



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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FARM LEADERS COMING TO KANSAS

Prominent Men From Many States To Aid In The Bank Campaign.

Never before in the history of the Kansas Farmers Union have so many men of national prominence in the movement been scheduled to appear in meetings available to our membership. Seldom if ever has the program of the State Convention carried quite such a list of names! And comparatively few of us are ever privileged in any one year to enjoy the State Convention. And now these men are coming "right out home." Meetings are arranged for about one third of all the counties in Kansas. We can hear these men, meet them, get a wider knowledge of what the Farmers Union is doing, and a clearer vision of what it should do.

WE WILL BE RIGHT THERE

And will the members of the Kansas Farmers Union be there? You tell 'em, we will be there! The farmer, who "only works sixty days in the year," as some wise bird declared a few weeks ago, may be busy. It may be one of the few days on which he could work. It may be wet or dry, hot or cold, or we may be having weather of some kind. But the members of the Farmers Union will be at these meetings. We shall show these visitors such crowds, and such spirit, and such determination, and such planning as will inspire them, even as they inspire and help us.

GIVING THEM THE ONCE OVER

About these folks who are coming to meet with us—who are they? That's a good question, and gives a chance for the saying of some things that ought to be said. Who are they? Here's who:

M. W. Thatcher is coming. He will be in Potawat-
omie, Franklin and Osage counties, and his will be the first meetings held. Those who know him best call him Bill, and it's surprising how much respect and admiration they manage to put into that rather plain garden variety of name. Bill wears a lovely marcelle on the outside of a head that carries a ton of brains inside. His hair is wavy, but he thinks straighter than most folks you have met. Thatcher knows things. He is exact and careful. Thatcher does things. He is so intense that contact with him sets up and tightens the very fibres of your own soul. When folks get in touch with him they are apt to look for an opening to do work for co-operation. And more, they are apt to have a clear idea of how to do it. He comes from St. Paul, where he is in charge of the great terminal elevator which is so well serving our northwest membership. If he tells you the simple story of how they are turning the failure of the old Equity into one of the most magnificent successes in all America, returning directly to their people thousands upon thousands of dollars—how the wheat from Union farmers has gone direct to consumer societies in the British Isles, even—you will get a glimpse of future possibilities. Every county where he appears will be better for hearing him.

THE BIGGEST WEEK IN THE YEAR

Christmas, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving all put into one week would not equal the week of June fourth to ninth, inclusive. During that week we shall have four series of meetings running simultaneously. Milo Reno will be here. He will have meetings in Trego, Stafford, Gove, Rush, Ness, Ellis (Russell co-operating) and Ellsworth counties. Milo Reno! Do you live in one of these counties? Or within 5 miles? Then you ought to hear Reno. He has friends and enemies. Those who are not one or the other have never met him or come into contact with his work. He is troublesome to those gentle souls who recognize the tragic thing which is crushing life and hope out of agriculture, but who do nothing about it. But he is positively disturbing to those who fatten on the very life-blood of the farmer and are fully content with the present arrangement. Their hatred is sometimes venomous. They hate him in capitalized cuss words. Those who want justice, and want it badly enough to make effort to secure it, find in him a comrade in arms, courageous and powerful. The great Corn Belt Federation grew out of his suggestion. The Farmers Union Life Insurance Company is a development of his planning and vision. He can tell you of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Chicago, and the history they are making in co-operative live stock marketing. He sees and plans and works. And he has the faculty of helping others do just that. You'll never forget Reno.

NATIONAL SECRETARY A. C. DAVIS

During this week Secretary Davis will be in Riley, Clay (Geary co-operating), Cloud and Ottawa, Mitchell, Osborne and Rooks counties. When the Farmers Union and A. C. Davis were young he became secretary, a position which he has filled creditably for a considerable part of a hundred years. He knows the Farmers Union from its infancy up, and the things now being done by the organization in every state. He knows what methods succeed best, and when you want a man to meet trouble he is the chap. He has met more kinds of trouble than most of us ever heard of, and he has a talent for finding successful ways out. He will have a message worth going a long way to hear, and crowds large enough to justify his effort. Davis knows, and he tells it so that you know.

A FARMER BOY FROM THE FAR NORTH

That's Talbott. A dirt farmer. Big. Every way. He belongs to the middle west, where his life has been spent. But the middle west for him runs from the Gulf to Canada. The Farmers Union came back mighty strong in North Dakota in the last year or two. Thousands came in. A vigorous, fighting group. They looked about for a leader, and found him. C. C. Talbott was elected president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, and they are probably going forward more rapidly in membership and business than almost any other state group in the Union. Talbott runs the Farmers Union just like he farms. If he wants to turn more acres with the plow he puts on more power and puts in more hours. When he plans to increase the influence and scope of the Union he does the very same thing—more power, more hours. Doctors took him to pieces not long ago, removing kidneys, lungs, liver, or at least part of that. But there is left yet a couple hundred pounds of brains and dynamite. He speaks power-

Carelessness

I picked up a penny on the Senate steps the other day. They say that pickings are unusually lean this year. But I always had a talent for acquiring wealth. No telling who may have dropped it there. It may have been a Senator or a taxi driver or a newsboy. Whoever it was, he lost a part of his funds. Who knows how big a sum this penny may once have been part of? It could have been part of Mr. Sinclair's campaign gifts. Or part of a half billion dollars approximated for the navy. It could never have been Mr. Rockefeller's, for he only gives away dimes. Still, it might have been part of one of those dimes. But whatever it belongs to, it got lost from the rest. By itself it didn't amount to very much. But the whole fund was less than it should have been. Someone was careless about it, thinking it unimportant. Yet that penny could carry a written message half the world around. If could, tho' very humbly, remind your mother of your love on Mother's Day. We ought not to neglect things simply because we can. For instance, there is our referendum ballot. Of course the sun and moon, the stars and the Farmers Union will go on. But every local ought to vote on these questions. To fail is to show ourselves careless. We lose part of what belongs to us. And we cannot afford to do that. I thank you.

fully because he thinks clearly. He puts his whole life and strength into the Union because he believes in it. Trouble? O yes, he has seen a bit of trouble, but he doesn't believe in it. He never nurses it along. He kills it. What a story he can tell, and what a thrill you will get from the telling!

"FROM MISSOURI"? SURE!

You know about the Missouri Farmers Association, of course. There is nothing else quite like it, and that is to be regretted. For it is worthy to be imitated. They have something like 50,000 member contracts, big creamery and produce business units, fine organization, and Kelley. I think perhaps we ought to say Mr. Kelley, but the folks back home forget dignity. Nobody forgets Kelley. William Hirth, that heroic and talented leader who organized and developed the M. F. A., and who is head of the Corn Belt Federation, says that Kelley is one of the best speakers in Missouri. Hirth himself is the other one, but he would never say so. Do you want to know how we look to a great farm organization outside the state? Do you want to know what the M. F. A. is doing—about its problems, defeats, and final success? Then you will hear Kelley, even if it requires a drive across seven counties. He will be in Anderson, Linn, Miami and Johnson counties. Let's show this man from Missouri the real spirit and morale of the Kansas Farmers Union. We will be a better organization for his coming.

