



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1927

NUMBER 41

PREAMBLE TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE CORN BELT FEDERATION

1. The farm organizations of the great Corn Belt states stand squarely on the principles declared in St. Louis on November 17, 1926, when the organized farmers of the Midwest, South and West met at the call of the Corn Belt Committee and pledged their united effort for agricultural equality. The principles contemplate that farmers at their own expense, but with the co-operation of the government, be enabled to regulate the flow to market of certain farm staples in order to prevent surplus above domestic requirements from nullifying agricultural protective tariffs. We are gratified over the progress that has since been made toward the recognition of these principles. It has been demonstrated that political co-operation based on the common economic interest of the West and South is not only possible but inevitable if farmers do their part.

2. The veto of the McNary-Haugen bill after its passage by a bi-partisan majority of both Houses of Congress clearly repudiates the platform which President Coolidge was elected to expand this smaller foreign market by a course which impairs the larger home market is stupid and blind, and the whole weight of organized agriculture should be thrown into the struggle to change it.

3. We question the sincerity and consistency of the Administration which raised the tariff on pig iron one day, and on the next day urged the doctrine of non-interference with government on behalf of the agricultural industry. We charge that practically every principle of government enunciated as fundamental by President Coolidge in his farm bill veto, was violated by him when he raised the pig iron tariff at the demand of powerful industrial interests. The United States Steel Corporation produces more than half the pig iron output of the United States. Our iron and steel exports in 1926 were 30 per cent greater than the exports of 1925; yet the Steel Corporation admits that its export business of 1926 was done at lower prices and less profit than its domestic business although its total profits were enormous. We seek no special favors; we demand that the hands of government be not fettered by the same consideration that is shown other groups; and we ask organized agriculture throughout the land to join us on the platform—

"PROTECTION FOR ALL, OR PROTECTION FOR NONE."

4. And speaking of the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill, we desire to serve notice upon the Administration, here and now, that when it destroyed the only agricultural relief measure which the overwhelming majority of the responsible farm organization leaders of the Nation and the friends of agriculture in Congress were able to devise, that it was up to the Administration to propose a new measure that will adequately and effectively deal with the great surplus question, and this, up to this time, they have utterly failed to do. It is an issue which the President will not be permitted to evade or side-step—he has admitted that agriculture is in dire distress, and that the surplus question is the chief source of the existing difficulty. Therefore, if he considers the McNary-Haugen bill "economically unsound," why has he not proposed a measure of his own that will adequately meet the surplus question?

We repeat that it is an issue which the President will not be permitted to evade or side-step, or delegate to some next friend. On this score we desire to say, further, that if there are those who believe that the demand for a square deal for agriculture at the hands of the Government has become less insistent, the assembling of the Seventeenth Congress will most effectively disabuse their minds in this respect; and while we will carefully examine the terms of any new measure that may be proposed, this is to say that under no circumstances will we give our endorsement to any measure which does not deal with the surplus question in the most direct way and in the best of good faith. We will oppose to the end any legislative gesture that is intended chiefly to relieve the present administration from an embarrassing position and thus remove the great agricultural issue from the coming presidential contest. We are not asking for special privileges—we are asking only that as between pig iron and wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, or any other agricultural commodities, the Powers-That-Be shall not make "fish of one and fowl of the other," and in this connection we desire to say that agriculture will reject with scorn any more legislative gesture in the nature of the Curtis-Crisp bill or a bill which does nothing more than give farmers an opportunity to go deeper into debt.

5. We remind the business men, bankers and labor organization of the grain and livestock producing areas in particular, and of the Nation in general, that their interests are identical with ours, and we solicit their increased support. We submit that the policy of industrializing the Nation at the expense of agriculture is not for the general welfare of the United States; that the policy, if there are any from such a policy, are local and confined to the industrial East. As a specific illustration of this policy we point out that the national effort to increase our industrial exports in an already over-competitive field, operates directly to the detriment and harm of by far the greatest portion of the United States in which are grown those farm products which must have foreign markets for their export surplus. These farm products secure a normal annual market for ten billion dollars worth of the goods and services of industry; the market for industrial exports, exclusive of manufactured farm products, is normally for less than two billions of dollars worth of the goods. Our present industrial policy which seeks to expand this smaller foreign market by a course which impairs the larger home market is stupid and blind, and the whole weight of organized agriculture should be thrown into the struggle to change it.

6. We recognize that certain special interests have so organized the committee and controlled the business of Congress, that interference with their protective devices has been impossible. Farmers sent back to Washington in 1924 Congressmen and Senators who were pledged to secure "equality for agriculture with industry and labor," but who under the crack of the whip of party control permitted Congress to organize itself against the interests of their constituents. This must not be the case with the Seventeenth Congress, about to be organized. We insist that in this crisis the interest of agriculture must be recognized by our own Senators and Representatives as paramount to the interest of party organization, or of any individual. Specifically in this connection we have two requests to make:

(1) We ask our Representatives to insist upon the adoption of a House rule under which 175 members can, by petition, take any measure from any Committee and place it upon the calendar for a vote. In no other way can the power over government of special privilege entrenched in powerful committees, be combated.

(2) Two members of the House Committee on Agriculture were not returned to the Seventeenth Congress—one from Nebraska, and one from Kansas. We ask that each organized farm group make it a special duty to get in touch with their Congressmen, and insist that these places be filled by farm-minded men from Kansas and Nebraska, important agricultural states, otherwise left without representation on the Committee on Agriculture.

7. We deeply appreciate the increased support which the McNary-Haugen bill received from the Southern states in the recent Congress, and hereby once more given to the growers of cotton, tobacco and rice a solemn pledge that the corn belt will not agree to any measure of Agricultural Relief which does not take their interests into the fullest consideration.

8. In this connection we desire to congratulate the farm organizations of Maryland in their recent practically unanimous petition for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, and sincerely trust that their course may soon find emulation through the Eastern States; and we say this because the deep seated and tragic depression in the production of grain, cotton, livestock, etc., is in sheer self-defense rapidly driving the farmers of the West and South into dairying, fruit and vegetable production, thus undermining the market for the chief products of the Eastern farmer. In these premises the time has come when no group of farmers can with wisdom and safety remain indifferent to the welfare of other groups.

9. We desire to denounce the unfair methods which the Farm Journal, the Country Gentleman, Farm and Fireside, and certain other so-called farm journals have pursued in opposing the McNary-Haugen bill. We freely concede the right of any farm journal to be for or against specific measures affecting agriculture; but the course of the publications above mentioned has consisted either of a gross misrepresentation of facts, or a degree of prejudice which divested their expressions of all semblance of fairness. Since these expressions are greedily exploited by the enemies of Agriculture in Congress and elsewhere, we desire to suggest to farmers throughout the Nation that the most effective means of putting an end to this character of betrayal is their refusal to renew their subscriptions to such publications at the first opportunity. And by the same token we advise a greater support on the part of farmers generally to those farm journals which are outstandingly faithful to Agriculture in the darkest hour it has ever known.

10. We especially congratulate the leaders of the Long Staple Cotton

Growers' Association upon the tremendously effective service which they rendered in the final vote on the farm relief bill. It is no exaggeration to say that their timely arrival upon the scene assured the passage of the measure and thus gave to agriculture the greatest victory it has ever achieved. And we wish the leaders of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association to appear in the effort to renew their membership. And so splendid has been the Association's record of achievement that there should be no doubt on this score.

11. Finally, and without qualification, we reaffirm our adherence to the principle which brought this committee into existence, namely, that the farmers of this country are entitled to production costs and a reasonable profit for the fruits of their toil. More than a reasonable profit we do not ask and less than this means that the farmer is not far away and that the splendid and vigorous rural civilization of the past is doomed that if industry is entitled to a reward, and in this connection, we sub-farm return upon its investment and if labor is to be paid for its services, then the farmer should be willing to "do unto the farmer as they would be done by." If it is still true that "laborer is worthy of his hire," then there will be no quarrel with the farmer over his plea of production cost, together with a reasonable profit. In any event, so long as this committee is a cohesive factor in the affairs of the great Corn Belt states, it will do battle for this great principle.

The meeting of the Federation in Des Moines May 17 and 18 was well attended, most of the affiliated groups being represented. During the two years of its existence this organization, claimed to represent nearly a million farmers, has been but loosely assembled. This meeting gave it a cohesive force and set before it both a definite program and a well-defined method. Mr. Brasted, who was already in Des Moines, and the writer sat as representatives of the Kansas Farmers' Union. Kansas, through Mr. Tromble, made a contribution to the fight which was being waged in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill, second to none in effectiveness. This Federation recognizes its debt to Mr. Tromble, and paid tribute to his leadership and his contribution to the fight which was being waged in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill, second to none in effectiveness. This Federation recognizes its debt to Mr. Tromble, and paid tribute to his leadership and his contribution to the fight which was being waged in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill, second to none in effectiveness.

That co-operators can co-operate was abundantly proven by the spirit of this meeting. There were clashes of opinion, of course, and heated argument. There always will be in any group of men deeply about a matter. But every action was overwhelmingly supported when action was taken, and a closer fellowship prevailed at the close than at the beginning of the meeting. The resolutions are published herewith, and will appear elsewhere in the paper as space offers. They are worthy of the closest study, for they reveal the lines along which the energies of the Federation will be directed for the next year.

Resolution No. 1
The Corn Belt Committee, on behalf of the more than one million Western Farmers for whom it speaks, wishes at this time to re-dedicate itself to the principle of "Equality for Agriculture." To this principle the assent of Congress has already been given by enacting the McNary-Haugen bill. There can be and will be no remission of effort until it has become a law. We reaffirm our determination to obtain justice for agriculture. We assert that the farm products are not given agriculture as that which industry and labor now enjoy under the laws of this government; that this can be accomplished only by continuing along the same lines which have been followed with such successful results in the past, and that the fight must be pursued with undiminished vigor on the same lines it has been begun. We serve notice that we will neither surrender our object or compromise our principle. Short of complete victory for "Equality for Agriculture" there can be neither victory nor peace.

