



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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### THE FARMER AND HIS FRIENDS ARE ENEMIES

The importance of electing a president really friendly to agriculture is too self-evident to need emphasis or comment. The events of the last administration have demonstrated it too well.

In 1924, despite the fact that as president of the Senate he had shown himself hostile to farm relief, legislation and that as president he had covertly opposed the first McNary-Haugen bill, Calvin Coolidge received a heavy farmer vote which contributed largely to his election.

There were a number of causes combined to produce this result, which, while remarkable, deceived both the people and politicians as to its real significance. Farmers in general were under misapprehension as to Coolidge's real attitude towards them. With the aid of a press luke-warm, if not downright unfriendly to agriculture obtaining equality with industry, his opposition to farm legislation had been carefully concealed. Perhaps no men have ever been aided through the press by organized propaganda as Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover have. Germany had demonstrated the tremendous power of propaganda. Certain elements in this country saw it could be made their most effective weapon. A press which as Coolidge himself recently said, has become a great commercial organization furnished an ideal vehicle for its dissemination. To a large extent, the people did not recognize this new method of hypnotism which was being employed upon them.

It is doubtful if without the aid of this either Coolidge or Hoover would ever have stood out as extraordinary men in the eyes of the public. The latter is a great efficiency engineer but there his distinctive ability stops. However they both were posed as super-men in the eyes of the public. Coolidge was made to appear as head of the people—at once a tradition of the past and a hope for the future. How ridiculous this was has been too well shown by the light of the last four years. Nevertheless, it sufficed for the day.

The people were like scared sheep terrified by the post-war debacle and looking for a shepherd. They thought they had found one—and a man of their own kind. The Roosevelt tradition still had power—it was easily translatable to Coolidge; the dramatic accession of both to the presidency contributed to this. The hope held out of returning to a plain people's government seemed to offer a cure-all for every ill. The mere name of Coolidge became a sort of hypnotic thing—later to be used as a war cry in the name of the people but in reality against them.

Farmers, in particular, did not understand the situation. They did not own the press, and they were not familiar with the economics of it. It was easy to force Coolidge on them for what he was not. His record as vice-president and his hostility to the first McNary-Haugen bill while unmistakable to the discerning, was veiled as much as possible. The way in which his real attitude was masked by the press while he was still posed as the friend of the farmer was remarkable and it showed unmistakably the fundamental dishonesty of both the forces behind his and of himself.

Indeed, the farmer did not know who his friends were. A sentimentality for Coolidge had developed. Timidity that had become almost terror in the face of the perils that surrounded him made him incline to listen to those who told him Coolidge was "safe" rather than to his friends preaching doctrines he did not yet understand. Insidious propaganda everywhere sought to prejudice him against the latter.

It must be said that, too often, banks and business men put pressure on the farmer to vote for Coolidge. Not only did they assert that continued safety and business stability depended on Coolidge's election and that the farmer's hopes of getting out of debt depended on this but stronger motives of persuasion were employed. Notes would be called in, mortgages foreclosed. Fear of panic was held out if La Follette, who was really the farmer's friend, became a serious threat and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives.

As a result of all this Coolidge was elected sweepingly. The Republican party had pledged itself to enacting measures to put agriculture on an equality with industry.

try. It was on this ground that it solicited the farmers' votes. Its pledge could mean nothing less than the enactment of the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill. But Republican leaders after the election, considered it unnecessary to keep their pledge. They frankly told our farm leaders at Washington that they were so strong that they need not worry about keeping their word to the farmer. The administration promptly crystallized its opposition to all adequate legislation. Jardine declared there was the farm problem and that the farmer must help himself. Dickinson was laughed at when he declared that he would again bring up the surplus problem. Arrangements were made with Sapir, Judge Bingham and others by Coolidge, Hoover and Jardine that they were to put the co-operative associations they represented on record as against the surplus legislation of the McNary-Haugen type—this WITHOUT CONSULTING THE MEMBERSHIP, which afterward repudiated their action. (See the Congressional Record, June 14, 1926, pp. 11251 forward.) The stage was set.

Then came the Iowa revolt in 1925. In December of that year, the American Farm Bureau ousted Bradford and elected Thompson president at its meeting at Chicago. When Coolidge spoke he received his first political cold bath.

The splendid fight made since then everyone knows. Calvin Coolidge alone prevented its successful culmination. This man, made what he was by propaganda and showing but the most ordinary ability as president of the United States, yet had the power to temporarily block our greatest economic national group in its efforts to secure its very survival. The saddest thing of it all is—he was elected by the farmers. The importance of electing a president really friendly to agriculture, cannot be overestimated.

Unfortunately, however, the situation in this campaign is extraordinarily muddled and the farmer's enemies are doing their best to muddle it still further. It is mainly on this that they are basing their hopes next November. It is curious irony that while the farmer has things in his hands and has only to grasp to obtain what he wants, he seems too often blind to this or doubtful of the advisability of saving himself. It is also curious irony that the Republicans, who at Kansas City thought they could afford to spurn the farmer and did spurn him, now must turn to him to save them. It is his vote they must have to save off defeat. The Republicans never foresaw this; they never believed the Democrats would espouse the farmer's cause. They could not believe either that they would suffer the defections they have in the cities—their natural strongholds, and the centers where Hoover was hugging the great vote getter. But they were not blind to the situation nor did they lack the courage of effrontery in facing it. Promptly they appealed to the farmers with the confidence and assurance of lifelong friends. They posed at once as their saviors and became his allies of being all the things they were themselves and which they had stood for patently at Kansas City. They aroused prejudice, while outwardly disowning it they cunningly counted on intolerance to do its work. These factors which always muddle the brain and deaden the judgement were made to employ themselves against the interests of the farmers who cherished them—and the devil laughed. As a result, we see a great number of farmers blind to the real situation, unable to distinguish the wolf in sheep's clothing, deaf to any notes of alarm and uncomprehending the fact that they are spurning the key to deliverance which is being held out for their hands to take.