SPEAKING ABOUT THE NEIGHBORS

There is Pres. H. G. Keeney, of the Nebraska Farmers Union. He is to speak in Phillips, Sheridan and Thomas counties, a week later than the four groups of meetings just referred to. Nebraska is a fine, fertile state, made so, no doubt, by the good soil which has blown across from Kansas. But the Nebraska Farmers Union doesn't need to take anyone's dust. Do you know about their creamery program? Or their oil stations? They are growing in membership and in effectiveness. Pres. Keeney is an earnest student and an effective speaker, and we are glad to be able to have him for even a 3-day period. We predict that he will have great crowds, and we know that those who hear him will have a new and better conception of the Farmers Union and its possibilities.

AND SO FORTH

Next week we shall tell about further meetings to be held in about ten counties. Pres. John Simpson, of Oklahoma has been at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for quite a little while, and it will be necessary for him to guard his strength carefully. But even at that he is pretty certain to come for a few days. Thousands of Kansas Farmers will hear these men during the next few weeks, and the effect will be profound and permanent. We will be better members—better informed and of deeper determination. This will reflect in better locals, better business units, in loyalty, in effectiveness. Meeting the bank problem, it now seems, will be almost easy! And our success in doing that will be almost nothing compared to the lasting results we will achieve out of the effort we have made, and out of these great meetings. Plan now to attend several of them. Tell your neighbors. Take some of them along. It is a fine chance to make Union members of some otherwise good people. This is the beginning of a better day. Let's go!

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

M. W. THATCHER	A. C. DAVIS
Pottawatomie Co., May 25	Riley Co., June 4
Franklin Co., May 26	Clay-Geary Co., June 5
	Cloud-Ottawa Co., June 6
MILO RENO	Osborne Co., June 8
Osage Co., May 28	Rooks Co., June 9
Trego Co., June 4	GEO. M. KELLEY
Stafford Co., June 5	Anderson Co., June 5
Gove Co., June 6	Linn Co., June 6
Rush Co., June 7	Miami Co., June 7
Ness Co., June 8	Johnson Co., June 8
Ellis-Russell, June 9 afternoon	H. G. KEENEY
Ellsworth Co., June 9, night	Phillips Co., June 14
	Sheridan Co., June 15
C. C. TALBOTT	Thomas Co., June 16
Marshall Co., June 6	JOHN SIMPSON
Nemaha-Brown Co., June 7	Cowley Co., June 11
Washington Co., June 8	Greenwood Co., June 12
Republic Co., June 9	Marion Co., June 13

THE FOOD CONSUMER'S PERIL

Here are some of the statements that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, one of the editors of the Good Housekeeping Magazine, and pioneer in the pure food movement in America, makes in his article in the February issue calling upon the consumers of the nation to awaken to the necessity of greater income for farmers:

"There is no greater threat," declares Dr. Wiley, "to health and sanity than rural isolation, hard and unremunerated labor and the absence of modern sanitary appliances. . . . The census shows the continual falling off in rural population. It also shows the paucity of the income of the farmer, and that great fortunes are not made in agricultural regions, but in industrial centres."

Farmer Must Know Costs
"First of all to get relief the farmer must know the actual cost of what he grows. If the farmer can be informed of these costs, and he can be if a concentrated demand is made for them, he would be in position to know what he should receive for the products of his fields. Having this knowledge, he would be much more inclined to unionize himself, join with other farmers, and demand that the farming industry should have the same right to fix the prices of the farm products that other industries have in fixing the price of their product."

Manufacturer Sets Price
"The wise manufacturer, and most of them are wise, knows exactly what the object he makes costs him. Having determined this he sets upon it a price which covers the cost of the article and yields him a fair profit. The public utility, what ever it may be, the railway, the steamboat, the bus line or any other form of conveyance for passengers or freight—is permitted by the law to have a certain valuation placed upon its assets and there demand a fare for passengers or for freight which covers a generous interest on the total investment. The public utility furnishing gas, electricity or water has the same privilege. The labor organization fixes the price upon skilled and unskilled labor and the hours of service, and the union demands that when their services are rendered they shall get their price. This principle obtains with all the other industries of every description except that of the farm."

Would Benefit Farmer
"Think what benefit it would be to the farmer if the same condition should be established for the farmer. The cost of production then would include not only what the farmer had to buy in the way of seed and fertilizer, agricultural implements, etc., but also his labor, his wife's labor,

the labor of his children, and the labor he hires would all be computed in the cost of his product. He could then demand as a unified organization, a reasonable profit. He could then make as much on his investment as the railroad does, and farm life would be entirely renovated. . . . It would place it on the same plane as every other industry."

"One can hardly realize the improvement which would take place in the attitude of the farmer's wife. Her mental reaction to the farm would be revolutionized, her health would be promoted; her view of life would be rosy."

And the Consumer, Too

"One objection to this plan is this, that it would raise the cost of our food supply. Perhaps it would for the time being. So has the high cost of labor raised the cost of living. So has the high cost of transportation raised the cost of living. So has the high cost of gas and electricity raised the cost of living. People are accustomed to pay these increased prices. They may grumble but they know they have to do it."

"Why should they not then pay for a slight increase in the cost of food and clothing? It would be very slight. . . . In a loaf of bread which weighs a pound, there is only 60 per cent of wheat product, and the rest is water. At present a bushel of wheat is worth about \$1.40, the value of six-tenths of a pound of wheat at that rate is less than one cent, and if the cost of wheat should be doubled, so as to be \$2.80, less than a cent more would pay for the increased price of the loaf."

Perils of Present Situation

"But another fact must not be forgotten. To put agriculture on a paying basis would enable the farmer to improve his processes and his machinery, by means of which the cost of production would be greatly reduced. In the end there would be no increase in the price of agricultural products to the consumer from putting agriculture on a paying and ethical basis."

