



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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THE FARM SITUATION

AND THE McNARY-HAUGEN

BILL A REMEDY

Herman Hurst Gives Facts and Figures in Connection With the Farm Situation and Gives Reasons for McNary-Haugen Bill as the Right Remedy.

No one denies that the farming situation is in a deplorable condition and the farmer is not recovering his financial position which he enjoyed before the World War. The farmer was told by the Department of Agriculture, the Chambers of Commerce, etc., that his part in helping to win the war was to produce to the maximum of food products. This he did in good faith. The war closed suddenly and unexpectedly and deflation set in. He was unorganized and unable to keep the price of his products from falling. In 1919 the local buyers during a high time paid for wheat \$2.85 for oats 75c, corn \$2.00, butter fat 85c, per pound and eggs 75c, but in 1920 he received as low as 33 cents for wheat, 18c for oats, 65 cents for corn, 23 cents for cream and 15c for eggs. When the millers paid from \$2.65 to \$2.85 for wheat the consumer paid 10c a loaf for bread but in 1920 it was not until 1921 that the loaf of bread was made to weigh 16 ounces, two ounces being taken off in 1928. No wonder there were about 2,000,000 farmers failed and left the farm from 1921 to 1924.

There are about 6,500,000 farmers in the United States now, most of them are in debt, a large per cent of them hopelessly so and unable to organize successfully and therefore must have government assistance. This was promised them in 1924 by both political parties.

The Republican party pledged itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of equality with other industry, to insure its prosperity and success. And in like manner the Democratic National Platform recognized the farm crisis in specific terms, as follows: "We pledge ourselves to stimulate by every proper governmental activity, the progress and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price on the whole world. The farmer will likely get similar promises in Kansas City, Mo., and in Houston, Tex., in June. Other industries have legislation in their favor. The railroads have the Esch-Cummings law, the manufacturers have a protective tariff, the oil and gas have the Utilities Commission, and labor has the Adamson law and restricted immigration.

The enemies of agriculture insist there be no bloc system in Congress and no special legislation, but before the farmer was accused of trying to have enacted favorable laws, they had their blocs and laws in their favor and are satisfied.

The railroads have been highly favored by land and price-fixing rates.

It is said the land grants to railroads from 1835 to 1925 have been 280,000,000 acres. This is more than three times the state of Kansas and they are asking nearly 7,000,000 more under their grants. Much of it is now included in our national forest reserves and Indian Reservations or classed as mineral lands. Then, they had a period of government control which lasted about 26 months. During that time the railroad revenues lacked nearly two billion dollars of paying operating expenses. This was paid out of the national treasury, and will never be recovered. Now, they have the Esch-Cummings law, which permits the railroads to establish rates high enough so that they may make 5 1/2 per cent plus 1/4 of 1 per cent for new equipment, after all operating expenses, taxes and depreciation are deducted. This rate of interest is made on the watered stock, which is estimated to be about 8 billion dollars. During the last four years most of the railroads have enjoyed such prosperity they have a surplus now about the five and three-fourths per cent of about 800,000,000 dollars on hand.

The Esch-Cummings law provides for a recapture of about one-half of the sum earned above the five and three-fourths per cent and now the government is trying to get a rebate of \$400,000,000 which goes to a fund to help small and less fortunate railroads.

Then we have a high tariff law to help the manufacturer at a tariff on manufactured goods enables the manufacturer to set an American price. The manufacturer of farm implements collects information as to the number of implements expected to be used a year in advance and manufactures to that end. While there is no tariff on implements, the tariff on iron and on steel is so high there are very few implements imported.

Nearly all of our natural resources are in the hands of big corporations so a tariff is a big factor. For instance a tariff on aluminum in rectangles and squares is 11c a pound; copper tubes and tubing is 7 cents a pound. Pliers, pinchers, etc., 60 per centum ad valorem, agricultural instruments 45 per centum ad valorem, woven wire, cloth of steel, brass, copper, 45 per centum ad valorem. Electric storage batteries and parts 40 per cent ad valorem. The Public Utilities are likewise governed by a law allowing them to charge a rate high enough to guarantee them a profit of 7 or 8 per cent after all expenses,

taxes and depreciation, is deducted. The government through the Secretary of the Interior, Weeks, has issued an order restricting the temporary production of oil and said the restriction was only temporary and when the oil industry recovered from its present condition he would have the power to remove the restriction. We are all familiar with the lead and jack mines and how they shut down when they have a surplus.

There is a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, but as we always have a surplus which is sold on the world market, we get no benefit from the tariff. The whole crop is sold on the same basis as the surplus. The tariff is very little benefit to the wheat farmer as wheat is higher in Canada than in the United States. On August 26, 1927 futures was 22 cents a bushel higher in Winnipeg, Canada than in Kansas City and 10 cents higher than in Minneapolis. From January to July 1927, we exported to England 11,554,610 bushels. During the same period we exported to Canada, 11,100,277 bushels, and January to June we imported from Canada for consumption only 15,369 bushels. There were 15,429,102 bushels imported from Canada in 1926 for milling in bond for which there was no tariff collected, or if paid, was repaid when this wheat was re-exported.

On November 30, 1927, there was a meeting in Chicago of poultry and egg dealers, dairy products dealers, grain and live stock dealers, 350 in all, for the purpose of taking definite steps to put farmers co-operative marketing associations out of business. Each one of these groups of dealers, wealthy and powerful and well organized, is taking definite steps to hinder any legislation in favor of the producer they claim to represent. The billions of dollars and employ one million men and this army must be supported by the producer. This investment represents the Board of Trade equipment and other price-fixing arrangements. Their organization is known as the Federated Agricultural Trades Association. They seem to have taken it upon themselves to fix the prices of farm commodities with no thought of the cost of production and they sell much of our crops six months before they are needed. In their resolution they are these words: "Whereas, we are opposed to the work being done by the department of agriculture through the division of co-operative marketing, the bureau of agricultural economics, the Federal Agricultural Markets in the United States, and other federal and state agencies, so far as it threatens to destroy existing marketing agencies and established enterprise of the agricultural trades."

It is said that farming is the most independent business. There is lots of truth in this. The farmer plows of wheat in July and August, sows in October, reaps in following June and of it is now included in our national forest reserves and Indian Reservations or classed as mineral lands. Then, they had a period of government control which lasted about 26 months. During that time the railroad revenues lacked nearly two billion dollars of paying operating expenses. This was paid out of the national treasury, and will never be recovered. Now, they have the Esch-Cummings law, which permits the railroads to establish rates high enough so that they may make 5 1/2 per cent plus 1/4 of 1 per cent for new equipment, after all operating expenses, taxes and depreciation are deducted. This rate of interest is made on the watered stock, which is estimated to be about 8 billion dollars. During the last four years most of the railroads have enjoyed such prosperity they have a surplus now about the five and three-fourths per cent of about 800,000,000 dollars on hand.

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Over 75 per cent of the farmers are past 40 years of age and according to the Secretary of Agriculture 22 per cent of the farm operation is performed by his family, that is, the wife and children. The National Industrial Conference Board of New York, an organization composed of business men, made a survey of all industries and made their report in 1924. Striking is the comparison made in the report of the income per capita of the non-farming population with that of the farm inhabitants. While the income per head of urban population in 1919 was \$723, \$816 in 1920, and \$701 in 1921, the per capita income of the farming population was \$362 in 1919, \$298 in 1920 and \$186 in 1921. While this reflects in a measure the larger family usually prevalent on farms, as compared with the city population it does not make the feeding of these additional millions any easier. In the view of the authors of the report, Accrual earnings of the farmer in 1924 in return for his labor are computed by the board at \$730 on the average, as against average earnings of \$1256 per wage earner in the manufacturing industries of the same year, average earnings of \$1572 by transportation (Continued on page 4)

The Washington Monument

The Washington monument is very high. Most things are high in Washington. The monument is substantial and enduring and upright. That distinguishes it from much else around there. A friend called attention to it, pointing out a decided tilt. It did look that way—like the Tower of Pisa. But it was only the slope of the walk we were standing on. The monument was straight, but we were tilted. That danger is ever with us. There are fewer dishonest souls than tilted ones. There are fewer with wrong intentions than with biased judgment. That's why there is safety in discussion and argument. Also that's why we have referendums. It is the hope that our varied learnings will offset each other. That like the pull of the planets it will keep us upright. Probably your local has voted and sent the ballot in. A very large number of locals have done so. But perhaps you overlooked it and are going to attend to it now. A full vote will let us see the question from all sides. A conclusion to which we all contribute will be an upright one. It will be in the mail today? I thank you.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

WHEAT \$2 A BUSHEL

Highest Price Since August, 1925—Yellow Corn \$1.05 1/4

A new top price of \$2 a bushel was established in the Kansas City wheat market today. The quotations were the highest since 1925. No. 2 yellow corn fell to \$1.05 1/4. The best level since last August.

Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1928. Mr. C. E. Huff, Farmers Union Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Huff: Attached you will find a clipping from the Daily Drovers Telegram of the 25th.

This car of wheat was sold by your own Farmers Union Jobbing Association. We feel proud that we are able to set up these high marks for the other fellow to shoot at.

We have had a wonderful business so far this month, nearly five times greater than a year ago.

Yours very truly,
H. E. WITHAM, secretary.

ST. MARY'S MANAGER GETS A COMPLIMENT

The following is a clipping from a Kansas paper regarding the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association at St. Mary's: "The Farmers Union elevator is the apple of the state labor department's eye, according to B. G. Baird, business house inspector, here yesterday. Baird said he had visited 700 firms during the past year, 285 of which were elevators. He was clean and up-to-regulation as the local concern. He was enthusiastic enough to ask that the fact be mentioned."

Mr. C. M. Yocum is manager for this company. Mr. Yocum either has a good stand in with the state authorities or else he does have a mighty fine house—and judging from our reports he is entirely willing to let the condition of the house speak for itself.

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 will hold its second quarterly meeting in Osawatomie at the John Brown Memorial Park on June 2nd. This will be an all day's meeting and our business session will be held at 10 o'clock in the evening. Have your delegates there early as considerable business will be before the session. Questions as to our annual picnic and other important matters will come up.

In the afternoon there will be an extended program furnished by the several locals of the county and music and a general good time will be had. Promptly at noon "you ladies" with well filled baskets will be more than appreciated. So tell Dad to help you fix up the cats and let's go.

Our program will include some especially good numbers. Music furnished by the Indianapolis local orchestra, a short talk on our Union by the county president, singing "America," by the audience, an essay, "The Farmers Union in Miami County," recitation, vocal solo, recitation, Highland quartette, essay, "Our Statewide Business Institutions," songs from Farmers Union songs by locals, reading, music, Highland quartette, reading, oration, "The Future Farmer and Co-operation," by Lecturer E. T. Shufelbush; vocal solo, recitation, music, reading, recitation, dialogue, closing song by audience. This program will be followed as closely as possible. We will only have a part of our locals on the program and the other locals are expected to take part at our next quarterly meeting. Come early and let's put it over big; you will all enjoy the day, so fill up the basket with eats and be there. Come to the business meeting in the morning and help plan for our future welfare. It's your duty to help in the Union affairs. W. J. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

Union store a Cedar Point lies in the fact that it has a hard working manager, who is the boss of the business. The members of the Farmers Union and the other stockholders have had the good sense to keep their hands off, and let Mr. Wisler run it.