Resolution No. 2
Labor
We favor continued, harmonious co-operation between the two great producing groups of society—the organized farmers and the organized industrial laborers of the United States. Each is the largest consumer of what the other produces and we believe that only through co-operative effort can each attain the fullest measure of its prosperity and a fair share of the wealth its soil creates. We believe that this is of especial importance to industrial labor at this time, for present inequalities and injustices are maintained and the existing unsympathetic attitude towards agriculture continues in high places, as indicated by the vote of the McNary-Haugen bill, farmers and their families will be driven from the farms and will be forced to turn to industrial pursuits to seek a living. In this connection we come into direct competition with the workers in many trades, which are already either over-crowded or at least sufficiently manned. Such an unfortunate situation would result in a lowered standard of living for all, being about the worst for all, and detrimental to both agricultural and industrial labor. We urge upon our friends in the ranks of organized industrial labor the importance of their supporting the farmers' just demands for protection for their own interests, as they sell as the only salvation for both groups of producers.

Resolution No. 3
The farmers of the United States are now providing the working capital for the operation of the Federal Land Banks. These banks were created for the purpose of providing a system of credits for agriculture and if left with

in the control of the farmers and their friends and permitted to function to the highest extent will ultimately provide a substantial and dependable system of agricultural credits so necessary to the farmers of the country.

We protect with every ounce of our power against the appointment of Eugene Meyer as the head of the Federal Land Bank System of the United States, as well as the selection of the two other gentlemen named to this Board. These selections were made against the protest of the farmers who own these banks and it is our firm conviction that these appointments were not made in the interests of the farmers of the country. We call upon the senate to refuse confirmation of these appointments.

Resolution No. 4
A recurrence of the unjustifiable exercise of the automatic powers vested in the Federal Reserve Board which so ruthlessly deflated agriculture must be guarded against by the establishment of co-operative Federal Banking System to function for agriculture as the present Federal Reserve Bank serves industry and commerce. The granting of an indeterminate Charter to the present Federal Reserve Bank assured to industry and commerce the continuation of credit facilities that have thus far been denied to agriculture. Agriculture is entitled to and must have credit facilities for these groups equal to those at present enjoyed by industry and commerce.

PRESIDENT TROMBLE OF KANSAS UNION PASSED AWAY

The Kansas Union Farmer for the last several issues has been carrying reports of John Tromble's illness and death. The news of his death throughout the nation were shocked when the Associated Press agents of recently stated that he had passed away. Perhaps no more outstanding figure in farm organizations in this country than John Tromble, President of the Kansas Farmers' Union. He is known throughout the nation for his carefulness and dynamic power.

Tromble was also the President of the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, Mo., and before his death, he had been elected to the position of President of the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association made the following statement: "Mr. John Tromble passed away yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after an illness of a little more than one month. Funeral services will be held in Salina, Kansas, on Thursday afternoon."

"Mr. Tromble has, for the past six years, been President of the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association. His death is a very great personal loss to the Farmers' Union, and a heavy blow to the organization as a whole."

"Those who have known Mr. Tromble feel that his intense interest in Farmers' Union activities propelled him on, until his physique could stand it no longer. His passing means that we must all redouble our efforts to promote the cause for which his life was devoted."

Secretary Howard, upon receipt of this statement from the Jobbing Association, wired the Farmers' Union of Kansas as follows: "The death of John Tromble, President of the Farmers' Union of Colorado, through me desire to express our deepest sympathy in the loss to you and the farmers everywhere occasioned by the death of John Tromble. A fearless leader has gone."

A great humane and powerful leader has issued the last Charter, made the last plea for members, challenged the last economic wrong being practiced against farmers and it appears that it would be fitting if the Farmers' Union of Kansas in honor to his memory would make a special effort to meet the demands of all classes of buyers, and its cheapest make seems to be just enough more expensive than the Ford to make it a keen rival in a period of general prosperity. Apparently the Ford method of cutting production and standardization has reached the point of stationary returns. The country is still waiting to see whether Mr. Ford will be able to meet the new problem as successfully as he has met others in his sensational career."

The country is well enough pleased that for the future automobile manufacturer will try to make better rather than cheaper cars. It is a worthy ambition that may well be emulated by men in other callings. We have too much cheapness and far too little goodness in this world, and this refers to character and conduct as well as to merchandise and machinery.

Almost 150 uses have been found for peanuts.

The United States uses two-fifths of all the wood consumed in the world. It is said that the first plow patent ever granted was issued in England in 1700.

NOTICE MANAGERIAL MEETING

JUNE 1st AND 2nd
The seventh semi-annual convention of the Farmers Union Managers Association of Kansas will meet at the Coates Houses in Kansas City on June 1st and 2nd.

The meeting will open Wednesday morning at 9:00. There will be two addresses this same forenoon, one by State President C. E. Huff and the other by A. M. Kinney, the chairman of the organization. From the looks of the program every one who misses this managerial meeting will be missing the time of their life.

This means every manager, in particular and every Farmers Union member that can possibly come.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING TO THE FORD

Early fruits and vegetables are coming to market in larger volume than last year, and at somewhat better prices. Shipments in early April were mostly from California, Arizona and the Gulf and Southeast Atlantic states. Peaches in the Southeast were seriously damaged by frost.

A large proportion of the fruit and garden truck shipments is handled by co-operative associations, especially out on the Pacific coast. Intelligent control of production seems to be the key to effective and orderly distribution. This is the experience of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation. Thirty-three million pounds of cheese were received in its warehouses in 1926, and the full amount sold. On the other side of the picture we have the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, whose sales for 1926 represented portions of crops raised from 1921 to 1924, inclusive. There still remain unsold portions of the crops of 1925 and 1926.

A similar experience apparently awaits the growers of bright (or cigarette) leaf in North Carolina, where tobacco is a cash crop of much importance. In 1926, the sales of tobacco in North Carolina were 9 per cent greater than in 1925, with the value averaging 13.5 per cent higher. As a consequence, the farmers are presently planning to plant all the tobacco that their time and money will permit. A good deal of the acreage planted to cotton last year will be devoted to tobacco this season. Not even the growing demand for cigarettes will take care of such a heavy increase in production.

CHEAP AUTOMOBILES

Are not in demand at this time. The country is so prosperous, if the New York World is to be regarded, that the average citizen and his wife wants and can afford something better than a flivver or whippet. Here are some figures that are interesting as well as some speculation as to whether Henry Ford is big enough to meet the big crisis of his business career which now seems to be at hand:

"Somewhat contrary to expectations, the improvement in the country's purchasing power has not stimulated the sale of low-priced automobiles. According to data published by the Department of Commerce, the number of new passenger-car registrations last year was 7 per cent greater than in the preceding year. Yet in the lowest-priced group there was an actual decrease of 1.6 per cent, in contrast with a gain of 40 per cent in the highest-priced group, and of 38 per cent in the third highest-priced group."

These figures show a tendency on the part of car owners to discard cheaper makes for more expensive ones. The market for the cheapest car seems to have been practically saturated some time ago. In the past two years Henry Ford has found it increasingly difficult to gain enough new customers to replace those who have moved into an upper economic stratum, and he presents, therefore, the unusual spectacle of a manufacturer whose business has actually suffered from the betterment of the public's buying power.

"In contrast stands his closest rival, the General Motors Company, which reports that its sales during the past month have broken all previous records. This concern produces various types of cars to meet the demands of all classes of buyers, and its cheapest make seems to be just enough more expensive than the Ford to make it a keen rival in a period of general prosperity. Apparently the Ford method of cutting production and standardization has reached the point of stationary returns. The country is still waiting to see whether Mr. Ford will be able to meet the new problem as successfully as he has met others in his sensational career."

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NOTICE
We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes at Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas

To prevent lip rouge from coming off, eat onions.

FLOODED AREAS MAY GROW CROPS THIS YEAR IF PROPER METHODS ARE EMPLOYED

In an effort to aid farmers in flooded areas of the Mississippi Valley and to encourage tenants and laborers to return to their farms at the earliest possible date, the United States Department of Agriculture is preparing a circular for early distribution giving information regarding the different crops that may be planted after the water recedes.

When the farm people are able to return to their homes, among the problems facing them will be to grow some crops for food, some as feed for livestock, and some to sell for cash. Crops that meet one or more of these requirements and that can be planted from June 10th to August 1st are discussed in the circular. The importance of replanting as much of the overflooded land as possible in some crop to prevent the growth of weeds and noxious grasses is also emphasized.

County agents and other representatives of the department and the State agricultural college will be advised of sources of seeds of the various short-season crops recommended. Farmers are urged to consult these representatives for specific advice as to crops to be planted and the variety of seeds of different kinds best suited for planting under individual conditions in each section. Probably 65 per cent or more of the several million acres of flooded improved farm lands, except in the sugar cane area of southern Louisiana have heretofore been planted in cotton. It is neither possible nor desirable, says the circular, to replant this entire area in cotton. It is important, however, that every farmer and tenant should be able to plant a reasonable acreage as a cash crop.

Every possible effort should be made to get cotton planted not later than June 1, says the department. June 10 to 15 is considered the latest date of planting from which a crop may be expected, but normal weather must follow. Different varieties of long-staple cotton with staple of 1 inch to 1 and 1-6 inch in length have been developed which will mature as quickly and can be planted as late as any of the short staple varieties that are commonly assumed to be quicker maturing. Such cottons as Cleveland, Delphi, Express, and others of this type are recommended under present circumstances.

In the northern part of the flood area the water may recede in time to allow rebedding or other preparation of land before planting cotton. If this should be done, making a good seed bed and fertilizing as usual.

In most of the flooded area, however, there will not be time to wait for the land to dry off. In this case the department is urging planting in the mud on land prepared before the overflow, taking the first land that shows above the receding water. The seed should be thrown in the mud with enough force to bury it and care taken not to pack it in any way. Planted in this way the seed should germinate and the cotton be up in two or three days. The planters should follow the receding water each day and plant the cotton as fast as land is uncovered so that it may have time to come up before the surface bakes. If planting is delayed so long that the soil becomes hard, further delay will be caused by the necessity of rebedding or otherwise preparing the land for planting. The stand should be thinned as quickly as possible, leaving two or three stalks to a hill, with hills about ten inches apart in the row. This thick spacing is especially desirable with late planted cotton to avoid plant growth and induce earlier fruiting.

If the water recedes in time, corn may be planted, but, unlike cotton, at least ten days or two weeks should be allowed after the water has receded before planting. Varieties of corn usually grown may be planted south of Missouri as late as June 10. After this date the varieties commonly grown in the northern half of the corn belt such as Iowa Silver Mine, Iowa Gold Mine, some of the so-called 90-day varieties, early strains of Reid, and Leaming, may be planted as late as July 1. Mexican June corn also can be planted until July 1, and in some parts of the valley probably until July 25. On land prepared before the overflow thorough cultivation will probably be enough preparation for planting. Land not bedded or prepared before the flood will need to be broken shallowly and well harrowed.