In the face of such muddling of issues—such mistating of real motives and purposes, a dispassionate but thoroughly frank discussion of the two chief candidates for the presidency and the issues on which they stand is not only in pace but necessary. It is of the utmost importance to the farmer whom we shall have for president. He must choose whom he will support, not on the basis of fair words and promises but on that of action—past records and present affiliations.

Hugh Craig.

### The Importance of Delegates

There will be a lot of Farmers Union folks at Marysville. The nearby counties will probably have hundreds in attendance. A good many Nebraska members will attend. Heads of the National and of State Unions will be present. Probably fraternal representatives from other farm organizations will attend. General Public himself will be there at least a part of the time. And all of these will be there to see the Kansas Farmers Union carry on a State Convention.

Now if every member could attend, and if we could handle so great a crowd, we would put on a real show for them. But that cannot be. So we have delegates. One delegate occupies one chair but represents an unseen group—a local, or a county organization, or a business unit. He thinks and speaks and votes for his group. The delegates constitute the Convention. The rest are onlookers, interested but powerless. To be a delegate is high honor, to send a delegate is wisdom, to fail is folly.

Let us make our future safe by having full representation from every area in our Convention. Let us show our visitors our size and our interest by our list of delegates. The delegates make the Convention.

### DELEGATE'S CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers

in good standing of Union No. State who are members  
were elected delegates to Union which meets at on the day of 19, Secretary President

### Neighborhood Notes

**ELLIS COUNTY MEETING**  
The next quarterly meeting of the Ellis County Farmers Union will be held Saturday, Oct. 13, at 1:30 p. m. at Hays, Kansas. Leo Rajewski, Secretary.

**WABAUSSON COUNTY**  
The next quarterly meeting of the Wabausson county Farmers Union will be held at the court house at Alma on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m.  
Election of a delegate to the state convention and such other business as may come before the meeting.  
Joe Richmond, Co. Sec'y.

**MANAGER MEETING AT OAKLEY, OCTOBER 17**  
A meeting of managers and Directors for the Northwest area will be held at Oakley October 17, beginning at 10 a. m. A good attendance is in prospect and a good program is expected. Every manager in that area should plan to attend. Co-operation is a game that takes us all to play successfully.

**BANK BUILDING IN KANSAS CITY VACATED**  
As you will note from an item elsewhere Mr. Dunn has moved from the bank room to a room higher up in the same building. The lease expired October 1st so that we were no longer bound to use the more commodious quarter. At once a smaller but fully adequate room was secured, and at a saving of \$250 per month. Better clip the new address for reference when you next have occasion to write the bank.

**CALIFORNIA UNION MAN GIVEN IMPORTANT POST**  
There has been created in California a state-wide committee whose job is to secure a federal plan re-portionment of representation in the state legislative body. They find that the shift of population makes it impossible to properly balance the public control of that body. The Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers Union and the Agricultural Legislative Committee are jointly engaged in the job of promoting the change in apportionment. The chairman is Dr. David P. Barrows, former head of the University of California. The Executive Secretary, in charge of the actual work, is S. S. Knight, of Petaluma, a widely known Farmers' Union leader. Their proposals will be voted on in the general election Nov. 5th.

**A. W. SEAMANS BACK ON JOB**  
Archie Seamans is at his desk again after a worthwhile vacation at Manitou, Colorado. His health became impaired and his physician had advised rest and a period of mental freedom. The Produce Association Board very kindly gave him a months leave, which he spent in the mountains. He came back greatly improved in health, ready to "move mountains" in his work. We are glad to report his improvement and return as our readers will be to hear it. He is one of the valuable men in our movement.

The Woodson County Farm Union of Woodson county met at Vernon Saturday night, September 29 with a good representation from all over the county. Mr. Roberts, of Vernon Local, gave a report of the meeting held the preceding night, and a number gave excerpts of the talk given by Vice President E. L. Bullard, causing a number to wish they had been present to hear our Vice President. Representative Harding talked on the amendments to be voted on. Then a full discussion by all. J. W. Heffren was elected as delegate to the State Convention.

Two resolutions were discussed, adopted and ordered set to our State paper, and to the State Convention (please find them inclosed.) It was voted to meet again at last Saturday in October at 1 p. m. to hear the report from the State Convention, and the last Saturday in November for an all day meeting, both meetings to be at Vernon.  
S. C. Cowles, President.  
L. L. Byfield, Secretary.

**VICE PRESIDENT BULLARD IN**  
While holding Creamery meetings near Salina E. Bullard took time from his nearness to drop in for a conference and visit last week. He reports that his meetings are well attended, and that there is apparent everywhere a spirit of loyalty to the Union and its program. The satisfaction with the Creamery's showing for last year is quite general. To get such an enterprise under way, with all of its local stations, concentration points and central facilities, has been a big job. But the big machine is quite well adjusted now, and a quality product is going to market on a quality basis.  
The series of meetings now being held, in which a full report of the year is given and the dividends distributed, will occupy Mr. Bullard's

time for the immediate future. The future of our Creamery is now very secure, apparently, and it may be expected to serve increasingly well. Co-operation pays.

**FRANKLIN LOCAL HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING**  
Franklin Local, No. 1301, Ellsworth county, at its stated meeting the first Tuesday in October, planned a "Horroroscope" Party for their next meeting on the evening of October 16. Doughnuts, pumpkin pie and coffee will be served; at which time, each guest is given his own horrible horroroscope, prepared according to "yin-ter-rific Laws" by the famous Hunch Hoodoo, Hears Youra Dooma, a spoof from the spiritual world acts as assistant. All stars in the Rolling Pin constellation will be ominous that night. Our social features have taken on greatly increased interest recently, owing in no small degree to the efforts of Mrs. Fred Livingston, who, at our last meeting, put on a Chinaman's Party. Mrs. Grace Gregory winning head prize while the chocolates were awarded to Mrs. Freisen. We appreciate that it is "up to" us to show that we appreciate the splendid leadership of those who make these functions possible. After a lunch of delicious salad, pickles and doughnuts, 2 kinds of cake and an abundance of coffee, we took our departure for our respective homes. Don't miss the meeting on October 16th.  
Mrs. O. W. Holmes.