"If the present condition continues, the present-day farmer will soon disappear. He can not continue indefinitely to sell his products at less than cost. The end is not far off. Then the cost of food and clothing will raise to wartime peaks. All our people will suffer because today we are refusing to put the farm on a paying basis. As a means for the prolongation of life, as a means of greater resistance to the maelstrom of disease, as a means of keeping the farmer's wife away from the hospital of the insane, such a solution of the farm problem is devoutly to be wished."—Land o' Lakes News.

gard it as his duty to look after these people," and even as he spoke I noticed a group of smiling boys stop to chat with the old fellow. And this is the kind of ministers we need, men who are true Shepherds of their flocks, and who do not look upon their high calling as a mere "meal ticket." Of course I don't pronounce my indictment against all ministers for it is perfectly true that many of them follow in the Savior's footsteps as nearly as mortal men can. But looking at them in the aggregate, they are not soul savers, if they preach for a living, rather than that they live to preach. And if this criticism should fall under the eyes of ministers who will resent it, I want you to ask them how well they know the boys and girls of their congregations—how many of them yell a "Hello!" as they pass you on the street or the highway? My own opinion is that the Boy Scout and (Lone Scout) movements are doing vastly more to build manhood for the future and to suppress vice and crime, than are our churches as we know them today. What we need is to get back to the "old time religion"—more ministers who believe that it is their duty to go into the back alleys and by-roads of life, there to comfort and encourage, and to make the truths of the Bible stand out in all their beauty and gentle power. We need to bring men and women to realize that the Golden Rule is really the best way, that it will bring the greatest measure of human happiness in the end, and likewise we need to help youth to tread paths that are bordered by wholesome joy—and to assume that we can do these things by spilling a lot of Printer's Ink in paid newspaper advertisements is indescribably absurd. From the manger in Bethlehem to the cross upon Calvary's heights, the life of the Savior was one of patient toil and because He was saving souls He toiled with a smile—and until our ministers regard their mission with the same beautiful zeal, our churches will remain a weak instrument in the civilization of our time.

WILLIAM HIRTH.

SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

The world safe for democracy—This pregnant war cry has come to seem almost a mockery because so little improvement in world conditions resulted from the dreadful carnage of the World War. Still this was only a part of the things the Allies came to see should be demanded as a basis for the peace. It was a demand for a good slogan, it smacked of ideals and meant, freedom from government favoring the few at the expense of many; freedom for national and individual cultural and economic development, in short, freedom for the growth of civilization. War is barbaric, inhuman, primitive, brutal and no past war could compare with the

last one in these qualities but even this one was tame to what the next one will be.

Decoration Day, the time when we are reminded so poignantly of our lost loved ones, should foment and ferment our demand that there be no more wars.

In words of beautiful language bade mothers teach their little ones to demand "freedom," national freedom, but let us of this generation teach them to demand "freedom from wars." Let's think it, teach it, demand it!

In the words of Karl Marx, a sane and progressive prophet of the last century, "The proletarian (the common people) have nothing to lose except their chains. They have world to gain. Workingmen of all lands unite in our demand for liberty from war."

TO PARIS

When the morning mist was falling, On the twentieth of May, "Lindy" hopped into the cockpit, Waved his hand and flew away.

High above old New York City, Soared the silvery airplane. Then toward the deep green ocean, Spread its glorious wings of fame.

"Lindy" headed her toward Paris, O'er the ocean deep and wide, But modesty and courage, Rode with him side by side.

Then when night came upon "Lindy," He was far from his dear land, He was part way to Paris, Far from any human hand.

Alone rode Lindy, For hours no land in sight, Rain and fog and sleet were falling, On his airplane that night.

Next day he saw a schooner, Lowered and yelled "Ahoy!" That great airplane kept singing "Come on, Lindy! Atta Boy!"

Then noon came upon young Lindy, Then the fair cool eve, Why there's the coast of Ireland, Soon a welcome he'll receive.

Next the sunset of old Europe, At ten o'clock he saw a light, Towering far into the heavens, Eiffel Tower had caught his sight.

Then he saw the lights of Paris, Heard the music of the band, And the yelling, "Bravo! Viva Lindy! Welcome to our noble land."

—G. E. O.
Chase Mound Local.

There are over one million acres of land in Colorado and Wyoming which should be planted to trees.

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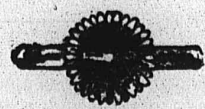
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 24, 1928

DUTY LAYS A HEAVY HAND

One of the old line creamery companies is spending a good deal of time, money and effort in an attempt to stop the spread of co-operative marketing of dairy products. They are entirely unselfish. The co-operative development does not hurt them. The very opposite, indeed, seems to be true. They declare that their stations "in the very heart of the Co-Operative Creamery belt in Minnesota" made larger gain than did many of those not in competition with co-operatives. It is very helpful to them in every way.

But they are under the necessity of saving the farmer from the folly of co-operation. It is a duty. Conscience may never have bothered them heretofore, but it is as sensitive as a sore corn on this subject. They dare not be silent. A dispensation is committed to them, and woe is it when they fail. "The farmer is the man to be served," and for their part they propose to save him first and serve him thereafter. They especially bewail the sad lot of farmers who are "tied up by contracts, thereby suffering losses and being unable to take advantage of higher markets."

The plain fact is that these chaps help the dairy farmer about as much as pirates on the high seas help commerce. They do not promote the industry out of which they secure their profits. On the contrary, if left to themselves they lay such a burden upon producers as to destroy the industry, or at least to weaken and discourage it. They speak truly when they declare that where there is no co-operative their business is lighter and shows less growth than "in the very heart" of co-operative territory. The dairy industry grows only where co-operation prevails, and largely to the extent to which it prevails. Where the old line companies have a monopoly of the field the business is profitable to no one else, and struggles along under a heavy handicap. "The farmer is to be served"—on a platter, well buttered. He is their meat.

On the same page of the bulletin in which duty compels this friend of the farmer to warn him against the folly of carrying on his own business for himself, is another article. This other article is also a warning to the farmer, and a plea. They warn the farmer against swindlers who offer too much for his cream, only that they may profit themselves at his expense. They plead with him to ignore the bait which others offer in higher prices, and that for his own good the farmers stay with them through thick and thin. Inconsistent? Sure! But that's nothing to one whose duty compels him to save the farmer. We quote this good advice, though, for the benefit of Farmers Union folks:

"Back in February we called attention to the annual bait which cream markets here and there early every spring throw out in the form of abnormally high prices for butterfat. It is done at a time of the year when cream production is still low and in the hope, apparently, of attracting inexperienced cream sellers for the summer season when

cream production is high, and the losses incurred by abnormal prices earlier in the year can readily be made up.

What we predicted then as to some markets getting ready to pay abnormal prices has since come true. No market can keep on paying more than cream is worth, it behooves cream producers who may have sold to such markets in recent months," etc.

Market your own cream and let the old line chap market his. He admits that offers of extra prices are only bait for suckers. Such losses "can readily be made up."

"FARMER AND STOCKMAN"

Congressmen are being bombarded just now with letters and telegrams from men who describe themselves as farmers and stockmen, urging defeat of the Capper-Hoppe stockyards bill. We have been checking up on some of these gentlemen who find serious threat to the farmer in public control of stockyards. We never doubted their sincerity, of course—never. But we wondered how they got that viewpoint.