A number of other crops such as the sorghums, soybeans, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, and peanuts can be planted in July, say the crop specialists, and still yield forage for livestock and food for the family. Probably no other crop will give so large a yield of forage in a short time as sorghum. This, together with the fact that the seed is usually plentiful and cheap, makes it a desirable crop for planting in the overflooded region. Black Amber, Red Amber, Orange, and Sumac are the varieties most commonly grown. Sorghum may be planted safely as late as July 1. The varieties named are excellent for sirup as well as forage. When planted for forage in wetter soil and stand more crops than cowpeas. The varieties adapted to flooded lands in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana include Blixot, Laredo, Ototani, Tar Heel, Mammoth Brown, and Mammoth Yellow; further north, such varieties as Virginia, Wilson, Midwest, and others may be used. In addition to their use for forage and also possibly oil seed, the green beans and dry beans offer a valuable source of human food.

Cowpeas for seed may be planted as late as July 15, and for forage later. Among the varieties for the area are the Whippoorwill, New Era, Groit, Abraham, Clara, and those of the White, Blackeye, and Crowder groups. The market for cowpea seed is good, offering an opportunity to grow them as a money crop. Several varieties are available for planting in the flooded area, and are available for food within two to two and one-half months after planting.

cotton and corn rows is advised instead of those of the usual width.

Other hay and pasture crops suggested are sudan grass, German millet, and velvet beans. Sudan grass quickly makes sufficient growth for hay and on rich land can be sown alone or with cowpeas or soybeans as late as the first of August. German millet makes the quickest growth of any of the hay crops and can be sown as late as the first week in August.

Spanish peanuts can be planted as late as July 1, according to the department specialists, and offer possibilities as a money crop in much of the flooded area. Where hogs are to be fattened, the peanuts will be found valuable for the purpose.

Soybeans can be planted as late as July 20 and mature seed, and some can be planted even later for hay or forage. They make excellent feed on wetter soil and stand more crops than cowpeas. The varieties adapted to flooded lands in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana include Blixot, Laredo, Ototani, Tar Heel, Mammoth Brown, and Mammoth Yellow; further north, such varieties as Virginia, Wilson, Midwest, and others may be used. In addition to their use for forage and also possibly oil seed, the green beans and dry beans offer a valuable source of human food.

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The sweet potato is one of the most important food crops throughout the Mississippi Valley. By the time the flooded districts are dry enough for starting plants, and the hill sections must be depended upon for either plants or cuttings. Millions of plants are now available and will probably be available at a much later date if potato growers outside the South are urged to plant a serious pull of their beds after the first pulling of plants and care for the beds so as to produce all the late plants possible to provide for the demand. In the lower Mississippi Valley potatoes may be planted as late as July 20 and make a fair crop. The varieties known as Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, and Triumph, will give best results in the Delta section. Planting of most crops in the old cotton and corn rows rather than broadcast or in rows of the usual width, is recommended under present circumstances. This procedure will serve the double purpose of saving time in getting the crop started and covering more of the land. Past work will be necessary to keep down weeds, harrows, and other implements should be used instead of single sweeps in the cultivation of all crops.

MILO RENO TO CONDUCT A SERIES OF MEETINGS IN NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS

Mr. Ben Naeve the district manager for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, has been able to secure Milo Reno the President of the Iowa Farmers Union for a series of speaking dates. Beginning at Ellsworth, May 31st, in the evening at 8 o'clock; Hays in the afternoon of June 1st; Wekeney evening of June 1st; Phillipsburg afternoon of June 2nd; County Pique at Osborne, afternoon of June 3rd; Beloit or Glen Elder evening of June 3rd. Everyone in the vicinity of these different places will do well to make an effort to hear Mr. Reno. He has a real message for every farmer. There is no other thing that you could be doing on more real benefit, so make Mr. Reno glad with a full house at every point.

Better keep up with what is happening in China. The whole world is interested because the results will be world wide and may change all the tides and currents of history.

Middle age, Alas! is also the middle age.

RESOLUTION
Resolved, That Mulberry Local No. 1060, favor the erection of a Memorial, for John Tromble in remembrance of his life and labor in building the many Farmers' Union Institutions, in the State of Kansas.

Resolution Committee
E. E. Booker
H. C. Brown.

NOTICE
We have not so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

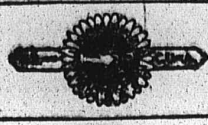
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled 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, MAY 26, 1927

MIAMI'S HUNGRY THREE THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED

Th people of Miami are told frankly by one of their newspapers, The Herald, that they may as well face the problem of providing for 3,000 people in that city who will starve unless they are fed.

It is nobody's fault, The Herald says, that 1,000 families in Miami are dependent. They are out of work, and there is no employment available. The unfortunate conditions that developed last year brought about the present state of affairs, and theories as to how the plight of these dependent people might have been avoided are vain. The Herald says:

"It cannot be expected that the giving public can give any more than it is doing. Everybody that has the intention of giving to welfare work has been solicited and has given. Every drive, whether for suffering in Miami or on the banks of the Mississippi, has been responded to, to the utmost ability of the people to give.

"It will take \$5,000 a month for the next ten months to provide for the needs of the destitute in Miami. That money must come from some source. We cannot let these people starve. They must be helped. Voluntary sources for relief work have been exhausted.

"There is only one other recourse. The burden is not an individual one and a few hundred individuals should not be called on to shoulder it.

"The city, itself, must assume the burden and furnish the relief agencies with the money they must have, if the work is continued.

"If the welfare board is compelled to close its doors the problem will be shifted at once to the city authorities.

"There is no alternative than that the city commission find the money through taxation, by which the burden will be distributed more evenly, to furnish the welfare board with money, or the commission will have to furnish the money for general relief and itself see that it is properly administered."

The welfare board is "at the end of its row." Private giving can hardly be expected to meet the need longer, and the responsibility falls on the city government. The Miami Herald thinks there is nothing to do but dig down into the city treasury for whatever may be required to feed the hungry within the city gates.

Not long ago the idea was abroad that in south Florida "money grew on trees," and that whoever bought a piece of land was headed for financial independence. The stories of sudden riches in the Miami district made that city a magnet which drew thousands from all sections of the country, and many who went there were without resources. When the deflation period set in; when no longer was there a job of some sort for every individual who was willing to work, bread lines began to form, and the thousand families now dependent on Miami charity are the remnant of a much larger army of the unemployed whose numbers have steadily dwindled.

Miami has shown a fine spirit in dealing with her charges, and they will not be allowed to suffer.—Clipping.

THE KANSAS FARM JOURNAL SAID

Discussing editorially a recent conversation with an agricultural educator and admitting the farmers' debt to science, "But science has not answered the question as to why the farmer bears more than his fair share of the tax burden. It has not recognized the fact that the spectacular manipulates the grain markets much to the disadvantage of the producer of grain. It has failed to take cognizance of the fact that other industries, due to their ability to organize and mobilize their forces, have been enabled to secure legislation that has helped them to out-trade the farmer, the small merchant, and even the salaried man in many instances, and shift the burden of government expense largely off their own shoulders.

"The fact that through these very selfish manipulations the purchasing power of the farm product has been for the last seven years so low as to

make it impossible for the average farmer to maintain an American standard of living seems to have failed of its significance.

In all fairness it should be noted that more and more of our educators in Kansas are giving us more of their serious consideration."

LIVE STOCK ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN DES MOINES

An important meeting of practically the whole group of F. U. Livestock Handling Organizations of the Middle West was held last Monday in Des Moines. Our organization was well represented by Manager Woodman and Secretary Brasted.

Aside from the great value of such joint meetings as an aid to better work within and better co-operation between the separate groups, this gathering had for its purpose the matter of arranging for the effective support of the Capper amendment to the packer and stock yards control Act, or some similar provision for the control of operations of the Mistletoe yards and others of this kind.

The stock yards were long since put under the control of the Dept. of Agriculture, to insure the producer an open, competitive market for his stuff, honestly and fairly handled. The co-operatives entered these markets with their own sales agencies securing at once to their members large savings. Their effectiveness was so great as to give them a phenomenal growth, and to suggest the possibility that they might eventually affect the price by control of the major volume of market receipts. It was just here that the packers discovered that the expressions of their undying love for the farmer had been too impersonal, too distant. So the courtship was carried to the farmers' own yard. There, but without such musical instrument, they had the intestinal material out of which fiddle strings are said to be made to offer the farmer a price higher than that prevailing in his terminal market, less the freight. On the face of it, it seemed to be an attempt to insure the farmer more, even, than his own organization could secure for him, and of course it attracted a very substantial patronage.

The actual result has been an undoubted depression of the open market, upon which the private yard bids are based, and a consequent gain to the packer in a more favorable purchase price. This depression is the result of at least two factors which cannot be overlooked. One is that in sorting-up the receipts at the private yards, the best weights and types are retained for slaughter and the least desirable are sent on to the open market. These culls play their full part in setting a lower price in the very market whose price level is the base for the direct buying of tomorrow. The other is, that having supplied their need for the day or week through their own yards, the packers are not active buyers in the open market. And since they alone have the facilities for handling the meat supply, their indifference depresses the market still further. Beyond this, it can probably be proven that more than once packers have themselves consigned their country purchases to the open market. Such an action could have but one effect, that of setting a lower base for the next day's country buying.

It is to aid in correcting such a condition by putting these yards under Federal control that the Capper bill is designed. And to secure the passage of such a measure by the next Congress will be greatly worth while.

A GREAT CONFERENCE WITH A GREAT PURPOSE

The wheat growers are beginning to think. By which is not implied that wheat growers heretofore have been incapable of thinking, but simply that what thought they have expended has done toward solving their own peculiar problems. The day is here when their thought, previously disorganized and misdirected, is being translated into terms of united action.

There is not a wheat-growing state where the farmers as a whole are ignorant of improved methods of selling, i. e., co-operative marketing. Whether for or against the plan, practically every grain grower in the United States has been aroused into giving some earnest and sincere thought to the problem of making more money by means of what is known as the pooling system. And a great many of them have put the stamp of approval on the scheme and already are finding that as a theory, it is showing some very practical results in the way of profits.