MANAGERIAL MEETING

Dear Brother Managers:

The annual spring meeting of the Farmers Union Managers' Association of Kansas will be held at the Coates House in Kansas City on May 23 and 24. This will be the most important meeting that we have ever had and I sincerely hope that every manager can attend.

We have a splendid program arranged. The question of getting into the gasoline and oil business will be gone into thoroughly, and I hope we can come to some agreement. The question of centralized buying will also be discussed; I think the committee will have a report to make on the subject. The question of credit will also be threshed out.

Mr. Thatcher of the Northwest Farmers Union Terminal Grain Association will be with us, also Mr. McCarthy, the manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union Exchange.

There will be a banquet held at the Coates House on the evening of May 23, at 6 o'clock, not over 50 cents a plate.

After 3 o'clock on the second day, the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and the United By-Products Company will have some kind of an entertainment for us. I cannot tell you what it is, as I don't know, but which were elevated and none was clean and up-to-regulation as the local concern. He was enthusiastic enough to ask that the fact be mentioned."

Mr. C. M. Yocum is manager for this company. Mr. Yocum either has a good stand in with the state authorities or else he does have a mighty fine house—and judging from our reports he is entirely willing to let the condition of the house speak for itself.

CEDAR POINT FARMERS UNION SUCCESSFUL

The Merchants Journal, Topeka, carried lately a good story about the Cedar Point store and its good manager, Mr. Wisler. The article is in error as to Cedar Point being the only member of the I. G. A. among our stores. There are several. It would be a fine thing if each manager of such a store would write an article for publication in our columns, stating carefully and impartially his conclusions as to the value of that organization to our stores. It would help others.

But the article makes no mistake about the service which Manager Wisler and the store at Cedar Point are rendering. We reprint the article: "The road to profit is paved with hard work."

"That's the motto of C. A. Wisler, manager of one of the few really successful Farmers Union stores in the country, at Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas. For several years he has built up a surplus of 90 per cent on the total capital stock of the store, and has paid back to the stockholders, in cash, about 12 per cent of their investment."

At the annual meeting held February 18 a dividend of 8 per cent on the capital stock and a refund of 5 per cent on purchases by stockholders was declared. The year's net profits from the business of non-stockholders was \$2200, and this was added to the surplus.

This is a mighty good showing for a store in a small country town. And it is especially noteworthy because many of the Farmers Union stores which have landed on the rocks. A wholesale grocery salesman who "makes" Cedar Point says: "The secret of the success of the Farmers' Union store a Cedar Point lies in the fact that it has a hard working manager, who is the boss of the business. The members of the Farmers Union and the other stockholders have had the good sense to keep their hands off, and let Mr. Wisler run it."

POLITICS AND THE FARMER

By A. C. Davis, National Secretary Farmers Union

The advance guard of politicians has been hitting their stride for some time. There are being added to the ranks daily those who desire a large portion of the lime light. Soon the conventions of the two major political parties will be held and amid the tumult and roar of the bands, the shouting of the mob, the waving of flags, and the rain of confetti, patriots in whom has been crystallized all the virtues developed since the days of Adam, will be selected to lead their respective parties in the march to victory.

After these conventions have done their best, or worst, the political pot now simmering will stop over. Spellbinders representing the candidates of the respective parties will with considerable noise and much sweat extol the virtues of the only man and the only party that can and will preserve for posterity this glorious republic whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people. They will tell over and over again that a vote for the opposition is a vote for special privilege, a vote worse than wasted, a vote to destroy rather than to build. A vote other than for the party they represent would be little short of treason.

Of course it will be the same old stuff, but we like it; in fact, can't do without it. It is a part of the game and must be played. In any representative government there must be some method of selecting the representatives and this is the scheme we have hit upon. The thing has a theoretical and a practical side. The theory is that the careful and painstaking voter will scrutinize the candidates and familiarize himself with the various party platforms so that when he exercises his sovereign franchise his vote will be cast for the man and party most nearly conforming to his ideals of government policy. All of which is very beautiful, but it can hardly be said to work out. The practice is to stuff into the ballot box a ticket for the party into which we were born. My observation is that we inherit our church affiliation and our politics just as we may inherit a tendency to break out with measles or the hives.

Most of us "kid" ourselves when we say "I am tired of this political bunkum anyway and if my party selects a man whom I dislike I will vote for the opposition just as sure as the sun rises." Fact is we are not tired of the political game. We Americans "eat it up." We are all potential politicians. Answer for yourself about scratching the ticket. The statement just above is not in keeping with the ultimatum broadcast to the Republican party with reference to Herbert Hoover by the Corn Belt Committee. That great body said in substance: If the Republican party has the unmitigated gall to nominate as its standard bearer the farmers' worst enemy, the middle west will bury the party under such an avalanche of votes that the memory will linger for fifty years.

The men composing the Corn Belt Committee are splendid fellows. My association with them has been pleasant indeed but it is difficult for me to share their optimism in this particular. Much as we might desire to see such a rebuke administered to the man who has shown no sympathy with depressed agriculture, we are fearful that the age old tactics employed by the professional politician will have the desired effect. Propaganda is easily manufactured. It is usually turned out in great quantities during a campaign. It will be no trick to picture Mr. Hoover as the best friend the farmer ever had if necessity arises. In like manner paid hirelings can portray Governor Smith as the chief exponent of a dryness with which in comparison the Sahara

is an inland lake many miles deep. It is deemed necessary to put the party over. Those who devoutly believe their party can make no mistake, will swallow the dope and there you are.

Just whom the conventions will select to bear the standards cannot be forecast with certainty. There is always the possibility that a "dark horse" will come under the wire. In some instances the dark horse has been handicapped by the higher ups and groomed carefully many weeks in advance. At the proper moment his silken coat dazzles the convention and he wins the money. All of which is spectacular and is worth the price of admission. Then the fun begins. Those of us who were so bitterly opposed to certain men and policies advocated by our particular party, lose our wrath and begin to hunt for seats in the band wagon.

The middle west and south ought to be everlastingly tired of having candidates handed to them not necessarily selected because of any particular fitness, but because of their prospects of carrying the party to victory by capturing the eastern vote. We ought to be but we are not. Some effort has been made to alarm the farmers who are alert. Considerable in fact, and one or two primaries have given encouragement to the effort to smash the old rotten political machines, but not enough concerted effort has been made to alarm the powers that be in either party.

The chief, in fact about the only concern of the politician is to pick a winner. Everything must be sacrificed that the election may be won. The desire to win is laudable. To win on merit is the crowning glory. Farmers are or ought to be greatly concerned in the coming election. For a number of years they have been straining every nerve to dig from under the avalanche of debt heaped upon them in the reconstruction days. As an aid they have as never before resorted to the self-help movement and have built many of co-operative institutions to reduce their overhead costs of production. The continued development and expansion of this same effort to solve the problem depends in a very large degree upon the friendly sympathy of the judicial, legislative and executive bodies of our government. Not altogether because special acts favoring the agricultural industry may be necessary, but because the operation of farmer-owned and controlled co-operative agencies can be seriously impeded by an unfriendly government.

Farmers agencies have made such inroads into the sacred territory of monopolies that vast sums of money are being raised to fight the co-operative movement. The organized forces behind that movement are the same people who work from behind the curtains at political conventions to draft the policies and pick the men. Why will farmers not do likewise? In by far the greater number of agricultural states that are and will be vitally affected by governmental policies, the balance of power in voting is held by farmers, and yet the instance is rare when the farmers of a given state control the primaries. The urge is not to get excited and jump into politics from a partisan standpoint nor to drag the particular farm organization to which you belong into the camp of any faction, but to take an active interest individually and collectively in the things that affect the industry and which will, if usually turned out in great quantities during a campaign. It will be no trick to picture Mr. Hoover as the best friend the farmer ever had if necessity arises. In like manner paid hirelings can portray Governor Smith as the chief exponent of a dryness with which in comparison the Sahara

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several other stores in various lines. The store occupies a group of rented buildings. The main store is 76 by 24 feet and a full basement. The market and cream station occupies an adjoining building 14 by 50 feet. Then there is a 24 by 20 warehouse and a 10 by 18 salt house.

It is All Well Equipped The store is equipped with Delco light and power, and has a good refrigeration plant. Also it has an electrical burglar alarm system. Last year robbers visited Cedar Point, and broke into two stores before tackling the Farmers' Union. When they got in there, they touched off an alarm and got nothing but a few dollars

which had been left in the cash register after the cash had been counted for the day.

Credits and Collections

"We keep a complete set of books," says Mr. Wisler, "and every six months these books are audited by independent auditors who make their report to the board of directors. We inventory once a year. For a store of this size we do not believe that it is necessary to departmentalize the stock, or to have a system of stock-keeping which shows exactly what is on hand. The records which we do keep furnish a basis which is near enough for practical purposes, without (Continued on page 2)

Farmers Union State Bank

The Receiver of the Farmers Union State Bank is now accepting claims from creditors and depositors. All depositors who have not received their cancelled checks and bank statements can now do so by applying to the undersigned.

All persons having claims against the bank should apply for Claim Blanks which they should fill out and file with the Receiver.

T. B. Dunn,
Assistant Receiver.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled 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, MAY 17, 1928

THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL GOES THROUGH

Probably the most significant act of the present Congress was the passage, on Thursday, May 3rd, of the McNary-Haugen bill. The vote was 204 to 121—a smashing victory for the farm group, and almost the two-thirds required to pass it over the veto, if the President sees fit to veto it.

In the initial skirmish on Wednesday Congressman Aswell succeeded in his motion to strike out section one of the bill and substitute for it the Aswell. This latter bill was somewhat similar to the McNary-Haugen bill, but without the fee principle. It had never been seriously considered at any time, was not demanded by any group of farmers anywhere, was not really wanted by anyone. But to vote for it was to vote against the equalization fee, and it carried decisively. The friends of the bill were surprised and almost dismayed! Such a thing had not been deemed possible.

This brought up a parliamentary question as to whether the remaining sections of the bill could be considered and amended, or whether the adoption of the Aswell bill did not in fact make it a legislative necessity to strike out the remaining sections of the bill. After long debate the House adjourned until Thursday noon. Upon recovering the chair ruled that the House might consider, modify, amend or strike out the succeeding sections. Meantime heroic work had been done by friends of the bill in and out of the House, and the program decided upon went through with hardly a hitch. Each section of the bill was perfected to meet the best judgment of its friends, and retained. The first vote showed a clear majority of 40 in the bill's favor, and each succeeding vote became more pronounced in majority. Enemies of the bill continued the fight to the very last, but their opposition had become powerless, and the adoption of the bill by an almost two-thirds vote was a happy climax to the fight which 24 hours earlier had seemed doomed to end in defeat.