Just now one of those farmers who has been protesting vigorously stirred me to inquiry. A letter to the County Secretary of the Farmers Union in his county brings the following reply: "Dear President:—

Your letter in regard to Mr. _____ of _____ is at hand. I wish to inform you that this man lives on a farm and manages it, but most of his time is spent in buying livestock. He has a contract with a packer, and is the packer-buyer in that district.

Respectfully yours,

Co. Sec'y.

Farmers who make a living farming their neighbors naturally do not want anything done to interfere with their small graft. And the very fact that they pose as farmers impresses congress

that it is farmers who farm dirt for a living who want the packers protected in their sacred privilege of skinning pigs and people.

HOOVER HELPS THE FARMER

A bulletin from the "N. Y. State Hoover Committee" broadcasts to the press a wonderful story of America's "Six Years' Progress in Prosperity." Mr. Hoover is modestly given credit for everything from polar flights to the increased use of electricity and gasoline engines by the American people. Political piffle!

Here is a sample of this promoted prosperity, as set forth by the bulletin:

"In 1927, alone, more American cows and hogs went to market in times and refrigerators across the seas than during the entire four-year period before the war. This export made the formidable total of nearly two billion pounds, including fats and lards. And the value in millions of dollars was 20 per cent greater."

Here was increased foreign commerce, done at a good profit, adding to our prestige and prosperity as merchants, packers, bankers, carriers. And so it is good—wholly good—in the eyes of Mr. Hoover. But note this: The volume was greater than in the pre-war period referred to, and the value in money, was 20 per cent greater. That is to say the farmer got an increase in unit price of less than 20 per cent. Wages for 1927 averaged 50 per cent increase, and wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities averaged 52 per cent. The farmer's disadvantage is substantially greater than that shown above, in fact, and it is that disadvantage which is destroying agriculture.

This situation is simply not in Mr. Hoover's picture, and that is what ails Mr. Hoover, so far as farmers are concerned. His America does not include farmers any more than his China included Coolies.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

LARGE QUANTITY OF GRAIN MARKETING CO-OPERATIVELY

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, and other grains to the amount of one-half billion bushels were marketed during the 1926-27 season through the 330 farmers' elevator associations listed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This grain and a sales value of approximately \$450,000,000. The quantities handled were estimated as follows: wheat, 213,000,000 bushels; corn, 152,500,000 bushels; oats, 98,500,000 bushels; barley, 16,500,000 bushels; flax, 9,000,000 bushels; rye, 8,500,000 bushels; other grains, 2,000,000 bushels.

Nearly one half of the total quantity of grain was handled by the associations in three states: Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. The associations in eight states handled more than four-fifths of the total.

PACIFIC COAST EGGS GO TO SOUTH AMERICA

Fifty thousand cases of Pacific Coast eggs left San Francisco April 3, in the hold of a steamer bound for Buenos Aires, South America. Of this quantity 20,000 cases were loaded at Seattle from the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association and 30,000 cases were taken on at San Francisco from the Poultry Producers of Central California. The California eggs were assembled by the local associations, each contributing one or more car loads. Petaluma contributed 21 cars and Santa Rosa 10, these 31 cars leaving Petaluma for San Francisco in one solid train. The entire shipment representing 100 car loads, went to a single purchaser in Buenos Aires. This was the largest quantity of fresh eggs ever shipped to a foreign country by United States producers.

All the eggs were produced by members of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association and the Poultry Producers of Central California, and while the shipment seems large it represents less than the quantity produced in a single week by the two organizations. All the eggs were infertile and none were more than a week old when loaded on the ship. The shipment was under refrigeration.

As South America is in the Southern Hemisphere where winter prevails during our summer and vice versa, eggs are scarce there during the early spring months and command good prices. Eastern shippers have taken advantage of this situation and shipped many eggs during the spring months but this was the first large shipment from the Pacific coast and the managers of the two associations feel this is an important step in developing new outlets for their heavy production.

ADVANTAGES OF INCORPORATION

Unincorporated associations of growers or producers labor under distinct handicaps. Month after month, one unincorporated association after another encounters legal obstacles that should convince all producers of the benefits of incorporating their organizations. For instance, the Newton County Farmers and Fruit Growers' Exchange brought suit in Missouri against the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, 2 S. W. (2) 125, in its own name. It was an unincorporated association. The lower court held that it did not have the authority or capacity to sue in its own name and, therefore, judgment was rendered in favor of the railway company. On appeal the judgment of the trial court was sustained, and the court said: "That the general rule is that a voluntary or unincorporated association cannot, in the absence of statutory authority, sue nor be sued as such, can not be denied."

It appeared that a statute of Missouri authorized suits against unincorporated associations in their name, but the statute did not authorize such associations to bring suits, hence the court was of the opinion that the common-law rule still prevailed which prevented such associations from suing in their own name. Of course, all the members of an unincorporated association could be named in the complaint and the suit could thus be brought in the name of all the members, but it is an onerous undertaking to name perhaps several hundred members as parties plaintiff. In Minnesota it appears that a statute of that state authorizes the bringing of suits against unincorporated associations in their name, but does not permit such associations to bring suit in their name, and, apparently, other states have similar provisions in their laws.

Aside from the matter of litigation, unincorporated associations suffer from other handicaps, one of the most members of unincorporated associations that are engaged in business have virtually the same liability, generally speaking, as the members of an ordinary partnership. There are many instances on record in which a party having a claim against an unincorporated association has picked out a few of its members, presumably the financially stronger, and brought suit against them, thus compelling one or at the most a few of the members of such an association could be compelled to contribute on a share basis toward the amount that the members who were sued were compelled to pay, but, in the absence of voluntary action along this line by the members who were not sued, another suit would be necessary to bring about a division of liability.

Again, difficulty may be experienced by an unincorporated association in the matter of taking or transferring title to property.

The advantages of incorporation are so many and the expense so small that it is difficult to see why all organizations of farmers that are to engage in business do not incorporate.

LAME DUCKS

For several years agitation has been carried on for a change in the Constitution relative to the continuance in office of defeated members of congress for 15 months, before their successors may assume the duties to which they have been chosen. The arrangement was made originally because about that much time was required to get information as to the outcome of the election, and to allow the new members to reach Washington if he lived at the other side of the country. Times have changed a bit, but new reasons demand retention of the old arrangement.

It would seem that when the electorate no longer wants an official to serve them, being no longer willing to

REFLECTIONS

UNEMPLOYMENT SOLVED

Baltimore bankers are nothing if not original.

A firm of bankers there notes the prevalence of unemployment. In a circular letter they declare that in employment "has its uses despite the heartaches which accompany it."

