



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XIX

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NUMBER 37

A BRIEF HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE WITH SOME POINTED SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT

(By E. F. Schiefelbusch)

It is a common statement, at present, that agriculture is the most generally discussed and advertised industry of today. The gist of the present discussions and ruminations regarding this old and belated industry (especially by statesmen, writers and economists outside of agriculture) is that there is no equitable solution of the problems confronting agriculture at this time, or that there are serious conditions in need of solution, or that the status of agriculture should not be on a par with other industries. Vast numbers of people no doubt will vigorously deny that the last of the above statements has been the mental attitude of the ruling classes throughout all generations, towards the farmer; and that as a result the tillers of the soil have been the Hercules which has held the earth on its back for five thousand years. A careful study of the industry and its show, however, that this is true and we will venture the prophecy that if this mental or psychological attitude would change to one of absolute fairness, the problems of the farmer would be solved here and now. We stated that a careful study of the history of agriculture will show that the ruling classes have always discriminated against the tillers of the soil. Remember we say tillers of the soil or to use our modern expression "real dirt farmers" for there have always been numbers of people who for various reasons counted themselves as connected with agriculture who never spent an hour of their lives at actual farm labor. The writer wonders at this time when our business is being discussed on every hand, whether or not, the members of the Farmers Union as a rule are acquainted at all with the history of our great business. Whether they would be interested in going to the pastures and age of agriculture some three or four thousand years before Christ and briefly coming down to the present time. The writer is pleased to undertake compiling a short synopsis of the history of agriculture, and to give space, and the readers find it interesting or helpful. Agriculture was the first industry and will be the last. There never was a time it did not flourish and there never will be for it is as you have often heard, the backbone of the world. It is an honorable industry one whose history we should know. Especially should our young men and women trace its development, note its struggles, and thus become better equipped to help it on. The Aryan race, to which perhaps all the members of the Farmers Union in Kansas belong, has accomplished nearly all of the worth-while things of history. When we first hear of them they are the nomadic hunters and herds of the hills of Asia Minor and Northern Africa with their flocks and herds. This might be considered the glorious age of agriculture for there were no other industries to compete with it. It was the age of the hunter and the herdsman, and the hunter and the herdsman were the only ones who were not content to live close to each other and herded their flocks over pasture claimed by each, resulting in quarrels and fights, or as in the case of Abram and Lot who decided to separate peacefully there was nothing to deter the slow and peaceful progress of agriculture. But this kind of farming could not always endure. It could suffice only in countries sparsely populated. So when these countries became more densely populated, and cities were built, the pastoral age began to decline, and the real tilling of the soil began. There were only two small spots in these desert regions that were adapted for stationary farming. One was the Nile in Egypt and the other the small valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers of Asia Minor. Here some of the most prodigious crops of history have been produced. The outstanding cities and civilizations, yet developed, sprang up and flourished here, proving in these instances as in all others that no civilization can become famous without a plentiful agriculture. Despite the above fact, a fact so visible that no one will dispute it; historians of all periods from this time down to the present have been unfair to the importance of agriculture. The soil tillers have always fed the world, have built cities, made necessary the opening of channels of commerce, and have furnished the food on which the armies of invasion have marched and conquered. Yet historians have recorded the splendors of art, architecture, government and commerce and has left the farmer with his fortitude, his faithfulness, his labors and his struggles almost entirely out of the records. It is hard therefore to get a true picture of this industry for thousands of years. Once in a while the historian is kind enough to mention him but only to record echoes of his troubles, his petitions, his struggles and disappointments. But the march of civilization was westward and out of the rivers of Egypt and Asia rose the greater civilizations of Greece and Rome. Agriculture of course did its part well in building up these wonderful ancient governments. Let us consider for a while the conditions of ancient Rome in so far as it affected agriculture. It is an interesting and important period because it is here for the first time we have a record of laws being passed which all classes of people even the kings were bound to respect. The people who came under the jurisdiction of the Roman government were divided into distinct classes.

difficult to distinguish, from the patches that remained, to what creature the fur had belonged. He had no covering upon his head which was only defended by his own thick hair matted and twisted together, and scorched by the influence of the sun into a rusty dark red color, forming a contract with the overgrown beard upon his cheeks. One part of his dress only remains, but it is too remarkable to be left out; it was a brass ring, resembling a dog's collar and soldered fast around his neck so that he was unable to be removed without the use of a file. On this singular gorget was engraved in Saxon characters: GURTH, son of Beowulf, is the born slave of Cedric of Rother Wood. Contrast this with the description of the Noble of the same period. His dress was rich. He had changed his shirt of mail for an under tunic of dark purple silk, garnished with furs, over which flowed his long robes of spotless white, in ample folds. The eight-pointed crown he wore was set on the shoulder of his mantle in black velvet. The high cap no longer invested his brows, which were only shaded by short thick curled air of raven blackness, corresponding to his usually raven hair. Nothing could be more gracefully majestic than his step and manner, had they not been marked by a predominant air of haughtiness, easily acquired by the exercise of unrestrained authority. This vast difference between the dress and appearance of the farmer and noble reflected the great distance between their stations in every department and activity of life. We have come down to about the twelfth century A. D. Art, Architecture, literature, government, all the great enterprises of mankind have somewhere, sometime reached great heights of development, only agriculture, those engaged in it, are still the plodders. Historians say they were despised by all classes and treated in accordance.

England perhaps made the most earnest effort to aid agriculture, through legislation, that any nation ever made. Agriculture felt the effects of it too and came to the front, as a profitable and desirable business. These pieces of legislation are now known as the English Corn Laws and date back to the days of Edward the third in the middle of the fourteenth century. These laws regulated the exportation and importation of grain so that the prices would not fall below a certain level, which price no doubt was equal to cost of production plus a reasonable profit. In the meantime strong manufacturing interests sprang up in England and the manufacturers began to protest against the Corn Laws saying that the high price of food stuffs hindered the growth of their business by increasing labor prices and etc. The manufacturers put a solid front behind their protest and the farmers, acting as individuals, could do nothing. So as may be expected in eighteen hundred and forty-six Sir Robert Peel effected the repeal of the corn laws. This in one stroke wiped out the full power of the farmers for agriculture had been the backbone of the country for centuries. The efficiency of a selling organization is based primarily upon the natural trading instincts of its salesmen, but without experience this ability is lost. A surgeon may learn all that is to be gained in books, but without experience he will never become expert with the knife. A feeder who makes up his mind to ship to us the year around automatically protects his bank account, simply because he is assured the service of an organization well informed at all times, alert and on the job. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

CAPT. C. ALF. JOHNSON A VISITOR
Capt. C. Alf. Johnson of Marquette was in the office on Saturday. We are glad at all times to have him pay us a call. It was just four weeks ago that Mr. Johnson was here to see Pres. John Tromble. That was the week that Mr. Tromble was taken seriously sick in Kansas City. As our president is still very ill, Mr. Johnson was again disappointed in not being able to see him, but he expressed earnest sympathy and wished him a speedy recovery, this from Mr. Tromble's many friends around Marquette as well as from Mr. Johnson himself. Mr. Johnson stated that the prospects for a wheat harvest were fair.

BUILDING TRADES
The secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, states that there has been no let down in the building industry throughout the country. He declares that the contracts signed for construction of all kinds this year equals the same period for 1926. Hoover just simply won't let anything happen in this country of ours.

RESOLUTION
Beloit, Kansas, April 23, 1927.
Mr. John Tromble,
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear President:

We, the members of Mulberry Local No. 1060, of Beloit, Mitchell County, Kansas, extend our sincere sympathy, and hope for your speedy recovery.
Yours fraternally,
Geo. Dean, President.
Harold C. Brown, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS
RESOLVED: That we, the members of Hayes Local No. 1130, of the Farmers Union, extend to our president, Mr. John Tromble, our deepest sympathy and express our hope for his early and complete recovery.
Mrs. M. L. Beckman, Sec'y.

tions, and county agents, together with the help of improved machinery, have made him the master producer. If he continues on this plan his troubles will increase. It was not so noticeable as long as Uncle Sam had plenty of public land that farmers could move on either by purchase or homestead rights when they became hard up in older settlements where land was higher. He can no longer flee from his troubles. With increasing mortgages, higher taxes, organized industries all around him, and unsatisfactory prices, his walls are getting louder each year and unless he rallies and puts his finger on the cause of his troubles he is on the high road to American peasantry. He cannot redeem himself individually. If the American farmer is not willing to organize (not for increased production) but for the proper sale and distribution of his products he is lost. Moreover if other groups are not willing to get off the farmers' backs and at least allow him to have his own problem without throwing obstacles in his way he will be seriously retarded. Farmers can no longer hope for relief from the other fellow. He has tried that from time unknown. The prejudice of the ages is against him. The old, old discrimination is still working, and may still influence the actions of even a president of the U. S. if the professions or any line of endeavor is more desirable than agriculture it is because these engaged in them have made them so. Then after all is said and done if we wish to have our industry attain its proper position among the world's activities it is the farmers' job to put it there. And a great big job it is. Let us repeat it cannot be done individually. Education and co-operation along with a more kindly and considerate feeling for each other are undoubtedly the weapons that will keep us abreast of the times. To properly feed and clothe the world is a more difficult task than it has been in the past. In a spirit of love we invite the world to give the farmer a little more consideration that he may work out his problem more speedily.

TOPPING THE MARKET
Hardly a week passes when we fail to top the market on every class of live stock, from veal calves to steers. Sometimes, we mention these tops, but always feel that most honor is due the producer. An office man can pick out a toady animal—most anybody can, so there is really nothing to warrant the exploitation of top sales on cattle, hogs or sheep, but the feeder always feels that the farmer who produces deserves all the credit that can be given him.