This passage of the bill was not accidental. Not in many years has proposed legislation been the subject of so much discussion, the object of such well-organized opposition. This bill has enemies—Keen, powerful enemies, with abundant resources. They have been tireless in their opposition. The bill has been grossly misrepresented, the issue confused. But through it all the measure has won to itself a constantly increasing group of supporters, and through it all the farm leaders have held solidly together. They have come to

know each other in their fight for a common cause, in a close comradeship. That, of itself, is a great victory, and is not subject to veto. The farmer will not again be so helpless as he has been in the past.

The bill will go to President Coolidge for his action. A sincere attempt has been made to meet his objections as expressed in his veto message following its previous passage, and except that the equalization fee principle is retained, the objections have been not quite fully. Without the fee the farmer will not be able to take advantage of the tariff, and will therefore not be on terms of equality with other groups. But every influence possible will be used to secure his approval. We want farm relief, not politics! But if it is vetoed and if Congress shall fail to pass it over the veto, then the task becomes one of preventing the passage of some ill-considered last-minute measure in the name of farm relief, put over for political purposes rather than to help the farmer.

The Kansas delegation voted solidly and right, from the first vote to the last. They are to be commended. Most of the Kansas Congressmen have vigorously supported the bill all the way through the session. Why not write them letters of commendation, and tell them we want no imitation measure put through in the last hours of the session, if we fail in this? We can then come back again in the next Congress with more hope of success than we can if we must first repeal a useless law before enacting a helpful one.

BIG MEETINGS ARE BEING PLANNED

Dates for the thirty big meetings which have been agreed upon are being definitely arranged. Probably by the time this paper reaches its readers all of the men who are being asked to cooperate with us from outside the state will have gotten their own schedules so adjusted as to make our dates definite.

The plans as made contemplate one or more meetings in each of thirty counties. As planned, this will allow practically all of the stockholders and depositors of the bank to attend a meeting within a reasonable distance, and will reach the great majority of our membership. It will not be possible to adjust the dates very much from the arrangement made at this office, but as far as is possible local preferences will be met.

Everyone will understand that the men who are coming are busy men, leaving their own work for a week each. We hope to have each of them hold meetings in six counties, and these meetings ought to come in geographical order. I hope that every county will do its level best to make that arrangement possible, and where necessity requires dates will be shifted about.

The campaign we are beginning is not one of begging, but one of building. We are going to make it possible to pay all of the depositors in full, and without long delay. We will reduce losses to a very minimum. We will preserve our good name. Every member of the Kansas Farmers Union should attend one of these meetings if possible. The men who will aid us are of outstanding ability. They are leaders in their own states and in the farm movement. It will be the privilege of the year to hear them and to meet them. The Farmers Union in Kansas will be strengthened and inspired by this campaign. Keep your bonnet handy and let's all be ready to go.

I'VE NEVER MET THIS TYPE OF FARMER

The Saturday Evening Post discusses cheap labor. There is a well-defined movement to bring Mexican laborers in throughout the southwest, especially for transient, short-time jobs. The matter came up in the last National Convention of the Farmers Union, under the plea that these laborers were necessary to a certain type of farming. That plea is on a par with the one offered by Andrew Mellon that the price of farm products must remain low because industry must have cheap foods and raw materials in order to compete successfully in world markets. Farmers and laborers are people, and unless our whole protective system is wrong both groups are entitled to participate in its benefits.

The Post admits the economic wrong, but finds greater threat in the social evils accompanying the importation of Mexicans in this manner. Such labor is never cheap. The cost to the community more than offsets any saving made by the individual employer.

But when the editorial is made to include a letter from a correspondent who pictures the farm

problem as resulting from laziness, shiftlessness and pride on the part of the farmer, the Post does a grave injustice. Of course there are farmers who are not worth shooting, just as there are editors. But in all my experience I have never yet met a single specimen of the type which the letter implies is very common. The writer speaks with some disdain of the farm problem, but certainly knows nothing about it. He says:

"Judge Box, in questioning a witness, stresses the real crux of the thing when he cites the disastrous consequences of importing negro slaves, at a cost to this country in blood and treasure incalculable. Who is to guarantee the country against a Mexican problem in the future commensurate with the negro problem? I am somewhat fed up on farmers' problems! I have seen a whole flock of able-bodied white citizens sitting round loafing while their cotton rotted in the fields—this in Texas. They were waiting for pickers—negro pickers. They claimed cotton picking was nigger work and they would not do it."

AGRICULTURE APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT

After the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill by the House, those representatives of farm organizations who were in Washington called upon the President and made direct appeal to him for his approval of the bill. The accusation has been made that the farm groups were playing politics—that they were not sincerely trying to aid the farmer, but were making his need a mere pawn in a political game. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and few people have taken the accusation seriously.

It is true the equalization fee has been retained and that the President's advisers object to it. But without the fee or some similar device there is no way in which the farmer can take advantage of the protective system. So far no one has suggested any other device. In wheat, for example, the Tariff Commission, taking all factors into consideration, and with the approval of Congress and the President, has said that the American farmer should receive 42 cents per bushel over the world price for his product to be on a par with the American standard as determined by the protective system itself. This finding indicates that this is the price level, also, at which the American consumer can afford to buy—the price which he ought to pay.

The McNary-Haugen bill will enable the farmer to secure the full benefit of the tariff, less the costs of handling and disposal of surplus, which will make up the equalization fee. No other proposal so far made will do that. Of the President's advisers, Mr. Mellon frankly states his opposition to the bill on that very ground—it will raise farm prices. Our industries, he declares, must have cheap food and cheap raw materials in order to capture and hold the markets of the world. That principle condemns our agriculture to a condition of paensantry, and is proposed by beneficiaries of our protective system!

This the farm leaders tried to make clear to Pres. Coolidge in a direct and personal appeal. The President was in a cordial mood and must have spoken at least 20 words in the course of the interview. The appeal as presented was given to the press at once, but it was completely ignored by capital and eastern papers. It was almost completely ignored. The Washington Post, one of the most consistent and blind opponents of the bill mentioned it editorially, saying:

Representatives of the corn belt have appealed to President Coolidge to shut his eyes and swallow the equalization fee provision in the McNary-Haugen bill. They have presented no new argument, and there is no reason to suppose that the President will reverse his position on that question. On the contrary, although the bill provides that its other sections shall be effective even if the equalization fee clauses are found to be unconstitutional, it is not to the taste of Mr. Coolidge to approve of legislation that he believes to be unconstitutional. The veto of the bill is almost a certainty.

The bill had overwhelming support in both Senate and House. It has more friends and supporters than ever before. No legislation in recent years has been so generally discussed. Criticism, inquiry and discussion have only strengthened it. It now goes to the Executive, accompanied by an appeal from the farm organizations in behalf of American Agriculture. The issue is clearly defined.

mail order house prices or any other competitor's prices in our advertising.

Do not believe in that system. However, I think the mail order houses are the most dangerous competitors of the small country stores. Generally the only way a farmer can be convinced of the wisdom of trading at home is to buy from the mail order houses, and use it, and find out for himself that it is lacking in quality. Then they will generally conclude that our values are real. We have built a good shoe business on that basis and we have no trouble competing in that line.

"We deliver considerable merchandise to farmers living on rural routes, and the customer pays the postage. But we do not solicit such orders; they come in voluntarily, generally by telephone."

Some Sort of Co-operation Necessary "Any observing merchant must realize that the independent merchant is wandering around in a wilderness looking for the promised land of profit. This has been brought about largely by the failure of merchants to recognize and meet new conditions; keep up-to-date stores and do business in a general way. I believe that some form of cooperative organization is the only way out. You may call it I. G. A. or whatever you will, but we must pool our buying power, rearrange and clean up our stores, and carry on an effective and economical advertising campaign. Any plan which can accomplish these objects is all right, and will enable the independent merchant to make a profit."

GETTING RIGHT WITH THE VOTERS

Sir Hoover bowed his crested head and tamed his heart of fire, and sued the sag-tag farmer vote his services to hire: "If you will just forget," he said, "And make me President."

The incandescent lamp which you thoughtlessly switch off and on is the result of years and years of painstaking research.

REFLECTIONS

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

Mr. Andrew Shearer, farmer and philosopher, lives at Frankfort, Kansas. General Charles Dawes, vice-president of the United States, lives here and there. But when Uncle Andy Shearer and Charlie Dawes, human beings, met at luncheon a few days ago, it was as kindred souls. Uncle Andy confessed himself dull of hearing. Charlie wished he had the same affliction, being compelled to listen to the blankety blank Senate. Armed with very impeccable pipes, each smoked in the other's face. Both enjoyed it. It will take more than the vice-presidency to bury General Dawes. He is one of the liveliest men in public life today.

SOMEONE ACHIEVES

"Diversification is a definition that I shall produce less of what I am producing, and am equipped and qualified to produce, and that I shall produce more of what my neighbor is being urged to produce less of."

NOR BY ADVOCATES

From the Lansing State Journal: Our operations in Nicaragua thus far have cost us \$1,600,000. This does not include the newspaper space taken by objectors.

QUALIFIED TO SERVE

HER OWN COOKING A bride in England the other day, conforming to the ritual of ancient woodcraft, very neatly carved the wedding cake with a woodsman's ax. The ax was unsharpened.

NO QUESTION ABOUT IT

Cleveland—James McKane appeared before Judge David Moylan, the charge was "intoxication." "How drunk was he?" asked the judge. "When brought into the station, he placed a quarter on the counter and demanded another drink," came the reply from the arresting officer. "Five dollars and costs."

REBELS AND REFORMS

RICHARD CARLILE By J. T. HULL (Reprinted from Canadian Scoop Show)

Of the liberties we cherish today, none is more valuable than freedom of speech, and while most people know something of the meaning of the word, few have suffered martyrdom for opinions sake, it is not so well known how much the humble and obscure have suffered that the right to know, to utter and to argue freely might be enjoyed by the mass of the people. The phrase "freedom of the press" is somewhat glibly from our tongues today; less than a hundred years ago it was the battle cry of men who, to secure, defied arbitrary government and endured the atrociously harsh penalties of unjust laws. In the long list of those who were treated as criminals because they fought for freedom of the mind, the name of Richard Carlile stands out in bold commanding type.

He was born at Ashburton, Devonshire on November 8, 1790, and he lived through the most oppressive period in English history. He was educated at a local chapel school, and about 1804 was apprenticed to a tin-smith, serving the full time at the trade. As a young man he became interested in the reform movement and the fight for freedom of speech. In 1817 he was arrested for assisting in the circulation of a proscribed work and sentenced to goal. After eighteen weeks he was released on account of the work. The judge in this latter case was Chief Justice Lord Ellenborough, who was also a member of the cabinet, and whose political opinions were reflected in his judicial decisions. He was always against the accused in the numerous political trials which came before him, and in this particular case, he directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "guilty." Because the jury found otherwise, and on three counts, he resigned his judicial office, and, it is generally believed, that the incident so preyed on his mind that it hastened his death. To Lord Ellenborough, the liberty "to know, to utter, and to argue freely," was equivalent to the crack of doom, or at least the dissolution of the British Empire.