They say unemployment reduces rents, restores "labor to sanity," encourages thrift, and so on and so on. Which is to say, fix the idle men so they can't pay rents and then rents will come down. Also, starve the working man and his family and that will make them sane, not insane and revolutionary, just as it did not do in France under Louis XVI, and the French Revolution. Also, keep him out of a job long after his money is gone and he will be thrifty. What else can the poor man do but be thrifty then?

And as though these great strokes in the new Baltimore economics were not enough, the bankers go on to say: But the one bright spot in the situation is the likelihood that continuous unemployment in W. cities will eventually impel many workers to return to the farm where they are so urgently needed.

That's the idea—out on the farms the unemployed from the city can eat grass, and pick bugs with the chickens and sleep under the blue sky where the fresh air will do them good.

It is history that there is always a hero for every crisis, and the Baltimore bankers are it. By all means give us unemployment and then more unemployment and send every unemployed man up again to the farms where there hasn't been much of anything but work at a loss ever since the war.—Oregon Journal.

A BOLD MAN'S SUGGESTION
It was at a lecture about modern women, by one of them.

trust him with public affairs, and have so declared at the polls, he ought not for a year thereafter continue to make their laws. Resolutions proposing a change in the Constitution were adopted recently, and WALLACE'S FARMER comments editorially as follows:

This resolution has passed the senate several times. It finally got to a vote in the house a short time ago, and after being roughly disfigured by amendments was voted down. Arguments against the plan were amusing, if somewhat exasperating. Some objected to changing the constitution, even tho' there did seem to be good reasons for doing it. Some insisted that the newly elected congressmen needed thirteen months to cool off, that otherwise they might get violent and wreck the capital. Some insisted that the lame ducks were more intelligent than the new members, and that probably it is a good thing for the country that they continue in office even after they have been beaten at the polls. The effective argument, of course, was that the Republican forces in control had decided that they did not want the resolution to go through, and they had the votes to see that it didn't. From this distance, it is impossible for us to tell why they objected to this measure, and none of the gentlemen were candid enough to give reasons that would seem sound to anyone over the age of five.

A close reading of the debate, however, indicates that the main cause was the feeling among the stand-patters that if congressmen direct from contact with the people were allowed to vote, they might, unfortunately, put through some of the things they had formed to carry out. By permitting thirteen months to intervene before they have a chance to vote on anything, opportunity is given for the party chiefs and lobbyists of various sorts to exert what influence they can and work on the new congressmen until they are ready to vote as they are told to and not as they constituents desire. While the voters are asking the candidates for congress how they stand on different issues this spring, it might be worth while to inquire what their view is on this issue. The man who is against it has admitted a number of interesting things about his opinion of democratic government.

UNAVAILABLE

There are unobtainable ships, unobtainable lamps, unobtainable knives, unobtainable cloth, seedless raisins, and many other articles lacking certain qualities which had been thought for centuries inseparable from the article concerned, but the United States has capped the climax by developing an unavailable type of citizen. The leading example is Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate. Senators sighed and shook their heads and muttered "you can't convict money," and "you can't put a hundred million dollars in jail" when the jury which tried him on a charge of bribery of public officials, acquitted him. Sinclair had paid Secretary of State Fall about two hundred thousand dollars for, he said, a third interest in a Texan ranch. Appraisers declared the whole ranch was not worth as much as Sinclair paid for a third of it. The transaction was a secret one. The bonds in payment were carted about mysteriously. It was a mysterious method of purchasing ranch property. Secretary Fall gave Sinclair a good business reason he said, oil leases on government oil reserves worth a hundred million dollars. It can be said of the jury that they had a monopoly on the idea that Sinclair was not guilty. However, there was no monopoly. The growth of the United States has led to complicated corruption in high places. It is accepted by United States citizens as part of their national peculiarity. Canada may develop the same way if the opportunity arises. There is one way in which an affair like

"Do you know," said the speaker impressively, "that our present style of short, common-sense dress has reduced accidents on street cars, trains and busses by at least 50 per cent."

She paused to let this sink in, when a male voice from the rear inquired: "But why not do away with accidents altogether?"

Liza, the negro cook, answered the telephone one morning, and a cheerful voice inquired: "What number is this?"

Liza was in no mood for trifling questions and said with some asperity: "You all ought to know. You done called it."

"AIDED BY CROPS, NOT LAWS"
Washington, April 28.—A year of prosperity is ahead of the Kansas farmer and he is not interested in the McNary-Haugen bills, W. J. Bailey, governor of the Federal Reserve bank at Kansas City, said today. Mr. Bailey is in Washington to attend the annual meeting of governors of the reserve banks.

"Kansas has prospered on a 150-million-bushel wheat crop with a \$2 market," Mr. Bailey said. "At no other time in recent years have conditions appeared better for the farmers of the state. They know nature and economic laws are their friends and that is why they are not depending upon legislation at Washington."

Mr. Bailey discussed business conditions in the Kansas City district with officials at the treasury and called on members of the Kansas congressional delegation.—The Kansas City Star.

We would just like to ask Mr. Bailey how much wheat the farmers have at the present time of that 150-million bushel crop to sell at \$2. He knows blamed well that the average

wheat farmer does not have a bushel of wheat at this time of the year to sell and that when he did have it he got in the vicinity of \$1.20 a bushel for it.

Probably Mr. Bailey had a point in view when he gave out this interview when you take into consideration that Congress is very busy (?) at this time on farm legislation.

The farmers have been depending on "Nature and economic laws" too long now, and it is about time that the lie is passed to such windjammers as W. J. Bailey and his like.

If we are not mistaken Mr. Bailey owns two large elevators, one at Home City and the other at Baileyville, Kansas, and we would like to know just how many of the farmers in Marshall county he paid \$2 for their wheat.—Tri-County News, Colony, Kansas.

But College Lads Know It All
Theodore Roosevelt said a thorough knowledge of the Bible was worth more than a college education. Remarks Yale Record: "A thorough knowledge of anything is worth more than a college education."—Christian Register.

And Sells For Nine Prices

A cat has nine lives. It also has the following names: Mendoza Beaver, Manchurian Fox, Peruvian Caracal, Abyssinian Lynx, Bolivian Opussum, Hudson Sable, Baby Seal, Aleutian Lynx, Siberian Mink, and cat—Life.

Know Who Was Boss

Teacher: "What do you know of Joshua?"

Boy: "Joshua was a man who told his son to stand still, and he did."

The only comment on this is that Joshua was much more successful than the average farmer.—Western Christian Advocate.

the notorious Sinclair incident may possibly be avoided and that is by seeing that great natural deposits of wealth are developed for the people and not by a few astute individuals.

HELPING A BROTHER
A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity.

"Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy heating a donkey, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly) Brotherly love! Chatham News.

