. A. hall at Summit on Thursday, March 22nd, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. All locals will please send delegates. Come out and boost.

Chas. A. Roberts,
Co. Sec'y and Treas.

WABAUSSON COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Wabausson County Farmers Union will be held in the court house at Alma on Saturday, March 24th, at 1:30 p. m. Annual reports and election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting. Mr. Augustine of the produce association will address the meeting.

Joe Richmond, Co. Sec'y.

WHEATON SLYTER SEES IT THIS WAY

As I see it there is only one thing to do—the "bundle of sticks" and all pull together and not give up the ship. As my wife and I see it, it is not so much the dollars that we leave our children as it is the CHANCE. To State President Bro. Huff and Bro. Brasted and the rest of our State Boards we express our confidence and good will and are here to win.

ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155

The Allen Center Local No. 2155 invited the Golden Valley Local to meet with them at the Allen Center school house March 6th.

The following program was given: Orchestra music by Mr. Chester Remsburg; cornet, Mrs. Chester Remsburg; violin and trombone, Harold Remsburg, Allen Center Local; reading, Ed. grade pupils, Golden Valley; vocal solo, Mr. Herbert Brown, Golden Valley; reading, Mrs. E. R. Rose, Allen Center; music by orchestra. Refreshments of pie, sandwiches, pickles and coffee were served.

Mrs. John Page, Sec'y.

ELLIS COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved by the organized farmers of Ellis County, Kansas That it is our earnest request that our good friend and fellow worker, Mr. John R. Chittenden, farmer and stockman, be asked to resign himself for the honorable position of state senator of the 39th senatorial district. We feel sure there can be no better and representative man selected for this position, his honesty and qualifications are well known. He has lived here for 43 years, knows what western Kansas needs, and his records in the legislature proves he knows how to fill those needs.

His record as a citizen both morally and otherwise is well known. We therefore ask Mr. Chittenden to come before the people of this district promising him our hearty support both at the primary and must prove so at the election and ask that this resolution be published in the Ellis County News sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

Anthony Kuhn, President,
Leo Rayewski, Secretary.

TEMLIN LOCAL NO. 1891

Wabausson County, Kansas
The members of Templin Local Number 1891 held their regular meetings the first Friday of every month. The most recent meeting was held March 2nd.

During the regular business meeting the question of "Direct Shipping" was discussed. The members elected Mrs. Walter Zimmerman from this local as reporter to the "Kansas Union Farmer." They also decided that as many members as possible should participate in a card shower for the sick members of the local, Mr. R. C. Weber and Mildred Houtz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Houtz.

The business meeting was followed by a social program. The members of the local are divided into groups of several families each, making a total of six groups. Each group was expected to give two numbers on the program. On account of various reasons only about half of the groups were able to entertain. However, a jolly time was enjoyed by all present.

The president, Mr. G. H. Johnson, announced that inasmuch as the ladies had heretofore done the entertaining and serving, that they deserved a rest from their labors and if it was convenient and served at the April meeting. This change was greatly appreciated by the ladies and they are looking forward with great interest to the next meeting. At a later hour than usual lunch was served consisting of coffee and an assortment of pies, cakes, cookies and sandwiches was served.

Mrs. Walter Zimmerman, Reporter.
The man who thinks his religion stands in need of a legal prop, himself stands in need of religion.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTS HUFF DIRECTOR

Kansas Man to Help Direct National Life Insurance Company
Officers of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company have been consulting themselves on having added to their board of directors, Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The company has always been fortunate in the loyalty of its members, but it feels sure that this will be increased by the addition of Mr. Huff to the board which directs its affairs.

As most readers of this paper know the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is a strictly co-operative institution, organized as a legal reserve, participating, level premium company. It has been repeatedly endorsed by state and national conventions as the National Life Insurance Company of the Farmers Union.

Its appeal to Kansas farmers is based strictly on service, by which it hopes to help to do for them what the old line life insurance companies have done for big business generally, helping them to obtain cost of production at the same time that it offers as safe an investment as a government bond and guarantees them protection for their dependents that can not fail, owing to its legal reserve feature.

LEGAL RESERVE FEATURE PROTECTS POLICY HOLDERS

Legal Reserve Life Insurance the Best and Safest Investment

There is no safer investment known than a life insurance policy in a legal reserve life insurance company. It is more secure than industrial stocks or bonds, because it is beyond the dangers of personal dishonesty or mismanagement. The only thing to compare with it for safety from the impairment of either principal or interest is a government bond.

In a sense, it is very much like a government bond, because for every policy written the company must deposit with the Iowa state government approved securities to guarantee the fulfillment of the policy contract to the last dollar and under the Iowa law the insurance department of the State of Iowa is the custodian of these securities as trustees for the policy holders.

If one will take the time to look up the history of legal reserve life insurance he will find that there has never been a failure of a legal reserve life insurance company, in which the policy holder has ever lost a dollar. All legal reserve life insurance policies have a cash, loan, paid up, or extended insurance values and these values are all payable to the policy holder after the third premium has been paid and in some cases after the second premium has been paid.

It improves the policy holder's credit at the bank and is recognized as good collateral everywhere. It is not necessary to die to collect on it. If the policy holder lives out his life's expectancy he can cash it for its cash value; can borrow money on it for its loan value; or can let it remain as a paid up policy and each year it would increase in its cash or loan value and at the insured's death the face amount of the policy would be paid to the insured's beneficiary.

The premium on all legal reserve life insurance are fixed, or are what is known as level premiums. The policy holder in a legal reserve company knows exactly what it will cost him to keep his policy in force, and on a policy issued on the legal reserve basis the rates can not be increased, and in participating companies that the rates are sure to be decreased by annual dividends. The history of participating legal reserve companies shows the companies operating on this plan furnish insurance protection at a lower net cost than those legal reserve companies operating on a non-participating basis, and these mutual participating companies should not be confused with the plans and insurance companies, whose rates must be increased from time to time to take care of the death losses occasioned by the ever increasing mortality of the older members.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is a LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of Iowa. It is admitted to do business in nine states, and is subject to the strict rules and regulations of the insurance departments of each of these states. Violation of the laws of any of the states in which the company is now licensed to write business, or failure to conform in any way to the provisions laid down for the protection of the policy holders, is sufficient reason for the cancellation of its license by the insurance departments of these states.

It must deposit with the insurance department of Iowa sufficient approved securities to insure the fulfillment of every policy contract to the last penny. If the company were to quit without any new business, every policy would be paid in full as it became a claim, or, if very policy holder should cease to pay any further premiums to the company, every policy holder would be paid in full his cash or loan value, or could take his paid up or extended insurance values, and the company, because of the legal reserve provisions, would be able to meet every obligation of the policy contracts now in force.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is a strictly co-operative mutual, participating, level premium company, organized on the non-stock, non-profit basis and is owned and controlled by its farmer members.

Patronage dividends are paid to the policy holders after the second year.

THE FARMERS UNION IN KANSAS

A Radio Talk by R. M. Green, Department of Agricultural Economics Kansas State Agricultural College

"No discussion of problems in marketing the farm products of Kansas would be complete without reference to the work of the Farmers Union. This organization has done more to test out what can be done by farmers co-operatively than has any other agency in the state. Farmers Union history in Kansas is full of interest because the organization has conducted a veritable experiment station in co-operative effort among farmers. The business units of the Farmers Union are all chartered separately. All are separately managed and are not required to report to the state overhead organization which is essentially educational and promotional in character.

Commercial undertakings include co-operative elevators, stores, produce and cream stations, a creamery, jobbing association, auditing association, live stock commission companies, livestock shipping associations, and mutual insurance. All told there are 800 to 1,000 different business units allied with the Farmers Union.

The extent of Farmers Union influence among farmers in a business way is best gauged from a summary of some of the business transactions of the past year.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association handled during 1927 about four million bushels of grain forwarded in the main from Farmers Union elevators over the state of which there are about 200. It is probable that not more than 50 per cent of the total business of these local elevators went to the jobbing association. The latter organization handles grain on consignment only and many elevators sell part of their grain "on track" and "to arrive." In addition to grain, however, the jobbing association handled about 600 carloads of merchandise.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, last year handled 540 thousand head of live stock valued at nearly 15 million dollars. The company at Kansas City handled about one-seventh of the hog receipts at the Kansas City market, and in recent years has averaged handling around 11 to 12 million dollars worth of live stock a year.

Net earnings of the Farmers Union Creamery for the past year were in round numbers 73 thousand dollars. Total sales amounted to about 2.3 million dollars.

Insurance in force in the Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company last year amounted to more than 60 million dollars. Membership totaled 14,544 and admitted assets of the company were a little more than 284 thousand dollars. This

One can not make a more sound, solid, or substantial investment than a policy in the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. It is not such a legal reserve insurance company, a mighty good place to put one's savings, where they can be cashed in at any time, and are beyond the risk of agricultural or commercial business, and at the same time assure one against the hazards of life for near and dear ones. It is a sure rock on which to build, a safe harbor to windward in time of storm, and it has made it possible for many men to do for their families after he has passed the great beyond what he was unable to do for them through his own efforts while living.

MIAMI COUNTY

Osawatimie, March 4, 1928.

The Kansas Union Farmer,

I am enclosing an item of our county meeting and wish to add that the members of our Union wish to express to our state officers our sincere sympathy in this hour of trouble and wish to express our confidence and trust to all our state officers and further wish to say that we still have the faith in our work and its officers and feel that all members over the state should leave nothing undone to further our interest and expand our co-operative work. A hard blow has been given our banking program but from no fault of our Union or its state officers. And we further believe that each member should avail himself of his rights and vote in such a manner as to disrupt this machine politics. We can and must win, although we did not get our bank, neither has it shaken our faith in the work and believe yet in Farmers Union banks and co-operation more eventually. So let's all do our best to build up our organization so we will have a power to be considered within the power to be considered within the state and Union work.