We top the hog market every day, but do not particularly gloat over these achievements, or do we send out tables for your consideration. Where real sales ability is, absolutely necessary is in the selling of medium and between grades of live stock. The judging of low priced and medium grades and selling them at the full market value is far more complicated than the handling of live stock with outstanding quality and pronounced type and merit. No concern handles more different grades and classes than we, therefore, our salesmen are always posted on prevailing values.

The efficiency of a selling organization is based primarily upon the natural trading instincts of its salesmen, but without experience this ability is lost. A surgeon may learn all that is to be gained in books, but without experience he will never become expert with the knife. A feeder who makes up his mind to ship to us the year around automatically protects his bank account, simply because he is assured the service of an organization well informed at all times, alert and on the job. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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PRESIDENT JOHN TROMBLE MUCH WORSE

The many friends of our president John Tromble, will be sad to know that he has had a turn for the worse. The relatives were called to his bed side Sunday. The doctors gave no hopes for his recovery.

AN EXPRESSION OF CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

St. Paul, Kan., April 20, 1927.
Mr. Chas. Simpson,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Sir:

Your letter just received and in reply will say that I reluctantly grant the request of appointment of Mr. Vollmer as agent at South Mound.

During the past eight years I am glad to know that I have secured quite a nice business down that way, though I feel I should have twice as much.

I am so pleased and feel so grateful to you and all the other people in Salina that I can not do anything else but make any reasonable sacrifice in best interest of the company. I have made a number of loyal friends at the same time and in the future shall count them my friends just the same. However, I request you to caution Mr. Vollmer not to solicit in my territory at St. Paul and of course I expect to be as good to him. I shall be very anxious for you to call and see me any time you are in this part of the state. With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,
J. A. FOWLER.

MINNESOTA CREAMERIES REPORT ON EFFORT

Business of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, for 1926, amounted to nearly forty million dollars, the exact figures being \$39,861,656. This included sales of butter, sweet corn, buttermilk powder, cheese, eggs and creamery supplies.

Butter sold during the year totaled \$6,222,796 pounds, and the average gross monthly price paid creameries for all butter was 44.63 cents a pound. Sales were made to 200 firms in 82 different cities in the United States. Chain stores, milk distributors and jobbers were the chief source of sales. Twice as much print butter was sold in 1926. New York and Boston were the leading markets, each absorbing more than 17 million pounds. Dairy products other than butter brought in two million dollars, and sales of creamery supplies amounted to nearly one and three-quarters million dollars. Every change of butter is inspected at concentration points, and the quantity which qualifies as Land O'Lakes, or 93 score and above, has increased in two years from 32 per cent to 71 per cent of the total output.

The annual meeting of the association, held March 10 and 11, was an unusual affair in several respects. The members, officers, and employees participating in the event formed one of the largest groups of agricultural co-operators yet brought together in America, numbering about 4,000. One of the large rooms of the association's Minneapolis plant was fitted up as an auditorium and proved a very satisfactory place for holding the meeting. Mid-day and evening meals were served in the plant to those attending the meeting. Dairy products were featured in these meals, including several products for which the association is trying to stimulate consumer demand.

The president, in his address, reminded the members that when the association started it was merely an idea. It had not a dollar of capital and not a single member. Now it has more than 400 of the finest creameries as members, and is saving the \$750,000 a year. First efforts were directed toward assembling butter and shipping in carlots. This of itself has proved of inestimable value to both member and non-member creameries.

Among the other lines of effort have been the improvement of quality of butter, development of new market channels, manufacture of milk powder and buttermilk powder, and the sale of fresh cream.

In 1926 the association shipped 3,508 cars of butter and 317 cars of sweet cream, besides many cars of powder and creamery supplies. Two hundred fifty-nine tubs of butter were entered for the annual butter contest. Of these only 19 scored below 92. The highest score was 95.25; the second 95; and the third highest, 94.75.

WHAT LIVESTOCK MEN ARE DOING

The two farmer-owned and controlled commission firms at the Kansas City stockyards handled 7 1/2 per cent of the total business in 1926, or 485,099 head of livestock, with a total value of \$18,788,884, according to figures compiled by the United States department of agriculture. This included 130,274 cattle and calves, representing 5 per cent of the cattle receipts; 289,485 hogs, representing 14 per cent of the hog receipts and 65,750 sheep, representing 3 3/4 per cent of the sheep receipts.

There are sixty-seven commission firms at the Kansas City stockyards, of which ten handle about 80 per cent of the total business. Only one of the local co-operative concerns is among the first ten in volume of business at Kansas City.

Livestock handled by the twenty-six different farmer agencies functioning in 1926 totaled 10,377,883 head, with a value of \$220,061,462. This included 2,023,227 cattle and calves, 6,724,702 hogs and 1,590,959 sheep—Kansas City Star.

Proof that bankers are the best farmers and best farmers' advisors is found in the fact that they invariably have a lot of land in their possession.

IOWA LEGISLATURE RECOGNIZING NEED OF FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE BANKS PASSES CO-OPERATIVE BANK BILL WITHOUT DISSENTING VOTE

An Act to promote thrift and savings, to provide for loans and a general banking business on the co-operative plan under the provisions of the co-operative laws of the state, to provide for the organization of such banks, manner of conducting the business, the scope of business and the control and operation of the same.

Be it enacted by the General assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Any fifty or more persons, residents of the state of Iowa, may secure a charter for the organization of a co-operative bank by making application therefor to the department of banking and by complying with the conditions of this act. At least ten of the persons making the application shall sign as incorporators and acknowledge the articles of incorporation, forms for which may be provided by the banking department. The articles of incorporation shall contain the following:

(1) Name of proposed bank and place of doing business. The name selected shall contain the words "Co-operative Bank."

(2) Purposes for which the association is formed.

(3) Par value of shares of stock, which shall not be less than Ten Dollars. The amount of capital stock that may be issued need not be fixed in the articles of incorporation or the application therefor.

(4) Date of annual meeting, which shall be the second Tuesday in January of each year, or within ten days thereafter, the manner in which stockholders shall be notified of meetings and the number of stockholders constituting a quorum.

(5) Number of directors (not less than five), all of whom must be residents of the state and stockholders of the corporation. Names and addresses of directors for the first year shall be inserted in the application. The directors shall be divided into three classes so that the term of their service shall not exceed three years.

(6) The application shall state the number of shares of stock subscribed for and must be signed by the incorporators whose addresses shall be given.

(7) The conditions upon which shares of stock may be subscribed for and paid for, transferred and withdrawn and their par value.

Sec. 2. Such application shall be accompanied by a duplicate copy of the proposed by-laws of the corporation. The by-laws shall contain the following provisions for the management of the corporation:

(1) Name and place of doing business.

(2) Purposes for which the corporation is formed.

(3) Powers and duties of officers and directors.

(4) The conditions upon which deposits may be received and withdrawn, and provisions as to the power of the corporation to make loans or to accumulate additional funds to carry on its business.

(5) The conditions upon which loans may be made and repaid by stockholders of the corporation.

(6) The method of receipting for money paid in on account of stock, deposits or loans.

(7) The manner in which the surplus fund shall be accumulated.

(8) The rate of dividends to be paid on capital stock, and the manner in which dividends shall be determined and paid out.

(9) The manner in which voluntary dissolution of the corporation may be effected.

The department of banking shall prepare suggested by-laws and regulations covering the provisions of this section, which shall be furnished to applicants upon request.

Sec. 3. When the application for incorporation and the by-laws shall have been approved by the department of banking, the incorporators shall have the articles of incorporation recorded with the secretary of state, for which he shall be paid a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00). The secretary of state shall then issue to the association a certificate of incorporation.

Sec. 4. The by-laws so approved shall be the by-laws of the corporation. They may be amended by the corporation upon the filing with, and approval of such amendments by the department of banking, and by posting them as in the case of corporations for pecuniary profit, and by compliance with such other requirements as may be contained in the articles of incorporation.

Sec. 5. No banking partnership, or group, except such as are formed under the provisions of this act, shall use a name or designation containing the words "co-operative bank." The use of such name or designation by any other person or associations shall be a misdemeanor subject to a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

Sec. 6. A certificate of incorporation for a co-operative bank shall not be issued until an amount of stock has been subscribed for equal to the capitalization required for a state bank in the place where such bank

is to be located. The sale of additional stock shall be regulated by the board of directors.

Sec. 7. When the certificate of incorporation has been issued and the required capital stock has been paid in cash, the co-operative bank shall open its books for deposits and other business, issue certificates of stock to subscribers, and be entitled to do all the things authorized to be done by state banks.

Sec. 8. A co-operative bank shall have power to buy and own real estate upon which the banking business is conducted, and to buy, own and sell other real estate under the rules and restrictions governing state banks.

Sec. 9. A co-operative bank shall have power to make loans and invest its funds in the manner and ways granted state banks.

Sec. 10. The private property of stockholders shall not be liable for the payment of debts of the corporation, except as provided in sections nine thousand two hundred fifty-one (9251), and nine thousand two hundred fifty-two (9252) of the code.

Sec. 11. No annual distribution of dividends upon capital stock shall ever exceed eight per cent of the par value of the capital stock. After the maximum annual dividend has been paid, and a surplus has been created equal to one-half the capital stock, the net earnings may be distributed to the stockholders in proportion to the amount of interest received and accrued to the depositors and the amount of interest paid by the accrued against the obligations of the borrowers.

Sec. 12. Upon the liquidation of the corporation after payment of all liabilities, the balance of the assets shall be distributed as follows:

First, the capital stock shall be redeemed in full at par together with accrued dividends.

Second, all other assets of the bank shall be distributed to the depositors and borrowers then stockholders of the bank in proportions provided for the distribution of profits after payment of dividends on capital stock, but should the assets of the bank after payment of debts as provided herein not be sufficient to redeem all the capital stock at par, then the same shall be paid pro rata to the then stockholders. In case of liquidation the Banking Department shall have power and authority to take control of the corporation and liquidate the affairs thereof and make the distribution as herein provided.