TRY THIS ON YOUR PIANO
Three confidence men one day approached a likely-looking stranger in a restaurant and got into conversation with him. The talk inevitably drifted to the question of his placing some of his money at their disposal. "Excuse me," said the victim at that point, "are any of you chaps interested in music?" Yes, they all were! "Well," he continued, "we're thinking in different keys, you know—A and F." And drawing two key-signatures on the table he asked, "Get me? Three sharps and one flat." The meeting closed abruptly.—Humor

WHEAT GROWERS FIELD DAY
If you could increase your yield of wheat three to five bushels per acre by changing your method of production and without increasing the cost of growing the crop, would you do it? The Fort Hays Experiment Station will present the results of sixteen years of experimental work in the production of winter wheat at the Wheat Growers Field Day, to be held at the Station on Thursday, June 14th.

Some very striking results have been obtained by early and late tillage methods and by different rates and dates of seeding. Doing the right thing at the right time and doing it well is one of the main reasons for these increased yields. Every wheat grower who intends to stay in the business cannot help but get information at this meeting which will well repay him for making the trip.

The best thing about the meeting is that it will be held right out in the field among the various experimental fields where the different methods can be compared side by side. Every step in the preparation of the numerous field plots will be carefully explained.

This field day will provide a good opportunity to see what the State and Federal Government are doing at the Fort Hays Station. A splendid lot of reliable information has been accumulated during the many years that the Station has been in operation.

Will you attend this Wheat Growers Field Day? You are entitled to your share of the information gained through this experimental work for you have contributed your share towards the cost of operations. You are helping pay for it, why not see what your money is buying? Why not bring the family along and make a picnic out of it. The State Park welcomes you.

Remember the day, Thursday, June 14th.

The slippage of a tractor on soft ground may consume as much as 50 per cent of the power developed.

A Correction

Some of our members have got the idea that the State Banking Department makes a charge of 5 per cent on all money collected for closed banks. This idea is absolutely erroneous and misleading and I wish to take this opportunity of correcting it and placing the facts before our members.

The General Receivers Department at Topeka has charge of all closed State Banks and is responsible for their liquidation. The Assistant Receivers appointed to take charge of the individual banks must work under the supervision of the General Receiver who acts in an advisory capacity and gives technical and legal advice in the matter of collections and sale of the bank's property. Considerable clerical work is also undertaken by the department in keeping record of the creditors' interests, all dividend certificates being made out and issued by them.

For this work and supervision a nominal monthly charge is made to each closed bank and the amount charged is regulated by the number of closed banks in the hands of the Receivers Dept., for example, if during the month a hundred banks are being liquidated the cost of the Receivers Office is covered by a charge made to each bank in liquidation in proportion to its size and the amount of work involved.

Last month the Farmers Union Bank paid a very nominal sum for the amount of service received from the department and it is only fair, to the department, that the erroneous impression already referred to, and which is being widely circulated among our members, should be challenged and corrected.

THOS. B. DUNN,

Assistant Receiver,

Farmers Union State Bank.

FACTS ABOUT BUDDY POPPIES

The Buddy Poppy Sale is conducted nationally each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars during the week of Memorial Day to raise relief work funds.

Each genuine Buddy Poppy carries a copyright green label which identifies it as the genuine handiwork of disabled and needy ex-service men. The majority are made in government hospitals through an arrangement with the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. Approximately 1,000,000 are being made in U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 81, New York City, where the poppy-making gives employment to patients through the greater part of the year. A national total of 5,000,000 will be completed in readiness for the opening of the Sale.

President Coolidge annually endorses the V. F. W. Sale, following the precedent of the two preceding Presidents. Among others individuals of national prominence who have endorsed the Buddy Poppy plan are: Mrs. John D. Sherman, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs; William Green, President American Federation of Labor; Bishop

J. H. Darlington; Bishop F. D. Leete; William J. McGinley, Supreme Secretary, Knights of Columbus; and Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Business and professional associations, both local and national, and fraternal organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also commend it.

The Sale proceeds are devoted to relief activities, a portion being allotted to the maintenance and expansion of the V. F. W. National Home for Widows and Orphans of Ex-Servicemen, in Eaton Rapids, Michigan. The success of the 1927 Sale has facilitated the erection of new buildings during the past year, and a number of additional children and mothers have been thus accommodated. The home site covers 472 acres.

The necessity for adequate funds for the relief and welfare work among ex-service men and their dependents is especially strong this Spring in view of the serious unemployment conditions in various parts of the country. The number of needy veterans is also increasing whose health has finally given way as a result of war-time experiences, making

them no longer capable of self-support.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was the first veteran organization to undertake and successfully conduct the Poppy Sale movement on a nationwide scale. The first V. F. W. national Poppy Sale was held in 1922, using French poppies made by women and children of the devastated areas.

The following year, with a greater demand, the organization had to resort to poppies made commercially. The present plan of manufacture was developed in 1924 in order to extend the relief afforded by the poppies to those men who were disabled and needy but still capable of this employment, and the V. F. W. Buddy Poppy factory organized, where only those handicapped by war disabilities were employed in putting together the emblems. The plan has expanded annually with the cumulative success of the Sale, and is recognized by the U. S. Veterans Bureau as a valuable adjunct to the occupational therapy work in the Government hospitals where the Buddy Poppies are made.

Unique annual features observed

Neighborhood Notes

BLUE MOUND HAS INTERESTING MEETING

Linn County had their quarterly meeting at Blue Mound on Saturday, May 12. A fine dinner was served at noon to a large crowd. Editor Post of the Tri-County News, published at Colony, was present and kept busy issuing receipts for subscriptions to his newsy, helpful paper. Manager Roy Emmons left the business in the hands of his capable helpers, and took part both in the dinner and in the program which followed. The Creamery man was too busy to eat, talk or listen. During the season of heavy production he handles as many as 75 or 80 deliveries per day. Both store and creamery appear to be doing well, and a fine and responsive membership surround them. They are well managed. As a part of the program the local group presented several numbers, readings and music, and a little play. This was greatly enjoyed. The County President could not be present, and F. C. Gerstenberger presided most acceptably. Secretary J. Martin Monroe was present, of course. Caldwell Davis, Master of the Kansas Grange, was present and spoke for a few minutes. We had the privilege of meeting Mrs. Davis, a charming lady.

Linn County is having a pennant made which they propose to award at each quarterly meeting to that local which has made during the quarter the best record in attendance at local meetings, in members gained, in dues payments and in delegates present at the County meetings. A cash award will be made to the winner each quarter, also. A good deal of interest was displayed, and their next meeting, at Parker, on Labor Day is apt to be a "whale" of a meeting.

UNITED MEETING AT BLUE MOUND

The Linn County Union meeting at Blue Mound, May 12th, was much enjoyed by a large attendance. The president and vice-president both being absent, F. C. Gerstenberger acted as chairman and the regular routine of business was carried out. H. A. Cady and F. C. Carico were appointed to look after the place of meeting and speaker for the next meeting, which will be September 3. It being the desire of those present that there be some plan made to interest and increase the attendance of union members at our county meetings, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three to draft a plan.