W. J. Priscott,
Sec'y-Treas. No. 59.

FARMERS UNION MEETING

Saturday, March 3, was a red letter day for the Farmers Union Association. Association at Leonardville. An all day meeting was held in the Leonardville rural high school building.

In the forenoon the annual report of the Farmers Union Co-Operative Association was given. There are some things of interest. The business has slowly and steadily grown from the very beginning. Beginning in 1916 in the building north of the Farmers and Merchants bank, handling groceries, cream, produce and implements with a small capital, it has grown to a good substantial business. Having now a store, a large

company shows on the business it has written since 1914 a difference of more than a third of a million dollars between cost at its rates and costs at stock company rates. Besides during that time the company has returned to members in the form of rebates nearly 107 thousand dollars.

The recital of achievements could be drawn out still further. The purpose of these marketing talks, however, is to give only a brief survey of some of the marketing problems in Kansas. Particular consideration due the Farmers Union is that as a group of farm producers it has actually tried out, and experimented with a number of different methods of marketing and other co-operative business undertakings. Even where the business organizations have failed as only a minority have, the lessons learned were frequently valuable. Things have been found out that before were only theorized about.

A good example of what the Farmers Union has done along this line is the trial it gave the county unit system of local elevator operation. Such a system had received high praise in some sections. No one knew how it would work under Kansas conditions. The plan was something new. For that reason some doubted it while others believed it would work wonders. The Union gave it a fair trial and has shown many of the difficulties confronting such a system of marketing where local crop yields fluctuate to the extent they do in Kansas.

The larger business organizations of the Farmers Union, those other than the small locals have been built up since about 1911. In spite of ups and downs, there has been substantial growth in the business undertakings of the Union. The extent, therefore, to which this organization works with other organizations in the state and has shown many of the difficulties confronting such a system of marketing where local crop yields fluctuate to the extent they do in Kansas.

To an outsider looking on perhaps the greatest handicap the organization has had to labor under when it comes to running its business enterprises is that it has had, in some very trying times, to go through a revival. Billy Sunday stage. This is no fault of the organization, but failure on the part of members to see what in the long run is good business. Members have had to be stirred up when they ought to have stepped up. This has necessitated putting a lot of the organization's energies into attention to members when it ought to be free to look after a growing business."

room for supplies, and an annex at the store, and the elevator with an annex for feed and implements. The surplus has grown from \$47 in 1919 to over \$8,000, after a dividend of 8 per cent of capital stock had been declared, and a rebate of 1 cent per pound on butter fat, 1 1/2 cents on each dozen eggs sold and 1 1/2 cents on each dollar purchased in the store of groceries, and feed has been paid out to the stockholders. The report also showed that 47 per cent of the volume of business comes from non-stockholders.

The cream commission for the year 1927 far surpassed any other previous year since the business began. The Farmers Union has created a community spirit which is different than some institutions because of the nature of its business and the service which it renders to the public. This is proven by the way it public patronizes the business.

At noon a sumptuous dinner was served to the stockholders and their families. The committee who served in making the plans and arrangements, deserve much credit for their work. The helpers in the kitchen and the waitresses all rendered excellent service. Also those who brought in the eats. Such a dinner couldn't be had without the help and co-operation of a goodly number. A good dinner would be of no value if there were no hungry people to eat it, and that class was well represented. The women of the Farmers Union know how to cook.

In the afternoon a short program for entertainment was given. The community orchestra gave two numbers. A male quartet, Messrs. Coltharp, Nanninga, Zeisler and Nanninga gave a number of selections and Mrs. Adair sang. Everyone of those numbers were highly appreciated.

Mr. Huff, from Salina, state president of the Kansas State Farmers Union, gave an address on the economic condition of agriculture which was instructive and interesting. He said that peasantry was pretty well on the way in some counties in Kansas, and that there were still some people in the U. S. A. who like Shylock demand the pound of flesh from a class of people who are helpless.

Mr. Huff is a man of whom the members of the Farmers Union may well be proud.

There is no reason why co-operative enterprise should not succeed if they run on right principles.—A Farmer.

The best evidence that religion has as a star is that it resorts to religious persecution.

The faith that truth, unaided by external force, is its own best defender, begets charity.

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C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

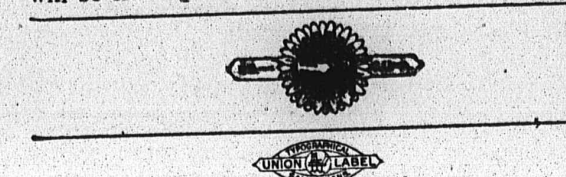
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE DISCUSSES COLORADO COAL STRIKE

Undenominational Periodical Attempts to Define Principles Involved

The coal strike, even though called off, continues to be the all-absorbing topic in Colorado. This remarkable industrial conflict ran for more than four months, and attracted the attention of the nation. As is the case in most industrial upheavals of this kind, the crux of the dispute was a denial on the part of the operators of that right of organization and collective bargaining for which the Christian church is supposed to stand. Like international wars, each succeeding "Colorado coal war" has had its roots in a preceding conflict, which was settled by force rather than with regard to fundamental principles of righteousness. The struggle of 1913-14, culminating in the massacre at Ludlow, made industrial Colorado a stench in the nostrils of the world. The United Mine Workers of the World were effectively and permanently crushed, but business, through the use of its costly espionage system, gunmen, and the ever-ready military, brutally established its right to run its own affairs without interference by "agitators" or "organizers."

The Rockefeller Company Union Plan
The Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which dominates the industrial life of Colorado, and is in turn said to be dominated by the Rockefeller millions, made a gesture in the direction of a supposed new day, through the organization of its employee representation plan, popularly known as the Rockefeller plan. Like most other company unions, this plan was prepared for the employees by the operators—in this case Mr. MacKenzie King, imported from Canada by Mr. Rockefeller—leaving the management as the final court of appeal. The shortcomings of the system, from the standpoint of Christian standards, have been impartially set forth by Ben Seligman and Mary Van Kleef in their report published by the Russell Sage foundation. However, the "union" will never be more discriminatingly evaluated than in that single sentence from the report of the United States commission on industrial relations, which said of the experiment: "The effectiveness of such a plan lies wholly in its tendency to deceive the public and limit criticism, while permitting the company to maintain its absolute power." Under the plan, the company has succeeded in having representatives of the men vote for decreases of pay, "because the company could not afford to pay a higher wage scale." All this while Wyoming is paying its independently organized workers the Jacksonville scale and selling its coal at as low, or lower prices. Today, for example, the best fork lump sells for \$4.50 at Wyoming mines, although it is mined by men on an \$8.00 per day scale. Contrast with this the strike prices in one of our southern counties, where coal is selling at \$7.00 per ton at the mine when the miners receive but \$6.50 per day. A sufficient answer to the complaint of the C. F. & I. owners that they have been losing money and that their company cannot pay a living wage, is that since this strike loomed on the horizon they have found it possible to increase their scale by a total of \$1.00 per day.

Demands in the Recent Strike
The demand of the striking miners for the Jacksonville scale is an item which the Christian citizenship of Colorado may, within certain limitations, leave to the judgment of the state industrial commission. How the church could

remain neutral or even how preachers could be so greatly concerned about "the viewpoint of the operators" when it came to granting the demand for a pit committee—a minimum of organization—is, of course, beyond the comprehension of those who believe that the social creed of the churches should be as carefully taught and as jealously insisted upon as some of the more enlightened and Christian of our operators were willing, not only to grant this fundamental demand, but also to recognize fully the right of the men to organize and deal collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The state mining department likewise added the weight of its prestige to the contention of the miners by admitting a general and flagrant disregard of state mining laws and contending that conditions could not be substantially improved without some form of organization on the part of the men.

Church Leadership During the Strike

The leadership of Colorado's churches has set some fine precedents in the present industrial conflict. The social service commission of the Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal church early in the strike issued a pronouncement setting forth the teachings of the church on the factors involved. This was sent to every newspaper of the state along with a reprint of a column and a half editorial from the Denver News commenting favorably on the declaration. The Weld County ministerial alliance raised a committee of investigation which issued an admirable report following the Columbine tragedy. A committee of Colorado Springs ministers and college professors conducted an investigation in their community and issued a statement highly appreciative of the human values involved in the conflict. The Denver ministerial alliance proved a considerable factor in forcing a reversal of attitude on the part of the state industrial commission by insisting on an impartial investigation by the federal council of churches, the National Catholic Welfare conference, and the College of American Rabbis, in the event of Governor Adams failed to get the state machinery into motion. Near the end of the strike this body of preachers passed and gave publicity to a resolution declaring that "a recognition of pit committees should be regarded as a minimum" in complying with the principles of the church. At a time when public interest in the strike was at a low ebb, Grace community church, Denver, opened its doors to a strike meeting. Three times as many people were anxious to attend as could be accommodated in the auditorium, so an overflow meeting was held in the Greek theater at the civic center, one block distant.

Other Attempts at Understanding

Shortly afterward students of Denver university and Liff school of theology became actively interested in the situation. They attended strike meetings and interviewed more than two hundred actual striking coal diggers in various parts of the state. When public interest began to lag, the convener of the Denver Fellowship of Reconciliation rented the municipal auditorium as a means of giving the widest possible publicity to the findings of the students. George L. Collins, industrial secretary of the fellowship, who was here from New York, acted as chairman. A Denver pastor spoke briefly on the aspirations of the miners; another gave a masterly presentation of the state of the church in industrial conflict, a professor of sociology presented the interests of the public, and three students gave a summary of their findings from interviews with miners and operators. The Colorado strike situation has afforded a most suggestive example of what might be accomplished in the interests of justice and righteousness, if there were anything like united action on the part of those forces which are supposed to exist for the sole purpose of establishing the kingdom of God upon earth.