**"THE SMOKE WENT UP THE CHIMNEY JUST THE SAME"**  
We farmers have a big stake in the approaching election, no doubt. And we are properly interested. But after we have voted, and no matter who is elected, we will still have the big job of building and wisely using the Farmers' Union. It is serving us splendidly, and can be made to serve us even better. That service has continued through many political campaigns, and when they were over the good old Union has been found plugging right along. The smoke has continued to go up chimney.  
Speaking of smoke and chimneys and the service rendered by the Farmers' Union reminds us that probably in no other field has a finer or more consistent service been rendered than in insurance. The Farmers' Union Insurance Companies have a reputation second to none. Through them we are enabled to buy our insurance at actual cost. Not only so, but in the matter of fire risk we are also able to influence that cost. We cannot abolish fire risk, no matter how careful we may be, but we can reduce that risk. The loss from a fire is always greater than insurance (Continued on page 2)

### BANK COMMITTEE CREATED

In Line With Agreement At Salina Meeting

At the Salina bank meeting it was agreed that a committee should be created prior to the state convention at Marysville, which committee should make a study and analysis of conditions existing at that time among our banks, and should report its findings and conclusions, with recommendations. Upon this report the Convention will doubtless base its action with regard to the immediate future of our bank program.  
That committee has been created,

and has been made as representative as possible of all of the interests and views involved. It is made up as follows: E. L. Bullard, Chairman, Vassar; Henry Kresin, Beloit; S. S. Long, Collyer; Carl Gessenberger, Lawrence; Robert Taylor, Spring Hill; Frank Thomason, Ulysses; Thos. B. Dunn, Salina.

Anyone having views which he wishes to present may make his appeal to the Chairman, or to any member of the committee.  
C. E. Huff, Pres.

### THIS LETTER IS SELF EXPLANATORY

Mr. C. E. Huff, President, Farmers' Union, Salina, Kansas.  
Dear Mr. Huff:

I have your letter of yesterday in regard to the two road amendments that are to be voted upon at the coming election. I have given both of them considerable study, or rather one of them, because the one legalizing the State's authority to tax the gasoline and cars to derive revenue for road building purposes is one amendment that I believe we all ought to vote for, for the simple reason that it removes any shadow of a doubt as to the legality of said tax or taxes so levied. I believe that amendment is carried on the ballot as Number 4.

The other amendment which will be carried on the ballot as Number 3, permits the State to engage in the construction of highways but prohibits the levying of any property tax or the issuing of bonds by the State for such highways. That amendment, of course, is open for honest discussion and difference. Of course, if the amendment had not carried the prohibition of property tax or the issuing of bonds, it never would have carried but I am of the opinion now that the way it is hedged around and safe guarded with those restrictions that there would be nothing wrong in its passage, but I have not yet made up my mind that I will support it.

Of course, I do not believe they could ever elect a legislature that will disturb materially the present distribution of the gasoline tax and the motor vehicle tax, but of course no one can tell. It is my honest opinion that Mr. Reed would veto any Bill that materially changed the present distribution of the present gasoline and motor vehicle tax. It is also my opinion that no legislature can be elected that will take from the County and Township their control of the local roads and give it to the State. I also believe that the present state highways that have been established by the past legislatures will never be materially changed. That is, there will not be many miles added to the same or taken away. That the present total mileage of something, slightly over 8000 miles will be about all the State will ever want to handle; that is, the total will remain around that number of miles.

I am also one of those Kansas citizens who does not believe that if this amendment is not adopted that we will lose federal aid and I am not so darn sure that we wouldn't be better off without it anyway. Of course that may be treason in some quarters of Kansas, but it is really my honest opinion. Of course, all these prophecies or opinions are based upon the fact that Kansas will always have a legislature that will be more concerned about the people at home in regard to the road situation than they are in two or three highway built East and West and North and South across the state of Kansas. It is also my opinion that if the present system of road construction was let alone that it won't be 5 years until we will have half a dozen surfaced roads across Kansas, both East and West and North and South.

It is probably too late now, but I have been thinking for more than a

year that the federal and State Government started wrong in this road construction. If the federal government wanted a highway across the Nation East and West and North and South, they should have appropriated the money and built them entirely under the direction and control of the federal government and let the State and Counties and Townships build their roads just as they pleased and when and where they pleased. But, when and where they pleased. But, I presume, as I said above, that that time is passed but I am not so sure but what it ought to be done yet. What do you think of the proposition of the federal government building two or three roads East and West and North and South across the United States? Then the States could have built their roads to connect with these main highways and the Counties and Townships could have built theirs as they are building them now and they would eventually all be interlinked into one great system.

Hoping that I have answered the questions in a frank and fair way and that they may be of some benefit to you, I am,  
Sincerely,  
Seth G. Wells.

### FARMERS OF NORTH DAKOTA HAVE A GOVERNOR

When the recent death of the Governor of North Dakota made a vacancy in that high office, the call for his successor found that the farmer in his wheat field. Lieutenant Governor Walter Maddock left his farm to take the oath of office. He is a member of the Farmers' Union, President of his county Union, and proud of it. The Farmers' Union has a just pride in him.  
He had expected to attend the Iowa State Convention, and to have filled an important place on the program. The following telegram from him indicates his regret and expresses his attitude and conviction regarding the farm movement.

**Governor Maddock's Telegram**  
Executive Offices,  
Bismark, N. D.,  
Sept. 20, 1928.  
Iowa State Convention  
Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Congratulations to your Farmers Union State Convention now convening. Tremendously sorry that stress of public affairs precludes my attendance. Had confidently hoped to be present to share with you benefits to be derived.

Only by organizing and preserving the program outlined by the Union can we, as farmers, ever hope to rid ourselves of the yoke of economic bondage and prevent our people from being oppressed and degraded to the level of Mexican peons.  
God grant that this cause be blessed with success.  
(Signed) Walter Maddock,  
Governor of North Dakota.

Poultry houses which are too high are usually cold and drafty in winter. This may be remedied, easily and cheaply, by putting in a straw loft.