Carlile was present at the tragical "Peterloo massacre" when soldiers and police charged a mass reform at Manchester, killing eleven people and wounding over four hundred, including one hundred and thirteen women. The government of the day thanked the magistrates and the soldiers for a splendid performance of their duty. Carlile wrote and published an open letter to Lord Sidmouth, in which he gave a detailed account of the event and demanded judicial proceedings against those responsible for the outrage. The Times newspaper also published the story of an eyewitness, and in the circumstances the government, after considering the matter, decided that the state of public opinion was such that it would be the part of discretion to take no action against Carlile.

Among the books which were prohibited by the government were the works of Thomas Paine. With characteristic courage Carlile determined to publish them in a cheap form so that they would reach the masses. For this defiance of the law he was arrested in 1819, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$7500. He refused to pay the fine and his prison term was increased to six years. This was the beginning of one of the most remarkable incidents in the whole fight for a free press. Carlile's place was taken in the store by his wife. She was next arrested and sentenced to two years in goal. Then another woman volunteer stepped into the breach, Susannah Wright, and her reward was two years' imprisonment. Volunteer others came from all over the country. One after another men stepped in and out, following each other to goal. One man refused to give his name; he was indicted, tried and sentenced as 'a man with name unknown.' He got eighteen

THE BIG QUESTION

It is said that General Lord, director of the budget, was recently visiting the Zoological park in Washington. Someone kept questioning: "How about the appropriation? How about the appropriation?" The general was puzzled, seeing no one. He then discovered that the question came from India. The Mynah is talking bird, though not a parrot. Quite naturally the big question in Washington was the first phrase it learned. It is equivalent to "How are the crops?" in farm territory.

Billions for Speculation But Not One Cent for Production

An Associated Press dispatch says: With loans by brokers in New York Federal Reserve member banks at a new high level of more than \$4,000,000,000, the Senate banking committee yesterday offered a favorable report on the La Follette resolution asking the Federal Reserve to almost unanimously against further expansion of this class of loans.

THE PRINCE SETS THE STYLES

"I've got to reduce! The doctor recommends horseback riding." "It is satisfactory?" "Not exactly. I'm not losing weight but I'm falling off."

OKLAHOMA FOR SENATOR CURTIS

Mrs. R. D. Rood of Bartlesville, was re-elected national committee woman for Oklahoma by the Republican state convention last week. Mrs. Rood's victory came after an exciting contest. Strong effort was made by friends of Secretary Hoover to win the Oklahoma delegation or a part of it, but the convention was almost unanimously against him. The Oklahoma delegation will be unopposed but will be for Senator Curtis.

months. Eight persons, all volunteers followed Carlile to prison in this incident. Men in other parts of the country undertook to sell the proscribed literature, and about 150 went to goal. Finally the government abandoned the prosecutions, and from that day the works of Thomas Paine have been freely circulated. While he was serving his sentence in Dorchester goal Carlile continued editing his paper, The Reformer.

Carlile's next fight was over the tax and restrictions on the publication of cheap reform literature. Every citizen of a paper sold at a less price than sixpence (12c) was required to give sureties with regard to its political and religious opinions, submit manuscripts and the names of authors to the appointed authorities and pay a tax of fourpence (8c), for each copy of the paper printed. Carlile would give no sureties, published at a popular price, submitted no manuscripts to the authorities, and informed on no authors. He conceived it to be his duty to resist to the limit the "imposition of a duty on political information for the better preservation of ignorance amongst the laboring classes." Not one of the papers he started and edited conformed with the law. One of his colleagues, Henry Hetherington, went to goal twice for refusing to comply with the press laws, and between 1830 and 1835, over 750 people were sentenced to imprisonment for assisting in the circulation of these popular political papers published in defiance of the law. Finally a Tory Judge, Lord Lyndhurst, in the last prosecution of Hetherington, disgusted at the persecution of these stalwarts for a free press, practically directed the jury to find that the sale of the papers was not illegal, and in effect ended the prosecution. The outcome was the reduction of the tax to two cents.

In 1830 there occurred in England what has been called the last revolt of the agricultural laborer. Carlile in his paper spoke freely on the grievances of the workers on the land, and he spoke bitterly because he saw these men starving in the midst of plenty, and he declared, the more resigned and peaceable they were, the more they were trampled on. Again he was arrested for sedition, and back to goal he went for thirty months. Released in 1833 he had a short respite, but was again arrested in 1834, this time for refusing to pay church rates. These rates, it should be explained, were a local tax imposed for the support of the parish church, which, of course, was Anglican. Thousands of non-conformists suffered judicial penalties for refusal to pay these rates before parliament abolished them as a compulsory levy. Carlile was sentenced to three years in goal, fined \$10 and ordered to find sureties for \$1000. He would neither pay the fine nor find sureties, and ultimately he was released after serving four months. That was his last imprisonment.

The remaining years of his life were spent in great privation. He suffered severely from asthma, brought on by his prison life. He died on February 10, 1843. Towards the end, he said: "I have gone neither to the right nor to the left. My aim has been to accomplish one great purpose." In that sense Carlile was a "successful man." The biographer of John Stuart Mill says that Carlile's "mission was to afford a test case of liberty of thought; and in this view, the advanced Liberals stood up for him. Bentham came forward in his behalf, John Mill's first appearance in print was to denounce the persecution of him and his wife." Carlile carried his "mission" through without a tremor. He was not into a state in which it was a crime, liable to severe punishment, to criticize the government, to suggest constitutional changes, to organize for economic or political purposes, to inquire critically into the established church or the orthodox creed—in a word, to express the belief that the accepted ideas and the established order might not be as true or as perfect as their supporters believed. Carlile expressed that belief vigorously, often mordantly,

QUESTION OF LOCALITY

"Are you a wet or a dry?" inquired the interviewer. "I can't say offhand," rejoined Senator Sorghum, as he looked out of the railway car window. "What state are we in now?"

We Have Said the Same Thing

—It Must Be True New York—The boos, hicks and ignorants aren't on the farm. "The greatest boos are on Broadway," says the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, of radio fame.

AN ANALYSIS OF MR. HOOVER'S OHIO VOTE

Hon. Charles Brand, Republican member of the House from Ohio, offers a clear analysis of the Hoover vote in that state. He says:

Herbert Hoover's vote in the Ohio primary came almost wholly from the cities. Sixty-three out of eighty-eight counties gave majorities for the Willis delegates and the farming districts were practically unanimous against Hoover. This demonstrates that if Mr. Hoover should be named by the Republicans as their candidate for President, and Governor Smith by the Democrats, the cities in Ohio would be a debatable territory and it is generally believed that collectively they would be for Smith. The Republicans would therefore have to depend for their votes entirely upon the agricultural districts if they hoped to carry the state in the election.

The majority given Hoover delegates at large was 72,000. The majority for the Hoover delegates at large in Cleveland was 43,000; in Cincinnati 21,000 and in Toledo about 8,000, showing that the entire majority for Hoover in these three cities equaled Mr. Hoover's majority in the state.

but always in language that the people could understand and that, of course, was the core of his crime. His reward was imprisonment, extending in all over nine years and seven months, the enmity of all the ruling classes, the hatred of all those who believed that what their fathers believed should be supported at all cost, and a life of penury. We who reap so bountifully where he sowed, can surely not do less than honor his memory and help to keep it green.

KANSAS WEEKLY CROP REPORT

Topeka, Kansas, May 7, 1928 The past week was very favorable for Kansas agriculture. The entire state received rains ranging from one-fourth to one-half inch in eastern counties to over two inches in the western part of the state. All sections and particularly the northwest counties were benefited by the rainfall.

The wheat outlook improved materially during the week. Before the rains came, wheat was badly in need of moisture in the northern half of the state. The wheat remaining for harvest in the northwest is largely on summer fallow.

Corn planting made good progress and now ranges from well started in the north to from fifty per cent to southern counties. Some corn is being replanted in the east central counties because of freezing and poor germination. A large acreage of abandoned wheat ground in the northwest is being planted to corn, barley, spring wheat and pinto beans.

Oats and barley growth is backward. Recovery from April freezes has been slow. A very large barley acreage has been seeded in the northwest counties. Rains in this region should give the crop a good start.

Alfalfa has been making slow growth. April freezes and cool weather generally have been retarding factors. The first crop of alfalfa, Danvers, frost, pea-aphis, green bug and cut worms is reported in east central and southern areas. Pasture growth has been slow and backward. Most cattle are now on pasture and are doing fairly well.

The fruit outlook continues poor. Apples and cherries may develop all right, but peaches, pears, plums and apricots almost a total failure.

Many cattle have been changed from dry feed to pastures during the week. A few local cases of hog cholera are reported. Spring pig and calf losses have been light. The testing of cattle for tuberculosis will be completed in Pratt county next week.

This report is issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Kansas State Farm Bureau, the State Grange, and the Kansas Farmers' Union through their accredited representatives.

SPRING CREEK NO. 1174

I am writing a few lines for the Farmers Union to let every one know that the Spring Creek Local No. 1174 is quite a live one. We have something extra each month which brings out a good crowd. May 2 was our regular meeting. Mrs. Dollie McConnell, C. W. Warr and Mrs. W. R. Sullivan were on a committee rendered a fine program of readings and music. Chapel Hill string orchestra furnished the music, and was given a vote of thanks at the close of the evening.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were bountifully served. Mrs. W. R. Sullivan was on a committee rendered a fine program of readings and music. Chapel Hill string orchestra furnished the music, and was given a vote of thanks at the close of the evening.

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There is a definite correlation between scholarship and the love of life. Careful surveys show that the good student, the one who has learned to apply his mental powers at school or college, has a far greater chance for the prizes of the world later on.

CEDAR POINT FARMERS UNION SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page 1) the excessive expense. I look after the granting of credit, and see to it that we have a definite understanding with the customer as to terms. If accounts are not paid up when agreed upon, I keep after them until I get the money."

Overhead Is Only 11½ Per Cent The stock invoices about \$100,000 and the turnover is about six times a year. This is a very fair average, considering that the stock consists of dry goods, shoes, furnishings, notions, made-to-measure clothing, groceries, fresh meats, feeds, salt, coal, etc.

Mr. Wisler figures that his overhead expense is 11½ per cent and his average mark up to 17½ per cent, thus allowing a net profit of 5 per cent. The items included in the overhead are as follows: Salaries and labor7.00 Rent1.00 Taxes50 Insurance25 Advertising25 Power and trucking50 Miscellaneous2.00 Total11.5

Three People Run the Store There are only three people employed regularly in the Wisler store. Mr. Wisler himself is manager, buyer and salesman. He was born and educated in Virginia and came to Kansas 17 years ago. He had eight years' experience as a merchant, traveling salesman and salesman in a big department store. Also he taught school five years and farmed five years. He owns a farm near Cedar Point now.

Mrs. C. A. Wisler has charge of the dry goods and notions and keeps the books. M. G. Drinkwater has charge of the meat market and cream buying; also

does the draying and helps wherever needed in the store.

On Saturdays and other rush times the store employs a young man and a woman who live in Cedar Point to help.

The store has three display windows and Mr. and Mrs. Wisler attend to the displays. The grocery window display is changed every week; the dry goods window about every ten days.

"We use a lot of price tickets in the store," said Mr. Wisler, "and consider them indispensable. We feature merchandise on display racks and tables, as much as our space will permit."