—A. A. Heist in Christian Century, Chicago.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION, EXPLAINING AN EXPLANATION

There was fear at first that some of our state-wide businesses would be unable to function, due to the failure of our Kansas City bank. Some were so uneasy that they were hesitant to send in business for fear it could not be handled. We tried to allay such fears and uneasiness, and we must have overcome it, when we said that the Live Stock and Jobbing did not have any large amounts in the bank, and would function normally. For now complaint comes that some of our institutions had withdrawn their funds from the bank, and left others to suffer, who were not "in the know."

So I will try again to explain the situation. Several months ago it became apparent to the bank that the requirements of the Live Stock Commission Company were often so heavy as to overtax the resources of the bank itself. The load did not run level, and at the peak it was nearly impossible for a small institution to care for it. So at the bank's suggestion the Live Stock Commission Company transferred its account to one of the big banks at the stockyards. This was by way of co-operating, and was right and sensible. The Live Stock had funds on deposit in our bank, but they were not so large in volume as to hinder its activities.

The Jobbing Association borrows against bills of lading and other items an amount often as large as twenty-five per cent of the entire resources of our bank. Manifestly this great amount of money had to be secured elsewhere. With the consent and co-operation of the Farmers Union bank, transactions of this kind were carried on directly with one of Kansas City's larger banks. This also was fair and necessary.

There was no anticipation of difficulty within the bank, no one was "protected," none discriminated against. The heaviest depositor in the bank, probably, was one of our institutions. Officers of the bank had every dollar of their personal funds there and did not withdraw any. One borrowed money to return home after the bank closed.

When anything so disastrous as this affair befalls us we quite naturally want to place the blame upon someone. We should do so, no doubt. But let us have the patience to first find out what has been wrong. Surely the officers and the other institutions have acted fairly and in good faith.

In this connection it is but fair to say that the great mass of our people are expressing themselves in a fine way. Letters continue to come in pledging support. The sentiment and conviction at large were never finer. We are only waiting to learn the exact condition, to outline a plan of action based on those facts, and we shall go forward in a mighty sweep. The patronage which our people are giving exceeds previous levels. More business is going through Farmers Union channels today than before this misfortune befell. This is but a hint of what we shall do when the plans are ready.

PRESIDENT SIMPSON OF OKLAHOMA WRITES A POSTSCRIPT

Just before I received your letter, I read the story of your bank failures in the Kansas Union Farmer. It is too bad, and means a blow to co-operative banking all over the midwest for a good many years. However, I am sure a careful analysis will show that your co-operative banks have no worse record than the old line banks. There is just one thing for your members to do, and that is tighten up the belt about two notches, and go after co-operation harder than ever.

Yours fraternally,
John A. Simpson, President.

T. B. DUNN APPOINTED RECEIVER FOR KANSAS CITY BANK

Thos. B. Dunn, of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, has been appointed assistant receiver, and will be in active charge of the affairs of our bank in Kansas City.

He was the unanimous choice for the place, so far as Farmers Union folks are concerned. There were a number of applications on file for the position. His appointment will mean much in the handling of the bank's affairs, and although there will be much that is difficult and unpleasant we may be sure that everything will be honestly and efficiently handled. In this position Mr. Dunn will add another fine service to his record of services to the Kansas Farmers Union. Let us support him heartily.

NATIONAL BOARD MEETS AT MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

Members of the National Board are called to meet in Mitchell, South Dakota, March 15. There are some quite important matters to come up before this meeting, and the Kansas Union officials were compelled to ask postponement of the meeting of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations, called for Topeka on the same date.

Among the questions to come before the Board at this time will be one relating to an approach made by organized labor for the joint use of a radio station to be erected near Chicago. Labor proposed to erect and equip the station, and that the National Farmers Union share with them the privileges and costs of operation. Such a venture has wonderful possibilities, but involves also serious questions of policy and of financial responsibility.

THE FARMER IS OFFERED MORE HELP

The real farm problem just now is what to do with all of the "relief" which is being offered. Here is the latest to come to our attention.

An auditor calls on one of our elevators, introduces himself and explains his benevolent mission. He will furnish the local group all the money needed for their business operations at six per cent annual interest. This sounds interesting. Most every elevator would welcome such an arrangement. It is very simple, very fair, very generous.

He will audit the books of the company the first necessary step. It is necessary, of course, to know the exact condition of the business before he turns over the money. Then he presents a contract for the signatures of the officers of the elevator company. About all that the contract seems to require is that the grain be shipped to the firm indicated, an old line grain firm, and that they be allowed to supervise operations. The local group owns the elevator and furnishes the business. The grain firm furnishes the capital and owns the business. What could be fairer? This plan will relieve any Farmers Union elevator of all they have in a short time. The farmer is offered a lot of help and the big problem is how to avoid it.

ECONOMIC THOUGHTS

If 2 is 2 and 3 is 3
Then 2 and 3 are 5;
To grasp such truth economically
Society must strive.

Owners and doers who compose
Society today
Are not making the sum of those
Figures come out that way.

Large owners oft get more than 6
And small ones less than 4
While doers put in hardest ticks
For a living, less or more.

Why not everyone be concerned
In making progress toward
(Pay for work) equals (What is earned)
To lessen need for sword?

Sincere thinkers don't enthuse
When economists strive
To sum industrial 3's and 2's
While not accepting 5's.
F. H. Shuler, Rt. 3, Lawrence, Kans.

WHERE DO TOURISTS GO

Kansas is hard up because our roads are so bad that tourists go around the state and we lose their heavy trade and money.

Iowa is campaigning for a big bond issue for her highways. The same argument about the tourists is employed there. We are inclined to wonder where the tourist really does go, if at all. A Des Moines meeting of the other day is reported as follows:

Governor Hammill today upheld the road bond issue and challenged the objections raised by the minority in the legislature that the passing of the issue would destroy chances of farm relief and harm railroad transportation. The governor addressed the council members' meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Savery this noon.

Harvey Ingham, who followed the governor on the program, declared that 300,000 motorists avoided Iowa because of road conditions in 1926 and that it was up to the people of the state to uphold the referendum which the bill passed the legislature.

MARINES AND ELECTIONS

(Milwaukee Journal)

Senator Wheeler, attacking our whole course in the Nicaraguan mess, takes a particular fling at our assumption of the right to supervise elections, the administration's present—and at least its fourth—explanation of what the marines are doing in Nicaragua. "There was no authority in the constitution," says Mr. Wheeler, "which gave Stimson the right to agree for the country to supervise elections there. If we are bent upon supervising elections, let's send the marines to Philadelphia."

Fair enough. Our present passion for purity in elections would be more respectable if its exertions began at home. The administration has not shown any sympathy with the proceedings to keep Vane out of the senate. But Senator Wheeler is hitting only at an excuse. Before the excuse was elections, it was to protect American lives and property; before that it was American lives alone; before that it was to protect our right to build a canal. Each excuse in turn proved empty. Protecting American lives is a duty. But there must be some relation be-

FARM HOMES MORE IMPORTANT THAN BATTLESHIPS

"It is decidedly more important that we sustain our farm homes with contented families and producing service to the rest of the country than it is for us to create great emblems with gold braid and tinsel for the few who intermittently excite themselves and strive to terrorize us with the great danger of war," warns Hon. Gerald P. Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota, in protesting against the "big navy" program.

The nation always has and always will give whatever of resource is necessary for adequate protection, advises the Senator, but warns those who would expend vast sums for naval expansion that "they must, for the time being, stand back from the public till and give the American people a chance to catch their breath. . . . Let the farmers and their related interests have a chance to get on their feet and on to a place of measurable equality with industry in general."

Senator Nye gives the further warning that unless the farm problem is properly met and there is a "balance of the scales of economic justice" giving a fair distribution of the blessings of national prosperity, the country faces graver dangers from within than "all possible dangers which might come from without."

Urging immediate action on this farm problem as paramount above the military establishment, Senator Nye's statement in full follows:

"Restore a prosperous and contented rural life in America and such a condition of national prosperity will follow as will quickly relieve our growing problems of unemployment and change the dismal record of business disaster and bank failures to a record on the profit side of the ledger. It will promote the growth of educational advancement and cause better thinking and better living throughout the land. So great is the agricultural problem that it is going to be the requirement of government, by thought, sound action, and a great deal of help to bring the farm industry out of its present difficulties. A real national problem is afforded and should invite the sympathy and support of all classes and all callings among our population.

"If whatever program is adopted, our national government must give its support. The sooner that support is accorded, the smaller will be the amount of help required in the end. The longer the task is put off the greater is going to be the requirement of government. So, as a matter of economy, we should be at the task without delay.

"Congress is endeavoring to work out some practical measure to meet this trying problem, just as every year has been striving since disaster was visited upon the agricultural people following the war. It seems to me that we have studied and theorized on this matter long enough. Congress cannot much longer be excused for failing to do the things which can save the day by agriculture back onto its feet. However diversified may be the opinions as to policy and mechanics, the time has come for the adoption of some practical method of procedure and to get under way with it.

"It is most untimely, in my judgment, that just as we are in the midst of the program of working out

tween the danger to life and the slaughter of natives to protect life. We have killed admittedly not fewer than six hundred Nicaraguans. Our only loss of life has been around a dozen marines, and that only when they were sent in to kill.

The particular excuse, varying as it has with the occasion, is not the question. We have assumed a right to intervene when and whenever we please in the affairs of nations on the American continent. And this has been done by the executive alone without authority of congress. This doctrine is more radical than any proposed extension of the Monroe doctrine to cover intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations. It is not a question of the United States and Nicaragua, but of the people of the United States and their own government.