The impetus of the co-operative movement in wheat has reached the stage where it cannot be stopped, either by insidious attacks from the speculative grain trader, or by internal dissension in the ranks. A pool of wheat at this time is no more than a temporary retrogression, unfortunate but important. Canada has over 65 per cent of her wheat growers marketing co-operatively and the United States is following slowly but surely.

The current of public thought travels in a peculiar stream. Influence largely directs its course. The source of this influence generally comes from organized power. This being the case it should be easy to figure out who sways the pendulum of public thought in America. Deep beneath much success for co-operative marketing, lies these facts, and out of the International Wheat Pool Conference comes full realization of them.

The leaders of the pool movement have a big job ahead of them. Through their publicity departments, the public press, and other messengers of information, these leaders must develop sentiment favorable enough to force recognition of the merit in Co-operative Marketing. To create it your leaders must have INFORMATION. Consequently an International Wheat Pool Conference is to be established by the International Wheat Pool Conference and is to be at Winnipeg. There will be located the clearing house for information on wheat statistics from every producing country

in the world and a place to which to look for a rating as to what momentum the co-operative pool marketing plan is gaining and to which degree of progress it is making in the various countries.

Almost daily Colin H. Burnell, president of the International Wheat Pool Conference sat in conference with the publicity men of the wheat pools while at Kansas City working out an international plan of this character. It was drawn in a resolution and its importance explained to the Conference body the last day of the Conference and then adopted without opposition. The news dispatch on page 1 gives facts concerning it. It is one of the important accomplishments that came out of the conference and an important step in the far reaching scope of international co-ordination.

Contrary to rumors of dubious origin, the movement is not slowing down—the facts show that it actually is speeding up.

WILL WE GO FORWARD

That American farmers are today enjoying benefits that are due solely to the effect of the commodity co-operative marketing associations on the markets is undoubtedly true.

The pioneering work necessary to lay the foundation for these associations has called for sacrifice on the part of every co-operative minded farmer.

Many obstacles have been encountered which have hindered our progress, and others must be met. After five years of co-operative effort along commodity lines we have reached that point where we must go forward or we will go back.

Even though it hurts, we must make the admission that judging by the progress made in the United States along co-operative lines, we are trailing along behind other countries which were represented at the Second International Wheat Pool Conference held in Kansas City May 5th to 7th.

We Must Be Co-operative Minded

Reports from the countries represented and discussion on the topics considered clearly indicated that we in the United States are not co-operative minded to the degree shown by delegates from other countries.

That co-operative marketing in other countries has made such satisfactory progress is due to the fact that the farmers are more co-operative minded and have been more unanimous in their course of action.

It is very apparent that the delay in this country is due more to a lack of unanimity of purpose than to any other cause.

In just such a degree as groups of American farmers are hindering the progress of co-operative marketing in this country, are we as a nation hindering world-wide co-operation.

Other Countries Progressive

We have looked upon Soviet Russia as a minus quantity in the program for world-wide co-operation, but the reports from Russian delegates, and the degree of intelligence along co-operative lines manifested by these delegates clearly indicates that progress in that country is more rapid and more effective than anything we have yet dreamed of in this country.

The same thing is true of Australia and Canada, and the measure of success that has rewarded the efforts of the farmers in these countries is almost wholly due to the fact that they have adopted a unified program and have stuck to the job.

Time For Action

Before we in America have any right to expect that we will enjoy the respect of co-operators in the countries that have made such rapid progress, we must put our house in order and develop the co-operative movement to a degree that will demand the attention of co-operative minded farmers in other countries.

It will be a sad commentary on the intelligence of the American farmers if they permit this country to hold back world-wide co-operation.

Should the farmers of the United States assume an indifferent attitude the other countries represented at the conference will go forward in spite of us.

Would it not be far better for us to take our rightful place among the countries that are now taking the lead in the movement for world-wide co-operation?

We will either go forward or we will go back. It is clearly up to the American farmers as to whether they will help or hinder International Co-operation.—Nebraska Wheat Grower.

THE HAIR SPLITTER

No deliberate gathering is complete without the hair splitter. He arrives on the first train, and nothing can call him hence until the dogxology is sung or the last cuss word spoken, as the case may be. He is as useless as the itch, and more aggravating, because he is nearly always where you can't scratch. He is usually as ponderous as a circus elephant, and uses more gestures in cleaving on obscure and inoffensive hair than does a medicine show magician in the trick of removing from the gentleman's hat something that isn't there.

"Watch very closely, now," is his unending phrase. He wants to center attention upon himself. His one specialty is trifles. He can see a pebble, but he cannot see the mountain of which it is a relatively unimportant part. He sees the puddle, but he is blind and deaf to the Atlantic. He can see from any position the innocent and home-returning ant descending the tree trunk, but he cannot see the tree. His only possible contribution to humanity is that he teaches us patience.

SOMEBODY SAID

Public opinion is the real and sufficient ruler. Government can do nothing without public opinion, nor against public opinion. All that is necessary, therefore, is to educate public opinion as to what is best for society.

NOTICE

We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes at Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER.

Box 48 Salina, Kansas The chief reason why wheat farmers should seek to develop the pool is that the organized grain trade is against it.

REFLECTIONS

Profitable Poultry

"For Sale—My flock of Rhode Island hens, now laying eggs, fence posts, wire netting, brood coops, supplies, etc." This ad in an Iowa paper gives someone a chance to secure a profitable layout.

Air Mail

Since the new and lower rate on air mail went into effect last April the volume of such mail has increased enormously. Nearly two million letters were carried over the fourteen routes during the month of April. This service so materially shortens the delivery time to distant points that it is destined to be extended and increased to a great degree. It will become the common carrier of letter mail, and probably of much other.

Mountain and Mouse

Met an intelligent and prosperous looking man in the hotel lobby in Des Moines, Iowa, waiting to take advantage of the change for the better as soon as it is sighted.

THE SKY IS CLEARING

Despite the depressing effects of prolonged and widespread unfavorable weather, there is a general feeling that "behind the clouds the sun is shining," that fair skies are sure to come, giving the usual seasonal increase in growing crops, and to a large increase in open-air activities. The best assurance of this is in the large volume of current business in sections that have not been seriously damaged or incommoded by unseasonable weather. Intelligent effort is everywhere being made to take advantage of the change for the better as soon as it is sighted.

THE AUTOMOBILE PROBLEM

Production of automobiles in February was 16 per cent less than in the previous February. Canadian output registered a smaller decrease for the same comparative period. Estimates indicate that less than a million cars were turned out in the first quarter of 1927 as compared with 1,100,000 last year. The used-car problem becomes increasingly serious both in this country and in Europe, and has yet to find a solution. Observers report that the smaller companies find it difficult to make a market for their cars, owing to the great expense involved in advertising and in building up dealer outlets. Some of the large manufacturers also have a big advantage in smooth-working systems for financing installment sales.

CHURCH BUILDERS GO TO CUBA

Gifts aggregating \$225,000 in the form of building materials, and his assistant of the United States government to the Netherlands, and his assistant of an American committee which has undertaken to assist in building a "Union Church" in Havana. The movement asks for nation-wide attention and support, as a cause which will contribute largely to the progress of Cuba and to good relations between the two countries.

Officially and unofficially, the co-operation of Americans in the project has been applauded. The state department and other branches of the national government feel that it is a long step in the tardy development of philanthropic interest in a southern neighbor, while American church organizations have repeatedly asserted their hearty approval of the project.

FIFTY BILLIONS ADDED TO MANUFACTURES

A still more enlightening picture is presented in the total value of the products of manufacture. This value was fixed by the Census Bureau at \$11,000,000,000 in 1910; in 1915, \$21,000,000,000; and in 1925, at \$69,000,000,000.

Thus the total value of goods produced by our manufacturing institutions was multiplied approximately six times during the last twenty-five years.

The total of wages paid by these manufacturers to their workers in 1900 was \$2,000,000,000 and the cost of materials entering into manufacture was well under \$7,000,000,000, while in 1925 the wage item was over \$11,000,000,000 and the cost of materials was \$36,000,000,000.

The figures show that the wages of factory workers have done just a little better than keep the pace set by the increase in the value of products, while at the same time the relation between the cost of raw materials and the value of finished manufactured goods has remained constant. During this period, manufacturers' gross profits increased in just about the same proportion as wages paid for labor.

MORE BUTTER NEEDED BY LAND O'LAKE CREAMERIES

A call for 30 more creameries to join its ranks has been issued by the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis. More butter has been sold for standing weekly orders and storage requirements than the member creameries are able to produce and deliver. The association needs another 10,000,000 pounds of butter to hold the trade and supply its customers.

About 20 of the association creameries are now making sweet buttermilk powder and driers have been ordered by several more factories. There are also 23 creameries delivering their buttermilk at the concentration point at Litchfield to be dried. The buttermilk powder is in good demand for poultry and calf feed.

Sweet cream is shipped to eastern cities in carlots from Watertown, and will soon be shipped also from Glencoe. A set of requirements, based upon the rules and regulations established by the health departments of certain eastern cities, has been

eighteen-inch corn, and for 20 years he has been passing upon farm loans for a large insurance company, of which he is now vice president. So he knows both encumbrances—wrecks and mortgages. But the big thing was that he had a simple and complete remedy for all farm ills, and was "surprised that no one had ever hit upon it before." No questioning would induce him to even hint at his secret. He wanted to entrust it to a crowd, so that the joint brains of the group might grasp it fully. When the victims had been cornered in the lobby he proceeded at once to his salvation program. "You have no voice in the making of your prices," he said. "Did you ever think of that? No one had—ever. Here is the remedy for whatever ails the farmer." Close the grain exchanges, so the law of supply and demand will function. Low prices result from moving crops to market, because this supplies the demand. So you should not sell your crops until this movement is over. Then you will only need lowered buying prices, and you can get that through a modified tariff. And by George we will help you get that."

But the Corn Belt Federation went dumbly on with its deliberations, and left the mountain to nurse its newborn old mouse.