The committee appointed was W. S. Baker, Mrs. Fred Cox of Prairie Home and Mrs. C. O. Morgan of La-Cygne, to act at once. This is the plan drawn up and was approved by those present: We, your committee on Prize Contest, beg to report as follows: We recommend that a contest be inaugurated at once. That the token be a pennant, which this committee will prepare and present at the Sept. 3rd meeting. That an award of \$2.50 each quarter accompany the pennant to go into the treasury of the local winning the pennant, and that a special cash prize of \$5 be paid at the annual meeting to any local which may have held the pennant for three or more quarters of the year. That the basis of the award be: 1st. For the largest percentage of member attendance at local meetings, 25 points. 2nd. For each new member added to the local, 10 points.

SHOULD THE LIVE STOCK PRODUCER SUPPORT THE CAPPER-HOPE BILL

An Open Letter to Mr. Bixby, Who Opposed the Measure in Name of Live Stock Association

Kansas City, Mo., April 12, 1928.

Mr. Fred H. Bixby, Long Beach, California.

My dear Mr. Bixby:

I was in Washington during the hearing on the so-called Capper-Hope bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, and listened with great interest to the statement you made to the Senate. Agricultural Committee in opposition to this bill. I gathered from your statement that your objections to this bill were twofold:—1. That the bill gave to the Secretary of Agriculture powers which were too broad and too extensive. 2. That the bill might interfere unfavorably with the operations of livestock co-operative marketing associations. I also gathered from your statement that there was considerable confusion in your mind as to the exact provisions and meaning of the Capper-Hope bill. This of course is not at all surprising in view of the many misleading and erroneous statements that have been made by the packers and their friends concerning the bill.

My understanding is that you appeared as the official representative of the American National Live Stock Association. It is to be presumed of course that this association has not materially altered its position in regard to packers legislation in the ten years. I think therefore that it would be highly interesting to you and to your members to compare the Capper-Hope bill with the bill which was introduced in the Senate about eight years ago. By Senator Kendrick, which bill had the very strong endorsement of the American National Live Stock Association. An analysis of these two bills will clearly demonstrate that the Capper-Hope bill is not nearly so far-reaching in its powers granted to the Secretary of Agriculture as the Kendrick bill. It will also develop that your fears

3rd. For the largest per cent of members with dues paid for current year, 25 points. For each member attending the county meetings, 10 points. In case of a tie between locals on points No. 1 or 3, that each such local shall be given the full 25 points credit.

And that this arrangement shall be subject to amendment at any quarterly meeting.

Signed: W. S. BAKER, MRS. C. O. MORGAN, MRS. FRED COX

There being no more business to come before the meeting, the locals near Blue Mound resented a very entertaining program consisting of several numbers.

Following the entertainment, our worthy state president, Bro. C. E. Huff, gave us one of those interesting and beneficial talks which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

State Grand Master Davis of the Grange, also gave us some very interesting remarks.

Locals of Linn county, get busy. "Do your stuff," and let's see who's the biggest at our next county meeting.

Signed, Secretary-Treasurer.

ANDERSON COUNTY ITEMS, FROM TRI-COUNTY NEWS

The Kincaid Shipping Association under the management of Mr. L. C. Gretten is doing a nice business. He has managed to ship on the average of a carload a week. This is certainly a fine record and every farmer should patronize the firm.

While in Garnett recently we called at the Farmers Union Co-op Store and found a new man, Mr. Harry Neath, in charge. Mr. Neath has been in charge only about a month, coming there from Kansas City, Kansas, but he is old in point of service in Union work having at one time been with the Jobbing Association for several years.

The Union Store at Garnett has been under the able management of Mr. Charles Stevenin Jr. who built up a good business, and who recently resigned to return to Wellsville where he received his training under his father who is manager of the Union store there. The Garnett store is ideally located and is enjoying a liberal patronage and deserves the support of every Union member in that territory. A visit to the store will convince you that the directors made no mistake in securing Mr. Neath as manager.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held in Beattie, Tuesday, June 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock. Let us have a large attendance as our membership drive ends on this date, and prizes will be awarded. We expect to have a speaker to tell us about the new Union bank. Also a program and basket dinner.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec'y.

NOTICE

Barnes, Kansas.

Hanover, Kansas, May 24 at 10:30 a.

Washington County Farmers' Union meets at Social Dale Park near m. Barker dinner at noon.

Please send your delegate to this convention as it is important.

J. T. POLAND, Co. Sec-Treas.

We have the announcement of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Van Wormer. The little lady's name is Iris Elaine. Mrs. Van Wormer will be remembered by the Farmer's Union people as Miss Gertrude Duncan, who worked in the Insurance office for several years.

as to any ill effect that this bill might have upon co-operatives are not well grounded. I therefore, at the risk of being somewhat lengthy, take the privilege of inviting you to analyze these bills with me in the following paragraphs.

With the exception of the definition of a stockyard, the various definitions contained in the Kendrick bill are similar to or identical with the definitions contained in the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921.

The definition of stockyard contained in the latter Act is as follows: "Sec. 302 (a) When used in this title the term 'stockyard' means any place, establishment, or facility commonly known as stockyards, consisting of pens or other inclosures, or pens, or other inclosures, in which live cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats are received, held or kept for sale, or shipment in commerce. This title shall not apply to a stockyard of which the area normally available for livestock, exclusive of runs, alleys or passage ways, is less than twenty thousand square feet."

The Capper-Hope bill leaves the above definition of a stockyard intact but in addition seeks to give the secretary control over an additional class of stockyards, namely, so-called private stockyards. This was made necessary because of the fact that the Packers and Stockyards Act gave the secretary power to regulate only PUBLIC stockyards and Attorney General Daugherty has ruled that the secretary has no power of authority of any kind whatsoever in PRIVATE stockyards. The Capper-Hope bill also seeks to place under the secretary's jurisdiction stockyards defined as follows:

(b) When used in this title, the term 'stockyard' also means any place, establishment, or facility, consisting of pens or other inclosures, and their appurtenances, in which live cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats are received, held or kept for sale, slaughter or shipment, in commerce, in sufficient volumes or in such manner or under such conditions as to establish or affect substantially the market value in commerce



of livestock and differences in market value between the various grades of livestock at stockyards as defined in subdivision (a).

Now let us see what the definition contained in Senator Kendrick's bill was. Such definition reads as follows:

"The word 'stockyard' means every establishment or facility commonly known as stockyards, conducted or operated for compensation or profit, consisting of pens or other inclosures, and their appurtenances in which live stock are received, held or kept for sale, feeding, watering or shipment."