H. G. WELLS, HISTORIAN, WRITES OF HISTORY IN THE MAKING

In a recent article H. G. Wells discusses the subject of war rather vividly and effectively. "The thought of war," he says, "will sit like a giant over all human affairs for the next two decades. It will say to all of us: 'Set your houses in order. If you squabble among yourselves, waste time, litigate, muddle, snatch profits, and shirk obligations, I will certainly come again. I have taken all your young men between eighteen and fifty and killed and maimed such as I please, millions of them. I have wasted your substance contemptuously. Now you have multitudes of male children between the ages of nine and nineteen running about among you, delightful and beloved boys. And behind them come millions of delightful babies. Of these I have starved and smashed a paltry million perhaps. But go on muddling, each for himself and his parish and his family, and none for all the world, go on in the old way, stick to your rights, stick to your claims, each one of you, make no concessions and no sacrifices, obstruct, waste, squabble—and presently I will come again and take all that fresh harvest of life, and those millions that are now sweet children and dear little boys and youths, and I will squeeze it into a red jam between my hands, and mix it with the mud of the trenches, and feast on it before your eyes, even more damnably than I have done with your grown up and young men.'"

One of the greatest problems, our nation has ever confronted, we should have injected, for example, an outlandish navy building program calling not only for hundreds of millions of dollars to complete, but still more to sustain, when whatever of strength, judgment, and resource we have should be devoted to an undertaking of this program which has as its purpose the restoration of the farming industry which so long has been recognized as the backbone of genuine and lasting prosperity.

"If we are to depart momentarily from such a program, let us utilize whatever resource is ours, rather to pay off more of our old war debt before we take on more war inspiring activities such as a world's greatest navy would be. Let war and agencies of war stand back at least for the time being from the public treasury and permit the nation time to catch its breath and meet some of the more terribly pressing problems of the greatest of which now is changing the farm condition throughout the land.

"It is time notice was served upon the constant and increasing greed of our military establishments that they must give the people of this nation some rest. Let us devote the time and resources necessary to correct the overhanging clouds of distress and threatened disaster of our agricultural interests. Unless such respite is granted, the very source of raising revenue to meet the avowed demands will fail utterly and their own ill-timed demands will be their own downfall.

"If we are to permit American agriculture to decay still further and to permit prosperity to be much longer restrained, there will be such an exodus from the farms as will make the problem of all our peoples one of bitter struggle for existence.

"Now is the time to talk plain sense on a plain and important question. I am for such military establishment as will afford adequate protection in defense of our own borders and our own institutions but what is adequate for such protection does not call for any new naval structure with billions of dollars as its toll. Such a program is both untimely and unwarranted and those interests which are involved in this program ought to be warned that while the nation has always given and always will give whatever resource is necessary for adequate protection, that they must for the time being stand back from the public till, give the American people a chance to catch their breath and above all else, let the farmers and their related interests have a chance to get on their feet and on to a plane of measurable equality with industry in general.

"Unless this is done and we can rebalance the scales of economic justice and give fair distribution of the blessings of national prosperity, our entire national fabric faces graver difficulties from within than from all possible dangers which might come from without.

"This farm problem, I repeat, is our greatest national problem today. It is decidedly more important that we sustain our farm homes with contented families and producing service to the rest of humanity, than it is for us to create great emblems with gold braid and tinsel for the few who intermittently excite themselves and strive to terrorize us with the great danger of war."

EXACTLY
(Syracuse Herald)
After looking at a few of those cabled pictures we know what static looks like.

WOULD HAVE WON A PRIZE
This is the only paper in the world which has made no mention of the Hickman case. We have refrained from describing the horrible crime, and have pointed out no mortal. Had we held out until he is hanged, sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor and paroled, or whatever is to be done with him, doubtless a prize would have been awarded by a long-suffering public.

CO-OPERATION By "Tebbin"

How helpless are the cities of the plains, how frail they are, how much their life depends upon the faith and hopefulness of men and women too, the Pioneers, who from afar,

Have come in hope to work and reap and win the wilderness.

When crops, and flocks and herds are blest, the city dwellers smile,
Full well they know that riches gained are going to be spent,
And when the farmer comes to town they love him all the while,
For money makes the wheels go round and dollars pay the rent.

When draught, or hail, or rust, or frost, or early promise breaks,
And all the toil for naught has been, and hopes are dashed away,
Then cities suffer with the farms and everyone awakes,
To note the fact that farmers are the source of wealth today.

The farmers need the cities, and the cities need the farms,
So let them both co-operate, and help each other on;
That benefits to each may come, and nothing will alarm.
If all will use the golden rule to work and build upon.—Western Producer, Saskatoon.

THE LATEST ECLIPSE

Since the so-called Coolidge disarmament conference and the later conference of the League both failed, last summer, the administration at Washington has moved forward with a naval building program of impressive proportions. In England it has seemed that the United States is definitely seeking not merely parity but actual supremacy.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

BOYS AGAIN

"I wish that I was a boy again at school," said a self important country school superintendent on one of his rounds of inspection, after he had heard the children put through an exhibition for his benefit. "Do you know why I wish that?"

There was a thoughtful silence for some moments, then a childish voice piped forth: "I expect it's because you have forgot all you ever knowed."

This little incident is mentioned for the purpose of reminding you of folks that we too often forget the days of our childhood and expect too much from our little ones. Somehow or other, we try to measure our children by the yardstick of long experience. It has been truthfully said that you can't "put old heads on young shoulders."

We watch our offsprings with eyes that have been trained by long years of observation and too frequently criticize them if they do not measure up to the wisdom displayed by their elders.

Unless disease or other affliction prevented, almost every man in America once thought a fishing rod and a can of worms were more important than science or astronomy. Every healthy boy, at some time, has longed to go fishing and that longing was that as natural as the later desire to gain knowledge or experience of a different character. Every woman, at least once in her young life, desired to jump the rope or roll a hoop or play housekeeping and that desire was just as natural as the later desire to shine in society or make of herself an excellent housewife or companion to some high class gentleman.

When we expect mature and masterful wisdom from our young folks, it does seem that "we have forgot all we ever knowed." For we certainly knew ought to know now that children are not full grown men and women, either mentally or physically. When we find one that appears to be overdeveloped, we point to "that child and announce that here we have a prodigy.

Whether we live in the most expensive city mansion or out yonder in the humblest farm home, we owe it to our young folks to give them an opportunity to enjoy some of the pleasures which go with budding youth and not expect them to be so serious that their only thought shall be all work and no play. Many of us, now that we are saddled with the cares of mature years and the responsibilities of fatherhood, frequently long for a return of the days of our childhood, with their bruised barefeet, bouncing balls, jacks, hoops, and other "sidelines" which seem to make a part of budding youth. This can not be but we can the better enjoy thoughts of those lighthearted days, if we will only encourage our offsprings to participate in games intended for childhood.—National Farm News.

HEALTH COUNTED IN DOLLARS

An extent to which prosperity in the Nation depends upon good health is shown in a bulletin issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which states that "according to an eminent statistician, the average workman loses seven days a year due to sickness, a loss of about two per cent of his earning capacity. This amounts in the aggregate to at least \$2,000,000,000 for the entire country. Premature death accounts for an even larger loss, conservatively estimated by the same authority to be \$8,000,000,000 annually."

WATCH THESE ROAD MEETINGS

The Road Committee, appointed by the Governor to make an exhaustive study of the present highway laws, and to suggest to the incoming legislature modifications or improvements to the same, believe it advisable to hold meetings throughout the state with the view of gaining information from as many different people as possible as to their ideas of the present law and improvements needed.

With this in view, the Committee has decided to hold meetings at the following dates and places:

Topeka, March 26th, Representative Hall, 2:00 p. m.
Salina, March 27th, Court Room, 2:00 p. m.
Ellis, March 28th, City Building, 2:00 p. m.
Garden City, March 29th, Court Room, 2:00 p. m.
Kingman, March 30th, Theater, 2:00 p. m.
Iola, March 31st, Court Room, 2:00 p. m.

CHEMISTRY CATCHES UP WITH COTTON

The extraordinary growth in the chemical manufacturing business of articles made from cotton during the past twenty years has constituted in the aggregate an enormous expansion in American business. These articles include such things as toilet sets, eye shades, fountain pens, frame spectacles, motion picture film, sporting powder, leather substitutes, poker chips, automobile curtain windows, washable window shades, rayon, fibre, some types of dynamite, and Duco finish, which is now used on nearly all automobiles and for furniture finishing, the finishing of surgical and optical instruments, safes, railroad cars and locomotives.

The use of cotton in the manufacture of many diversified objects is constantly increasing and each year shows new articles of great value to mankind which are being produced.

THEY HAVE TO QUIT

The Federal Trade Commission is constantly issuing announcements concerning the practices of manufacturers, advertisers, and business institutions, stating that in order to avoid prosecution agreements have been made by which the offenders "cut out" their misleading advertising, and abstain from unfair trade practices. The Commission has been making quite a success in giving all kinds of business firms against whom complaints were issued a chance to settle without going to court.

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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 Cooperators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kinsaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOMB—Baldwin.
TORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kinsaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kinsaid.
GEORGIA GRACE CAPMAN—Madison.

HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

We now have our name. Perhaps some will be sorry that the name that they suggested was not chosen. But you know that we must abide by the decision of the

majority. And above all things we must learn to be good losers. All the names were good, and I think this one will do nicely. We have other things to do now. There were some names added to the list of members this week.

I would like to hear from all who will write on the subject of "What I am Planning to Do This Spring to Make Money."

A Name for Your Editor
We have one name submitted. It is a good one, but I am sure that many more have ideas that they would like to see in print. So send in your letters. You may suggest a name, at the bottom of the letter that is suggested above.

Names
Aunt Patience.