Maybe This Would Help

Those who oppose the Eighteenth Amendment insist that the American people have practically made bootleg liquor their exclusive beverage. Now we know how we helped the wheat grower to dispose of his surplus profitably by all of us eating an extra slice of bread. Why can we not solve the flood problem without great public cost or act of Congress, by the same principle? I move you that a great campaign be undertaken at once, with Mr. Hoover at its head to induce everyone to drink an extra glass of water each day until the surplus be consumed. No doubt our abandonment of water as a beverage has been responsible for the present over-supply. Perhaps it would be too much to expect Mr. Mellon to aid us in this campaign, as his personal interests are said to lie in other directions, but I feel he is too much the patriot to oppose it.

SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK POOL OUTLINES POLICY

At the first delegates' meeting of the Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association, Ltd., held at Regina, March 17, a decision was reached to create a selling agency for the association, and also to work toward the establishment of an inter-provincial producer-owned, selling agency. The policy of the pool was outlined as follows:

1. That the permanent independence of the association be fully maintained.
2. That the association establish its own selling agencies.
3. That our efforts should tend toward the establishment of a central selling agency owned and controlled by the co-operative livestock marketing associations of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.
4. That as far as practicable, livestock be collected, sorted and sold on stockyards in Saskatchewan.
5. That connections be established in Eastern Canada and the United States.
6. That direct export of cattle be made to Great Britain.
7. That feeders and stockers be sold as direct as possible, and that where feeders and stockers are sold in Saskatchewan they be sold so as to avoid long freight hauls.
8. That no effort be spared to bring about Government grading of cattle and sheep as soon as possible.

Contracts secured by the association now number 3,200, covering about 1,400 cars of stock. Forty-seven locals have been established, 20 of which are now in a position to ship. Officials are anxious to secure a sign-up of as nearly 100 per cent as possible.

OVER THE BORDER The manner in which neighboring nations can get along in a neighborly manner has been exemplified for years in the conditions that existed along the St. Clair River, where Detroit on the American side of the line and Windsor on the Canadian side. A great many men and women have lived in Canada and worked in the United States and the reverse has been the case in hundreds of other instances. These people pass to and from from one country to the other with very little interference by customs and immigration officials. There has been some minor smuggling, of course, but the privilege enjoyed by the residents of the border towns in having untrammelled intercourse with each other has not been abused to any great extent. The arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to all parties concerned and the governments were not worrying about it. Then, not long ago, some United States workmen got the idea that the technical provisions of the immigration law and the alien act were being violated, and trouble began. Washington was stirred up. It seems strange that labor, which is not noted for its strong nationalistic tendencies should have been the party to begin to worry about the flag and national rights and the importance of national exclusiveness, but some man resident in the United States thought he should have, and so the peaceful traffic between the two countries had to be disturbed. Washington was called upon to put up barriers. Washington did not find it difficult. The barriers were already there; they simply hadn't been used. So Washington notified the complainants that the quota law would be put into effect against the men and women who had been tacitly exempted from its provisions for years. Within a few months every kind of embarrassment that an astute immigration department can invent will be inflicted on the Canadian residents affected. There are to be no more friendly relations between the residents on both sides of the border. It must be definitely understood that the United States is the United States and that Canada is a foreign country and that it would never do to have anything like a sensible working arrangement between peoples so divergent in their tastes, habit and language. All the mean little annoyances of cross-border traffic will be imposed by export annoyances. There is no possibility of any good coming out of the new arrangement; just a few thousand people will be inconvenienced to satisfy the champions of national stupidity. There is a possibility that the new regulations will not go into force. One of the first diplomatic missions of Ambassador Massey at Washington will be to attempt to restore the former relations at Windsor-Detroit to a working common-sense basis. It

is to be hoped that he succeeds. When the day comes when all trade and traffic flows as freely across the international boundary between Canada and the United States as it now does between Saskatchewan and Alberta or between North Dakota and South Dakota the only source of regret will be that the idea had not been adopted a hundred years before. There is nothing in this to alarm the Canadian patriot: Canada's progress towards nationhood does not depend on the imposition of a duty on peanuts and undershirts or the maintenance of a brass-buttoned official astride an imaginary line—Western Producer.

INTERNATIONAL POOL CONFERENCE

A long step towards a better understanding amongst the wheat producers of the world was the most important outcome of the conference of representatives of wheat growers from half a dozen different countries, which completed its sessions in Kansas City on Saturday last. Prior to the conference there were those who believed that the time had come when it might be possible to organize a world pool, through which the wheat of the co-operative institutions in all the interested countries would be sold to the international market through a central selling agency, but as the conference developed, it was easily discernible that this idea was a distant prospect. The time may come when such an organization will be possible, but it will not come until many of the countries affected have made much greater progress along pooling lines than is now the case. The one recommendation of the meeting which will be of immediate benefit, is the establishment of an international bureau to coordinate to some extent the efforts of the pool growers in the countries subscribing to the conference. The work of this bureau will, in the first instance, be largely statistical. Exact knowledge by the producers of one country, of what is transpiring in other wheat growing nations, should be of material assistance to all the pools and will enable them to carry out their functions more scientifically and comprehensively than has hitherto been the case. The gathering demonstrated, in a rather startling manner, the amazing growth of the idea of co-operative marketing by producers, during the past few years. There was no question of timidity for doubt inflicting itself on the delegates. It was a congress of successful, determined, confident men, of their ground and strong in co-operative faith. It was not a meeting of struggling, puzzled, grief-oppressed experimenters, groping for a solution of economic ills, but a parliament of men who had found the solution and were intensely engaged on problems connected with making that solution permanent, embracing and highly efficient. The meeting was something in the nature of a triumph for Canada. The achievements of the Canadian farmers in bringing to fruition the dream and ideal of co-operators for years was the thing that made the conference possible and made the proposal to establish some kind of world co-ordination seem entirely reasonable and practicable. The Canadian wheat co-operators dominated the scene. Many an American speaker, formerly pessimistic over the outlook in the United States, where the formation of a number of small pools has resulted in weakness, inefficiency and partial failure, caught fresh inspiration from the unfolding of the record of startling success attained by the Canadian farmers. It was a better conference than last year. Next year's conference will be better than this year's. One of the speakers declared that the object of the pools was to place agriculture in its proper place as the most important industry in the world. That object will be attained, if the wheat-growing countries follow the example set by Canada, and if the same co-operative spirit which manifested itself internationally at Kansas City can be developed and maintained in the future relations of the great wheat-exporting countries.—Western Producer.

A man may be ungrateful, but the human race is not so.—Milton.

NOTICE

We have had many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50. KANSAS UNION FARMER. Box 48 Salina, Kansas

WILL THIS TREND CONTINUE?

Looking forward to the end of the present 25-year period, it would be hazardous to attempt to forecast what further changes may occur and what greater progress may be recorded during the current quarter century. But it is reasonable to assume that our progress has not been halted and that the business and social experiences and changes of the last twenty-five years are likely to be repeated.

Having already passed through more than a full year of the second quarter of the twentieth century, we can form some idea of what may be just ahead of us. We now know that the year 1926 was the greatest year through which we have lived, whether measured purely by financial operations or by industrial and commercial activities.

With more dependable statistical information on business operations available to us, we are now finding

it possible to distinguish between business booms and commercial growth and development. We know that the high activity of 1926 was not in the nature of an old-fashioned business boom. There was no inflation of inventories, and prices were actually declining. Profits earned in 1926 were the result of efficient business operations, and not of rising prices.

We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes at Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER.

Box 48 Salina, Kansas The chief reason why wheat farmers should seek to develop the pool is that the organized grain trade is against it.

The Country Woman

SONGS AND SMILES

Whatever the weather may be,
says he
Whatever the weather may be;
It's the songs ye sing
And the smiles ye wear.
That are making the sun shine
everywhere.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

A DAILY STUNT

A Texas bulletin says: "Every mother should lower some fruit down her son's neck each day of the week—and if her son happens to be daughter, do it anyway."

WOOL SLOW TO RECOVER

Woolen mills still labor under the disadvantage of having to base their prices on a relatively higher cost of raw material than do other textile manufacturers. Wool production and prices seem to be kept well in hand by the growers. Some of the smaller New England woolen mills closed down rather than stand the gaff of unprofitable operations any longer. There appears to be a marked tendency among woolen manufacturers and distributors to get together and to harmonize their interests after the manner which seems to be working well in cotton textiles.

Teaching No Longer a "Stepping Stone" to a Career

Within recent years the attitude of teachers, as well as of the public generally, has changed considerably. Inwards the vocation of teaching. In 1906, one hundred New York teachers were questioned, according to Supt. William McAndrew, as to whether they had "entered teaching with the hope and intent of making it a career." Two per cent of them reported in the affirmative. Two years ago in a similar canvass in the same city, 89 per cent of those reporting chose teaching in preference to other callings because they considered it the most satisfying.

This change in attitude has had a positive influence on the increase in the number of teachers who are meeting higher professional requirements. That rural school teachers are among those seeking to improve their professional qualifications is shown in the date of two recent surveys. "The Professional Preparation and Supervision of White Elementary and Secondary Public School Teachers of Utah (U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin 1925, No. 184, South Carolina)" (Bulletin No. 184, U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin 1925, No. 18) shows that 72 per cent of the rural elementary teachers had two years or more of professional training which is considered the standard amount of training necessary for elementary school teachers. The study further shows that 45 per cent of the teachers in one-teacher rural schools, 68 per cent in two-teacher schools, 75 per cent in three-teacher schools, 72 per cent in schools of four or more teachers without high schools attached, and 81 per cent in elementary schools with high schools had met these standards.

FASHIONS FOR MILADY SHOWN IN NEWS REPORTS

Newspaper reports on what is being worn by women at the various winter resorts are always interesting to note for they are a harbinger of spring fashions in the North. Miss Laura J. McArthur, associate professor of home economics at South Dakota State College tells of what milady has been wearing in various parts of the country during the winter, as indicated by reports in newspapers and fashion journals. These reports indicate to a certain extent what dame fashion will bring forth with the coming of spring weather in South Dakota.

"Los Angeles reports the black and white bathing suit," says Miss McArthur.

"Both grandstand and club houses at the Miami races bore testimony that sport frocks prevailed, with red, a considerable representation of all the brighter colors and special emphasis on bright blues. Large hats seemed to prevail, though Paris still says the small close-fitting hat is 'the thing.' The hats were in most part notes of contrast—many red hats topped beige, white and an occasional grey gown."

"In Los Angeles at the fashionable hotels the women in large and small parties show a strong partiality for black gowns. Crepe satin, used to show both surfaces of the fabric, leads in favor. The majority of these black frocks are relieved by some

contrasting color. Pale pink chiffon and georgette forming bosom fronts and collars and cuffs, are often chosen for this.