Sec. 13. Co-operative banks shall be subject to supervision by the Department and shall report to the department on banking applied by it on the dates reports are required of state banks, notice of which calls shall be sent out by the Department of Banking. Such reports shall be verified by the oath of the president and treasurer or secretary, or by the oath of a majority of the Board of Directors. Such further reports shall be made under oath as the Department of Banking shall at any time demand. The corporation shall be examined at least once every year by the Department of Banking. Such examination shall be made by all books, papers, securities, and other sources of information in making such examination. The superintendent of the Banking Department, or any of his deputies, shall have power to subpoena and examine witnesses under oath with respect to such matters as are stockholders of the corporation or not, and to examine documents and examine witnesses under oath in regard to documents whether such documents of the corporation or not.

Should it appear to the Department of Banking that any such corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act it may by an order, after an opportunity for hearing has been given such corporation, direct any such corporation to discontinue the violations named in the order.

If any such corporation is found to be insolvent, or has violated any of this act, or has failed within a reasonable time to comply with any such order, the Department of Banking may immediately, or within a reasonable time, take possession of the property and business of such corporation, and retain such possession until such time as said department permits it to resume business, or its affairs are finally liquidated as provided in this act.

Sec. 14. The fiscal year of such corporation shall end on the thirty-first day of December. Annual meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, or within ten days thereafter, as provided by the articles of incorporation. Special meetings may be held by order of the president of the board or a majority of the directors, and shall be held upon the request in writing of ten per cent of the stockholders. Notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed in the articles of incorporation and by-laws. At all meetings each stockholder shall have but one vote, irrespective of the number

(Continued on page 2)

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W. C. LANDSON.....Associate Editor

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1927

GOOD BYE AND GOOD LUCK

With this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer my active association with the State Union comes to an end. Since some time in the fall of 1911 there has been no week in which I have not, to the best of my ability, rendered some service to our organization. I have made hundreds of speeches at local meetings, organized something more than one hundred locals, written volumes of material for this paper, represented our State Union eleven times as a delegate to the National convention, served five years as national lecturer, represented the National Union in more than a dozen general and special agricultural conferences, served three years as vice president of the Kansas Union and for more than six years have prepared practically all the matter that has been printed on this page.

In addition to my regular educational work for the Union I have done what I could in the organization of co-operation. I was the first secretary and for eleven years was a director of the jobbing association. I assisted in the organization of our bank at Kansas City and a director of that institution is the only direct relationship with the co-operative movement that I have not given up. I wrote the contract, assisted in the initial organization work and was a member of the first board of directors of the Produce Association. In my service in this and other states I have assisted in the formation of associations for marketing wheat, cotton, tobacco, sirup and peanuts. I helped to start at least fifty Kansas co-operatives on the local share capital plan. For almost sixteen years the work of farm organization and the problems of agriculture have been my daily preoccupation.

The work of the Union has been my life for so long that I will be lost without it but the time has come for me to say good bye. Nearly three years ago when I accepted an appointment from the president of the United States as a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals I offered my resignation from all the boards of which I was then a member and requested to be relieved from editorial work as soon as a man could be found to take my place. Necessarily I have not been able to keep in close touch with affairs in Kansas and I am sure it is a wise change for our paper to have an editorial writer and editor who is on the ground and I am sure that the Union is to be congratulated for securing the services of Brother C. E. Huff, who is a sound co-operator and has every other qualification for the place.

While I have done the best I could to the very limit of my ability and strength in every place in which I have worked for the Union I want to say now that the Farmers Union has done much more for me than I have been able to do for it. It has given me opportunities for service that I have valued very highly. It has enabled me to secure information and to make acquaintances and friends

ships that are worth more than I can tell. I know the situation and problems of agriculture in more than thirty states because I have had unusual opportunities to get facts first hand from all sorts of farmers in every section of the country. I shall always be grateful for what the Union has done for me.

The Kansas Farmers Union has been particularly fortunate in its official leadership. It has been a highly valued privilege for me to work with men like John Tromble, C. E. Brasted and scores of others who are unselfishly devoting themselves to the cause of organization, education and co-operation in this state. Our membership and all the farmers of Kansas owe a heavy debt to their men which can best be paid by increasing the membership of our organization, by the loyal patronage and support of our business enterprises and by a whole-hearted and effective support of the official family in all its policies and purposes.

Agriculture is an industry of unsolved problems. There must be more effective and more widespread organization for educational purposes. There must be a more complete acceptance and use of the co-operative marketing agencies that the Union fosters and aids. The only barriers that separate the farmers of the country from tenantry, peasantry and peonage are the results of organization, education and co-operation. Good Bye and Good Luck.

W. C. LANDSON.

BANKING AND CO-OPERATION

Labor, with far smaller property resources than agriculture, is much the more effective than agriculture in the mobilization and use of the forces. Through the compact, centralized strength of the American Federation the trades unions of this country wield a power in public matters that is far out of proportion to their numerical strength. That federation is the organization of the main power of labor.

Through its system of banks labor is consolidating its financial resources in such fashion that it has already become a great power in the field of banking. The following editorial reprinted from the Journal of the Engineers' Brotherhood shows something of the growth and results of this movement:

Total resources of America's 36 labor banks amounted to about \$127,000,000 at the end of 1926, representing an increase of several millions over 1925. The discontinuation of two banks during 1926 and the selling of one of the largest were more than compensated for by the rapid growth of the continuing banks and the opening of two new labor banks. Total deposits increased somewhat to more than \$109,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits to about \$8,800,000 while capitalization decreased slightly to about \$9,000,000, due to the sale of one of the banks.

New labor banks opened during 1926 were the Labor National Bank of Jersey City and the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco. Resources of the latter amounted to nearly two and a half million dollars at the end of 1926, and its deposits to nearly two millions. Against the newly opened labor banks must be set the discontinuation of the Amalgamated Bank of Philadelphia and the Brotherhood Savings & Trust Company of Pittsburgh during 1926, and the selling to other interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer's Co-operative Trust Company of New York. These changes reduced the number of labor banks from 37 to 36.

Consideration of the 34 continuing labor banks alone shows a substantial growth of more than \$15,000,000 in total resources, more than \$13,000,000 in deposits and nearly half a million in capital, surplus and undivided profits.

In addition to these labor banks, there are some, ten labor investment companies with a capital of from one to ten million dollars each. Those substantial companies act as auxiliaries to the labor banks.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PROFITABLE

The beneficiaries of private operation of public utilities have spread so much poison about the weakness and failure of government and municipal business operations and activities that it is right refreshing to get some news of a different sort. The truth, of course, is that publicly operated enterprises are almost universally successful. Who can imagine education of the young at the mercy of private exploitation and not give thanks that our school systems are owned and operated by the public. Is there a man in this country, who does not know that our post office establishment transcends and surpasses every private enterprise of similar functions in the world and that in efficiency

and economy it has no competitor? That there have been failures of municipally owned utility plant operations may be true but it is the failures only that get any very widespread advertising. It seems from the following, reprinted from an exchange that Los Angeles not only owns but operates a great big successful enterprise:

The largest municipally owned electric system in the world is the municipal light and power plant of Los Angeles. It has proved an outstanding financial success, increasing its gross revenues from \$800,000 in 1918 to \$11,237,158 for the fiscal year ended June, 1926, and paying a net profit of \$2,796,452 during the last fiscal year.

Not only do the people of Los Angeles have a splendid piece of property, valued by experts at more than \$57,000,000 and returning them a handsome profit, but by owning their own plant they are able to charge themselves lower rates than any privately owned plant in California, and much less than any of the privately owned plants farther east. In Los Angeles municipal ownership sets the basic rate for domestic and commercial lighting at 5.6 cents per kilowatt hour, with charges tapering down to as low as 2 cents per k. w. h., about half the price paid by the consumer to privately owned power companies in many other large cities.

Public ownership is the only way the people can get light and power at cost.

Even the soil is of very little value or service, power or usefulness, until it is enriched by organizations.

CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESSES

It is no trouble to get news of the failure of a co-operative enterprise. The newspapers of this country seldom mention the success achieved by a co-operative but let one fail and the news at once goes on the wires and in a day is spread to the uttermost boundaries of the republic. So there has grown up a rather general belief that all co-operatives are doomed to hopeless failure from the start.

Just now there is a lot of bunk being talked in business circles to the effect that finance, commerce and the government are all anxious to assist the co-operative movement. How much of that offered encouragement and support is based on the belief that co-operation cannot succeed, cannot be known. It is certain, however, that co-operation has its brilliant enemies in the places where it has achieved most success. Here is something about the success of a co-operative enterprise. It is taken from a co-operative paper. You will never say it is a regular daily or weekly or in any of the alleged farm papers that derive all their sustenance from advertising fees paid by the commercial and banking interests. Better read it here for you will see it nowhere else:

The million dollar mark was passed by the Co-operative Central Exchange of Superior, Wis., in its 1926 sales, representing a 25 1-2 per cent increase over those of 1925. Sales for last year amounted to \$1,048,292 as against \$835,532 in 1925. The history of the Co-operative Central Exchange has been one of rapid progress since 1917, when it had 15 member co-operatives with sales of \$25,573, to its present million dollar sales and 74 member societies. Since 1921, when it suffered slightly from the general depression, its sales have increased steadily by hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Referring with pride to the co-operative's achievements, General Manager Eskel Ronn writes in its official organ, the Co-operative Pyramid Builder: "There was nothing spectacular about these results. It was no accident. No trick of fate. It was just the result of slow, painstaking planning and building. They were sober, earnest men who gathered here in Superior in the fall of 1917 and laid the corner stones of our organization. They were not impelled by the glamour for immediate gains. No, it was their faith in the cause of labor, and the knowledge of what an important duty the co-operative movement had to perform in the emancipation of the working class, that brought them together. In this drab and commercial world of ours, we haven't forgotten this faith. As a result we stand today the strongest unit in the co-operative movement in America, both ideologically as well as organizationally."