SOCIAL LIFE IN RURAL ENGLAND—A COUNTY FAIR

Warwickshire, England.
Dear Farm Women:

Several people have asked me what I thought of the social life here. If they want me to write of English Society with a capital S, I know nothing of it, but if they want me to tell what I have noticed in some parts of rural England, I shall be glad to do so. Coming to visit with relations of my husband, I did not need to make friends, but was accepted for his sake and found the people as kind and friendly and hospitable as you people at home, and need I say more than that?

Some Amusing Conventions

Coming from a Western farming district where everyone is everyone else's friend, I have of course been somewhat amused at some of the conventions held at home. Everyone assures me that things have absolutely altered since the war. For instance we went to visit an old friend of my husband's in a little village in the south of England. Our host was a widely-read, fine man with a brother a doctor, but fate had paved the way for him to follow his father's business of draper. In the town in which they had lived business had become so depressed that he had moved to this village some six years before, but the family had practically no friends. The doctor and the lawyer and the other professional people did not "know" them, as they were only small trades people, and the remaining people they might know needed a few more years before they could be friendly.

Another day I was visiting at a big farm home and my hostess was discussing her maid who didn't "quite know her place," and added how different she was from her predecessor. "I could work for a whole morning in the kitchen with my head down, never thought of speaking to me unless I spoke to her first." I could not but think of the difference at home, and the fun I had had in our kitchen with my helpers, and recalled the fact that the last helpers I had were now my best friends there. Of course conditions at home are different and make for different ideas. My helpers in more instances than one had seen a great deal more than I had, travelled a great deal more and knew a great deal more than I. All I hope a feeling has grown up with us that we are simply having a fair exchange of service for money, with no questions of social superiority or inferiority.

In the country districts here the Women's Institute has been a very great social benefit. It has been the means of making acquaintances between the different "strata" of society. Sometimes I believe it has been more of a blessing to Mrs. "A" of the Hall whose life has really been more monotonous than that of Mrs. "B" or Mrs. "C" who have more friends in the village but whose place in society is not quite so eminent. Also the Institutes have done much in the villages of England to develop the arts and crafts and some really beautiful work is being done.

Problem Happily Not Ours
I am glad our U. F. W. A. does not have to cope with the same problems of social differences, but is rather a place for people from different parts of the country with

different up-bringing and therefore different viewpoints to get to know each other and develop a greater sympathy and more neighborly feeling for each other. This, together with the fact that we have fewer social gatherings, makes our organization invaluable from a social standpoint as well as its educational value. The life of the farmer of course differs very much; the small farmer is kept to it very closely, but the man on the bigger farms who employs several men gets more time off if he chooses to take it, as his work becomes more work of superintending and organization. The men live in the village and very often work on the same farm year after year and generation after generation. This of course makes it much easier for the housewife than for us at home, where very often more money is earned means a bigger family for her.

On Saturday the farmers and the farm hands have the afternoons off unless there is an extra pressure of work. Often there is a cricket match between neighboring villages, or at home, this summer, they intended to have a match but the weather prevented. Cricket is not exactly a thrilling game to watch when one does not know the game, but it is pleasing to the eye to see the men in white flannels on the green fields which so often have a background of beautiful trees.

There is much of tennis, and I have enjoyed it as a spectator very much because of the pretty surroundings and the pleasant conversation. My Saturday afternoons at home were so often a little extra busy getting "cooked up" and cleaned up for over Sunday and a lot of tired men came in for supper tired and dirty from the fields. Necessarily I have enjoyed the change and I have to remind myself that we are a new country and this an old one and I always recall that piece "The Pioneers" which I sent to our pages months ago:

"For us the heat by day, the heavy load.
And yet for us the Master-joy, O
We shall not travel, but we make the road."

Agriculture Depressed
Yet do not think that life here on the farm is without its worries. Farming is really in a most deplorable condition and the farmers are living on what they have made and not on what they are making. As one man said to me the other day, "It is absolutely essential that we keep our lawns mowed, and our cars, and the banks may carry us a bit longer, but let either of them go and it is all over with us." Most of them have been losing money for the last few years, and this year the late frost wrought havoc with the fruit crops. The weather has been atrocious and a great deal of the hay crop was utterly ruined, and now the "corn harvest," as they say referring to the wheat, is being gathered with the greatest difficulty on account of the continued wet weather. The expenses in connection with the farms are very high, the rates and taxes excessive, and there is a general feeling of depression among the farmers. A most interesting series of letters has been running in one of the big London dailies, "Can Farming Pay?" and a few people (non-farmers) contended it could, but the farmers of



5895. Girls' Coat
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

6089. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1 yard of 32 inch material for the underbody and 3/4 yard of 39 inch material for the Dress. For underfacing on the cascade plaits 1/2 yard 12 inches wide is required. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 46 inches. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Mitts 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.

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

all counties and all sizes of farms have produced figures and arguments to say it is impossible. In the old days, in hard times, the wages were cut. Now wages are regulated by law. The English farmer himself, however, with few exceptions, is the last man to regret that his laborers are getting living wage, but now he wants one for himself as well.

An English County Fair

At an English County Fair, I was interested in comparing it with our Fairs. The stock was excellent with more goats, more big horses and of course more of the hunting type. I was much interested in the horse jumping competitions. It was a real pleasure to see the people over the hedges, the double hedges, the gate, the hedge, and ditch full of water and different improvised obstacles on the course.

In the dairy exhibits there were more cheeses from all sizes and shapes it seemed to me and most delicious looking ones. I missed the Women's Exhibits very much, for apart from the exhibits of the Women's Institute, there was no Women's section. The opportunity of the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace which is one of the social events of the season. It was interesting to walk about the grounds and recognize the different persons of whom we have read and seen in the papers; members of the Royal Family, prominent people from the different political parties, leaders of the church and eminent people from all walks in life. It was a pretty sight on the huge lawns to see the beautiful frocks, the hats of the women, and the few Orientals with their striking costumes to add interest to the scene, the gay uniforms of the bands and all with the usual background of trees.

A Shakespearean Company

The opportunity of an excellent I suppose vary in different parts, but here a great opportunity offers through being so near Stratford-on-Avon. Every spring and summer an excellent company does Shakespearean plays there. This year they are doing them in a new house, and the old theatre was burned last year and the new one is not yet built. The "rush" seats are only one shilling and two pence, and to me it seems a wonderful opportunity to get really good seats to see Shakespearean plays well done for about 28c. I don't know where a copy of that money get more enjoyment than from the wit and beauty of, say, "Twelfth Night," or "Much Ado About Nothing," or where one could get more philosophy than from "Hamlet." It seems marvelous to think of the countless people who have and are continuing to enjoy the works of a man who live in this town over three hundred years ago.

Warwick Castle

Another great thing here is that with the excellent roads one can get a car in an hour or two to so many points of interest. And by the way, so many bicycles are used here; but it is not to be wondered at considering the roads and the places one can go in a short distance. There is Warwick with its magnificent old castle, beautifully situated on the Avon. Part of this is occupied, but part of it and part of the grounds is open for visitors. The old moat is dry now, but the huge keep gate and the thick walls and towers show how well it was protected in the old days. To armor and the old furniture and pictures in the house is a history lesson easily read. Kenilworth with its magnificent old ruins is not far away. Coventry with its old street where they tell you Lady Godiva rode and where Peeping Tom in effigy still peers out a window. Shakespeare's

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARMS

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 96, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of "Farmers Union Store." Ten years experience as manager. Handle any store, eggs or small. References from former employers. A rustic food of hard work. Reasonable salary expected. Ready on short notice. Add. XXX care Kansas Union Farmer.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—White Orpingtons Hatching Eggs, Guaranteed Heavy layers \$4.75 for 100. Anna Kuntz, Hanover, Kans.

DARK R. C. Rhode Island Red Chickens, 112, Eggs \$5—100, postpaid. Mrs. V. Y. Bird, Stockton, Kansas.

MASTER BRED CHICKS. From World's Largest Poultry Breeding Organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs an up yearly. 14 varieties. Utility Chickens low as 3c. Live delivery. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 72, Columbia, Mo.

TOULOUSE GEESE—From Prize Winning Stock \$3.50 each. Trio \$10.00. Emma Rose, Scott City, Kansas.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC. FOR SALE

RED CLOVER \$12.00.—Alfalfa, \$6.50; White Clover \$4.20; Sweet Clover, \$4.20; Mixed Alfalfa and Timothy, \$4.00; all per bushel. Bags Free. Tests about 98% pure. Seed for Free Samples and Special Price List. Standard Seed Company, 21 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA \$6.00; Clover \$4.00; Sudan \$3.00; Millet \$1.50; enhanced \$1.00. Seeds free. If you desire any enhanced or Millet to sell send samples any quantity. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage fifty to sixty heads to acre. Onions, 100,000 per acre. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 100, \$2.00; 200, \$3.00; 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$5.00; 2,000, \$7.50. Express Collect crate twenty-five hundred \$22.00.

Onions: Prizefighter, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$4.50; 1,000, \$7.50; 2,000, \$12.00. Express Collect crate: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count. Seed shipped by air mail satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

GOOD high grade Sudan \$5.00 cwt. high grade bright alfalfa seed \$15.00 cwt. Hay Seed & Produce Co., McPherson, Kansas.

Stratford with its old Elizabethan buildings, its garden where all the flowers he mentions are grown and his old home now a museum and a shrine to the people of the world over. All Shakespeare's little villages his "drunken Bidford" with its quaint old bridge, his "beggary Broom" and all the rest, with happily some of the characteristics changed.

We pass Evesham, a beautiful fruit growing district noted especially for its plums and are reminded that that is where the Battle of Evesham in the Wars of the Roses was fought. We pass an old spring that Thackeray mentions in one of his books. We pass Coughton Court where the Gunpowder Plot was hatched. Not far away on the roadside are the old stocks where no doubt many a person was jeered at by his fellows, the crime and the criminal both forgotten. And as one goes further afield, new places of interest are found.