"Red seemed to prove popular at a recent gathering of women prominent in society at Palm Beach. This color appeared either in frocks or in trimmings. The warm beige tones in white costumes and completed by brown hats and shoes were also worn by several of the best dressed women. Blue, yellow, green and rose shades, the latter tinged with lavender, were also seen as important colors.

"Channel blue, beige and grey are the prominent daytime colors observed at Alhambra, South Carolina; for evening white and pink dominate, and favor is extended to blue, green and lavender. Beige seems to be in dominance at Pinehurst, North Carolina. Some grey is also reported from that resort."

DRY CLEANING IS BEST FOR COLORED CURTAINS

Cleaning and care of curtains is a job that comes along with the work of spring house cleaning. It is the kind of a job that may be easily done if proper methods are used. Otherwise an attempt to clean curtains may be both damaging and expensive.

If the curtains are white and of close woven materials such as scrim or voile, washing is the best method of cleaning them, says Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist at South Dakota State College. Colored curtains and those of fine woven cotton material or silk will not stand this treatment. Dry cleaning is the only method to use for these latter materials.

Best results in dry cleaning may be obtained by using enough gasoline to both wash and rinse the curtains once. The work should be done outdoors. A stiff wire potato masher may be used to punch or move the curtains around in the gasoline if one does not wish to use the hands. After the curtains have been worked well in the gasoline they should be well drained and plunged immediately into a second pan of gasoline and rinsed. When drained from this pan they should be hung on the line in the sun to dry.

Gasoline alone is very effective for dry cleaning. If the curtains are badly soiled a special soap may be purchased at the drug store for use in the gasoline.

EGGS ARE CHEAP. USE THEM OFTEN

During the late spring and early summer including the months of April, May and June, eggs usually are more reasonable in price. The housewife can afford to use more of them in the menu during this period.

For children, eggs are much better than meat, say home economics specialists of the State College extension service. The protein of the egg is in a more easily digested form. The fat found in the yolk is in an emulsified form, similar to the fat in milk and hence easily digested. Eggs are rich in minerals needed for the body. They are also rich in vitamins, the health and growth regulating substances.

Eggs may be prepared in many different ways. Suggested recipes given by the State College specialists include eggs au gratin, goldenrod eggs and foamy omelet.

Eggs Au Gratin
4 hard cooked eggs
1 c. medium white sauce
1-4 c. grated cheese
4 slices of toast

Cut eggs in half lengthwise. Mash yolks, moisten and season with a little mustard, salt, pepper, vinegar and melted butter. Refill the whites. Place eggs on toast. Pour over white sauce. Sprinkle with cheese and paprika. Bake in oven until cheese melts.

Goldenrod Eggs
2 hard cooked eggs
2 tb. flour
pepper
1 tb. butter
1-4 c. milk
3 slices toast or crackers

Separate the yolk and white of the cooked eggs, and chop the whites. Make a white sauce of flour, seasoning, butter and milk. Add the chopped egg whites to the sauce and pour it over the toast. Press the yolks through a strainer or crush them with a fork and sprinkle them over the top of the toast. Serve at once. If the crusts are not cut from



5412. Ladies' Apron
Cut in One Size—Medium. It requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. Price 15c.

5817. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material for the dress and 1 1/2 yard for the Gimpes. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 600 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS.
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

bread in making toast, it is well to dip the edges of each slice of toast for an instant in hot salted water before adding the sauce.

Foamy Omelet
4 eggs
4 tb. milk or water
5 ts. butter
1 ts. salt
pepper

Separate the yolks and white of the eggs. Beat the yolks of the eggs until creamy; add seasoning and milk or water. Then beat the whites until stiff and cut and fold them into the yolk mixture. Place the butter in a pan, heat and turn the omelet into it. Cook slowly, occasionally turning the pan so that the omelet is browned evenly. When the omelet is set and delicately browned underneath, place it in a hot oven for a few minutes to dry the top. Fold and serve immediately.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in his wisdom has called from us our beloved President, John Tromble, we the members of the Kansas Farmers Union, in sorrow over our loss and pledge ourselves to carry on for the things that he believed right.

Committee
J. L. Kyle, Pres.
A. C. Cline, Sec.
J. F. Wyman
W. M. Rogers

Local Union No. 2025 of Maple Hill, Kansas, wishes to express its feeling of sympathy to the bereaved ones of our State President, John Tromble, and to extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones of his family.

C. E. Hedges, Pres.

Whereas death has removed from our midst our Brother and State President, John Tromble, it is resolved, by Local Union No. 1783 that in his death the Farmers Union and the farming industry in general has lost an honest, faithful and efficient worker and adviser. One who performed his duty as he saw it in an able and aggressive manner.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, a copy to Mrs. Reilly and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local.

Committee
Jas. Albertson
Gertrude Duncan
H. N. Duncan
Committee.

Whereas God in his divine wisdom has taken from our midst our loyal brother, Utley J. Reilly, and
Whereas, his place as a loving husband and father will be vacant in the home and therefore,
Be it resolved, that we the members of Curry Local No. 2118 extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, a copy to Mrs. Reilly and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local.

Committee
Mrs. E. B. Powell
Mrs. Ervin Dodder
Mrs. Walter F. Randle
Mrs. Clyde A. Story

We the members of the Chase County Farmers Union, in County meeting assembled, Most deeply regret the passing of our worthy

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 issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE
HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—out of my best tested cows, priced to sell. Jacob Nauert, Keats, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: One complete threshing outfit; 38 inch steel Case separator; 22 H. P. Avery Steam Engine and tank wagon; in good running order. Nettie Walker, 128 So. Constitution St., Emporia, Kansas.

POSITION WANTED

WANT TO manage Elevator or Store. Experienced. O. G. Hamm, Holton, Kansas.

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ALL FLOCK STATE CREDITED Famous laying strains, Circular Free. Wm. & Br. Lesthorpe, A. Cline, Sec. Rd. & Wh. Rocks, Wm. Wyanda, Rd. C. Roads, Buff. Buds, S. C. Roads, S. L. Wyand, Buff. Orps, Elk Minors 100 Wm. Orps, Wm. Langshans 100 J. L. Bralson, Wm. Brown 100 Heavy Assorted 80; Light Assorted 70 Prompt live delivery Guaranteed, prepaid. COOPERATIVE PITCHEDBY, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

State Certified Potato Plants, grown from finest quality state inspected seed, no disease. State certificate with each shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. No shipping daily. 100 1.25, 1000 \$2.25, 5000 \$10.00, delivery cash with order. Wm. Morris, Jr., Omaha, Texas.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMEMADE TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

Tromble. We realize full well that he was one of the best men to give. Knowing as we do that the more remains of his life and that it would be his desire, that we remaining should carry on.

Therefore we resolve to reaffirm our faith in the great work that he has done for the Farmers Union and to do our part in giving to the great producing class of humanity a fair and just reward for providing the necessities of life and in so doing place the Nation on an enduring foundation.

We further resolve that we will hold in living memory the service and life of John Tromble. Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our minutes and a copy sent to the Farmers Union paper and to each of the county papers.

M. W. Greene, Acting Secy.

We, the members of the Prairie Gem Local No. 540, of the Farmers Union, do hereby extend our sympathy to the loss of our State President, Honorable John Tromble.

Committee
Mrs. C. J. Oplinger
Mrs. J. A. Muck
Mr. Howard Dean

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Local No. 060, favor the erection of a Memorial for John Tromble in remembrance of his life and in building the many Farmers' Union Institutions in the State of Kansas.

Resolution Committee.
E. B. Booker
H. C. Brown

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

The members of Pique Local No. 2151 wish to express their sympathy in the death of our President, the late John Tromble.

Wm. Holman, Sec.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, death has recently removed from our midst John Tromble, director of The Kansas Co-operative Rhet Marketing Association, President of the Kansas Farmers Union and its various subsidiaries, also an outstanding figure in various national organizations for the betterment of farm conditions, and

Whereas, in his death farm organizations in general have suffered a severe loss and commodity co-operative marketing an active supporter, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we in national meeting assembled extend our sincere sympathy and recognizing this loss pause from the deliberations of this convention for a moment of silent prayer, with the hope that eternal happiness may be the reward for his valiant efforts for our benefits, and

Be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Kansas Co-operative Rhet Marketing Association, the Kansas Farmers Union and a copy to the Press.

(Signed) P. T. Tobin.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

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

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

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.
C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. G. Landon, Lecturer, Washington, D. C.

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330 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

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Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
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Farmers' Union State Bank
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Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

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Provided the same grade wood is used, it will cost more to enamel than to stain and wax it. If ordinary linseed oil is used with enamel or enamel undercoat, it will turn the enamel yellow.

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Mr. Farmers Union Member!

Do you know that you have an Insurance Company of your own?

That has never had a loss that they did not have the money to settle immediately.