Poor Richard's Almanac is one book that should be owned by each farmer's family in the country. We are in danger of forgetting that thrift is the foundation of security. Poor Richard is the apostle of thrift.

Iowa's Legislature Recognizing Need of Farmers Co-Operative Banks Passes Co-Operative Bank Bill Without a Dissenting Vote.

(Continued from page 1)

of shares of stock held. At any meeting the stockholders, by a majority vote of all, may decide upon any question of interest to the corporation, may overrule the board of directors, and may amend the by-laws by three-fourths vote of those present and represented by proxy, provided the notice of the meeting shall have specified the question to be considered.

Sec. 15. Directors as well as all officers, shall be sworn to perform properly the duties of their offices. Such oath shall provide that they shall diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the corporation; that they will not violate or knowingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of law applicable to the corporation; that they are the owners in good faith of at least fifty shares each in the stock of the corporation. Such oath shall be subscribed by the individual making it and certified by the officers before whom it is taken, and shall be immediately transmitted to the department of banking and preserved in its office.

Sec. 16. At the first annual meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter, the board of directors shall elect from their number a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. The offices of secretary and treasurer may, if the articles of incorporation so provide, be held by one person. Other officers may be

elected at the discretion of the directors.

The board of directors shall have general management of the affairs, funds and records of the corporation. They shall meet regularly once each month. Unless the by-laws make other provisions, it shall be the duty of the directors:

- (1) To act upon all subscriptions for stock and the withdrawal and the exclusion of stockholders.
- (2) To fix the amount of the surety bond required of each officer of the corporation;
- (3) To determine the rate of interest allowed on deposits and charged on loans, subject to the limitations of law;
- (4) To arrange for a place of deposit for the funds of the corporation and for such loans from banks or individuals as they may deem necessary for carrying out the objects of the corporation.
- (5) To fix the maximum number of stock which may be held by, and the maximum amount which may be loaned to, any one stockholder; to declare dividends; and to recommend amendments to the by-laws;
- (6) To fill vacancies in the board of directors until the next annual meeting.
- (7) To have charge of the investment of the funds of the corporation and to perform such other duties as the stockholders may from time to time authorize.
- (8) To employ such help as may be necessary in conducting the business, and to fix the salaries of the officers.
- (9) The board of directors shall

decide what standing committees are necessary in the operation of the bank and prescribe the duties of such committees, and the president of the board at the first monthly meeting of the board after the annual meeting, shall appoint such standing committees.

No member of the board of directors shall receive any compensation for his services as a member of said board, unless said compensation has been authorized at a stockholders' meeting.

Sec. 17. All provisions of law relative to state banks shall apply to co-operative banks in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the express provisions of this act.

LAMAR LOCAL NO. 1115

Our regular meeting nights are the 1st and 2nd Tuesdays of each month. We have met for several evenings now and are having real good crowds. And there seems to be more interest shown than for a long time. Last evening, April 19, we had lunch and a nice little program given by the children. There were about 40 present in all and all enjoyed the evening very much. I think our locals are something to be proud of. If everyone would take a part and do their bit we could soon have real live locals all over the state. And not only that there would be so much benefit to the stockholders from this Farmers Union work.

TREGO COUNTY

The Trego County Farmers Union held their quarterly meeting in the court house at WaKeeney Saturday,

April 9th. Meeting was called to order by the president.

There were eleven delegates present presenting the following locals: Prairie Knoll, District 28, Ogallah, Voda and Happy.

Mr. Chas. F. Akers gave us a very good report of the state convention. Mr. Falker's bill of expenses to the convention which amounted to \$39.10 was presented and allowed. Motion made and carried that the secretary be instructed to order from the state office the following material: 100 sheets of paper, 100 stamped envelopes.

Motion made and carried that Mr. Chas. Falker see what he can do about the Farmers Co-Operative Association paying Mr. Harris.

Motion made and carried that we have our annual picnic and that the president appoint committees to oversee the job.

We hope to have a bigger and better picnic this year than we did last, so watch the papers for the date which will be some time the latter part of June.

R. H. Trudgeon, Sec'y.

BOULDER DAM AND MUSCLE SHOALS

The trend of the present "progressive movement" in public affairs sets up the Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals as the big economic and political questions. Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, has become their acknowledged leader and authority. He favors the government ownership and government development of our great water power producing resources. Senator Norris charges that there is an "electric trust" controlling water power development in this country—and he is "after" the trust.

CLIPPINGS AND COMMENT ON NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Writer Of This Column of Comment

Has had a lot of fun-out of it during the past four or five years. In the editorial columns it has seemed to be necessary always to restrict matter to subjects related in some way to organization and other farm problems. Here the writer has allowed himself a larger liberty and has gone into almost every field of human activity for material for this corner of our paper. It has always carried the word "important" in its caption but most of the readers will testify that many things printed have seemed to them to be in the last degree unimportant.

Knowledge, of course, is not unimportant. Its possession is essential to well being and to happiness. Ignorance, notwithstanding the competition of war, pestilence and famine, is the greatest cause of misery and unhappiness to this world, is the greatest curse and calamity under which mankind suffers. In this corner we have been chipping away at the almost solid mass of ignorance that is the misfortune of all men. To all except those who have not learned the full measure of their own ignorance we carried some facts, a little truth and once in awhile a little fun.

The world has not always been well done. Time for it has been matched from days filled with other claims. It has been written on the trains, in the rooms of hotels of every quality, in intervals of office duties and many times in the writer's own home either late at night or very early in the morning. It may not have been worth so very much to the readers but it has been a great education and quite an adventure for the writer. This is good bye. The customers need no longer worry over the exasperating and often foolish things that have appeared here from week to week. This is the last and probably the worst. Good bye.

It was quite a wise old bird who once declared that folks who set so much store on their ancestors and what was done by dead men and dead generations are like the potato plant, the best part of them is in the ground.

Base Ball Got a Flying Start

For the 1927 on Tuesday, April 8. There had been so much scandal talked during the winter and so many star players had been investigated for gambling or worse that a lot of folks concluded that the great American pastime had suffered such a black eye that the equally great American public had lost interest therein. The gate receipts indicate an exactly contrary result.

Seven major league games were patronized by no less than 230,000 more or less eager fans. The crowd seemed to be rather more than less enthusiastic. The New York Yankees broke all records for attendance at either regular or world's series games with a crowd of 72,000. Washington opened with an attendance of 20,000. Chicago defeated the champion Cardinals before more than 42,000 spectators. Altogether it was a grand and glorious day for the pastime one that doubtless cheered the hearts of the stockholders.

Instead of being discredited by the winter of discontent the game seems to have been better advertised than ever before. From now on for the next six months a very large section of the American people will have no time to worry over the situation in China and Mexico. The folks will be so busy keeping track of the baseball championship races that they will have no time for either domestic or international politics.

The way this season is starting out it is plain that cat fish and full grown that hope to live through the summer must learn to swim.

China Is Still Filling

The newspapers with exciting stories of war, revolution and robbery. No one who has not specialized on far eastern affairs has the least comprehension of what is going on over in that far end of the world. Some millions of Chinese are under arms. There is rumor of a great strike by organized working men which is the first news we have had that trades unionism is a factor in the situation. A great Russian army is about to take some part in the proceeding. The Japanese are present in force and every one of the so-called great western powers, including the United States is represented by soldiers and war ships in varying numbers.

While none of us know very much about what is going on what little we do know indicates an exceedingly dangerous situation. So many armies, representing mutually jealous and distrustful nations can not occupy the same war torn country for any considerable time without clashing with each other on matters of policy, prestige, dignity or business. Any day we may learn that our forces have been treated with so little consideration that our self respect can be preserved only by going to war and killing a number of people who fail to give us due consideration.

If Chinese leadership has the ability to organize and are countless Chinese millions the military center of the modern world may be established on the banks of some Chinese river.

Those 100 per cent Americans who wonder how Al Smith could take the oath of office as president should realize that he has already taken it four times as governor of New York. The same obligation was taken many times by Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court all of whom belonged to the same church in which, Smith says his prayers.

Missionaries From the United States

Are having a lot of trouble in China and are making a lot of trouble for this country. Same thing is true of the few dozen American traders

who have invested money. It seems to be taken for granted that wherever an American preacher goes he must be followed by the American flag and if necessary protected by the army and navy. So also with the Americans who fail to find business opportunities to their liking in this country and invest their dollars in foreign lands.

China is the senior civilized nation of the world. Long before the birth of Christ it had developed a system of religion and ethics that included many of the fundamental principles of Christianity. The Chinese are satisfied with their own religion and morality and do not take kindly to our well meant but rather presumptuous efforts to convert them to our way of thinking, and living. They are unable to see very much in western civilization and religion that they care to emulate or adopt. So they are cold and sometimes rather rough with our missionaries.

Just what would happen if the Chinese should become proselyters and establish mission in the United States? Would their missionaries receive any better treatment than our preachers are getting in China?

Almost every citizen of the United States believes in perfect religious liberty for himself and for all his fellow citizens who believe exactly as he does.