When you consider that in addition to these places of historic interest there is the great natural beauty of flowers and trees, hills and valleys and little streams, you can understand there is always some place of interest or beauty to see. This letter has grown unnecessarily long, and I must close it with best wishes to you one and all for the busy harvest season.

Yours sincerely,
U. F. W. A."

The total amount of electrical power produced in the United States for 1927 was nearly 80 billion kilowatt hours. In other words, it would have required nearly 80 million horses working 10 hours every day of the year to have done that work.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Since God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Mrs. Cecilia Lelkam, mother of our sister Mrs. Raymond Schmidt.

Therefore we resolved that we the members of the Buckeye Local No. 1021 Farmers Union extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

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

Rolla D. Joy
Mrs. Ida Krannawitter
Claude Stockhouse
Committee.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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C. E. Huff, Vice-Pres. — Salina, Kansas
A. C. Davis, Sec. — Springfield, Mo.

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337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
339 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
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PILES NOW CURED WITHOUT SURGERY

Every sufferer from piles or other rectal troubles should write for a new 68-page book on these ailments that is being distributed free and postpaid by Dr. O. A. Johnson, eminent Rectal Specialist and Ambulant Proctologist. It explains the new ambulant method that has cured more than 15,000 sufferers from piles without surgery, cauterization, burning, acids, ligature, electricity or other harsh, painful means. Yet the piles are removed and cured cleanly, entirely and permanently. All ailments like hemorrhoids, irritability, pain in the back, groin, head, stomach, liver and kidney troubles; constipation, run-down condition, female complaints and a host of others that rectal troubles so often cause, are usually cured, too, when the piles are cured. No matter how long you have suffered or how severe your condition, be sure to write Dr. O. A. Johnson, Room 181, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., and this valuable book will be sent you without cost or obligation.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely but out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas God in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Mrs. B. A. Reichert the beloved wife of our brother B. A. Reichert.

We the members of Centennial Local No. 1828 wish to extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.
Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local.

Pete Kaufman
Geo. Osborn
Chas. Swick
Committee.

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

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BLAMING
Don't blame the special privileged horse.
Because he has a walk-away.
When he's hooked farther from the clevis.
Than his partner on the doubletree.
Don't blame the horse when the driver, Who, through ignorance or neglect, Has failed to keep an even lever.
For pressure on each horse's neck.
Don't blame the man on the receiving end.
Of the interest doubletree.
More than you do your paying friend.
Who digs it up and thinks he's free.

Don't blame the ones who live by owning.
Because they have leisure and ease,
While those engaged in useful doing
Have fears lest they may starve or freeze.
Locate the blame in the principle.
Of private ownership for profit.
Educate, co-operate, will.
Co-operative readjustment.
F. H. Shuler, Rt. 3, Lawrence, Kans.
The Ladies Auxiliary meeting held at the Herynk home last Thursday was enjoyed by all who were present. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Niel Mann, March 22.

DON'T FORGET
The Best Protection in the State

Is offered you by your own organization

ARE YOU PROTECTED

With this kind of Insurance? If you are not write us and we will see that you are.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Fire—Lightning—Windstorm—Hail

Salina, Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
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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.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn 20c
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LET US SERVE YOU

We are ready at all times to give you prompt an efficient service. Give us opportunity to take care of your requirements by consigning your grain an hay to us.

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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

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

Be Your Own Ambassador Represent Yourself Have Your Say

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In No Other Way Will Your Voice Be Heard

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EIGHT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Represents the farm mortgage indebtedness of this country.

Are you one of the many who is weighed down with a mortgage on your farm?

We have a plan that will help you to eliminate your farm mortgage.

Fill out the attached coupon for full information.

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HOME OFFICE—DES MOINES, IOWA

Name Address

Date of Birth Amt. of Mortgage



ORGANDIE PILLOW NO. 5323

This pillow is of lavender organdie with the large flower in shades of light and dark yellow and orange, the outer row of petals being of light yellow, the second row of a darker shade of yellow, and the inner row of a soft shade of orange organdie, all blending together in an effective way. The petals are all finished with a picot edge so that they stand out from the pillow. The center of the flower is done in shades of light and dark yellow and light brown French knots. The leaves are in green. We

suggest two rows of lace edging to finish this pillow effectively. A one-half inch ivory lace with a lavender thread outlining the motif in the lace would be lovely and can be found in most any of the shops. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme and how to completely finish the pillow is furnished. The price of this pillow is \$1.30 postpaid to any address.
For 25 cents additional we will send our book, The Art of Embroidery, consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches.

The Dry Goods Box

FARMERS UNION MAN ATTENDS FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION

Hugh Craig Tells Story of Pow Wow As It Looked to Him

Editor, The Kansas Union Farmer: At the First District Republican convention at Aichison a member of the resolutions committee proposed a resolution thanking Senator Capper for voting to report favorably the McNary-Haugen bill from the Senate Agricultural Committee. This resolution was defeated in committee. A strong effort was made to prevent the matter from being carried to the floor of the convention for debate and a vote by the convention. This was finally successful.

A delegate requested from the floor of the convention that the name of the candidate for congress present be heard by the convention and suggested that they make known their views on farm relief. Almost a baker's dozen of candidates spoke but, with the exception of one, who made a plea for the interests of the Mississippi Valley, none of the first class of Kansas Republicans, not one defined himself clearly on farm relief or made known his attitude towards the McNary-Haugen bill. If they were afraid to oppose it, they were afraid to endorse it, so far as the farmer is concerned it makes no difference. He who is not for us is against us.

Several times during the afternoon there were thinly veiled sneers made at the farmer and farm relief with the exception noted above not one word genuinely friendly to agriculture was heard.

The farmers would like to know what interests and individuals are there that so powerfully, if clandestinely oppose real farm relief and the McNary-Haugen bill, even to the extent of shutting off debate and taking issue on it. Powerful they must be. These candidates would certainly declare for going their own way, but what is so eminently and plainly just did they not know some force they consider more powerful than that of the farmers was hostile to their doing so.

Is it Associated Industries not to mention certain other corporate interests, is it those politicians who are in sympathy with Eastern influence and are working to deliver this state to Hoover that are engaged in this opposition to the measure for agricultural equality and justice?

The farmer grants any interest and any individual the right to oppose the McNary-Haugen bill and the whole principle of farm relief, but he has the right to demand that this be done openly and with avowed reason. He also has the right to ask every candidate for office, national or state, just where he stands on the McNary-Haugen bill. So far as Republicans are concerned, the issue is too clear, justice is too plain, for any thinking Republican to feel that he can oppose the McNary-Haugen bill and be consistent with Republican principles. If he is a Republican and opposes this bill, his attitude demands explanation and, if he is a candidate for office, the farmers have a right to such an explanation.

If the history of this fight for farm relief is ever written in the future, the refusal to grant simple, economic fair play to the farmers will be considered one of the most bald-faced pieces of effrontery ever offered to a group of American citizens. Most of the arguments currently used to justify such refusal will be classed as no better or of no more worth than insults. Those who take issue against the farmer even secretly should have a case. They will reap the whirlwind. As Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska has so well said, the farmers will consider farm relief the paramount issue this year and will brook no opposition to it.

The farmers have made the mistake in the past of thinking that to enter politics they must defeat and make function a political organization. They see now that this is not necessary and have no thought of attempting it, but they realize that they have the same right to consideration at the hands of existing political parties as any other interest, perhaps more, as they are the biggest interest in Kansas. They are purposing as never before to act as a group unit in asking that this right be recognized and to act accordingly if it is not. They will not continue to allow themselves to be betrayed and misrepresented as has been done too often during the last four years and in the future they will attempt to prevent self-seeking politicians from disgracing Kansas in the eyes of the Middle West by their attitude towards genuine farm relief.

Hugh Craig, Hiawatha, Kans.

WHO SHALL WE BELIEVE?

By Merrill V. Nipps
In presenting this series of articles on the hog industry the writer has been interested and somewhat dismayed at the conflicting data as to the evils or benefits or direct buying by packers.

It is up to the farmer himself to determine who he shall believe. As it appears from here, the whole situation may be summed up as follows:

Shall we believe the American Farm Bureau when it declares that direct buying is a menace to the stability of agriculture. Or shall we believe the packers who say direct buying has no effect on the markets whatever?

The farmer may judge. Obviously the officials of the American Farm Bureau federation have only the well being of farmers in mind. They have made a study of markets, and are outspoken against direct marketing. The business of the packers is to buy as low as possible and sell as high as possible. Which should we believe?

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine declared before the agricultural committee considering the proposed Capper-Hope bills that would regulate private stockyards of packers, said that the direct buying evil must be remedied.

The Kansas State board of agriculture recently adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the present low price of hogs seems to be due partially to the practice of direct shipping, thereby destroying our open competitive markets; and

Therefore we condemn this practice and urge our shippers to consign their live stock to the open markets, and further recommend that the so-called private yards be placed under federal supervision as are the public stockyards."

The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, after an exhaustive survey of the market situation, unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the direct buying practice of the packers as a menace to farm prosperity.

Kansas City depends for its future upon the prosperity of agriculture. The conclusion of such a body may be accepted as sincere. The alternative would be to believe the packer statement that they have organized great armies of buyers and propagandists because they couldn't get the hogs necessary to keep the plants running at full capacity without going into the country after a portion of these hogs.

What, one might ask, would become of those hogs if they were not bought direct? Would they not be shipped to market anyway?

The answer of the packers to this question is interesting. They say that the hogs might be shipped to some other market. Now that is a naive admission, for of course if the packers offered enough at their chosen markets the hogs would come to those markets.

Thomas W. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, packers, in a recent interview said: "We buy hogs direct because it is more economical." Did he mean more economical for the farmer?