Two things will be noted. First that the Kendrick bill covers both public and private stockyards. Second, that the Kendrick definition is more inclusive than the definition in the Capper-Hope bill. That is, more yards would be subjected to the control of the secretary under the Kendrick bill than under the Capper-Hope bill, because the Kendrick definition is wide open, while the Capper-Hope bill definition is restricted to those yards which tend to establish substantially the market value established in the big price-fixing terminal markets.

The American National approved the definition in the Kendrick bill eight years ago. I submit that, in the interest of consistency, you should now approve the definition in the Capper-Hope bill.

The next criticism leveled at the Capper-Hope bill is that the suspension power given therein is too broad. Let us see. First, the secretary is not given the right to suspend any packer as a packer. Second, the secretary is not given the right to suspend the operation of any stockyard. He has the authority to suspend the operation of a stockyard only when such stockyard is guilty of one of six acts which are made illegal by the Capper-Hope bill. Those acts which are prohibited are the following:

1. The use of any unfair, unjustly discriminatory or deceptive practice or device.

2. The giving of any unreasonable advantage to any particular person or locality.

3. The creation of a monopoly in handling livestock.

4. Division of territory in the handling of livestock.

5. Restraining, hindering, burdening, or obstructing interstate commerce in livestock.

6. A conspiracy to do any of the above unlawful acts.

Certainly no one can object to the making of any of the above acts unlawful. And the only way in which the livestock producers can be assured

ed that such unlawful practices will not be followed by the packers is to give the secretary a bill with some teeth in it. A cease and desist order is not sufficient. Armour was specifically enjoined by the secretary in 1923 from protecting their selected shippers; this cease and desist order has had no effect.

But to return to the comparison with the Kendrick bill. It was a licensing act and provided that no packer, commission man or stockyard should engage in business as such unless he had a license from the secretary to do so. Anyone who did go into business without a license was punishable by a fine of not to exceed five thousand dollars and imprisonment for not more than two years. If this is not broader in its scope than the Capper-Hope bill, then I do not understand the English language.

Senator Kendrick next provided that no packer, license under his bill should do certain things, among them the following:

1. Engage in unfair, unjustly discriminatory or deceptive practice or device.

2. Divide territory or the supply of livestock.

3. Create a monopoly in the handling of livestock.

4. Conspire to divide territory, create a monopoly or control prices of livestock.

The Kendrick bill contained prohibitions likewise against unlawful acts of commission men and stockyards.

Senator Kendrick then proposed to give the Secretary of Agriculture the power to revoke a license altogether or to suspend the same for a given period in case of a violation of any such prohibited acts. The Capper-Hope bill gives to the secretary the authority only to suspend and then only for a period not to exceed five years. The revocation of the license under the Kendrick bill might be perpetual. The Capper-Hope bill contemplates that the business of a stockyard owner shall be resumed after other period of suspension.

Wednesday's editorial provides that, in case of revocation or suspension, the business of the licensee shall be liquidated and wound up.

The suspension feature of the Capper-Hope bill applies only to stockyards and not to packers. The Kendrick bill applied, not only to those people, but to packers.

In both bills, provision is made for appeal from the secretary's order to the courts.

The language in these two bills is not indefinite or uncertain. Anyone who shall read these bills will find that the above statements are also

lately correct. The American National favored the passage of the Kendrick bill a few years ago. I should be very much obliged if you would point out wherein the Capper-Hope bill is more far-reaching or gives the secretary broader powers than the Kendrick bill. If the provisions are not broader than those of the Kendrick bill, then you should either approve the Capper-Hope bill, unless you have changed your position, or you should admit openly that, when you made our statement to the senate committee, you had not carefully analyzed its provisions.

The next criticism the packers made of the Capper-Hope bill is that an unknown act of one of their employees might result in a suspension order. Please note that the Kendrick bill specifically provided that the act of any agent shall be deemed the act of the principal. If you had this provision in your mind when you testified, then I presume that you did not compare the provision in the Capper-Hope bill with the provision in the Kendrick bill above referred to.

And when you speak of broad powers given to the secretary, you should not overlook several provisions contained in the Kendrick bill which are in neither the Packers and Stockyards Act nor the Capper-Hope bill.

For instance, the Kendrick bill gives the secretary much broader powers with reference to getting into the books and records of the packers than the Packers and Stockyards Act, and it provides that any information that the secretary may get from such books, excepting as to secret processes or formulae, shall be made public. The Kendrick bill provides that no railroad shall unload stock in a stockyard owned by any packer. It contains other drastic provisions. You approved the Kendrick bill with these provisions in it. You now state that the Capper-Hope bill is too drastic and far-reaching in its provisions. I know you want to be fair in this matter, but I am convinced that, if you will compare the two bills, you will readily agree with me that, of the two, the Kendrick bill is far more drastic. If you do not agree with me on this, I should like very much for you to point out wherein the Capper-Hope bill is the more drastic. If not, however, then necessarily, one of two things is true. You have either changed your attitude in regard to control of stockyards and marketing or you have been misled as to the provisions of the Capper-Hope bill. If the latter be true, I know that you are a big enough man to admit your mistake. If it be the former, then the middle west would be very much interested to discover what prompted you to change your opinion and your position.

In order to clarify certain misapprehensions concerning the Capper-Hope bill, I should like to impress upon you the following few points:

1. The bill will not in any way affect the practice of the packer purchasing livestock on the farm or ranch at an agreed price.

2. The bill does not convert private stockyards into public utilities.

3. The bill does not affect the normal operations of local livestock shippers.

The bill will not automatically eliminate or affect any direct buying. It will only affect interstate commerce in livestock when some stockyard owner shall be guilty of one of the prohibited acts mentioned above.

5. The bill does not deprive "any one of the right to court appeal."

Referring briefly to your second objection to the bill, namely, that it might operate to interfere with co-operatives, please be advised that the proponents of the bill have suggested two amendments in order to safeguard co-operatives. The first is that the bill shall not in any way affect the Capper-Volstead Act. The second is that the last four of the six prohibited acts mentioned above shall not apply to co-operatives. These two suggested amendments to the bill will apply protect the interests of co-operatives and I am sure you will agree on this.

I am writing you this letter in the friendliest spirit. I appreciate that it is easy for anyone to criticize any proposed legislation and that it is easier still to throw doubt and confusion around the provisions of any proposed bill. This letter is written in the hope that it may clarify the situation in your mind. It should certainly show that it was not proposed anything new or something which has not heretofore been approved by you and your association. The cattle raisers and the hog raisers should be together on this proposition. The hog men are being destroyed by direct buying. Although it is true that the prices are satisfactory, and the relations of the cattle men with the packers therefore on a friendly basis nevertheless the wheel of fortune may turn and it seems a pity that anything new or something which has not heretofore been approved by you and your association. The cattle raisers and the hog raisers should be together on this proposition. 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