Tobacco Is Becoming Increasingly

Important as a crop and as a commercial commodity due to increased use by both men and women. Styles are changing and producers of the weed must conform to the demands for new types. The following editorial from an eastern paper indicates in some measure the sort of problems that must be considered by that great group of American farmers who produce tobacco as their principal cash crop and prosper only when they can get good prices. During 1912 there were manufactured in the United States only 12,000,000,000 cigarettes. These were the days of high, stiff collars, when peg-top pants still hung on as masculine styles and to smoke a cigar was the earmark of the regular fellow. Reminine tresses had yet to feel the touch of the barber's shears, and the sweet young thing had only begun to think of making use of tobacco. Here and there, of course, might be found a daring young lady who, in the obscurity of her home, would try a cigarette, but smoking by ladies was never openly permitted. Since then, however, a change has come about. The war boosted the popularity of the cigarette. Femininity gained new freedom and openly asked the delights of Lady Nicotine. In 1926 the United States produced some 90,000,000,000 cigarettes, and it is estimated that 1927 will see the output go well above 100,000,000,000.

No wonder the Department of Agriculture finds it necessary to warn tobacco growers that they must prepare to meet changes in demand. Growers of lighter tobacco suitable for cigarette manufacture are selling their output at good prices on an expanding market, while growers of dark-fired and heavy-bodied types suitable only for pipe, chewing, cigar and snuff tobacco, are compelled to reduce their production.

Furthermore, says the department, the foreign market situation must be watched carefully, because more than one-third of the total crop is exported annually. In 1926 only 120,000,000 pounds of dark fired Kentucky and Tennessee leaf were sent abroad, compared with 151,000,000 pounds in 1923, and the exports of dark Virginia tobacco decreased about 30,000,000 pounds during the same period. Exports of flue-cured cigarette tobacco, however, increased more than 3 per cent in 1926, as compared with the preceding year, and it is indicated that the demand for this type of tobacco will continue to increase. Although the production of dark fired tobacco in the United States has decreased somewhat, the decrease has not been proportionate to the decline in demand, and in October last stocks were the largest on record, except in 1918, when war conditions prevailed. Artificial farm relief, no matter of what sort, can not correct such a condition. Tastes have changed, and the American tobacco grower must keep in step with progress or else find himself badly burned.

Eggs and broilers are cheaper to day than they have been for many years. Millions of dollars invested in the poultry business will be lost this year. Is this a logical result of that well conducted bankers campaign in the interest of the cow, the sow and the hen?

Ford Is a Busy Man

These days. He is defending a million dollar libel suit, trying out several new cars that he hopes may enable him to control the market for cheap automobiles regardless of General Motors and Durant and is running several grocery stores in Detroit. Due to his well known business sense and to the fact that he enjoys unusual buying facilities he has been underselling all his competitors. This made trouble and right away there was a threat that the organized grocery business, wholesale and retail, would boycott the tin lizzie if its producer persisted in selling cheaper groceries. Ford hesitated not at all but assured the grocers that he would restrict his sale to his own employees. Here is the comment of the New York World on the situation:

"Detroit retail merchants were overjoyed when it was announced last week that the Ford stores were to be closed to the public and from April 18 would serve only Ford employees. For they had complained that Ford had cut heavily into their trade by underselling them and the competition of the kind spelled ruin. To the Ford company manager's statement that every article was sold

at profit the retail merchants countered by asserting that certain goods had been sold at less than wholesale prices. Now here is a question of facts, and having been granted access to the Ford books the Michigan Retail Merchants' Association proposes to make a close study of the Ford plan for the benefit of its own members.

"It is an investigation that should interest consumers generally no less than the Detroit retailers. To that end it was demonstrated that low prices attracted their customers, possibly at some inconvenience, to make their ordinary purchases elsewhere. Under similar circumstances the same thing would happen anywhere in these days of the high cost of living; it is the problem of saving money somehow for people who have barely enough to live on. No doubt the Ford plan admitted of economies in operation which the ordinary retail merchant could with difficulty practice. But unquestionably the cheaper the handling and distribution of daily necessities and other articles; for, if it had not done that, the Detroit retailers would not have been so bitter in their complaints and thousands of consumers would not have deserted them.

The evidence in the Sapiro-Ford slander suit indicates that Sapiro's ambition for leadership or craving for fees—take your choice—let him bite off a lot more than he was able to chew.

England

In Great Tribulation

Over her failure to make both ends meet. For her last fiscal year she ran behind about \$180,000,000. That is a very discouraging deficit for a country that is already paying the highest taxes in the world. But we hear no tale of woe from London. The British are still determined to pay their debts and meet all their obligations both to their own people and to most of her countries. Here is the way it will be done if a great New York newspaper has the straight dope on the situation:

Confronted with the greatest peace time deficit on record, facing also the prospect of the greatest national expenditure in time of peace, Winston Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, went at his budget with determination. The coal strike had sent all estimates awry, had it? Very well; the next thing to do was to meet the bill. Better to be most taxed nation in the world than to fail to meet any just obligation or reasonable expectation. As a crowning stroke of policy, Mr. Churchill announced an increase in the sinking fund from \$250,000,000 to \$325,000,000 to offset the sinking of the fund in the recent emergency.

How is it to be done? There is only one way: by taxation. Certain ministries and departments are to be abolished altogether. Landlords are to pay their income tax in one payment instead of two—a change that has been suggested for New York City's general tax. Brewers must pay a little more. The road fund is raised—too bad, but it can be made up another year. New duties are laid on auto tires... more taxes on tobacco, matches, foreign wines. Somehow the country is determined to make both ends meet. And this will be accomplished, if all plans work out well, without increase in the rate of direct taxation.

The payment of annual interest to the United States Treasury is a heavy burden, in part met by German reparation payments under the Dawes plan, and by payments from the Allies. John Bull is passing through anxious times, but he pays his way.

Smith Has Written a Letter

In reply to some questions about a possible conflict between the obligations of his religion and his duties as a sworn officer of the republic. Not even the governor's worst political enemy, he seems to know no personal foes, will deny that it is a mighty fine letter. It appears to cover the ground completely. Of course this will not matter with those who have made up their minds that a Catholic cannot be a loyal citizen or officer of the republic. Unfortunately there are many who hold that position in spite of the career and services of Charles Carroll, Roger B. Taney, Edward D. White, William Taft, and uncounted thousands of others who have served our country as judges of our highest courts, members of congress, leaders of our armies and as private soldiers fighting and dying for our flag and the institutions that it symbolizes.

Here are some of the high lights of Governor Smith's letter:

"I recognize no power in the institutions of my church to interfere with the operations of the constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land."

"The essence of my faith is built upon the commandments of God. The law of the land is built upon the commandments of God. There can be no conflict between them."

"I should be a poor American and a poor Catholic alike if I injected religious discussion into a political campaign. Therefore I would ask you to accept this answer from me not as a candidate for any public office, but as an American citizen honored with high elective office, meeting a challenge to his patriotism and his intellectual integrity."

"In fact, and in truth, I have been taught the spirit of tolerance, and what Mr. Marshall, a loyal Protestant Episcopalian, told me in saying the Lord's Prayer, we both pray, not to 'My Father,' but to 'Our Father.'"

"I am grateful to you for defining this issue in the open and for your courteous expression of the satisfaction it will bring to my fellow citizens for me to give a disclaimer of the convictions thus imputed. Without mental reservation, I can and do make that disclaimer."

The Country Woman

YOU MAY BE LOOKING BLUE
You may be looking blue,
But look cheerful and smile,
The sun may be shining bright after
while
Though it's cloudy today
Bright weather is near,
Tomorrow the skies will be pleasant
and clear.
Don't knock on your neighbor
All gossip is ill
If you cannot speak kindly
You'd better keep still
Should you carry a chip
On your shoulder and grouch
And cause very last one whom you
meet to say "ouch"
Just bury your feelings
Beneath a broad smile
And try being a good natured fellow
a while.
Then if something should happen
To make you feel gay
Don't be selfish and keep it hidden
away
But pass it along
To the one whom you meet,
It will brighten your path
As you walk down the street.
A. M. KINNEY.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.—
Rayon to the Fore

"I'm afraid to clean this rayon
dress of Marianne's. I don't know a
thing about rayon," said Marianne's
mother.
"Well," said I, "you can wash it
with soap and moderately hot water
or with gasoline. But remember to
handle it with care when wet, be-
cause the fibres are so much weaker
when wet than dry, and any strain is apt
to break them. It's best to dry rayon
by spreading it on a flat surface, and
best to press it under a damp cloth
so the iron won't give it such a shiny
appearance."

"Rayon won't mildew, it won't
turn yellow, lose its color or its lus-
ter with washing, and it's so light."
"It's used for dress material, knit
material—stockings and underwear—
window drapes, gloves, braids, rib-
bons, embroidery, lace, in fact most
all wearing apparel. It's very good
for undergarments because it is un-
affected by perspiration and is never
weighted as silk sometimes is and
so no poisonous and irritating metal-
lic salts come in contact with the
skin. And because rayon underwear
is usually knit it is quite porous. For
draperies it's splendid, because it
doesn't rot or fade in sunlight as cot-
ton and silk fabrics do. Sometimes
after a heavy fog or a rain, the drap-
es shrink slightly, but the crinkles
are easily pressed out."

"It wears well if proper care is
taken of it. In a rayon and cotton
shirt once, the cotton was care-
fully worn away at the edges of the
cuffs, the rayon remained intact."

NEW SOFA PILLOWS ADD BEAUTY TO ROOM

Sofa pillows should be plain, sub-
stantial, comfortable and attractive.
The decorations for the pillows should
blend with the background and room
furnishings. Such pillows add a touch
of beauty to any room, says Miss
Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist
at South Dakota State College.

"Quilted sofa pillows are all the
vogue," she declares. "They are at-
tractive if made right. They are
made in square, oblong or round
shape. The design is adapted to the
shape. A number of pattern compan-
ies are putting out designs for these
pillows. Old quilting designs from
grandmother's day can also be used.
One quilted pillow that is very attrac-
tive was made of black satin quilted in
gold thread, another is orange quilted
in black, a third is green quilted in
tan. The most attractive pillows are
quilted by hand in a very fine stitch.
The three pillows have a side piece
four inches in width gathered on to
the top and bottom. The joining is a
silk corded edge. The side piece gives
the appearance of a soft fluff."