"I go to market once or twice a year, but prefer to do my buying from the salesmen. However, most salesmen come twice as often as necessary. My wife buys the dry goods and notions and I buy the rest. We buy nothing on the consignment plan. We can't always avoid having left-overs in the shoes and dry goods, but we cut the prices on the stickers and make a special effort to move them out. We buy salt, coal, potatoes, feeds, and twine in car load lots and split these cars with other Farmers' Union stores, and two I. G. A. stores in Florence. There are Farmers' Union stores at Clements, Burns, Elm Dale and Strong City."

Uses a Duplicating Machine Most of the store's advertising is done with a duplicating machine. Mr. Wisler gets out some effective circulars. They are a combination of typewriter and hand drawing, and get down to business. They quote prices and talk merchandise.

"We spend about \$140 a year on circular letters," says Mr. Wisler. "We send out two or three hundred circulars on the rural routes. Also we spend about \$10 a year on newspaper ads, \$20 on premiums and \$30 on calendars. We don't mention the

mail order house prices or any other competitor's prices in our advertising. Do not believe in that system. However, I think the mail order houses are the most dangerous competitors of the small country stores. Generally the only way a farmer can be convinced of the wisdom of trading at home is to buy from the mail order houses, and use it, and find out for himself that it is lacking in quality. Then they will generally conclude that our values are real. We have built a good shoe business on that basis and we have no trouble competing in that line.

"We deliver considerable merchandise to farmers living on rural routes, and the customer pays the postage. But we do not solicit such orders; they come in voluntarily, generally by telephone."

GETTING RIGHT WITH THE VOTERS

Sir Hoover bowed his crested head and tamed his heart of fire, and sued the sag-tag farmer vote his services to hire: "If you will just forget," he said, "And make me President."

The incandescent lamp which you thoughtlessly switch off and on is the result of years and years of painstaking research.

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

Junior Cooperators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMBECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.

MILDRED BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
LUCILE GRETZEN—Kincaid.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Utica, Kansas, May 11, 1928
Aunt Patience,
The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience: I want to become a member of the "Junior Co-operators."

I am thirteen years of age and am in grade eight. I took the diploma examinations this spring and passed so I will be a freshman in high school next term.

For pets I have a pony named "Lindy," a kitten named "Spot," and a dog named "Capper." I also have some little chickens.

I belong to the Regular Feller's Club at Kansas City. I wonder if some one in this club has a birthday when I do—on June 30th?

I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Your niece,
MARIE NEWTON.

Dear Junior Co-operators:

A letter from Nadine Guggisberg to our president, Mr. C. E. Huff, was given me to publish and he said it was such a nice letter and he would like Nadine to be a member of the Department. Her little sister Peggy will be old enough next year to write for herself, then she can be a member also. We are glad to read Nadine's letter and hope she will write again.

We also have a letter from a new member from Western Kansas, Marie Newton of Utica. Marie has a pony named "Lindy" as well as other pets. If Lindberg knew how many pets have been named for him I am sure he would be proud. I saw an immense Police Dog the other day whose name was "Lindy."

Marie wants to hear from other Junior Co-operators, especially those who have birthdays. June 30 is a good day to write to me to write to each other, and don't forget me. I need to hear from you most of all.

I think we should have more letters, there is plenty of space, if we should get enough letters we could write the whole page. The South Dakota Union Farmer has a dozen letters every issue. I guess South Dakota children like to write letters better than Kansas children. Look up your back papers and find something to write about.

LOVINGLY,
AUNT PATIENCE.

WHO WILL WIN 4-H CLUB TRIPS OFFERED BY THE ROCK ISLAND LINES?

Chicago, the agricultural capital of the world, looks as the objective for 4-H club boys and girls competing for 84 educational prize trips offered by the Rock Island lines for outstanding 4-H club achievements in counties traversed by the Rock Island railroad.

The educational trips given by this railroad will take 84 outstanding 4-H champions to the Seventh National Boys and Girls Club Congress to be held in Chicago in November.

Kansas will receive twenty trips offered to the highest scoring 4-H members—boys and girls—in counties doing the highest quality of work applicable to the greatest agricultural needs of the country.

That the Rock Island railroad company is definitely interested in the promotion and development of 4-H club work as a fundamental factor in promoting agricultural efficiency and prosperity is proved by the fact that this is the seventh consecutive year that it has made such a liberal offer in helping this work. That the Rock Island railroad company has not misplaced its confidence is evidenced by the continually increasing numbers and prosperity of 4-H members. Membership last year numbered 620,000, while products produced by these energetic 4-H clubbers were valued at \$12,400,000.

The Rock Island is doing its bit in

NECKTIE IRONING BOARD

THE NECKTIE IRONING BOARD
A simple little device of manifold uses. Will delight the housewife, will please the man who cares for his appearance, and prolong the life of the tie indefinitely. Made of aluminum of proper size so that the tie may be slipped over it, cleaned, dampened and ironed in a few minutes. Ideal to keep ties at home or when traveling, insuring a fresh looking tie daily. The cost of sending a few ties to the cleaner pays for it. Indestructible, compact. Will hang up beside your dresser or fit in your traveling bag. Cost, only 60 cents postpaid to any address.—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

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

Burns, Kansas, April 23, 1928

Dear Mr. Huff:

My sister Peggy got your letter yesterday and she was very pleased to get it and so was I. Since you asked us both to write to you. Yes, I go to school and Peggy is planning to go next year, although she will be only five years old, but as she knows her letters and can count real well and spell some words, I think she will get along well and I sure want her to go for I have quite a long way to go alone. Elizabeth Ammeter is my teacher and will be again next year. Next Wednesday is the last day of school and we are going on a hike. I wish you was here for I believe we would enjoy it as much as we did the Farmers Union banquet when we met you.

Many thanks for the nice letter and we will be very pleased to hear from you at any time.

Your little friends,
Nadine (and Peggy) Guggisberg,
Burns, Kansas.

WINS AN ESSAY PRIZE

Offered for Publication in the Kansas Union Farmer

A few weeks ago Mr. Mark W. Wood of Lincoln, Neb., offered \$100 in prizes to the school children who would write the best essays on the McNary-Haugen farm surplus control bill. These essays not to exceed 200 words.

The Henry H. H. station of Shenandoah, Iowa, gave this offer publicly by broadcasting it throughout the middle west.

The essays were to be judged by a committee appointed by Governor McMullen of Nebraska. This committee finished its work this week and awarded the second prize to Pauline Huston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Huston of Route 1, Lincoln, Kansas.

Pauline is eleven years old, a pupil in the seventh grade of the Vinton school. She is a member of the 4-H Club of Shenandoah, Iowa. Her prize winning essay follows:

"McNary-Haugen Bill."
There is a big problem and that problem is to bring the farming industry up to the level of other industries. Men in other occupations do not know how hard it is for the farmer when he has to sell so low and buy so high. The farmer's dollar is being left behind. It should be worth 3-3 instead of 2-3.

The McNary-Haugen bill is a bill to help the farmer to get an American price for what he raises. If the United States could use all the farms produce the prices would be good. But we raise more of any crop than the United States can use, this surplus has to be shipped to a foreign country and sold at a low price and this sets the price on all of it. A small fee collected from all of any product sold would raise enough money to remove the surplus and give the farmer a good American price for the most of what he raises.

Railroads, manufacturers, bankers, and laborers, all have bills passed to help them. When the farmer gets a bill passed to help him, it is vetoed.

helping to make possible the training of the Head, the Heart, the Hands, and the Health of each one of the 11-million boys and girls in rural communities of the United States, who, it is hoped, will be reached through the 4-H club movement.

4-H club members in this county are fortunate in having such splendid help. Competition is keen for these prize trips to Chicago, the most coveted trips on the year's program of 4-H club work. Twenty club members will be winners from this state. Will you be one of them?

FARMERS WINES

RUN BIG BUSINESS

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Both as to volume and returns the business done in 1927 by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Ltd., popularly known as the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, are reported as exceedingly gratifying. Total business for 1927 amounted to \$721,329, nearly \$200,000 more than in 1926; signed contracts increased to 18,774, egg deliveries increased to 50 per cent over the previous year; and items of overhead expense showed material reduction.

The quantity of eggs delivered to the Pool was about 70 per cent of the number produced in the entire province during the year. Of 125 cars of eggs shipped out, 108 were shipped by the Pool, making 86 per cent of the exportable surplus.

The directors of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool are all farmers' wives, except one, who is a mere man.

HOME HINTS

Such lovely printed wash materials as are on the dress goods counters these days! For the woman who sews at home they are almost irresistible.

Two hints about making them might be acceptable.

First, as to the pattern. Since you have design in the goods itself, it is better to have the pattern simple. Especially is this true if the figure is rather prominent.

Second, as the preliminaries. All goods which are to be washed should be shrunken before making up. If this is properly done, they will need no pressing afterwards.

Fill the bathtub partly with water—not water for white, lukewarm for colored goods. Lay the fabric, folded as it came from the store, into this, pressing it down so that it gets wet all through; leave in the water until



5529 6139

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

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

GOOD HEALTH COMES WITH GOOD FEEDING

A great responsibility rests upon the homemaker when it is realized that upon her depends the welfare of her family. Good health is essential and good health and good feelings go hand in hand. The real problem of feeding begins with the individual's ancestors who pass on their dietary weakness and strength to the generations that follow.

One must know that first of all energy is needed to run a steam engine, an electric plant or a furnace. Fuel is essential to give energy and this may be wood, coal, kerosene or gasoline. Energy is required by the human body in order to make it run and this must be supplied by food. How much energy is required depends upon the activity of the individual, whether one is quiet or moving about a great deal. A large body needs more food than a smaller one. The growing body requires extra food, and age and weight bear influence also upon the amount necessary. The food for fuel is measured by the calories just as coal is measured by the ton.

All foods supply the body with a little energy at least, but it is not true that all foods will build muscle, nerve, blood, bone, etc. Some foods are practically useless as builders. No athlete would try to develop his body on candy, potatoes, butter and rice, although these foods give energy.

If one has watched a baby develop on milk alone, one must conclude that milk is effective as a building food. It contains protein and calcium which are needed for bone and teeth.

To understand what protein is, one must think of the white of an egg. Although proteins differ this will help fix the idea in mind. Not all mountains are alike.

The following are common foods which contain considerable proteins: milk, skim milk, butter, cheese, eggs, lean meat, beans, peas, nuts, fish, fowl. Of all protein foods, milk heads the list. If milk and eggs are used freely, enough protein is provided so that meat is not necessary.

Foods which supply energy are these made from sugar, starch, and fat. A few of these are rice, potatoes, macaroni, bread, syrup, sweet chocolate, cream, butter, bacon, nuts. It is not difficult to introduce these into the diet.

It is most important that the body obtain mineral matter as well as body building foods and energy giving. The following list of foods will help in making choices to assure us that iron, calcium and phosphorus are not neglected in the diet:

Calcium—milk, celery, cauliflower, chard, spinach, lettuce, rhubarb, dandelion greens, turnips, carrots, asparagus, cabbage, string beans, butter-milk, cheese, molasses.