There has been some opposition to the Capper-Hope bill by co-operative packers who believed that it would restrict their plans of concentrating hogs at their own yards for shipment. Senator Capper however explained that the bill was not aimed at this type of stockyards but only at the private stockyards.

One surprising bit of testimony heard on the Capper-Hope bill last week was from a group of Eastern packers who appeared before the committee in favor of the bill on the ground that at present the large Western packers by their direct buying organizations, are able to save \$1 a hog over the Eastern packers who buy on the market and pay full market prices.

At present the outcome of the Capper-Hope bill is uncertain. Congressman G. N. Haugen, Chairman of the house committee on agriculture, is believed unfriendly to the bill although it is certain that if it spread into the house of representatives the bill will be passed by a large majority. And it is just as certain that Haugen would have cast his vote in favor of it or he could never have his constituents again.

A large majority in the senate also are ready to vote "yes" on the bill. Therefore if the Capper-Hope bill is to be shelved, it must be in the committee rooms before it is ever put to a vote. The farmer-constituents of these committees hold the whip which can force a favorable report on the measure.

FEEDING REUBEN THE NEW BRAND OF MONKEY FOOD

Suppose this master farmer contagion should become epidemic and spread like the itch and chicken pox and all of us plug farmers would break out with it, and proceed to double the products of our farmers, wouldn't it solve the cost of living problem for everybody but the farmer?

If the middleman didn't become too avaricious the best of white bread would be in easy reach of the hobo. And the farmer would be the only pauper in the midst of plenty.

His dollar wouldn't be worth thirty cents in exchange for the products of the labor of other classes.

Is it any wonder that everybody votes for the slick political birds who sponsor such methods of farm relief?

When they have faked us—to a fare you-well, and we have broken our own necks to give all other classes the best bargain in food stuffs that the world has ever known, a grateful government should make some provision that we may procure radios on the installment plan so that once in a while we can sit down and listen to the quartet sing, "God Will Take Care of us."

G. C. Glasgow.

FROM A BEATTIE FARMER'S WIFE

I read in one of our daily papers about a city gentleman who was out for a nice long ride Sunday in his motor car and as Sunday was a beautiful spring day, just right for motoring and this gentleman was a great observer and has no tears to shed over the condition of agriculture, and talk of the many new automobiles he saw on his Sunday trip and his knowledge that they were driven by farmers, I read this with many different emotions. I am a farmer's wife and have never had the pleasure of driving one of these large motor cars and as a class we farmers do not care to have any tears shed over us "not yet" at least. It is true we are down. We will admit but not dead and out. I would like to know where this city gentleman gets his idea all these new cars belong

to the farmers. I live on two of the most traveled highways in the state No. 77 and 36 P. O. O. I see new cars go by by the hundreds but rarely a farmer or his wife do I recognize in any. I do not know, of but one farmer in this community who has a new car or is expecting to get one. If any of them do I'll bet it will be a Lizzie or maybe perhaps the wife's father lives in the city and will take pity on his poor daughter and make her a present of a tin Lizzie. I can tell the farmers by the cars they drive.

Yours,
Mrs. J. D. S.
Summitt Local 859.

UNDERLYING FACTS IN BANKING SITUATION

Union Farmer—Reviewing the bank situation previous to 1913. Gold rule in banking—now under the "Federal Reserve Act" commercial assets rule in banking—what are commercial assets? But the products of labor and the products of the soil. Which also comes through natural processes—and labor! Who controls these commercial assets? "The Federal Reserve Board." This law was passed by the democratic party with Woodrow Wilson at its head. C. G. Glass says: "The Wilson constantly urged that no private interest should be joined in with the control of the 'Federal Reserve Act.'" But Glass with Paul W. Warburg got the control entirely into private hands and this private control is the cause of the precarious condition of banking. The "Federal Reserve Act" was aimed to distribute wealth. The sidetracking of Wilson is now the cause of concentration of wealth, and that means a policy that works against the packers.

Charles Ferm.

HOUSE GETS "BIG NAVY" PROGRAM

Washington—With a sharp controversy over the merit of the Navy program between the majority members and James W. McClintic of the House Naval Affairs Committee, the "Big Navy" bill, which will come up on the floor of the House early next week, in its revised form, provides for the construction of 15 cruisers, 10,000 tons capacity and 1 aircraft carrier of 13,800 tons. Mr. McClintic reported that the bill claimed under report of the committee that these vessels are necessary for rounding out the American fleet as additional construction beyond what is already authorized. Mr. Andrew's report states that the bill does not provide for destruction of post-war type because of the Act of August 29, 1916, which authorizes the construction of such vessels.

The committee reports that act of August 29, 1916, is sufficient authority for the appropriation of money to build 12 new destroyers, 6,250 tons, and 3 fleet submarines.

Should the program as reported by the majority of the Naval Affairs Committee be enacted into law, there would then be authorized 15 new cruisers, 1 new aircraft carrier, and 12 new destroyers, 6,250 tons, and 3 fleet submarines already authorized by Act of August 29, 1916.

Congressman James W. McClintic, the lone member of the Committee not agreeing to this program filed a minority report recommending that the latest type of submarine be constructed in such manner as to have all of the latest safety devices, to take the place of the 15 cruisers. He also recommends to strike out authorization for the aircraft carrier and equip each of the latest type of destroyers with a new type of turret guns suitable for aircraft purposes, thereby making each of the 18 battleships its own aircraft carrier for a cost not exceeding the construction of one new aircraft carrier.

Our battleships are all equipped with guns but have no facilities for landing planes.

Mr. McClintic's proposal is based entirely upon a navy for defense. He states that he "is in favor of having every dollar that is in defense, be put to use in defense, but he is not willing to expend \$274,000,000 to stop a depression in shipbuilding industry and to provide additions to the navy in the way of personnel and luxurious quarters on a type of ship that cannot be used in time of war without the aid of submarines and aircraft."

Mr. McClintic's report, commenting upon the reasons given for the proposed construction of 15 cruisers, states that this rests upon the assumption that England has far greater cruiser tonnage than the United States, as is claimed in the majority report of the Committee, whereas, according to his information, the United States now has 99,924 more tons of cruiser strength than England. While the majority report states that the new cruiser construction is necessary for maintaining the United States' tonnage ratio, Mr. McClintic submits figures to show that this argument is entirely baseless when the whole fleet is taken into account. There is, he argues, no need of new cruiser strength for defense while there are large numbers of destroyers now tied up in docks at Philadelphia and San Diego which should be manned by the navy personnel to build up an arm of defense which was found to be the most valuable during the war. These destroyers, however, do not furnish the comfort and luxury for living quarters like the large cruisers and therefore are not as desirable for operating personnel.

There is a sharp controversy between the majority of the Committee and Mr. McClintic. Mr. McClintic's position is sustained by the latest report of Secretary Mellon when he stated that over 82 per cent of our revenues are now expended in support of our military policies. "Making a historical comparison with other nations," he said, "this sum is increased 10 additional per cent then, unless this nation becomes engaged in war with some other power, an internal combustion will be inevitable. As long as the United States has sufficient aircraft, no other nation that it will be possible for an army to land on our shores; therefore the pacifist at the present time is a less dangerous citizen than the radical militarist."

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1928. NO FURTHER PROOF NEEDED

Norton, Kans., Feb. 28, 1928. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Kansas City, Mo.;

Dear Sirs:—

Received the account sales today. We are well pleased. This netted us any \$10.54 more than the packer buyer offered us in the Norton yards before loading.

Yours truly,
E. E. Wray.

STEERS—Fairly liberal receipts this week, bulk consisting of killers. Market opened slow Monday and worked a little lower each day, closing 25 to 75 lower on all classes of fat steers, the least decline on low priced kinds. Better grades fully 75 lower, less range now between common killers and good to choice grades than last week. Fair to good cows 7 to 11.50, fair to good 10 to 11 cents. Feeders at elbow. Some right good feeders sold at 11.25 to 11.75, carrying lots of flesh.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS—Stockers fairly active, very few thin ones here. Best thin light whitefats bring 12 cents and over, fair to good 11.25 to 11.75. Best shorthorn 11.25 to 11.50, fair to good 10 to 11 cents. Feeders at elbow. Some right good feeders sold at 11.25 to 11.75, carrying lots of flesh.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS & BULLS—Very uneven market all week on killing cows and heifers, with trading just opposite from steers, better grades selling about steady while canners and cutters are 15 to 25 lower. Bulk of fat heavy cows sell at 8 to 9 cents, prime at 10 cents and over. Fair to good cows 7 to 8 cents, cutters 5.50 to 6.25, canners 4.75 today. Bulk of fat heifers bring 10.50 to 11.50, lightweight baby heaves 11.50 to 12.00. One fancy load of mixed yearlings equalled OUR best.

TOPPED—Top of the week. Stock cows and heifers steady to weak. Bull market steady for the week.

CALVES—Uneven market on killers; prices closing today 50 cents to \$1.00 lower on vealers than the week before. Top of the week. Medium weight and heavy killers steady, 11.00 to 11.50 for better kinds and 8.00 to 9.50 for fair to good grades. Stock calves steady; whitefats 11.25 to 12.00, shorthorns 10 to 11 cents.

HOGS—Higher markets Monday and Tuesday, 10 lower Wednesday, steady to 10 higher today, top 8.30 on 190s to 220s. Bulk desirable 160s to 240s 8.15 to 8.30, 250s to 325s 7.85 to 8.10. Packing sows 6.50 to 7.25. Stock pigs 6.50 to 7.50. Stags 6.25 to 7.25. WE TOPPED the market on several loads this week.