"Silks, satins or fine woolen mate-
rials are most attractive for the quilted
sofa pillows although the cotton is
sometimes used. For the lighter col-
ored material a yellow transfer is
used. If the design is likely to show
through the material, it is stamped on
the back. If the design is on the right
side, it will detract from the beauty
of the finished article because it will
not wear off entirely before the time the
quilting is done. The silk is carefully
pinned to four thicknesses of cotton
wadding and then basted with small
stitches so that it will not slip. The
quilting is done with a fine running
stitch. It may be done on the machine.
This requires as much skill as the
hand sewing."

"A coarse meshed canvas is being
used as a foundation for designs that
are worked in yarn. These may be in
all over straight line stitch or in cross
stitch. One pillow was in a different
shade of brown wool yarn. Another
had a floral design in nicely blended
bright colors. A plain material with
tiny corded edge was the only finish.
Sometimes the finished canvas is cut
in a square or oblong and applied
onto a neutral colored background.
"Ginghams are not to be overlooked
in planning the new sofa pillows.
Those may be made in patch work
quilt effect. Plain gingham quilted or
alternated with squares of checked
gingham make attractive pillows. Blue
and white, green and white, yellow
and white are good. Ginghams in
blue, fenna and tan or shades and
tints in tan and orange are pretty for
sofa pillows. Those may be used in
many living rooms. They are partic-
ularly good on a summer porch."

NEW SALADS FOR SPRINGTIME USE

Springtime brings with it a strong
desire for new foods on the menu.
Salads are especially tasty in the
spring time. Here are three new
ones that are suggested by Miss El-
oise Huskins, associate professor of
home economics at South Dakota
State College:

Easter Salad

Shredded lettuce arranged on a
plate. White cherries are stuffed
with almonds and placed as eggs in
a nest. The salad dressing is put at
the side.

Porcupine Salad

Lettuce leaf arranged on the plate.
Half of a pear is placed artistically
near the leaf. Two cloves for eyes
and narrow strips of pimento are
used to represent whiskers. Pieces of
almonds with the sharp points may
be stuck into the back of the porcu-
pine.

Mushroom Salad

Shredded lettuce is arranged on
the plate to represent grass. Three
triangular pieces of cheese are placed
on the lettuce. Three apricots drain-
ed of the liquid are dipped in chop-
ped or ground nuts and placed on
top of the pieces of cheese. Salad
dressing is placed on the side of the
plate.

NO THOUGHT

When Christ said "Take no
thought" for the different things enu-
merate, he meant to take no anxi-
ous thought. This does not forbid us
using wisdom and judgment in our
affairs but that after doing this and
making a decision about what we are
to do or with the words, set a goal,
and then leave the matter rest, that
is as far as anxious thought is con-
cerned. We are to work toward the
goal set but we need not think con-
tinually about it, reason and debate,
argue and come to a decision, sweat.
Such procedure takes our attention
away from the doing of our daily
tasks and gives us preoccupied and
listless appearance. The interest is
held, "turned in" as it were and we
lose the right perspective, things get
unbalanced in our mind and we are
apt to give too much importance to
little things.

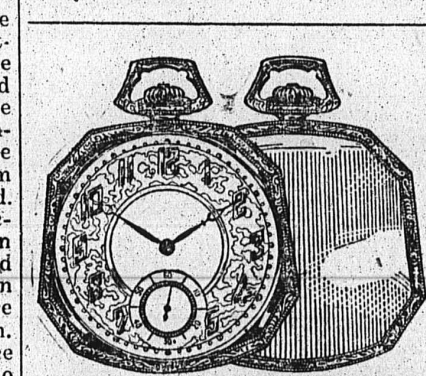
Well balanced thinking gives us the
calm peaceful attitude, that in the
poetical language but not the exact
words of the poet, where all men
and things count with us—but not too
much.

It also gives us time to enjoy life,
to really give our very best efforts
to the living of it. Another poet ex-
presses it very beautifully in these
words: "To live in a house by the
side of the road—and be a friend to
man."

ETHEL WHITNEY.

MORE HOSIERY
There was an increase of nearly 8
per cent in the production value of
hosiery made last year. Even though
there are changes in styles and length
of hosiery the manufacturers turned
out \$411,366,398 worth of hosiery—
which we suppose includes stockings
and socks—during last year.

Legumes and lime are the gold dust
twins of agriculture.



**5000 FREE
WATCHES**

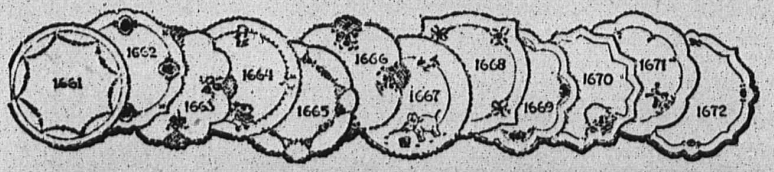
Look! 5,000 Genuine Stanford Watches
given away free for advertising purposes.
Regular \$10 cushion shape model, has 12
jewels, 30,000 guaranteed case. Brand new
extra thin design, fully jeweled. Wonder-
ful timekeeper. Raised numerals on dial.
Looks like \$30.00 model. Sent free and
postpaid with every order received for a
black and white photograph. The pen with
the 10 year guarantee, large solid gold
point tipped in iridium. The smoothest
writing pen—men's and women's model.
In order to introduce this wonder founda-
tion pen we offer a genuine Stanford watch
free for advertising purposes.
Hurry or you'll be too late. State if
you're a man or woman. On delivery of
package pay postman only \$2. no more.
This is the best offer in the entire balance
of 1927. In full payment, not a cent more—
never. Pen and watch must please you
one hundred per cent or we refund your
money in full. Please enclose this ad-
vertisement with your request.

**WE ASK NOTHING
YOU PAY NOTHING**

GLOBE SCIENTIFIC CO.
P. O. BOX 286, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Send me the pen and free watch in ac-
cordance with your special advertising
offer described above

FREE WATCH COUPON

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
☐ Check here if over 21 years of age.



**A WONDERFUL SELECTION IN
VERY REASONABLY PRICED
DOILIES NO. 1661 TO 1672**
We offer you most wonderful val-
ues in the 16-inch doilies shown. The
designs are attractive and easily
worked. The doilies come stamped on

good quality white embroidery cloth.
These are wonderful items for the
children to use in their first lessons
on embroidery. Any of these doilies
sent postpaid on receipt of twelve
cents.—Kansas Union Farmer, Sa-
lina, Kans., Box 48.



5790, Ladies' Dress
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,
42 and 44 inches bust measure.
A 38 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards
of 40 inch material together
with 3/4 yard of lining, and 3/4
yard of contrasting material 32
inches wide. The width of the
dress at the lower edge with
plaits extended is 1 1/2 yard.
Price 15c.

5590, Child's Dress
Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4
and 5 years. A 3 year size re-
quires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch ma-
terial. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for
our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUM-
MER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS,
showing color plates, and containing
500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and
COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON
DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME
POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illus-
trating 30 of the various, simple
stitches) all valuable hints to the
home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NO-
TICE.
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our
UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUM-
MER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS.
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farm-
er, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

BAKED BEEF AND PUMPKIN

2 cups left-over beef roast, chopped
fine
1 cup cooked pumpkin
2 tablespoons sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 small crackers, rolled fine
1 egg
1-2 cup milk
1-4 teaspoon cloves
2 tablespoons butter
Mix 1 and 2, add heat. Pour in-
to greased baking dish, dot with but-
ter and brown.

Gold Medal Developing Feed

For healthy
young chicks,
start them on
Gold Medal De-
veloping Feed
after the first 6
weeks. It excels
in building bone
and muscle.
Promotes rapid
development.



Money-Back Guarantee

Every sack bears the money-
back guarantee of the largest
millers in the world. If at
any time a sack does not
give complete satisfaction,
return unused portion. We
will refund full purchase
price.

Manufactured by
Washburn-Crosby Company
Sold thru
FARMERS UNION JOBBING
ASSOCIATION

Looking Ahead

The future of agriculture and live stock feeding rests more upon co-
operation than any other one thing.

Great strides can be made by shipping your cattle, hogs and sheep to
YOUR OWN FIRM. By doing so, you not only avail yourself of the
best selling service obtainable, but you automatically REDUCE
YOUR MARKETING EXPENSE. This result can only be attained
by shipping to us.

A smooth working organization is at your service at all times, pre-
pared to serve you in a manner worth while.

A letter from you will, enable us to inform you intelligently, and any
advice from us may be absolutely depended upon. We take pleasure
in replying to inquiries, and always welcome a line from a farmer
or stockman at any time.

Ship to YOUR OWN firm. A dollar saved is a dollar made.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

YOUR OWN FIRM

Stock Yards

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they
should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per is-
sue. Count words in this 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 DE-
PARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARMS

FOR SALE—Ranches—New Mexico—
Bargains. Any size. Box 653, Kansas
City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE SHORT HORN BULLS six
months and over, fine individuals. Two
roan; two red. Price reasonable. Will re-
sister. White Wonder Mullet seed, \$1.50
per bu. sacked. Frank J. Vopat, Wilson,
Kansas, R. 2.

FOR SALE—3 pure bred Holstein bulls,
6 to 8 months old. Out of my best cows.
J. V. Naureth, Keats, Kansas.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as Manager of
Farmers Elevator. Have had 16 years
experience and have always been employ-
ed. I feel capable of handling any job.
Can get recommendations from companies
for whom I have worked. Also from some
of the Union Auditors and State Officials.
I am for the Farmer and his cause. Ad-
dress L. P. Salina, Kansas. Care of Kan-
sas Union Farmer.