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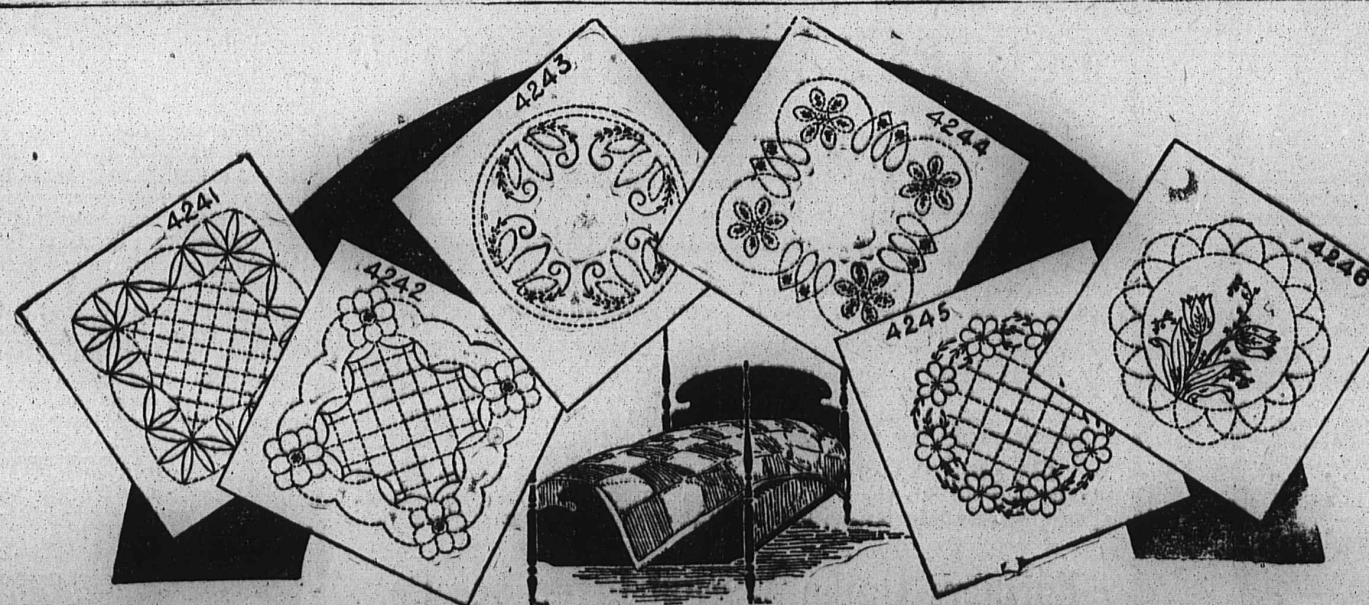
KANSAS

QUILT BLOCKS NO. 4241 TO 4246 INCLUSIVE

The display of quilt blocks shown is most attractive and one that will

be greatly appreciated by the woman in the home. These come plain, stamped for the embroidery design in size 18x18 inches, and can be had in either, on Indian Head or White

Embroidery material. Price of these quilt blocks is as follows: On Indian Head—20c each, on White Embroidery Cloth—12c each. Be sure to state number of quilt blocks desired when ordering.



PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

A GLANCE AT THE PRODUCTION SHEET

We were quite interested in looking over Mr. Augustine's daily production sheets at the Creamery yesterday. There are several outstanding facts revealed on these sheets.

First, the average daily churning for the second week of May is about 12,000 pounds of butter. The daily production sheet at the Creamery yesterday shows the average for the week has been a little higher. The total production for the first seventeen days in May is about 35,000 pounds more than for the first seventeen days in April and forty per cent more than the corresponding period of a year ago.

The most surprising fact revealed is the regularity with which the Tuesday churning shows a high proportion of second-grade butter. Some weeks the Tuesday churning is almost forty per cent second grade while the rest of the week shows less than 20 per cent second grade. Mr. Augustine says that the reason for this is that the Tuesday churning is usually a day older cream than the other days but he emphasizes the point that the fact of its being one day older should make no difference if it is handled properly. Good cream properly handled will not deteriorate rapidly but, if improperly handled, it will deteriorate so rapidly that even one day

will make it a second-grade cream.

We suggested that we had been talking about second-grade cream so much that it was getting stale. (We mean the talk was getting stale. Too much of the cream is already stale.) We wish you could have heard Mr. Augustine's answer. Those of you who have heard Mr. Augustine talk know how emphatic he can be. He was very emphatic when he delivered the following: "Listen to me, Webster, they ought to hear about it every week. If the farmers knew what we creamery men know about how much poor cream costs them, they would want to learn everything they could about making good cream."

We endorse every word of it. Mr. Augustine has written a very fine pamphlet on grading and caring for cream. It is written so anyone who can read can understand it and is short and to the point. These pamphlets are being distributed by the local station operators to their patrons or anyone else interested in them. Ask for your copy the next time you deliver cream. If he hasn't his supply, have him write Mr. Seamans for a supply. Station operators who have not yet received a supply should write Mr. Seamans.

The problem of caring for cream during the "foul season" and when cattle are being changed from dry

feed to green feed is not so great now but we are at the beginning of the summer season when the proper care of cream is of prime importance. The co-operation of every member of the Association to deliver the best cream possible during these months will be the best means of insuring continued profitable production of butter.

Mr. A. L. Rickman and Mr. Walters of Waverly were visitors at the Creamery this week. Waverly is one of the stations that is buying eggs on a graded basis and according to Mr. Rickman, the plan has proved very satisfactory at this station. The added premium for first class produce is often the margin between profitable and unprofitable production. A station buying on a graded basis gives the farmer the premium when the eggs are delivered but, when buying on a country run basis, the buyer keeps the premium for the good quality. Of course in the co-operative association, this profit will eventually come back to the farmer but we believe it would be much more satisfactory to buy on a graded basis and give the farmer his premium on delivery. We should like to see all our stations receiving eggs, and cream as well, and making the advance on basis of grade.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN EXCHANGE WORRIED; PRESIDENT SAYS IT MAY SOON DISSOLVE

Trading in Futures as From September Will Cease if the New Bill Is to Go Into Effect

The Illinois State Legislature which is friendly to the farmers has for years tried to regulate trading on the Chicago Board of Trade (Grain Exchange) with a bill called the Kessinger bill which seems to be causing some worry in grain trade circles in the windy city. A recent United Press dispatch to the Winnipeg Free Press says that because of passage by the Illinois senate of the Kessinger bill, providing for control of the Board of Trade by a state commission of three, the board of directors already has passed a resolution to suspend trading in futures after Sept. 30; this means that no board member will write contracts involving delivery of grain after that date.

If the Kessinger bill becomes a law, John A. Bunnell, president of the Board of Trade told the United Press, the loss to capital would be incalculable. The board would be entirely dissolved. It's 1,600 members—the memberships have a cash value of \$1,000,000—would scatter to the other trading centers—Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis and Winnipeg. The grain farmers would be hard hit, and, for a time at least, chaos would reign.

"The board of trade simply could not operate any such bill," Bunnell said, "because capital would be frightened out. The bill would put the board under state control; inexperienced men would practically have the board in their hands."

"Until the trade became re-established on a firm basis, farmers, railroads, banks and insurance houses would suffer heavily. The farmers' markets would be taken away. Where today the farmer has a marketing system which is regarded as most scientific and economical, he would be left with a practical way of disposing of his crops."

Already Under Federal Supervision
Informed that Chicago grain traders had expressed the opinion that cessation of grain futures trading on the Chicago board would throw the farmers of the country to the mercy of the foreign markets with regard to quotations, Bunnell said that might happen. Concerned, Bunnell pointed out that the "exchange already is under supervision by the federal government. The lines are drawn so tight that at times much of the investment and speculative interest necessary to carry the farmer's grain is lacking. The drastic Kessinger bill, entangling the exchange in state politics would place us at a distinct disadvantage with markets of other states."

The effect of the board's action suspending trading in futures after Sept. 30th soon will be felt, but Bunnell does not expect much effect in prices when trading begins Monday. About the time the board begins to trade in December future contracts, notably in corn. But the resolution now prevents such trading—Western Producer.

MULTIPLYING RAILROAD EFFICIENCY

With but a 30 per cent addition to the steam-railroad trackage of the country, the movement of freight has increased so greatly that a comparison of today's freight car loadings, or freight ton mileage, with the records of 1900 would be so unrelated as to be practically useless for purposes of comparison. With increases ranging from 20 to 400 per cent in freight tonnage, in car loadings, and in total railroad gross earnings and in gross earnings per mile of line, it is worthy of more than passing note that net earnings per mile of line have made but a slight increase—not even having kept pace in percentage with the increase in population.

NOTICE
We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes to Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.00.
KANSAS UNION FARMER.
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

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 force 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 privilege 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. 2145****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec.
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Farris, 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 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. 2125****
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. 2108****
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
HAYS LOCAL NO. 462****
Meets the first Friday in each month.

FIFTY BILLIONS IN OUR BANKS

All of the money in all of the banks in the United States in the year 1900 amounted to only \$7,000,000. But at the close of 1926, our banks held \$25,000,000,000 in savings deposits alone, and the total deposits of the banks were more than \$50,000,000,000.

In the interval between 1875 and 1900, our population increased 70 per cent, while the dollar value of our national wealth increased 200 per cent. For the 25-year period, then, wealth increased twice as fast as population. During the next 25 years, population increased 53 per cent and wealth, in terms of dollars, increased 200 per cent, indicating that dollar wealth increased more than five times as fast as population increased during the first quarter of the present century.

Figures could be given for any phase of human or commercial activity similar to these changes which took place in the financial structure, for changes in financial figures merely reflect the changes in commercial operations and in the habits of living of the people themselves.

CONSUMPTION MULTIPLES WITH PROGRESS

During the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, although great changes came about in the manner of living, increasing demand for merchandise could be measured with reasonable accuracy by determining the increase in the population of cities. But since the beginning of the twentieth century, population increase has appeared to bear no direct relation to the demand for consumers' goods. Through changes in the manner of living, the introduction of labor and time saving machinery, and through the development and application of the arts, a super-demand appears to have been created for consumable merchandise. This has been accentuated by the farm-to-town movement of population.

This growing demand for the artistic has caused the buying of more and better merchandise of every nature. Furthermore, the increased leisure of the people, which is largely traceable to the introduction of modern methods and machinery in production, has in itself multiplied the demand for goods. It is this leisure which calls for railroad and motor travel, musical instruments and radios; and an increase in the leisure time of the individual always brings a desire for more and better wearing apparel.

The growth of the business of the country from 1875 to 1900 was merely a natural and ordinary growth such as had been taking place during each 25-year period from the establishment of this Republic down to 1875, covering a period of nearly 100 years. But no sooner was the twentieth century ushered in than there began to appear unmistakable evidences of a new order of social life and of business practices. It was about this time that the first really large corporations were formed, and each year of the period from 1900 to 1925 witnessed the organization of more large corporations than the total number in existence before 1900. While it is true that several of the largest organizations now operating had been brought into being during the eighties and nineties, these were merely the pioneering companies which set the pace for the thousands of large organizations which have been formed since 1900.

alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606****
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reimeyer, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1819****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

GOVE COUNTY
PARK LOCAL NO. 2007****
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Sec'y.

JEWELL COUNTY
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309****
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Filim, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744****
Meets the first Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Guste E. DeVault, Sec'y.

OTTAWA COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462****
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec.

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

TREBO COUNTY
VODA LOCAL NO. 742****
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec-Treas.

WABATUNEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 1742****
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Elsenmenger, Sec. Month. A. W. Elsenmenger, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
HERYK LOCAL NO. 1457****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec.