"It is a conservative statement," says T. M. Olson, head of the State College dairy department, "that if dairy cows in South Dakota were fed the proper feeds in the right amounts the average production for the state would increase from 135 pounds of fat to 175 pounds of fat a year."

### FARMERS UNION STATE BANK

Room No. 618

Huron Building

Kansas City, Kansas

The lease of the premises occupied by the Farmers Union State Bank having expired, the Receivers Office is now at Room No. 618 Huron Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

These new offices are on the sixth floor in the same building as the premises formerly occupied by the Bank.

THOS. B. DUNN,  
Receiver.

### YANKES OF COLOMBIA

Engineers and builders have climbed high up into the Andes of Colombia, and occasionally the world reads a few lines, or possibly a special article by a writer like Charles S. Hunter concerning the achievements of what he has recently described as "The Yankees of Colombia"—who are building railroads in and over the great mountains, and spanning the streams with steel bridges. At the same time new scenic highways are described by Mr. Hunter as "par excellence of the whole world." Some of these highways connect the 15th-

mus of Panama and the Continent of South America. One of the new highways will be 800 miles long.

These "Yankes of Colombia" are at the present time completing transportation facilities between Medellin and Antioquia. These regions of Colombia are little known to most of our Americans, but travelers who have taken the West Indies and the Central American cruises on fruit boats have had glimpses of the fine culture life of these ports, and they have been amazed at the attractiveness of the homes, business streets and natural features of Colombia.



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C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager  
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the local 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, OCTOBER 11, 1928

### THIS WILL BE OUR LAST REFERENCE TO WARTIME WHEAT PRICE

We have two very earnest letters from good members of the Farmers Union regarding Mr. Hoover's connection with the price of wheat during the war. One of them wants that I should set a Kansas editor right on it, for he is misinforming his readers. The other cites a Kansas editor's statement to show me that I have been wrong about the matter, and that Mr. Hoover did not in fact have anything to do with the price. The clippings they enclosed were identical.

The misunderstanding still persists. The short and ugly word is being used on both sides. We shall make one more attempt to state the facts, and to prove them, and we shall not hereafter mention the matter in these columns.

The price fixed per bushel was agreed upon by a committee which represented various groups. Pres. Chas. S. Barrett was a member of that committee. The price agreed upon was somewhat higher than had been mentioned, and was a minimum price, designed to encourage and protect the farmer. Mr. Hoover did not name the price. Perhaps he did not in any way influence it. So far as that price was concerned he was blameless. And in the intent of the law and in the understanding of the members of the committee it could not possibly injure the farmer. He was free to sell wherever he pleased at whatever price he could get, and was certain that his price could not decline below the fixed minimum.

But the food administration approached the matter from a wholly different angle. All handlers of food products for shipment and sale were put under license. They were required to report at frequent intervals their purchases and shipments, stocks on hand, and prices paid. Inspectors actually checked up elevator scale books for grades and prices. And every licensed dealer was notified that if he exceeded the indicated price his permit to do business would be cancelled. So that while the farmer was free to sell wherever he pleased, and for all he could get, it was arranged that no matter where he sold he would get only the fixed price. The farmer was free to sell for \$5.00 per bushel, but the buyer was forbidden to pay over the minimum.

This was Mr. Hoover's arrangement, through Julius Barnes, who was made head of the U. S. Grain Corporation. The price fixed by the Committee did not hurt the farmer—it protected him. The rules laid down by the Grain Corporation did not protect the farmer—they hurt him. The question is, who hurt the farmer? I shall present the following extracts from the Congressional Record of Feb. 16, 1918, Senator Gore presiding. John A. Simpson, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union is before the Committee.

Mr. Simpson:  
You know, anybody that has been hit as hard as the wheat farmer has been hit, absolutely robbed, is not in the best frame of mind. He feels the injustice of the proposition. The President told him in his message that he had a right to complain, that he complained with a great deal of justice. He knows that. And surely it is time you were getting back his friendship and love. You need it. As a fellow said the other day, you are not going to win wars with the head, you are not going to win them with the heart. You have to have your heart in it.

Now, the biggest surprise to the farmer was when they priced his wheat. Practically every law that Congress has passed has turned out to be different than what we farmers were led to believe it was going to be. When you passed your food control bill we had representatives here from many states, and we went back home feeling absolutely sure that no one was authorized to put a maximum on wheat. I am going to show you how we had a right to feel sure about that. I am reading from Mr. Hoover's statement before the Agricultural Committee on June 19, 1917.

"From a number of current illusions about the legislation proposed, the first is the illusion in some quarters that the bill is directed against the producer. It would not be necessary to traverse this statement to any one that had read the bill. It specifically excepts the producer from every one of its provisions, with the exception of one section, and that is the provision for a guarantee, and this action is designed to entirely benefit and secure the producer. The savings of the American consumer ought not and should not be made by a sacrifice on the part of the producer. They should be made to the exclusion of speculative profits from the handling of our foodstuffs.

"The second illusion is that there is price-fixing by this bill. There is no provision for price-fixing, and no such thing can be carried out under

the bill. What we hope to do is to stabilize prices by various devices and to regulate the profits and speculation out of handling commodities."

All of this was in the newspapers. We read it. We thought we were going to be treated differently from what we were. And now—you know when people feel like they have been fooled they are not feeling the best.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to say in that connection that Mr. Hoover was correct when he said there was nothing in the bill that warranted price-fixing. There is nothing in the law that warrants price-fixing, and the fixing of a price of \$2.00 on wheat is absolutely without the slightest warrant. SENATOR NORRIS: But, notwithstanding that, they did do it, and they did it under the provisions of the bill.

THE CHAIRMAN: Nominally under the law. SENATOR NORRIS: Nobody thought they were going to do it, but they did do it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course, I was afraid, and I suppose many others were afraid, that having the power of embargo and the great power of purchasing for the allied armies and our own they were able to control the surplus and indirectly control the price. I was afraid of that, but it never occurred to me in my most extreme moments of opposition that they would ever do what they have done.