WANTED Position as manager of Farm-
ers Union Store. 25 years experience. 10
years as manager in Kansas. First class
references from former employers. Ad-
dress 334 E. 7th, Roseville, Mo.

POULTRY AND EGGS

PORTER'S CHICKS WILL LAY—Lee-
horns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyand-
ottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Langshans,
Brahmas, Black Giants, Pure bred, Range
raised. Postpaid. Live delivery guaran-
teed. Circular Free. Porter Chick Co.,
Winfield, Kansas.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. Heavy lay-
ers. Leading breeds. \$3.80 hundred up.
Catalog Free. Mathis Farms, Box 112,
Fawns, Kansas.

POULTRY

PURE STRAIN S. C. Buff leghorn Eggs,
Post Paid, 120 \$5.00—250 \$10.00. Mrs.
Jas. Dieman, Kelly, Kans.

FOR SALE—Buff Minorca Eggs \$5.00 per
hundred. Fred T. Stohs, Bremen, Kans.

PURE BRED Single Comb White Leg-
horns Eggs for Hatching \$3.50 per 100.
Katie Skelley, Delta, Kansas.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS COST LESS

Co-operative chicks cost less—12pt. ---
ALL FLOCKS STATE ACCREDITED
Famous laying strains. Circular Free.
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns ---10c
S. C. W. B. Reds ---10c
Anconas, Heavy Assorted ---10c
C. C. & R. C. Reds ---10c
Buff and White Orpingtons ---12c
Wwans, Bl. Min., W. Langshans ---12c
Light Assorted ---10c
Prompt live delivery Guaranteed, prepaid.
CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY,
CHILLICOTHE, MO.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Tomatoes, Frostproof Cabbage, Bermuda
Mix. Good, hardy, early. From grow-
ers. 200—\$1.00; 500—\$1.00; 1000—\$1.75;
5000—\$7.50. Peppers, Porto Rico Sweet
Peppers, 200—\$1.00; 500—\$1.00; 1000—
\$2.50. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co.,
Ponta, Texas.

STRAWBERRY Plants (Certified) The
best grown; Senator, Dunlap, Klondike
and Aroma; 200—\$1.00; 500—\$1.00; 1000—
\$2.50. Progressive everbearing, \$1 per 100; all
postpaid; packed in damp moss and guar-
anteed to arrive in good live condition.
Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Ok.

ALFALFA Seed—Frank Baum, Salina,
Kansas.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion
plants. Open field grown, strong, well-
rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, 50 to
100 plants, labeled with variety name,
damp moss to roots. Jersey Wakefield,
Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copen-
hagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch.
Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax, and
Yellow Bermuda, Parcel Post Prepaid,
cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00;
500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; 5000, \$8.00.
Onions: 500, 90c; 1000, \$1.40; 5000,
\$6.50. Express Collect, 6000 and over
cabbage, \$1.00 onions, \$1.50. 15c
thousand. Full count. Prompt shipment.
Safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Seed and free catalog. Send 10c.
UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texarkana,
Ark.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO
—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$10.00; 10, \$17.50;
—Smoking, 10, \$15.00. PIPE FREE. Pay
when received. UNITED FARMERS,
Bardwell, Kentucky.

LETTER HEADS

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

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

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo
W. C. Landron, Lecturer

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Kansas City, Missouri

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

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

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

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas S. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

Perhaps the late lamented anti-cler-
ical law of this state might have
been enforced if the makers of "pills"
had been required to include a rea-
sonable percentage of deadly poison
with the alfalfa that sold.

Thinking of Painting?

You will find it profitable to get
our prices. Save by our selling di-
rect to you. Better paint for less.
Endurance Paint Co., Yarnish Com-
pany, Postoffice Box 133, Kansas
City, Mo.

Latest Farm News Direct from the Nation's Capital

KNOW the latest FACTS right from
Washington, the center of farm news. The
National Farm News is an independent
weekly newspaper edited for farmers and
rural folks by men who know agriculture.
Prints truthful, "first hand" news and
information not found in other newspa-
pers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
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10 weeks for 10c. Value of souvenir of
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Then Subscribe for

The Kansas City Star

The news sources of The Kansas City
Star reach into every nook and corner
of the world. Twice a day The Star will
bring into your home the latest happen-
ings in the world, national and state af-
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humor, fiction, oil, fashions, legislative
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panorama of history in the making. The
big Sunday Star is a feature paper as
well as a newspaper. It averages more
than a hundred pages of timely, inter-
esting reading and contains a handsome
foto section and eight pages of color
comics.

13 Issues a Week 15c

Send remittance at the rate of
15 cents a week, \$7.50 a year,
and address The Kansas City
Star, Kansas City, Mo.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books50c
Farmers Union Buttons25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense
in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaf-
lets, per dozen10c
Business Manuals, now used
instead of Ritual, each5c
Farmers' Union Song Books
published by Jobbing Assn 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

Your "Hired Men"

At your Creamery in Kansas City were hired because of their
knowledge and skill in making butter and handling eggs.

They are thoroughly co-operative and their constant effort is
to market products that will make "Union Gold" brand well
and favorably known.

They are interested in the success of your association. Why not
market your cream and eggs where you will receive the benefit of
this interested, efficient service of your own employees?

Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association

We Can Save You Money On Your Life Insurance

Life insurance mortality statistics show that farmers are pre-
ferred risks.

The only way farmers can get the benefit of this lower death
rate in the form of cheaper insurance is by patronizing a company
that writes policies for farmers only.

The only way they can get insurance at actual cost is by insur-
ing in a co-operative company.

The FARMERS' UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY insures only members of the Farmers Union and it is
strictly co-operative, return everything above cost to its policy-
holders in the form of patronage dividends.

It has over \$7,000,000 of insurance in force, and over \$300,000
assets.

It is owned and controlled by its farmer policy holders.

Fill out and mail the coupon today and we will tell you about
our "farmer life insurance at farmer cost" plan that will save you
money.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

706 Grand Ave.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
500 Royal Union Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen:—

You may send me details regarding your "farmer life insurance at
farmer cost" plan, without any obligation on my part.

Name

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING NECESSARY FOR A COMPLETE PROGRAM

There are two general lines of thought that we might follow in developing the idea that co-operative purchasing is necessary for a complete co-operative program. The statesman is true if we consider it from the point of view of a consumer co-operative to complete the producers co-operative marketing chain but we shall save that for future discussion and consider briefly another and entirely different point of view.

While we are primarily interested in co-operative marketing in order to receive a fairer price for what we produce, it is well to remember the old maxim "A penny saved is a penny earned." If we applied the principle of co-operation to our buying as well as to our selling, we would find several pennies saved and, when it comes to paying the taxes or interest on the mortgage the pennies that are saved will go just as far as pennies added on our selling price.

We have in the state quite a number of successful co-operative distributing agencies. Some are stores that handle general merchandise and others are elevators that sell feed or it may be a combination of both. On the other hand, we have quite a number of such organizations that are not prosperous and that make profits on the grain, livestock and produce they sell for the farmer only to lose it on the feed and merchandise they sell to the farmers. This is a case in which the members earned their pennies but failed to save them.

With our business organizations already established as they are, we are well situated to profit from co-operative buying if we will. The same overhead will carry both the selling and the buying for the members, since the guiding, facilities and the manager's salary are year around items of expense. The heavy selling season is usually the light buying season and vice versa.

But even with this natural advantage, there are too many cases in which the purchasing or merchandise has not proved a real benefit. In trying to analyze the reason for this situation, our first conclusion is that the members are not co-operative as members are not as co-operative as purchasers as they are as sellers. This

seems to be a reasonable conclusion because they are primarily sellers and their co-operative education has been principally in selling or marketing. Which is as it should be. If they spent some time and effort in learning to buy co-operatively, they might be able to cut both ways.

There are some very definite principles that must be followed if we make co-operative purchasing profitable, and it can be made profitable. In the first place, he must adjust his buying so that it will help the co-operative group as much as possible. He is going to benefit only in proportion as the group benefits and he will benefit more with a group than by going it alone if they are all working together. By adjusting his buying so that he could buy to better advantage, he would be doing only what the manager has been doing for years. For example, the feed a farmer buys is raw material which he expects to use in producing a merchantable product: beef, or butter or eggs.

In the second place, the buying should be done on a cash basis. The only way in which there will ever be a saving will be in reducing overhead. He has an advantage, as mentioned above, because the manager, the buildings and the investment are already there and, at certain seasons, are not being used at full capacity as marketing agents exclusively. He adjusts his buying so large inventories and much handling of the commodity is eliminated. For the same reason, he pays cash and eliminates having the enormous added expense that charge accounts always bring, such as interest, bookkeeping and records, time spent collecting, and loss from bad accounts.

Co-operative purchasing is worth while; it is so much worth while that it would pay us to spend some time learning how to make it most profitable.

There is a very prosperous Farmers Union organization that less than two years ago was only a 2x4 store and today they have fifty feet of front and need seventy-five. Not having an elevator because it had burned some time previously, the manager turned his attention to making co-operative purchasing pay. He had a loyal group of true co-operators back of him, and

we want you to keep that fact in mind. When he became manager, the organization didn't have enough money to buy a car of feed but, they wanted feed. They didn't have storage facilities to unload it if they had bought it. The manager began taking orders subject to getting enough orders for a car and, with the understanding that they come get the feed off the car. With enough orders for a minimum car, the feed was ordered. The manager and one of the directors put up personal money to pay the draft on the feed. The farmers paid cash and took it off the car. Overhead was reduced to a minimum, the farmers got the feed at a low price and the organization realized a nice profit. The first car was the hardest. Other cars came, cars of coal, and fruit, and more feed. Before long the drafts on the cars could be paid out of organization funds and soon after larger quarters and some storage space were required. But with some money in the bank and a warehouse, the people didn't forget what made it possible. They are prosperous today because they still buy co-operatively.