Iron—spinach, egg yolk, lettuce, chard, asparagus, greens, rhubarb, cabbage, beans, celery, cauliflower, raisins.

Phosphorus—milk, buttermilk, egg yolk, cheese, Brussels Sprouts, spinach, lettuce, lean beef, cauliflower, vegetables, cereals, fish.

Vitamins are becoming known and the vital need recognized. The known

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 FOR SALE

BOTTOM FARM SACRIFICED
As I am leaving Kansas and going to locate in New York, I offer for sale my well improved farm home of 320 acres, 1 mile east and 4 north of Russell, Russell county, Kansas, 200 acres level in cultivation, pasture rolling, 20 acres alfalfa, seven acres alfalfa fenced hog tight with spring water and shade trees. Extra good 10 room house, cistern, cave, smoke house, coal house, barn, granary, garage, two chicken houses, cement hog house, milk house, cattle sheds, silo, stock scales, good well and wind mill, large cement supply tank, 3/4 mile to school. All goes for the low price of \$50.00 per acre. No incubance.

Richard McCormick, owner,
Rt. 3, Russell, Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE—OREGON

HOMESSEKERS will find their ideal home in Oregon. Write: Oregon Pacific Realty Corporation, Eugene, Ore.

FARM WANTED

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Hansmann binder hitch for second binder, \$15.00. E. W. Thoes, Alma, Kansas.

FOR SALE—35 year going lumber-hard-ware business, Kansas wheat country. Real estate, rental, or easy payments. Good schools, churches, oil. D. J. Fair Lumber Co., Owner, Sterling, Kansas.

Save 50 Per Cent Shaving Cost
Single edge blades 25 cents, double edge blades 35 cents, per dozen—Sharpened, Buffed, Sterilized. Better than New. Send blades to Salina, Kansas, Safety Razor Sharpening Co. Send money with order.

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE Bourbon Red Turkey eggs. 10c each Post Paid. Audrey Tatlow, Cottonwood, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEHIGH EGGS 120-35.00 Post paid, Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kans.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC. FOR SALE
FOR SALE Hogari seed, 4c lb. Joe Ham-fre, Holly, Colo.

SUDAN \$2.00—Cane seed \$1.00—Millet \$1.00. If you have carlots cased, millet or kafir ask us for bids. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

vitamines are A, B, C, D and E. Eat fresh vegetable every day, but try to have cabbage, carrots, lettuce, spinach, cauliflower, milk, tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit, eggs and cereals in the daily diet.

A BIT OF CHRONOLOGY

1912—United States marines are landed in Nicaragua for the protection of American lives and property.

1912—J. and W. Seligman & Co. of New York bankers, float a loan of \$1,500,000, secured by a lien on the Pacific Railroad, sole one in Nicaragua, government owned, and rich in revenue.

1924—The Nicaraguan government reneges the loan and gets back its railroad.

1925—United States marines are withdrawn after thirteen years occupancy of the country.

1926—The Nicaraguan government (Liberal party) is overthrown by forces of Emiliano Chamorro (Conservative party) seizes the presidency. The Liberals revolt.

126—Chamorro resigns in favor of Adolfo Diaz (Conservative party). 1926—Diaz is promptly recognized by the United States. The Liberals continue their revolt.

1926—United States marines are landed "for the protection of American lives and property."

1926—Lawrence Dennis, American charge d'affaires at Nicaragua, is accused by Liberals of influencing the selection and recognition of Diaz.

February 8, 1927—Dennis is ordered to report in Washington "about March 1."

March 12, 1927—It becomes known that Dennis has resigned, after charging certain officials in the state department with incompetence, neglect of important news dispatches, waste of government funds in transmitting worthless information, and general lack of fitness for their posts. He is persuaded to withdraw his resignation, pending his return to Washington.

March 15, 1927—A sensation is caused by reports that Dennis possesses a document in the name of Secretary Kellogg instructing him to exert pressure to bring about the election of Diaz. Official denial that such a document exists is made by the state department.

AN EXPLANATION

We are often asked why the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery is located in Missouri rather than Kansas. We are not only asked this question by many of the Association members but by many outsiders. The members wonder why the Creamery should be located on the Missouri side and outsiders express surprise that the Organization handles only the products of the Kansas farmers and ask why it doesn't handle products of farmers from nearby states.

We receive frequent inquiries from farmers and farmers' organizations in neighboring states asking of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery will handle their produce, they not knowing that the Creamery is purely a Kansas organization.

The reasons for locating in Missouri are apparent and may be summed up briefly as location, transportation, cold storage facilities and building facilities. Kansas City is virtually the geographical center of the large agricultural area of the Middle West. It is the point to which great quantities of farm products flow. It has favorable marketing facilities. It has the advantages desirable to the manufacturer and for

THE STRONG, SILENT MAN LIES THERE

He Remains Silent in Spite of a Strong Smell of Oil.

"In our judgment, nothing less than the possession of the toughest kind of a public conscience enables an American of any age to pass the White House without a profound sense of shame and humiliation."

The People's Business, Washington, D. C.

The vision to see is as important as the ability to perform.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PUTS US IN DEBT

The A. P. carried the story of the Salina bank meeting, crediting us with a million dollar shortage in the bank at Kansas City. That is subtle flattery. It requires financial genius to get in debt a million. We only managed to achieve a paltry hundred thousand. And we are going to pay that.

Iron was discovered by the Hittites along the shores of the Black Sea, and a new age was born—the age of iron. We are still in that age.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association

37 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn., 329 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, 406-8-10 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association, Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank, Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association, Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

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THE FARM SITUATION AND THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL A REMEDY

(Continued from page 1)

workers, \$2141 earned by clerical workers, an average of \$1678 earned by ministers, \$1295 by teachers, and about \$1650 by government employees. In all other groups other than farmers, the report further states that the rate of farm failures from 1910 to 1924 shows an increase of over 1000 per cent, in contrast to that of commercial failures, which has remained practically the same per year during the same period. Capital invested by farm operators decreased from \$37,000,000,000 in 1920 to \$32,000,000,000 in 1925, a loss of approximately 3,000,000,000 per year.

The McNary-Haugen bill as a remedy. This bill is the only bill offered that meets the approval of the agricultural interests, and is endorsed by all farm organization bodies except the National Grange. They have a debenture plan and no other plan that will make the crops remain in the hands of the farmer, and thus prevent the loss through the sales of exports. The McNary-Haugen bill was passed the Senate and House in the 70th Congress but was vetoed by President Coolidge in a 14,000 word message. The bill as passed included the handling of farm units of wheat, rice, cotton, corn and hogs. The bill as applied to wheat, and how it works. In 1922 Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber tariff act and the McNary-Haugen bill was passed to protect the wheat grower, placed a tariff on wheat of 30 cents per bushel. Later this was deemed not enough and on April 6, 1924 the president raised the tariff to 42 cents per bushel. If it is raised enough to be effective, but as we export from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels each year, we get little if any benefit from the tariff, as the whole crop is sold on a world market.

The following figures will show the production from 1921 to 1925: We planted an average of 56,000,000 acres of wheat at an average yield of 13 bushels per acre of 728,000,000 bushels, allowing 100,000,000 bushels for seed and feed, leaving 628,000,000 to be marketed. The law provides that a committee of twelve men be appointed by the president and this committee selects seven men to represent each unit coming under the law. They will figure out the cost of the farming operations, taxes, interest on investment, depreciation and a reasonable profit. They may use the 42 cent tariff to stabilize it if it is necessary. If they figure it takes 40 cents above the prevailing price for that year, then it would be \$1.20 per bushel he would get \$.80 per bushel less the equalization fee. The loss on the 200,000,000 surplus at 40 cents per bushel would be \$80,000,000, or 13 cents per bushel on the whole crop. The rest of the 400,000,000 net gain back to revolving fund \$14,200,000, or 2 cents a bushel on the whole crop, or \$94,200,000 less \$201,200,000 would be \$116,000,000 gain to the wheat farmer. The marketable crop of 628,000,000, if sold under the present 42 cent tariff would be \$753,600,000 at \$1.20 is \$753,600,000, the prevailing price, or if sold under the 40 cent tariff is \$201,200,000 less the loss on export and cost of operation, etc., of \$84,200,000, or \$116,000,000 net gain to the wheat farmer. The farmer has benefited 40 cents per bushel less the equalization fee of 13 cents and 2 cents for operation or 15 cents in all less 40 cents, or 24 cents net gain.

Kansas raises about 110,000,000 bushels of wheat. Figured at the advance of 25 cents per bushel or \$27,000,000. The average difference between high and low for the above years was 27 cents, against 25 cents added to help the farmer. In 1921 the difference between high and low was 54 1/2 cents, in 1924 33 1/2 cents, yet the cost of bread to the consumer has been the same, 10 cents per loaf. If wheat costs the millers \$1.45 per bushel, the flour bakers \$2.00, and the cost of bread to the consumer is \$1.25 per bushel, the flour would cost .0215. It is said that when the United States set the price of wheat at \$2.20 basis, Chicago, or \$2.00 on our local market, other governments paid for instance France \$2.00, Holland \$3.70, Norway \$4.00, Italy, \$4.80. Many think that had the price of wheat been governed by supply and demand, and they now insist on supply and demand, now the American farmer could not get as much as \$4.00 per bushel. This would have been in keeping with the price of corn and cotton, tobacco and minerals and lumber.

The amount of the equalization fee will be governed by the amount of surplus. If it is increased so that the surplus will be 400,000,000 bushels the equalization fee will be doubled. I think you will find the only real enemies of the McNary-Haugen bill are mostly packers who are concerned in some way with the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, mentioned elsewhere in this article. Some claim that labor is against the bill and favorable farm legislation, but in 1924 Mr. Edgar Wallace, Washington, D. C., representing the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Arthur J. Lowell, Mr. W. M. Clark, etc., representing the railroads, said they represented nearly 5,000,000 workers. They said, as far as we are concerned we are not worried by any particular bill or language, if it benefits the farmer, because that is what we are trying to do. There is a railroad paper called "Labor," that is friendly to the farmer. The producer gets about 33 1/2 per cent of what the consumer pays. The difference is too much and the farmer and the consumer should be closer affiliated. The government has a moral obligation to help the wheat farmer at least, because the government went into the price fixing business in 1917 because of an emergency. There is a greater emergency now. Much more could be said and should be said but this is enough for this time on this subject.

Just now there is a pamphlet being mailed to the farmers sent out by the Grain Dealers National Association. It is written by Silas R. Crossroads and he pictures a pretty dark future for the bill, if passed. He seems to have things as that he belongs to the class that farms the farmer and finds

it more profitable than farming the soil. He regrets very much the \$10,000 annual salary the twelve directors receive.

He does not say anything about the salary paid by the Federal Reserve Board which is the chairman of the Board of nine branch banks is \$20,000, two \$15,000, one \$10,000, one \$8,000, two \$3,000, one \$2,500, one \$2,000, two \$1,800, two \$1,500, one \$1,000, three \$1,000, one \$1,000, two \$1,000, two \$1,000, a total of \$889,500 for 39 officers, and the senate tried to pass a law giving a pension to all officers who receive a salary of over \$15,000. HERMAN HURST.