SHEEP & LAMBS—Lambs strong to 25 higher today, top woolled lambs 15.00, clipped lambs 12.85 to 13.25. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

NEWS ITEMS

A gain of 35 to 50c per cwt, with top price of \$8.75 raised the hog market to the highest level of the year, according to Farmers Union bulletin from Chicago. Receipts at 11 markets were 161,000. The first three days of last week which period of week ended Feb. 18th. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission owned by organized farmers under a co-operative plan handled more hogs than any other selling agency. This shows a decided turn among hog shippers in favor of centralizing control of hog selling in order to influence the market. The Farmers Union has increased its business nearly 35 per cent during the first two months of 1928 as compared to last year.

Reports received from Iowa and Illinois show remarkable progress made by the Farmers Union contract marketing pool which is being formed to handle grain, livestock, dairy products and poultry under farmer-control. From Scott County Iowa the Davenport Democrat reports a plan to build a 100,000,000 plant in which cream, butter, eggs and other products will be assembled, processed and sold co-operatively by the Farmers Union. Work now under way in signing contracts in Iowa indicates that similar farmer-owned central sales agencies are to be constructed throughout the state. The Farmers Union of Illinois with headquarters at Pontiac reports that this established under ten-year contract and that central co-operative sales agencies are operating at 20 places in Illinois. Iroquois, Lee, Kankakee, LaSalle, Livingston and Will counties are strongly organized by the Farmers Union. Leaders predict that a tie-up of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri farmers to market products co-operatively under contract will contribute materially to better business conditions in the corn belt.

STEERS 50c TO \$1.00 LOWER
The market slumped every day this week, showing 50c to \$1.00 loss in spite of small receipts. Closing top \$14.75 compares with \$16.00 last Wednesday. At the high time same class of steers brought \$18.00 and higher. The "cheap pork" drop is given as the explanation for the decline in prices. The light cattle are getting better action than the heavier at present, \$14.50 being paid for yearlings at the close. Medium grades of steers are 25 to 75c lower and butcher stock 25 to 40c below last week. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is making a special effort now to get cattle and hog feeders together in selling through their own firm. Cattle cannot continue to sell at high prices while hogs are below the cost of production. Ship to the union.

FARMERS UNION FIRST IN HOG RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO YARDS

With lighter receipts at all markets, hog prices reached \$8.75 top,

the highest in nearly three months. A decline of 10 to 25c occurred in mid-week but all factors in the trade point to a consistent gain the balance of the month. Lard and meat exports increased substantially and eastern orders have been plentiful. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission led all firms Wednesday in cars of hogs handled at the world's greatest market. Ship to the Union.

LAMBS Higher—Top \$16.60

A good gain in lamb prices this week, light fed lambs at \$16.00 to \$16.60, top \$16.60. Colorado fed lambs \$15.50 up to \$16.10, an outside sale at \$16.50 this week. Farmers Union handled around thirty double decks from Colorado during the week and a number from the cornbelt. Ship your lambs to YOUR OWN FIRM and be sure of top service. Write for Farmers Union Sheep bulletins issued Friday each week that you have lambs on feed. SHIP TO THE UNION.

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

WHOSE ECONOMY

A reader of the Telegram writes in to say that he has read the statements on direct buying that have been issued recently by packers and by the American Institute of Meat Packers and he got the idea therefrom that the main incentive of the packers in direct buying is a matter of economy.

"Now Mr. Editor," he writes, "won't you please tell us whose economy the packers is interested in? And if not too much trouble please tell us what side of questions affecting the farmer, the packer has been on in previous years. Has the packer done anything to help the man on the farm except to buy his produce at the lowest possible price?"

In conformity with the above request let us briefly review the attitude of the packer on other questions of vast importance to the farmer and see whether the packer has had the interests of the farmer at heart in attempting changes and innovations in the marketing of stock and kindred questions.

The history of the open competitive terminal market is that packers have resisted all attempts made to give the producer a square deal and an honest market. There may be only a few men in the hog producing business at the present time who remember what a fight the packers put up against the live stock exchange in order to keep the public markets. Prior to that fight the packers made the dockage on stags 120 p.m.s, sows 80 pounds and skips 40 pounds, and the fact that the packers docked so many hogs brought a scrap protest from producers working in purchase power, the packers to accept an official dock, not in the employ of packers, but representing the selling side, and reduce dockage on stags to 70 pounds, sows 40 pounds and skips to 20 pounds.

When the federal government started the post mortem inspection of live stock, the packers tried to force on the producer the method of selling subject to post mortem inspection, but through the efforts of the producers, the packers failed in the attempt; although they are again trying to inaugurate some similar plan in Ohio where they are endeavoring to buy their stock from the farmers, based upon dressed weights in their packing houses.

All through these years they have been investigations of congress concerning the packers and their business methods. Not long ago, it will be remembered, packers were cited by the United States government for combinations in restraint of trade, and at that time the government ordered dissolved the National Packing company, which was organized and owned by the big packers. A few years later they were again cited for irregularities, and in order to appease the public clamor for regulation, they entered into a consent decree in which they went before the court in the District of Columbia and agreed to discontinue certain practices that were considered objectionable. Notwithstanding this was a solemn written agreement with the government itself, and made at the instance and at the request of the packers, soon thereafter the packers began proceedings to set the decree aside, claiming the court had no jurisdiction to enter such a decree, and while the same attorney general was in office who brought about the consent decree, congress passed the packers and stock yards act, the purpose of which was to have complied with the congressional intended to regulate stock yards, except the packers, and at the mission men, traders and packers. All present-day United States department of agriculture is enjoined to legal action from exercising any control over the packers under this act.

FEDERAL LAND BANK SELLS
The Federal Land Bank of Wichita does not intend to hold and manes as an absentee landlord the farms to which it has title acquired through foreclosure. The number of such farms is relatively very small. It is considerably less than 1 per cent of the total number of farms on which the Bank has loans now in force. All of these farms are for sale, on favorable terms to such persons as make fair offers on the basis of what the farms are actually worth at this time. The Bank has been selling farms in recent months faster than it has been acquiring them through foreclosure, and will keep on selling them until the last farm to which it has title has been placed in the hands of a farmer-owner. Those who wish to purchase should send their offers to The Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

NO HARVEST WITHOUT A SEED TIME

"The Kansas Seed Law was enacted for the protection of the farmers of the state and every advantage should be taken of its provisions," said Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in discussing the present seed situation. Copies of this law and the regulations under it may be had by sending a request post card to the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas.

FARMERS' UNION HAD A BIG DAY SATURDAY

The Anderson County Farmers' Union Held an Enthusiastic Meeting in the Colony I. O. O. F. Hall—Bullard and Reed Were the Main Speakers

The Anderson County Farmers' Union held one of the best meetings they ever staged in the I. O. O. F. Hall here Saturday, March 3rd. It happened to be a bad, rainy day, but the farmers who were true to their cause of co-operative marketing were on hand to give their support to their ideal.

Wes Griffiths, county president of the Union, presided at the general session, which followed the basket dinner at noon. J. O. Glasgow, secretary was on hand to give the record of the proceedings. Mr. Glasgow was ill at the time of the February meeting and John Anderson acted in his stead.

Mr. Bullard, a member of the State Executive Board of the Union, made a stirring address and told very plainly and frankly the banking difficulties stated there was nothing in the closing of the Kansas City bank to be covered up, and that the cause of the failure would be probed to the very bottom and that a meeting will later be held in Salina with all interested parties giving voice for which the cards will be laid on the table for inspection. His address was typical of the honesty of purpose of Union leaders. He further stated that the Iowa Union, unsolicited, had offered to stand squarely back of the Kansas organization in the fight against the packers.

Mr. Bullard's address was warmly applauded by the big crowd.

Mr. Whitaker, formerly a resident here, was called on, and made a plea to stand by the organization. His talk was well received.

Then Clyde M. Reed, of Parsons, a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket and representative of all the Kansas farm organizations as an attorney before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an effort to get lower freight rates, an angle from which farmers give love to complaining suffered, was introduced by Mr. Griffiths and received an enthusiastic reception. The farm folks seemed to know about him. Reed is not a boy orator but he most certainly impresses a crowd with his knowledge of the facts, with his intense earnestness, with his sincere desire to be of assistance. Many times his talk was punctuated with hearty rounds of applause. Those who did not know him warmed right up to him. He told of some of the reasons why the farmers' loss in the live stock exchange was power, the 100 cents value accorded the dollar of the union laborer, the great big eastern industries, all the manufacturing area. He quoted no less an authority than Secretary Jardine of the Coolidge cabinet, then official documents of the government to establish what he stated as facts. There is not a vestige of trickery in his address for Mr. Reed merely quotes the records as the preacher quotes the Bible. He stated succinctly that the figures were against the farmer.

The live stock exchange showed and had shown innumerable years previously that of all the monies received by the peoples of the U. S. the agricultural income was 20.87 per cent of the gross. This seemed to have long been a normal portion, sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less. But in 1921 this changed abruptly and of all the monies received agriculture only received 11 per cent of the gross dollar income. Herein lies the difficulty and on no less an authority than the very government itself. So, while paternalistically protected manufacturers, union labor and all railroads get more than a just portion of the whole money paid in and to the U. S., the farmer, at necessity, not being 100 per cent organized, must sacrifice and get less than his normal share. This is what the government records show. The big "jackpot" of which Representative Strong of Kansas, the other day in congress complained was split wrong, brought the reform from representative LaGuardia, of New York, that the farmer is only interested in the "jack" and this sneering New Yorker said "if the farmer had any sense he would get his share of the 'jack.' And that is what the East says to the West—if you get what is coming to you you must fight for it. Coolidge says there is a farm problem, so does Curtis, so does Jardine, so does the bankers and business men but they all complain that the farmer pays too much attention to the work of farming and not enough attention to the business end of farming. If the farmer is only interested in the 'jack' and this sneering New Yorker said "if the farmer had any sense he would get his share of the 'jack.' And that is what the East says to the West—if you get what is coming to you you must fight for it. 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