SENATOR PAGE: I remember distinctly that talk, Mr. Chairman. I was a member of the committee and was present at that time. I think I personally went to the Senator from North Dakota and said, "What do you want as the guaranteed price?" He said, "A dollar and a half or a dollar and seventy-five cents." I had made a motion, I think, that \$1.50 be the price named, and it was then changed to \$1.75 and afterwards to \$2, and I supposed all the time I was doing something to favor the farmers and so told Senator Gronna. SENATOR GRONNA: That is right.

SENATOR PAGE: Senator Gronna said he thought \$2 would be satisfactory if they could have that minimum price.

Quoting now from the Congressional Record of Feb. 18, 1918, the testimony of C. H. Hyde, Oklahoma wheat farmer:

MR. HYDE: The wheat corporation has always said, which is true, that there is nothing in the law or the regulations to prohibit a farmer from selling wherever he can get the most money. The testimony of Mr. Hoover, before your committee last year, also said that there was nothing in the law to fix what the farmer should get. But they do virtually the same thing by licensing the dealers and not allowing them to pay any more than the Government price. The farmer can sell wherever he wants to, but every man, who buys and ships by the licensing system, is prohibited from paying any more than the Government price.

THE CHAIRMAN: If that is not a practical joke, I would like to hear from somebody in explanation.

MR. HYDE: I have letters and wires from Mr. Barnes saying there is nothing in the law or the regulations prohibiting a man from selling wherever he can get the most money.

SENATOR GRONNA: I feel like remarking to the committee at this time, that one of the men, who voted against the food bill, said there was only one thing he wanted written on his tombstone, and that was that he voted against the food bill. But, according to your explanation, I think that would be sufficient.

This was ten years ago. The farm organizations tried to prevent Mr. Hoover's nomination because they can remember for ten years. But that was war-time, and maybe nothing mattered but winning the war. If you believe Mr. Hoover was a better president than Mr. Smith, it is your right and your duty to support him. But we ought to do it on facts and not on fiction.

### HOLDING WHEAT FOR A HIGHER MARKET

A movement to urge farmers to hold their wheat, with assurance that it was almost certain to be highly profitable to the holder, originated lately at Ft. Worth. It was sponsored by the Grain Dealers Ass'n., of which E. J. Smiley is Secretary. The Grain Dealers accepted the plan, and I am told has rather heartily supported and promoted it. Then Secretary Jardine came out in an Associated Press article, prominently displayed in the press throughout the country, advising farmers to withhold their wheat from market. The Kansas Farmers Union was solicited to aid in promoting this campaign. The honor was declined with thanks. It is better to inform than to advise.

Wheat ought to go to market in a more orderly way. The pressure of heavy supplies upon a "buyers" market is bound to make prices lower than general facts and conditions justify. Farm storage is the best and cheapest storage to be had. There the wheat is an unknown quantity, and is beyond the reach of market manipulation until the farmer concludes to sell it. And on an average it will pay the farmer who can do so to hold his wheat for that period of the year in which a "sellers" market develops. But a movement to hold wheat off the market from the speculation urge, a movement as loose and as little subject to control as this might be, carries some danger. The Union advocated some years ago a similar holding, and it did not work out well. Orderly marketing can best be secured by orderly holding.

The Food Research Institute, of Stanford University, Calif., has lately issued a publication in which the conclusion is presented that we shall have a year, at least, of low wheat prices, due to heavy yields and consequent abundant supplies. But if unfavorable conditions for seeding the fall crop continues over the winter wheat belt that will have a very marked influence upon the market. There will be a scramble to secure future supplies out of present surplus, due to a prospect of shortage. As this is being written, conditions in Kansas are anything but promising for the new crop. Dry weather stopped the preparation of wheat ground in many counties. Seeding is being delayed. Some wheat that sprouted has apparently died. This is not a universal condition in Kansas, but is nevertheless fairly general. Fall rains may correct it soon, or it may easily be that our cycle of heavy crops is to be broken. To hold wheat under present conditions is surely safe, and the prospect for a gain from holding is fairly good.

### THE HIGHWAY SITUATION

We expect to deal with the road question somewhat in each issue from now until the election. Every local ought to make it the subject for discussion. It is a live issue, and the farm vote is apt to be the determining factor in the adoption or defeat of the proposed amendments.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce was created to secure the adoption of this policy of state control of the trunk line highways, and has promoted that program steadily for several years. The original reason for which the change should be made was that under county control there would be no uniformity and no connected system, and that the county arrangement was wasteful and inefficient. All that is now abandoned. They now regret that a change from so good a plan must be made, but the Federal government requires it. If we fail we will lose our aid, and some \$700,000 per year collected in Kansas will be spent in other states, as well as the two millions we would receive. This is the present argument.

There are three factors involved in which the members of the Farmers Union, and all farmers, are interested. The first is this matter of federal aid. The requirements of the Federal Highway Commission are such that construction is often slower and more expensive than would be the case in locally controlled building. That there is an equivalent gain in value or permanence is often denied. But if Kansas loses Federal aid there is no question in my mind but that it will be an actual loss, and that to some extent it will delay the development of our highway system. Our present total income for highways is said to be about eight millions per year, and if the two millions of Federal aid is no longer available it will be noticeable. We are told that it will be impossible for us to secure that aid longer if we do not amend our Constitution. This I have not been able to believe. If we match the Federal appropriation dollar for dollar, if we spend it by counties in co-operation with state and Federal authorities, if the character of our roads and their location is satisfactory, and properly relates to the highways in other states, then there is no basis for refusal except a technical one. And if our Senators and Representatives, and Secretary Jardine make request that the technicality be overlooked, it will be overlooked.