FACTS OF INTEREST

A total of 1,624,675 potential game fish were distributed in Alberta fishing waters in 1927. These included eyed eggs, fry and fingerlings of Loch Leven, Cutthroat and Rainbow trout. In addition, nearly three million whitefish eggs were placed in the commercial fishing waters in 1927 to increase the supply of fish for this growing industry in the province.

The Calgary Automobile Club is planning to equip and operate what they claim will be the most modern automobile touring camp in Western Canada. The camp will be lighted and equipped for gas for cooking, water, shower baths, car shelters, and other conveniences for the accommodation of motor tourists.

The latest returns show that the number of dairy factories in operation in Canada is 3047. The total is made up of 1269 creameries, 1418 cheese factories, 334 factories making butter and cheese and 26 factories making condensed and evaporated milk, milk powders, etc.

STATE FAIR DATES ANNOUNCED

Hutchinson, Kan., May 12.—The Kansas State Board of Fair Managers who met here recently in executive session decided upon the dates for the 1928 exposition which will be held here September 15-21. Several new educational features will be added this year, great racing of horses and automobiles are programmed, and with two performances daily until the 15-21. The prize list, a book of more than one hundred pages, is now being prepared and will be ready for mailing sometime in May. Anyone desiring a free copy as soon as they are sent will find the State Fair at Hutchinson. A postal card request to A. L. Sponsler, secretary, will bring you the prize list.

PRIZE LIST IN PREPARATION

Hutchinson, Kan., May 12.—There will be more than forty thousand dollars in prizes and money offered as awards for entries in the various departments at the Kansas State Fair, which will be held here September 15-21. The prize list, a book of more than one hundred pages, is now being prepared and will be ready for mailing sometime in May. Anyone desiring a free copy as soon as they are sent will find the State Fair at Hutchinson. A postal card request to A. L. Sponsler, secretary, will bring you the prize list.

KEEP EYES ON GOAL

Chain stores and rumormongering radio stations are the "big noise" just now in the merchandising of goods. Not a few farmers who have enlisted in the co-operative movement, at least to the extent of joining the Farmers Union, have a considerable volume of business. This delays the development of our own co-operative system of distribution.

The bargains offered by these old-line institutions are often not as great as they appear. From an immediate dollars-and-cents standpoint, we feel sure that steady and consistent patronage of our own co-operatives—the State Exchange and the local associations—will beat patronizing chain stores and radio peddlers. The larger the volume we mobilize through our own channels, the more certain will this be true.

But even if these old-line institutions offered opportunity to make an immediate saving, it would be wiser to stick to our own co-operatives. The motives of the chain stores and radio peddlers are not one whit different from business old-line ones. When we give them our patronage and help them to grow, we are fastening the profit system more firmly upon ourselves.

We can gain emancipation only by patronizing our own co-operatives and utilizing our buying power so as to make it effective against trusts and combinations. The greater our loyalty to our own enterprises, the sooner we shall accomplish this purpose. Let us not become so intent upon chasing immediate pennies as to lose sight of our goal.

L. S. Herron in Nebraska Union Farmer.

PROGRESS BRINGS FORCES TOGETHER

We are quoting below some of the good things C. E. Huff, President of the Kansas Farmers' Union, said in his address at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Farm Bureau.

There is nothing new under the sun, it has been said, and it may be that some other age and in some other clime something like this has happened in history. But certainly never before in this age have tonight's events been duplicated. The Presbyterian prayer-meeting is being held in the Methodist church so that the state convention of the Farm Bureau may gather at the Presbyterian church and listen to an address by the president of the State Farmers' Union. When this letter came from your president, who has the respect and confidence not only of your organization, but of everyone interested

The Dry Goods Box

Emporia, Kansas, May 10, 1928

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

My Dear Sirs: The recent primary in Indiana seems to have put the skirts under the "onorable" Herbert Hoover in about the right degree. Although the industrial districts rallied "his relief" they were not numerous enough when the rural sons of toil began to unbuckle their voting capacity. You will hear from certain sources that labor is desirous of "getting together with the farmer." But from the way labor in the city precincts is inclined to line up behind such enemies of the farming industry as this said "onorable" Hoover it would seem that the only way that element would "get together" with the real workers of the country would be that their producers forget their honest grievances and endorse the ideas of industry as held sacred by organized labor, many of the leaders of which are only tools of big business that does not care a tinker's damn for the farmer's interests.

Senator Jim Watson, of Indiana, is for the McNary-Haugen bill, and "on the other" is against it. Early returns were favorable to "on the other" but the late returns showed the erstwhile secretary of the United States Treasury had a change of heart and endorsed his chance at Kansas City on June 12. It will be noted that Hoover blundered and blundered about carrying Ohio. The facts are that he carried only twenty-three of the urban or industrial counties of the state while his opponent—the dead and buried, was endorsed by the voters of SIXTY-FIVE OF THE RURAL COUNTIES of the Buckeye state. It shows that the producing centers are dead set against the man who would "CARRY OUT THE COOLIDGE POLICIES" if elected president.

The greatest industry in the world is farming—and the farmers know when they get enough of a good thing and they surely have enough of the policies of the Silent Cal and want to get out from under them. It is not to such an attitude as Coolidge has assumed toward the producers of the nation. Let the horny-handed sons of toil awake and be alert from now on until after the conventions are held to nominate the next great national Party should not be considered paramount to the principles at stake.

The writer is and has been for many years classed as a Progressive Democrat, but as the national picture of the field is given a general review there isn't a "horse" in the race that we could vote for with better grace and as clear a conscience as we could the Honorable Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor of Illinois, and the man who is open to any honest man's Co-operative Marketing and the interests generally endorsed by the producers of the nation.

He seems to be quietly and silently oozing into "on the other" throughout the central and western part of the country. The support of that element who wants a square deal for the foundation of this nation—the tillers of the soil and their subsidiary interests. We are glad to see so many of our sons making this fight no direct support farmers throughout Kansas and Missouri and buying of fat hogs. The idea originated with the packing industry and by an underhanded effort many an honest hog-raiser has been beaten out of his own market. The open and fair price and the price the packer buyer would get his victim's hogs for. Be on your guard.

Stand by the Union. The farmers must stick together—organize and STAY ORGANIZED. You have the different element guessing what you are going to do next. While temporarily you have lost out on the banking industry, we believe the great financial system—the idylized system as advocated by your late revered leader, John T. McCarty, is being adopted. When the banking system of today and the political pirates of today are separated then a brighter

ed in agriculture and out of Kansas. I thought to myself, "This is one of the happiest things that has occurred to me in a long time."

I am going to talk about this new thing we are undertaking together, the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations. There has been a great deal of talk about the merging of these groups that was to me significant. If some one had engineered it, I should feel much less confident in the future of our work together. We came together naturally in this fight against the forces of agriculture in the freight rate case. We came together in this thing quite naturally and with almost no one making any suggestion that we should not do so.

Who issued the call that we come to Topeka and talk the matter over as to the possibility of joint action in matters that affect farm interests in the hope that by combining the forces of the three organizations we might have a larger possibility of success.

I hope you will allow me to talk to you very frankly to the point. I think the whole future of our working together hinges upon our willingness to be frank and open with absolute good will.

We all have the same goal, but we are looking at it from different directions or because we do not have the same understanding of the subject, sometimes we lack a feeling of comradeship. My little daughter and I were recently looking at a photograph in the National Geographic Magazine in this city. It was taken from an airplane. To me it was perfectly plain, and conveyed to my mind a graphic description of the city. But my little girl said, "It looks all blown down."

I am especially interested in the farm problem in this social condition—it is effect upon the farmer, his family, his outlook, his social standing, his relation to marketing problems, legislation, or any other economic question. "Farmers are rapidly becoming an old man's job." Surveys showing the average age of farmers

sun will shine throughout the land of rural production.

Very truly,

E. J. GARNER.

504 Commercial street.

FOOLING THE FARMER

It would seem that certain Senators and Congressmen have believed that they could further personal ambition, pique or in the case of some, deliberately ruin the farm cause by offering the farmer a bit while they hoped would knock the McNary-Haugen bill sky-high and which they did not believe it was possible the farmer COULD refuse. This to be a lump of \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 (which the farmer would himself help pay for) drawn from the Federal Treasury and given him outright.

It is everlastingly to the credit of the farmers and especially the farm organizations and their leaders that they did not fall for this scheme. They saw that in the end it would cost them far more than it gave them. Here was one of the most cunning and dangerous plans to defeat real farm relief and bring further disaster on the farmer that has yet been laid by the enemies of the farmer, opportunistic politicians.

Angered by refusal, these latter, and I refer particularly to certain utterances made recently on the floor of the Senate, have vilified our leaders and ascribed selfish and cowardly motives to them for taking the course they have in refusing this lure.

John Hancock was accused of being nothing but a land speculator when he opposed the British crown. George Washington was put in practically the same category—merely materialistic motives were imputed to him by the Tories.

The farmers have no doubt as to the character and principles of their leaders, and will stand by them loyally. Their discernment in this crisis is a splendid omen for the farmers' cause and indicates that when the McNary-Haugen bill becomes a law it will have wise and efficient administration.

HUGH CRAIG

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE DRY GOODS BOX BOYS?

We are hoping they won't cease to dip their fountain pens in Carter's black writing fluid until all public wrongs are righted. The best way to solve the controversy with the packers has been satisfactorily solved? If they evaded the old stock yards law will they obey another act even if it is as skillfully drawn? It seems that the government couldn't bring any thing but halos on our oil payrolls. We found a way to recover our oil reserves. Possibly, if we can't punish the packers we might find some way to get some of our meat back.

It looks like the most sensible thing to do is to send our meat products to the market, let it be sold at the market; it would at least save us the humiliation of turning the grindstone for the packers while they sharpen their knives for their local accommodation. We will continue to put in some of our time working for these big breasted gents who with their money and duplicity make and unmake legislators, governors and presidents at their own sweet will.

Why continue to let the Niagara water go to waste? Why let the earth who are trying to work out their own salvation in their own way and "probably making about as good an out at it as we are with our interferences in their affairs?" When we could be more profitably employed in establishing and maintaining a better standard of justice among ourselves?

"Now, dear reader, get mad. I hope you do. It will be an indication that you are not dead." When we secure the best kind of conditions in Kansas, we can jump in and see what we can do for Illinois and Pennsylvania.

J. C. GLASGOW

has been rising, taken by Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, cites an increase in the groups of ages of from 22 to 45 in cities and towns and relative predominance of those ages in the country. There has been a decline in the number of those same ages are lacking more and more in the country. Children and old men and women are becoming relatively a "greater and greater" proportion of our farm population. It is to show a greater degree of tenantry—a lower and lower proportion of farmers owning the farms they work. Those who own farms have acquired them in other years. I am concerned about these things.

The rural school is declining in spite of the fact that a larger percentage of children are in the country than in town. Their opportunities are terribly hampered and narrow as compared to the privilege of children in town. Rural churches have well nigh departed. The churches have abandoned the open country.

An editor at Winfield took me to task for this statement. He says that the country has abandoned the church. He said "We have in the community tried to keep the rural churches alive, and there is no response from the community." It is because a tremendously significant change is taking place.