NOTICE

The County Farmers Union will meet with the Ladies Club at Vernon May 28th for a business session at 1:30 p. m.
S. C. Cowles, President.
L. L. Byfield, Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS UNION NO. 72

The Franklin County Farmers Union No. 72 will meet at K. P. Hall in Ottawa, Saturday, June 4th at 2 p. m. All delegates are asked to attend this meeting as business of importance will be transacted.
R. E. Nesbit, Pres.
Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec-Treas.

NOTICE

The second quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union will be held at Scandia, Wednesday, June 8th at 1 o'clock. Regular business and arrangements for the county picnic will be made, have your delegates there. All members welcome.

G. R. Bundy, Co. Pres.
C. W. Hanzlick, Co. Sec.

MITCHELL COUNTY

The second quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Glen Elder on Saturday, June 4th.
The meeting will be called at ten a. m. at the I. O. O. F. hall. A potluck dinner will be served at noon in the hall. A special program is being arranged for besides a good speaker for the occasion. Every Union member should attend this meeting and by your presence help boost co-operation.
C. L. Hendricks, Sec.

CHASE COUNTY

The Chase County Farmers' Union held its quarterly meeting at the Strong City Auditorium, Saturday, May 14th. Music was furnished by the Blue Ribbon 4-H Club Orchestra, of District 66, and the principal address was made by Mr. D. G. Francis, representing the Produce Association. In addition to discussing the program, plans and prospects of the Produce Association, he had a good deal to say of the co-operative movement generally, and particularly of the recent international wheat pool meeting in Kansas City.
Owing to a spell of good weather, following a cold, wet spring, the attendance was small, but it was voted the "biggest little meeting" the county union ever held. The next quarterly meeting will be at Bazaar, in July, and plans were started for an unusually novel and interesting meeting to be held in Clements in the fall.
M. W. Greene, Acting Sec.

NOTICE

The Ladies Farmers Union Club will meet at Vernon 10 a. m., Saturday, May 28th.
Mrs. Ida Cowles, President.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

The second quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held on June 24th at the Sealey school house, beginning at 10 a. m., with a basket dinner at noon. All locals are invited to attend.
Chas. A. Roberts, Co. Sec-Treas.

NOTICE

We have had so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50.
KANSAS UNION FARMER.
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

NOTICE TO MIAMI COUNTY LOCALS

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 will hold its second quarterly meeting at Paola, Kansas, June 11, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp. All committees will be appointed for an annual picnic to be held Sept. 5th at Oswatimie. We are trying hard to have more interesting county meetings and to have a better attendance and it was voted at our last county meeting that our second quarterly meeting include a basket dinner and entertainment in the afternoon to be held in Wallace Park, Paola, June 11th. We will have some speakers and every local in the county is urged to take some part in the entertainment, have a song, some music or a recitation, help boost, let's grow, we can, and it's up to the locals and each member to help. Get full delegation out with full dinner pails and let's enjoy the day.

Remember it take all of us to make these things win. Come out and make some suggestions, let's have some questions to debate on and above all let's not lose interest in our county meetings. We should all follow the example of our State President, be always willing to help to the best of our ability. Uncle John Tromble never faltered nor considered his own feeling, but was ever at the wheel boost for you and me, and we owe it to his memory to continue the good cause he has sponsored so ably so to your best and let's have a big crowd and a general revival. Don't fail to be on hand.
G. R. Syster, Pres.
W. J. Prescott, Sec.

NOTICE

We have had so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50.

DOGS ARE POPULARLY REGARDED

As man's best friends among the so called animals. Some years ago Senator George G. Vest of Missouri delivered the following classic on dogs. It has been often referred to but seldom reprinted. Here is what a great senator thought of dogs:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son and daughter that he has reared with loving care may become ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him when he may need it most. Man's reputation may be sacrificed in the moment of ill considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees and do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely selfless friend a man may have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is the dog.

"Gentlemen of the Jury: A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, when the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he

INCOMES OF 1926 EQUAL WEALTH OF 1900

No more enlightening fact could be brought forward to indicate our growth in commerce and in wealth than the comparison which obtains between the total value of all material wealth in the United States in 1900 and the dollar income of the people in the form of wages, salaries, interest, rents, and profits earned in 1926.

The country's entire wealth in 1900 was valued at less than \$89,000,000,000 and the total incomes received in the United States in 1926 amounted by fully a thousand million dollars.

It is indeed difficult to grasp the fact that our annual dollar income to-day is greater than was our total wealth twenty-five years ago. If we ignore the difference in the purchasing power of the dollar between the two periods compared, we find that our 1926 incomes would have bought and paid for every farm, mine, building, railroad, plus every other existing thing on which a money value could be set, on the first day of this present century.

NOTICE

We have extra copies of the Memorial issue of May 5. You may want to hand one to a friend who is not a member of the Farmers Union. There may be some one that you know, who was a friend and admirer of Uncle John Tromble who would like to have one of the papers.

You may have as many as a dozen free of charge. Address—

KANSAS UNION FARMER.
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

Summer Will Come

And with it will come the necessity for more careful handling of cream and eggs.

Three good rules will apply to all produce

1. Keep Clean
2. Keep Cool
3. Deliver Frequently

Farmers Union Co-operative
Produce Association

BUY YOUR HARNESS NOW!

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Until May 30th—One Collar Free

Every one that buys one or more sets of our No. C-2; No. C-5; or No. C-10 Harness on or before May 30th will receive FREE—one All Leather Collar No. 9C-20 Full Face or No. 9C-20 1/2 Half Sweeney style. These collars are the same as we sold last year and we are closing them out at a special sale price of \$3.50 each, any size. They are a real \$6.00 value. If you prefer to have a credit on the Collars listed in this ad we will allow you \$3.50 when you purchase Harness No. C-2; No. C-5; or No. C-10. Order now by wire at our expense. We will ship C. O. D. subject to inspection.

NO. C-5, \$54.95



No. C-5 Harness

ONE COLLAR FREE

BRIDLES: Adjustable Ring Crown, 1 inch cheek. LINES: 1 1/2 inch by 20 feet. Metal Reinforced. HAMERS: Steel bolt type. TRACES: 6 feet long by 1 1/2 inches wide. BACK PADS: Doubled and stitched, 1 1/2 inch marked strap. Metal Reinforced. BREACHING: 2 1/2 inches banded. Side strap 1 1/2 inch adjustable. Rib strap 1 1/2 inch adjustable. Hip strap 1 1/2 inch adjustable. Metal Reinforced. BREAST STRAPS: 1 1/2 inches Metal Reinforced, with combination slide and snap.

Price Per Set

With One Collar

\$54.95

(Same Harness with 1 1/2 inch Traces. Triple stitched, \$56.95)

HARNESS PRICED

\$19.50, \$33.50 and up

23 Styles to Select From

NO. C-10 HARNESS—ONE COLLAR FREE

BRIDLES: Adjustable Ring Crown with 1 inch cheek. LINES: 1 1/2 inch by 20 feet. HAMERS: Steel bolt type. TRACES: 1 1/2 inch by six feet long. BACK PADS: Double and stitched. BREACHING: 2 1/2 inch folded bodies, 1 1/2 inch side strap, 1 1/2 inch rib strap, 1 inch hip strap. BREAST STRAPS: 1 1/2 inch adjustable.

Price Per Set

With One Collar

\$48.10

NO. C-2 HARNESS—ONE COLLAR FREE

BRIDLES: Adjustable Ring Crown, 1 inch cheek. LINES: 1 1/2 inch by 18 feet. HAMERS: Steel bolt type. TRACES: 1 1/2 inch by 6 feet long. BACK PADS: Double and stitched, adjustable marked strap. BREACHING: 2 1/2 inch folded, side straps 1 1/2 inch, rib straps 1 1/2 inch hip straps 1 1/2 inch. BREAST STRAPS: 1 1/2 inches with roller snap. POLE STRAPS: 1 1/2 inch.

Price Per Set

With One Collar

\$52.95

Our Doublewear Collars No. 12C-20 at \$3.60 Up

YOU CANNOT BUY A BETTER COLLAR IN THIS POPULAR STYLE AND DRAFT IF YOU PAY \$6.50 OR \$7.00. REMEMBER THIS—We sell you this collar cheaper than your merchant can buy it wholesale. Shipping weight, 7 to 10 lbs.

COMPARE DESCRIPTION

LEATHER—Full stock 6 oz. weight. BACK—One solid piece of leather, full stock. RIM—Full oversize. DRAFT—About 17 inches. TOP PAD—Heavy Curtis Sole Leather Top Pad, designed to prevent sore necks. BUCKLE AND BILLET—1 1/2 inches wide, thonged on with whang leather. This is the most popular style collar we sell and we have thousands in use.

Size 16-inch.....\$3.60

Size 17-inch.....\$3.60

Size 18-inch.....\$3.70

Size 19-inch.....\$3.85

Size 20-inch.....\$4.05

Size 21-inch.....\$4.25

Size 22-inch.....\$4.45

Size 23-inch.....\$4.80

Size 24-inch.....\$4.80

Size 25-inch.....\$4.80

Size 26-inch.....\$4.80

Size 27-inch.....\$4.80

Size 28-inch.....\$4.80

Size 29-inch.....\$4.80

Size 30-inch.....\$4.80

Size 31-inch.....\$4.80

Size 32-inch.....\$4.80

Size 33-inch.....\$4.80

Size 34-inch.....\$4.80

Size 35-inch.....\$4.80

Size 36-inch.....\$4.80

Size 37-inch.....\$4.80

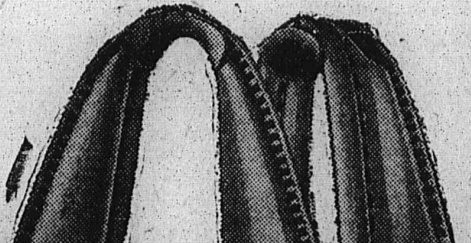
Size 38-inch.....\$4.80

Size 39-inch.....\$4.80

Size 40-inch.....\$4.80

Size 41-inch.....\$4.80

Size 42-inch.....\$4.80



Either Full Face or Half Sweeney

Size 16-inch.....\$3.60

Size 17-inch.....\$3.60

Size 18-inch.....\$3.70

Size 19-inch.....\$3.85

Size 20-inch.....\$4.05

Size 21-inch.....\$4.25

Size 22-inch.....\$4.45

Size 23-inch.....\$4.80

Size 24-inch.....\$4.80

Size 25-inch.....\$4.80