The second phase of farm interest is in the maintenance of a well-balanced system of highway building. About 7 per cent of our roads are included in the state system. These connect our principal towns and cities, and when complete will form a network which will inter-connect all county seats, and make travel easier and cheaper from town to town. This system is of advantage to farmers, of course. But while it is the only part of the whole system which directly interests the good-roads boosters, it is of much less value to the farmer than the other 93 per cent of our roads. If 93 per cent of our farms lie upon non-state roads, if 93 to 99 per cent of our mail routes traverse non-state ways, then the farmer is concerned that our road building be kept in balance, and that a high average type of roads be built and maintained. To have 7 per cent of our roads constructed in such a way as to use our funds and leave 93 per cent neglected might be all right for the tourist. It will be all wrong for the farmer. Such a result is not inherent in the proposed amendment. It will depend upon the use the legislatures make of it in future. If funds are fairly proportioned and proper safeguards applied the present balance between country roads and main highways will be maintained. But if future pressure should result in unfavorable legislative action it would be just too bad for Uncle Hiram. Nothing is ever done except in behalf of the farmer, but it might be found that his best interests would be served by hard-surfacing the state highways while country roads grew up to weeds. Or it might seem best to let each farmer build and maintain his own road at his own expense. This method is being advocated in some quarters. This is also a way of helping the farmer—it will allow him to have his road just as he wants it. The farmer has many friends and no enemies.

This naturally leads to the third consideration, that of control. The proposed amendments seem safe enough as regards bond issues in the future. But farmers in Iowa and in Missouri, where bond issues are before the voters for action, tell me that state control is the necessary first step in that direction. They declare that when this step has been taken, the road enthusiasts will be able to carry on through. We do not want to get to "seeing things," of course. There may be no danger at all of loss of reasonable farm control over our highways under the state plan. It is well, however, to give the matter some consideration. Farmers are able to control, or at least greatly to influence, a majority of Kansas counties. Little can be done which farmers vigorously oppose, nor much be denied which they demand. But the state is much more difficult. Draw a line north and south across the state, and running through Wichita, and the territory east of the line will be found able to control the House. Such a line drawn through Topeka will show that part of the state east of the line has power to control the Senate. Kansas extends from the Missouri river about three-fourths of the way to the Rocky mountains. The difference in conditions and needs in the way of roads is very great. Power to control the situation in such a way as to permit each area to build suitable roads is a rather vital consideration. I believe the advocates of the state system are sincere. But I greatly doubt their being right.

The amendment to legalize the gasoline tax and motor car license fees should be adopted. The other should be carefully considered.

Because of the seasonal nature of egg production in Saskatchewan the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Ltd., Regina, has closed its branch stations at five points for the winter months but the stations at Regina and Saskatoon will remain open throughout the year. Fall and winter eggs will be handled in one pool. Members may send their eggs to these points for marketing and receive an f. o. b. payment at current market prices. Careful records will be kept and such surplus of returns as may accumulate will be distributed among producers who contributed to the pool.

## REFLECTIONS

### THESE REPORTERS SURE KNOW THEIR BIBLE

Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, spoke on "Valuing Life in Retrospect," taking his theme from the third chapter of St. Paul's letter to the Philippians.—New York Times.

John Taylor, the blind preacher of Brule, recited by memory the lesson, for which he choose the first twenty-one verses of the third chapter of the Gospel According to St. Paul.—New Haven Register.

### ARABIAN LOVE SONG

By Beth Borton  
Thou art the breath of my body,  
Thou art the core of my heart.  
Life is a desert without thee,  
Heaven's wherever thou art.

Chorus of flutes by a fountain,  
Silver bells in the night,  
Murmur of rills on the mountain . . .  
These are thy voice, my Delight!

Lean to me from the dark casement;  
Loose thy gauze veil from my eyes,  
Thou art a breeze sweet with roses,  
during the year.

Thou art a cloud from the skies!  
Moonstone and opal and ruby,  
Silk from a far caravan,  
Perfumes and sweets I will give

These . . . and the love of a man!  
Misguided Ambition.—"How old is your son?" asked the visitor.

"Well," replied the dad, "he's reached that age when he thinks the most important thing to pass isn't his examination, but the car ahead."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Somebody Says This About Denmark  
It is a small nation, but it has conquered some of the greatest things in life—health, knowledge, beauty.

While we have been gaining the "whole world" it has been gaining its soul, and the universe has no greater gain to offer mankind.

EASTERN UTILITIES ARE BEING MERGED  
The New York Journal of Commerce finds that a gigantic merger of utilities is taking place in the east.

The next field of enormous profit and power is in electricity. We had the development of a land empire by settlement, the building of railways on a gigantic scale, the growth of manufacturing. Now we have the possibilities of electricity in relation to them all. It is a capital prize. The possession of the right to exploit the people by it will make possible a wealth and income greater than any previous development ever offered.

It is a large issue in this campaign, even if beneath the surface—the question of the public right and interest in utilities. The Journal, of course, finds the merger "good beyond argument." It says:

Beneath the surface, something is afoot in the Eastern utility situation. Two of the leading public utility companies, the Consolidated Gas Co. and the Brooklyn Edison Co., are now effecting a long-awaited merger. The United Gas Improvement Co., one of the oldest holding company organizations in the country, has been selling its outlying properties, and, according to persistent reports, it has been using the proceeds to acquire an increased interest in the utility companies operating between New England and Baltimore. Still vager rumors attribute to the Mellon-owned Koppers & Coke Co. an important part in the merger movement, and it

is recalled that the latter company, through a subsidiary, raised \$25,000,000 last year for purchasing securities of other utility companies.

The obvious conclusion is that far-sighted financiers and utility operators

are bringing together financially and physically the great utilities along the Atlantic seaboard, to prepare for the huge increase in the demand for electric service which is looming up in this area. It is in this district that railroad electrification will before many years be the rule rather than the exception, while the high standard of living in the great metropolitan centers tends to bring the per capita consumption of current for household use to a figure well above the average for the country.

Lastly, the intensive industrial development here has built up a huge potential market for the sale of gas and electricity for use in industrial processes and in heating of industrial buildings to supplement the already large demands from these sources.

The desirability of a power pool along the Atlantic seaboard under uniform control and management hardly appears open to argument.