We are not clear more than we are entitled to claim when we say that farm is essentially a foundation in the farm life of our nation. That is why I am so tremendously concerned to bring all our powers together to find a solution to this thing.

There is always a tendency to secure loyalty through starting a fight. If I started out to cuss the Farm Bureau and down the state I would get a larger following. Folks rally more readily to a dog than to a man. The way and the better built, ill feeling in the past was more largely for the purpose of securing a loyal feeling—that we must rally and stick together or someone will "rust us in the jaw." You can get a lot of support that way and that is always the temptation to become critical and enter into a bit of a fight.

Not long since I was in a church gathering and a young preacher said, "I find it awfully hard to rally my members about me on any proposition to build and develop. It doesn't seem to be romantic or exciting enough. I can't more readily get them to stand 'agin' something than for something."

Another and probably older preacher replied, "I have a problem more serious than that. I have trouble getting my members to stand at all. They lie."

Farm organizations and churches are all pretty much alike at the bottom. We don't talk quite the same of misunderstanding.

A story is told of a man who wanted to cross the river but arrived just too late for the ferry. He found a negro with a boat, fishing, and asked him if he could row. The negro said, "No, suh," but consented to let him use the boat. After pulling himself and the negro across he handed him a dollar and asked, "Now how will you get back, my man?" The negro replied that he would "pull himself back." "But I thought you couldn't row."

A ray of enlightenment dawned on the negro's face. "Oh," he said, "You meant row, to pull a boat? Yessuh, I can pull a boat, I thought you meant row like a lion!"

One of the tasks we have before us is to increase the confidence of the farmer in himself as an individual in the effect and worthwhileness of organized effort. His one privilege in the past has been non-operation. He has never been able to set the price on the thing he buys or sells. He is possessed of only two alternatives, to pay or take what is offered, or to refuse to co-operate at all. He is not schooled in building for himself an accomplishment. His only privilege has been the privilege of quitting. We are partly to blame for that attitude because we who have occupied positions of leadership have been guilty of magnifying our differences.

We must win the field in Kansas under our separate banners working together or we will not win it at all. We must present a united front.

I feel that we have already accomplished something, and that our length is evident. One of our first resolutions was in opposition to any material change in our present primary law. And a prominent politician was kind enough to remark that his objection was not now heard less than for some time from those who were clamoring for a return to the old convention system. Our plan for revision of the antiquated tax system under which we are working in this state, and which is so manifestly unjust to property owners, is receiving more and more recognition and support since it has become generally known that these three organizations have co-ordinated their strength in this support.

We have great hopes for future accomplishments for good in this action we have taken.—Bureau Farmer.

WHOSE MORTGAGE IS THE HOG LIFTING NOW?

Poets and Economists Must Change Their Tributes From Farms to Packers' Obligations.

Poets and economists have been singing of the Great American Hog as the Farm Mortgage Lifter. For several generations the lowly hog put the money in the bank and paid off the obligations on the old packing houses.

But when hogs sell at or below the cost of production the mortgage has been shifted to something else. If it wants to be paid off and poets and economists will have to shift their effusions to the mortgages on the old packing houses.

The farmer who jumps at the chance to sell his hogs direct to the packer at 50 to 65 cents below the market basis is in no way helping to make that market basis and thereby is not trying to put the hog back into its role of lifting mortgages, but he is making it possible for the hog to pay off the bank indebtedness of the packers.

An editorial in the Sioux City Live Stock Record speaks of direct buying in this fashion:

"How far back does the effect of direct buying of live stock by the packers reach? Also, it might be asked, how far into the future will it reach? In the backward reach it appears to extend to the shores of the Atlantic ocean. As to its future limit, it may reach clear into Kingdome Come. A favorable argument with some farmers is that 'I sold my hogs at the concentration point at 40c under the Sioux City top, and I have more net than I would have by shipping to the central market.' The argument is probably true as far as it goes. But who made the top at Sioux City, or any other central market point? How was it made, and with what object was it made? However, this has been threshed over considerably and should be understood by most people interested. There may be farther reachings than the immediate sale of the hog at a concentration point today at a fraction off the central market, where the same packers who mark the tickets at the concentration point hold off and play for lower prices in the competitive market. There is a suspicion that certain bankers on the eastern sea coast not only hold vast accounts against these same packers, but they also hold more or less paper against farms in the corn belt. Is there, or is there not, a possibility that by forcing packers to buy hogs cheap they are turning the hog back to the originators of these farms, depressing prices on the farm lands? The hog was once rated as the 'great American mortgage lifter.' With the price for hogs depressed to a point where there is no surplus left over after expense of raising the hog, has been taken out, how long will the hog be rated as mortgage lifter? The price of the farm land will have to go down and the bankers will perhaps have to take the land. One thing appears to be certain, and that is that the high prices by the packers might also take a little look into the future and investigate chances of ever realizing on some of their farm mortgage paper. The great American hog may switch and become the mortgage lifter for

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Tattooing Accredited Hogs

Kansas City, Mo., May 10, 1928. Effectively July 1, it will be necessary to tattoo for identification all hogs received from accredited counties. The premium money paid during 1927 totaled \$659,230.95, and will exceed one million dollars this year. Cuff's tattoo instruments will be sold exclusively by the Stock Yards Drug Co., Live Stock Exchange Building. You may write them or us regarding this instrument.

STEERS—Market higher Monday and Tuesday, around 25 lower Wednesday and steady today. The decline yesterday was mostly on choice grades, there being no shipping orders. Bulk of fat cattle this week sold at \$12.25 to \$13.50, with top at \$14.50. Fair to good steers \$12 to \$12.50. Very few cattle sell under 10 cents that have any quality and flesh. Light dogs \$11 to \$11.50, heavy \$11.50 to \$12. WE sold two loads cattle yesterday, fed 100 days, weighing 1300 pounds at \$13.35, medium and plain cattle, but pretty fat, weighing under 1300 lbs, at same price, and horned Whitefaces, weighing 1800 lbs, at \$13.30. Top yesterday \$13.60. WE also sold 70 day fed dogs today, weighing 855 lbs, at \$12.25, and short-cut 1050 lb. cattle at \$12.20, odd head up to \$10.50. Canners and cutters \$5.25 to \$7.50. Yearlings steady to strong for the week, one load strictly fancy 900 lb. steers, with four heifers on them, selling at \$13.85. WE sold a load of 810 lb. mixed yearlings at \$12.90, and a car of 650 lb. heifers at \$12.65. WE also sold fancy 1000 lb. heifers at \$12.25. Due to dry weather stock cows and heifers hard to move at 25 to 35 cents lower prices than last week. Good shaggy yearling thin Whiteface heifers this morning at 10 cents a pound, which looks steady with last week. Common stock cows and heifers big dollar lower. Bulls steady to strong.

CATTLE—Veals closing steady for the week. Practical top today 13 cents, few choice at 14 cents. Heavy killers steady, choice 11 to 12 cents.

HOGS—Higher markets first two days, but lower since. Market today 5 to 15 lower, top \$9.25 to \$9.50, 1400 to 1700 \$8.50 to \$9.50. Packing cows \$7.75 to \$8.65. Stock pigs \$7.50 to \$8.25. Stags, 7.50 to \$8.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Lower markets. Spring lambs weak to 10 lower today, top Arizona \$17.85, natives mostly \$1 to \$17.50. Good shaggy lambs \$14.15 to \$14.50. Shorn ewes \$8.25 to \$8.50. Shorn wethers \$8.50. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.

CHICAGO MARKET

NEWS LETTER

Co-operative shipping associations are now handling one-third of the cattle, hogs and sheep produced in the corn-belt. During the first three months of 1928, 18,225 cars of live stock were shipped to Chicago stock yards from co-operative associations. Iowa is shown to be the leading state in developing co-operative live stock marketing with 10,179 cars. Illinois second with 6,333 cars. Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Minnesota furnish the balance of co-operative carloads. These figures furnished by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at Chicago which is owned and controlled by organized farmers show the tremendous growth of the movement to stabilize live stock values and place the control of selling machinery under farm organizations. Co-operative marketing has made it possible for every producer of cattle, hogs and sheep to send his stock directly to the public market, where highest prices are paid. The strange hold of country buyers who formerly purchased small lots of live stock at a great reduction in value, has been thrown off because the co-operative shipping associations permit all farmers to enjoy carload rates on shipping and selling costs. Feeders of livestock in carloads also benefit greatly as a result of the co-operative movement which makes it possible to market stuff in an orderly way, thus reducing the danger of glutted markets and disastrous price breaks. The Farmers Union is striving to coordinate the work of shipping associations with the farmer-owned commission houses. By placing this great volume of stock under central sales control, according to the program of the Farmers Union, millions of dollars would be added to the value of cattle, hogs and sheep produced in the corn belt states.

keting charges at the central point and at the same time get his hog needs at below farm cost. If the farmer is going to continue to look only at the spread between concentration ticket and central market price, then it would appear useless to go any farther. But, if the farmer will start an inquiry to discover what kind of central market top his concentration ticket is based on, he might make a discovery. He might discover that the most favorable price he will start at the central market and back-track through the concentration and ticket market-point to the farm and do some figuring on what chance he has, then he might make a discovery. He might discover that the most favorable price he will start at the central market and back-track through the concentration and ticket market-point to the farm and do some figuring on what chance he has, then he might make a discovery. He might discover that the most favorable price he will start at the central market and back-track through the concentration and ticket market-point to the farm and do some figuring on what chance he has, then he might make a discovery.

"It also occurs to us that the eastern bankers who are fostering and encouraging direct country buying by the packers might also take a little look into the future and investigate chances of ever realizing on some of their farm mortgage paper. The great American hog may switch and become the mortgage lifter for

ROOF GARDENS.

Some folks look forward to the approach of summer with expectancy that they may again dance and dine on the roofs over hotels, restaurants, and other places. Prohibition threatened for a time to destroy the popularity of the roof gardens, but the habit had fastened itself too strongly upon many city dwellers for them to give up.

If the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans could look in upon us at any number of our apparently modern pursuits they'd probably have a good laugh. One can see Nero, snooping in at modernistic sideboards and hear him cry, with some irony: "Good Jupiter, as if I didn't have the finest sideboards in the world twenty centuries ago!"

Don't fancy the roof gardens to be a twentieth century habit peculiar to the fashionable; it today. Garbed in the smartest of modern clothes, with a goldlined transparent velvet coat thrown majestically over say, the latest French importation in the way of a 1928 rayon satin dinner gown, it is more than simple to feel complacent in the present and to forget that the early Romans were addicted to roof gardens hundreds of years ago.

President Coolidge says—"Strange as it may seem, the American people, bred for many generations to a life, drawing no small measure of their wealth from the forest, have not yet acquired the sense of timber as a crop."

American Forest Week is a week for the consideration and contemplation of the forest, and the intangible benefits of our forests, for the planning of their creation, care and improvement, and for tree planting.

Bakelite, hard rubber, and porcelain, known as isolants, are the best insulating materials for radio work.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

NOTE

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

ANDERSON COUNTY

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 2042. Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Summit Local No. 1574. Meets the second and fourth Fridays. Alice Ames, Sec.