SIGNERS

The new members reported since the annual meeting to date are distributed as shown below. We cannot vouch for the exactness of the figures at some stations but the total figure is correct.

Some stations report occasional new members and all stations that have had a membership campaign report additional members after the field men have moved on.	
Waverly	21
Baldwin	1
Colony	1
Erie	55
Morganville	8
Lyndon	10
St. Paul	5
Baldwin	58
Wellsville	22
Lawrence	11
Leonardville	42
Olburg	42
Clay Center	14
Miltonvale	14
Beatle	6
Axtell	55
Vernon	1
	370

A GRATIFYING STUDY

Balance sheet showing the standing of the Madison Business Association. This enterprising institution is in Greenwood county and George Peet is the manager.

BALANCE SHEET "ASSETS"

FIXED ASSETS:		
Buildings and Real Estate	\$4,500.27	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,164.06	
Lot and Scales	725.71	
Grain Bins and Elevator	507.27	
Truck	454.25	
	8,351.56	
Less Depreciation Reserve	1,425.19	6,926.37
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	414.28	
Farmers State Bank, Madison	231.24	
Farmers Union State Bank	26.38	
Accounts Receivable	705.06	
Notes Receivable	175.00	
Certificate of Deposit	2,743.60	
Inventory	9,595.08	12,890.62
PREPAID AND ACCRUED ITEMS:		
Prepaid Insurance	57.10	
Prepaid Rent	37.50	
Accrued Interest Receivable	29.00	
Accrued Cream Commission	30.00	
	153.60	
Investments		860.00
		\$21,880.59
"LIABILITIES"		
FIXED LIABILITIES:		
Capital Stock		\$ 6,930.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	\$1,243.94	
Internal Revenue Department	113.65	
Stockholders Accounts Payable	981.29	2,338.88
ACCRUED LIABILITIES:		
Taxes	203.90	
Salaries	65.00	
Expenses	25.00	
	293.90	
Surplus		12,267.81
		\$21,880.59

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Thursday, April 21, 1927.
Cattle Lower—Meat Trade Blamed
Closing week of Lent and the strict

Jewish Holiday occurring this week clogged the dressed meat markets and caused a 25 to 50c break in price of the better grades of steers and yearlings Monday. The run was not excessive but carried more good cat-

A NEW IDEA A NEW FEED A NEW RESULT!

THAT'S "SUCCESS" CONCENTRATE, the new feed that takes the guess out of hog feeding.

THE NEW IDEA—A gathering of facts—the result of years of study and research by practical feeders, chemists, animal nutritionists and agricultural experts in an attempt to find a hog feed better than corn and tankage.

THE NEW FEED—A carefully planned formula produced into an all-purpose feed by a new patented process. Contains Buckwheat, Tankage, Molasses, Lined Oil Meal, Cottonseed Meal, Grey Wheat Shorts, Alfalfa Leaf Flour and Minerals—everything needed by the farmer to mix with the corn he raises on the farm, to make a perfect hog feed. A super-balanced ration.

A NEW RESULT—Quicker and better hogs at a cheaper ultimate cost, which means greater profits for the feeder.

TRY A CAR!

Manufactured by
United Bi-Products Company,
for

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, Missouri.

STOCK MARKET

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS

Cattle receipts this week 34,433 against 30,763 last week; 43,938 calves against 38,838 last week; 44,559 hogs as compared to 31,225 last week and 29,897 sheep against 23,947 a week ago. These runs also exceed receipts during same period a year ago. 30,966 more cattle have arrived so far this year than last, 4,250 less calves, 81,619 more hogs and 47,802 less sheep. You will observe that receipts of cattle and hogs are greater so far this year, while runs of calves and sheep are less.

STEERS—Good market all week up until today, closing 15 to 25 lower. Bulk of supply here today shortfaced and plain quality. Top for the week 13.25 on steers weighing over 1800 lbs. Best cattle weighing 1300 lbs. and up 12.00 to 13.25; bulk weighing 1100 to 1300 lbs. 9.50 to 11.50. We sold 1150 lbs. horned cattle at 12 cents. Best Colorados sold up to 13 cents. Bulk of cattle weighing 900 to 1100 lbs. sell at 9.00 to 10.50. Top yearlings 12.00 to 12.50, fair to good 11 to 12 cents, medium 10 to 11 cents. Shortfaced yearlings plain in quality, 9 to 10 cents.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Fully steady; best whiteface feeders 9.50 to 10.50, fair to good 8.50 to 9.50; best shortfaced 9 to 10 cents, fair to good 8 to 9 cents. Best light whiteface stockers 9.00 to 9.75, fair to good 8.50 to 9.00, medium 7.50 to 8.25. Best shortfaced stockers 8.00 to 8.75, medium 7.50 to 8.00.

COWS, HEIFERS AND MIXED YEARLINGS—Monday's mixed yearling market was slow and very uneven. Tuesday we had a good market, prices strong. Wednesday, market fully 25 higher, and closing fully steady today. Real good mixed yearlings 9.50 to 10.00, few prime higher, good kinds 9.00 to 9.50, medium 8.00 to 8.75. Choice fed heifers 9.00 to 9.50, prime around 10 cents, medium to good 8.00 to 8.50. Low market active all week, especially on the better grades; prime cows 8 to 9 cents, real good kinds 7 to 8 cents, medium 6.00 to 6.75, cutters .75 to 5.50, canners 4.00 to 4.50. Stock cows fully steady, bulk 5 to 6 cents. Springers cows 6.00 to 6.50, exceptions around 7 cents. Good feeding heifers 8.00 to 8.50, stock heifers 7.00 to 7.50, plain kinds around 6 cents.

CALVES AND BULLS—Veals fully \$1.00 to \$2.00 under close of last week, extreme top today 11.00, with packers trying hard to buy theirs at 10.00 down. Medium weight and heavy killers have not suffered in comparison with veals, although 450 lb. calves are hard to move due to low baby beef market. Stock calf market unchanged. Bulls active, cornfed up to 7 cents, heavy hogs 6.25 to 6.75.

HOGS—Mean market again this week, about 50 lower. Trade today slow and uneven, desirable grades 24.00 down steady to 10 lower, light lights 15 to 25 off. Top 10.75 on 140s to 10.05, best 17.00 to 24.00, 10.40 to 10.65. Late packer market on mediums and heavies 15 to 25 lower, 22.00 to 25.00 10.25 to 10.35, heavy 10.00 to 10.15. Packing sows 8.60 to 9.25. Stock pigs 11.75 to 12.85. Stags 8.50 to 9.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Very slow; killing classes 25 to 50 lower; no choice woolled lambs here. Best Arizona springers 16.50. Top clipped lambs 14.40. Shorn Texas wethers 9 cents.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

ALLEN COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2143****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Farish, Sec.
ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Sec'y.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154****
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.
ELLSWORTH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925****
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed. Mog. Sec'y.
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001****
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

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

ELLIS COUNTY
HAYS LOCAL NO. 864****
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec'y.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reimeyer, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.
GOVE COUNTY
PARK LOCAL NO. 909****
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Sec'y.

JEWELL COUNTY
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1600****
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Flinn, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744****
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Guselle K. DeVault, Sec'y.

FARMERS' LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
ard, \$14.00@14.50; Number Two, \$13.00@13.50; Number Three, 11.50@12.50.

We believe that now is the time to turn whatever hay you expect to move before the new crop. We are here to help you realize the best possible price from your hay and shall be very glad to help you market it. Yours for service,
GUY W. WEBSTER,
Hay Department.

Competition may be the life of trade, but co-operation will certainly add vigor to the life of farming.

LAMBS—Lower—Best Around \$16.50
The best wool lambs would bring around \$16.50 on our market today. Prices show about 50 to 75c decline this week which is due partly to poor quality of stuff on sale. Bulk of wool lambs now selling from \$15.75 to \$16.25. Clips mostly from 14.50 to \$15.00 although something good would sell up to \$15.75.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
MR. HAY SHIPPER
Kansas City, Mo., April 22, '27.
Owing to the comparatively early season and the rains which have made some spring pasture available, the demand for lower grades of alfalfa has been materially effected in the last two weeks. Most of the lower grades were used for rough feed, and since pasture was available to a certain extent the hay is not being bought.

Good dairy grades of alfalfa are in strong demand. The receipts of alfalfa have been very light during the last week, but the demand has decreased with the receipts. Shippers are not soliciting orders because so much of the hay is coming in wet and heating, and the warehouse men are not storing hay at this season of the year. The very fact of light receipts helps to keep the market steady on alfalfa. The same situation in regard to receipts is true in the prairie market. The prairie prices have remained steady and firm, with some advance Hay with good killing in special demand. Timothy has remained steady, with receipts very light.

Nominal Quotations—April 22, 1927
Alfalfa—
Select Dairy, \$23.50@25.00; Choice, \$21.00@23.00; Number One, \$19.00@20.50; Standard, \$17.00@18.50; Number Two, \$12.50@16.50; Number Three, \$10.00@12.00.

Clover—
Number One, \$17.00@18.00; Number Two, \$14.00@16.50.

Number One, \$14.50@15.50; Number Two, \$13.00@14.00; Number Three, \$10.00@12.50; Packing, \$7.50@9.50.

Timothy—
Number One, \$15.00@15.50; Stand-

OTTAWA COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462****
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec.
GROVER LOCAL NO. 108.
Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Bremerman, Sec.

RUSH COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804****
D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

SMITH COUNTY
OAK CREEK NO. 1185****
Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz, Sec'y.

STAFFORD COUNTY
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. V. Batchman, Sec.

TREGO COUNTY
VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Remmeyer, Sec-Treas.

WARSAW COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014****
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

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