OUR PROSPERITY IS LESS ATTRACTIVE  
The U. S. Department of Labor has recently issued its report on immigration for the autumn period just closed. It reveals that fewer folks came than during the previous years, and more departed. The net gain for the year in immigration was 20 per cent less than for 1927. There were 274,556 aliens who left our shores during the year. Fewer entrants from Canada and fewer from Mexico were also reported. A protest against putting Mexico on a quota basis comes from ranch operators in the southwest and from the railroads. Both want cheap labor.

It is the general comment in the press that the slowing up of business and decreases in employment opportunities in the United States discourages the influx. Our boasted prosperity is a trifle spotted and not quite up to the advertisements.

MUSSOLINI MAKES A NEW KING  
The Republic of Albania was made overnight into a Kingdom. Miter Ahmet Zogu, who has been president since 1925, called a National Constituent Assembly into session. In about fifteen minutes they made the slight adjustments in the Constitution necessary to make a republic into a Kingdom and proclaimed King Ahmet Zogu.

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## Ladies' Auxiliary

## NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

**A NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB**  
Women's Group Preserves the Community Spirit. A 15-Year Old Organization With Forty Members and 5-Cent Dues Meets Twice a Month

Hannibal, Mo.—The call of human companionship, the spirit of friendliness and helpfulness, so abundant and likewise so necessary for isolated rural communities in pioneer days was answered by neighborhood gatherings. Today the telephone, the motor car, hard surfaced roads and the radio—in fact everything in modern life, tends to break up the old-time neighborhoodhood.

In the little village of Hassard, Mo., there exists today a neighborhood club that certainly no pioneer neighborhood ever surpassed. And this is true, despite the fact that a hard surfaced road, that a thriving little town with its accompanying moving picture shows, ice cream parlors and other attractions, is only four miles distant; that Hannibal, approaching real city ways, is but a 30-minute drive on U. S. highway No. 36.

The same kindness, love of sociability and good times together, and quick responsiveness to a neighbor's need, remain strong in the hearts of this rural group. Yet the family within this particular group is supplied and surrounded with all the agents which go to make up modern times. They have their cars, telephones and radios and they make use of the hard surfaced roads. But they find time to meet as neighbors twice each month of the year.

**Husbands Frequent Guests**  
Hassard community is banded together under the name of the Willing Workers' Club. It was organized more than a year ago with Mrs. E. Zeiger as the president.

"Sometimes we didn't see our neighbors for months," Mrs. Zeiger relates, "let alone talking and visiting with them. So one day about a year ago Mrs. Mike Long and I decided to form a neighborhood club. We organized more for sociability than for any other purpose, and it was our aim to reach every one in the Hassard community. During the past year, we lost only one meeting in spite of the roads and weather."

"Twenty families within a radius of six to eight miles joined. Our total membership is somewhere near forty—just the girls and women here long. Our children are always welcome and each member is urged to bring the children of her family. A country club wouldn't mean much if the children weren't invited for we have no place to leave them."

"We entertain our husbands and friends several times during the year. Last winter we had an oyster supper and a weiner roast and we are planning for an ice cream social and a fish fry soon."

**Aid Burned Out Member**  
The treasurer, Miss Eileen Tuley, explains how the club was financed. "At every meeting, each member pays 5 cents. We spend this money mostly for good times. Before levying the 5-cent dues we made the money for our first entertainment by piecing a quilt and raffling it off."

"But let me tell you some of the club's other activities," adds Mrs. Zeiger. "Last winter my sister-in-law lost her home by fire. The club took money from its treasury, bought sheets, pillowcases and tacked comforters."

"And another time, when one of our neighbor's daughter died, the club's members went in shifts of four. They prepared, cooked and served meals for the family for three days."

Unless there is some special work at hand, the members usually sew for the hostess at the place of meeting. "Some days," Miss Bessie Long, an enthusiastic member, states, "we do more than other times. As I recall the day we met with Mrs. Lydia Moss we tacked two comforters, quilted a quilt, made a number of tea towels and pieced a quilt."

"And," as one member laughingly added, "we didn't stop talking either."

At one meeting one group made tea towels, another lingerie, two or three members did some mending, and three of the girls made a lovely member robe for Mrs. Ollie Elliott, the hostess. Another group pieced, using the windmill pattern. The hostess never does any of the sewing.

"When the days are long," Mrs. Isaac Moss, the present president of the club, says, "we meet in the afternoon, but when the days get short the meetings are all day affairs. And the attendance is usually 100 per cent."

"Why we women work the whole two weeks before a meeting," Mrs. Frank Kondrick declares, "in order to get our work done so we won't miss out."—K. C. Weekly Star.

**BELLVIEW LADIES AUXILIARY**  
The Bellview Ladies Auxiliary of the Farmers Union held their regular meeting Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, at the Lockwood home in Kincaid.

This was an open meeting and a covered dish luncheon at noon. Mr. Mark Cubbison of Allen county was the Farmers Union speaker and he certainly made a wonderful speech for which we thank him very much.

Other speakers were Mr. Lee Hettick who is the democratic candidate for congress and he spoke to us along political lines. His talk was fine and we sure hope he will be elected. Rev. Lane, the M. E. minister at Kincaid, then made a few well chosen remarks. Mrs. Campbell gave us one of her splendid talks along the line of commercialized farming. It is gradually creeping upon us, but she feels that if we organize and do our duty as Farmers Union members that calamity can even yet be avoided. Mrs. Campbell is one of the most sincere workers we have in our organization. The meeting was opened by singing our club song "The Victory May Depend"

(Continued on page 4)



5677 Child's Play Costume  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

6277 Ladies' Dress, with Slender Hips.  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 39 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 3 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

## FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns a concise comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

## A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Pickles Make Meal More Appetizing  
Which pickles are almost no food value and should be eaten only by healthy adults, they do stimulate the appetite and often make a meal more appetizing, according to Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist in food and nutrition for the State College. Miss Wilder gives the following suggestions on ways of preparing three different kinds of pickles.

**DILL PICKLES:** Make a solution of one and one-half gallons of water one quart of vinegar and one pound of rock salt. Pour this over the cucumbers, Cherry leaves, grape or horseradish leaves may be added.

**CARROT PICKLES:** Cook carrots until tender in salted water. Pack hot in sterilized jars. Fill the jars with a solution of one cup of salt, one cup of sugar, four quarts of vinegar. Mustard seed may be added.

**TOMATO PICKLES:** Ingredients 4 cups vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup salt, 4 large onions, 3 green peppers, 3 tablespoons mustard seed, 4 large tomatoes, 2 cups celery. Chop the vegetables and drain and add them to the first three ingredients. Bring the whole to a boil. Pack hot in sterilized jars and seal.

If the vinegar solution is too strong, Miss Wilder says, shriveling will result. This may be prevented by placing the material in a weaker solution at first.

If the brine is not strong enough, or if the pickles are not kept below the brine, they may become soft. This is caused by bacteria and the softness cannot be remedied after it is once established.

It is not advisable to use hard water in pickling, according to Miss Wilder. Iron in the water may cause pickles to turn black.

## Sauerkraut Back in Fashion Again

Sauerkraut has dropped its south-side accent, put on a stiff collar and is taking its place at the tables of the very best South Dakota society. Science, by discovering that it contained vitamins, has made it an aristocrat once more. Only recently restaurants and cafes in cities have been offering sauerkraut juice at 15 cents a glass and people are buying it.

Making of sauerkraut was the subject of recent discussion by Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College. The first requisite, she said, is to select firm heads of cabbage. Then, she says, "Slice the cabbage fine and pack it firmly in stone jars alternating every three inch layer with a sprinkling of salt. One pound of salt to 40 pounds of cabbage is the right proportion."

"When the jar is filled to within three inches of the top, cover the contents with a clean cloth and plate on which a weight is placed. Set the jar in a warm place of 10 days to two weeks for fermentation. The scum which forms on the top should be skimmed off because it is likely to destroy the acidity and the quality of the cabbage."

"When sauerkraut is sufficiently sour it should be put in a cask or The kraut must be well under the liquid, and the scum must be removed frequently. The best plan to follow is to pack and seal the kraut and brine in sterilized glass jars. If stored in a cool place it will keep."

Sauerkraut is particularly good, Miss Wilder, says, served with crisp bacon, boiled ham and corned beef.

Spots may be easily removed from the wall behind the kitchen sink by using soap and water, if the wall has several coats of waterproof varnish. It is no disgrace to find red mites in the poultry house, but it is a disgrace to keep them there. Keep the brood coops and laying houses clean and sprayed with a good disinfectant.

**KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE**  
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line. 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

## DOGS FOR SALE

WILL YOU BUY MY A-1 coon dog that strikes, trails and trees with the best? Trial with price to please. O. Holloway, Sedalia, Ky., R. 1, Box 100.

## MISCELLANEOUS

MEN—Interested obtaining information about work in South America, write, South American Service Bureau, 14,600 Alma, Detroit, Mich.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING

## Textile Things

Everyone who has tried to buy "all wool" at "the store" has usually met with difficulty, and the Federal Trade Commission at Washington has been exposing fraudulent claims of merchandise of this kind and trying to correct the abuses resulting from false advertising and dishonest merchandise.

Ruth Ridenour, writer for Liberty magazine, describes how synthetic chemistry has stolen another march on Mother Nature, and she observes that among the twentieth century high spots we have invented machinery to supply our growing needs—which accounts for airplanes designed to surpass eagles' wings, and for weapons of war deadlier than the lion's jaws—and such things. Miss Ridenour says that the chemists worked for 60 years to make silk fiber without the aid of the silk worm. In the end the triumphs of synthetic chemistry was represented in rayon.

It is rather surprising to learn that more cotton dresses were made and sold in the United States during the summer of 1928 than in 1927, but this may show how smartly dress-chemicals are filling out their wardrobes without cutting down the supply of more expensive garments.

Two piece frocks have not gone out of business as many of them are offered by the manufacturers for the early fall and late summer.

Ribbons are striding forward in the fall fashion parade. As trimming one sees them on gowns for evening and worn fast as braids on daytime frocks, but it is the realm of millinery that they are greeted with greatest acclaim. Brilliant ribbons made of super-lustrous rayon "treads in stripes and plaids interwoven with gold and silver tinsel are very popular."

Rubber belts give their best service and last longer if kept clean and free from dressings of all kinds.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved of our Brother member, Thomas Gilliland;

Be it resolved that we the members of the State of Kansas, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the entire family.

Be it resolved that one copy be sent to the Brother, Thomas Gilliland, also one copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, and one copy spread on the minutes at our next regular meeting.

Committee:

Margie Sammer  
Ida Cline  
Ethel Turner

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Since God in his infinite wisdom has called to his rest Naomi June, daughter of our Brother and Sister, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hobson;

Be it resolved that we the members of No. Ten Local No. 1036 Farmers Union extend to the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

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

Committee:

Margie Sammer  
Ida Cline  
Ethel Turner

## COUNTY UNIONS, ATTENTION

Any county desiring a banquet for its delegates at the state meeting in October can have the matter attended to by notifying the undersigned, who was appointed for such purpose by the committee on arrangements.

State time, price, number of plates, etc. Please clip this notice for use when needed.

R. H. HAWKINS,  
111 North 11th St.,  
Marysville, Kansas.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a new section thereto.

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a new section thereto numbered section 9 to read as follows:

The state shall have power to levy special taxes, for road and highway purposes, on motor vehicles and on motor fuel.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1929. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title,

Committee:

Margie Sammer  
Ida Cline  
Ethel Turner

## LETTER HEADS

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

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

## Order Your Coal

## Now

Through your own INSTITUTION. You will need a supply in a very few days. By ordering now you will be assured that you can take care of your customers when cold weather arrives.

## We Can Furnish Coal

From mines in KANSAS, COLORADO, ILLINOIS and OKLAHOMA. Write, wire or phone your orders to the

## Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

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

Branch Office

SALINA.

## FARMERS' UNION

## DIRECTORY

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**  
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.  
C. E. Huff, Vice-Pres., Salina, Kansas  
C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.

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## Farmers Union Jobbing Association

337 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
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## Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

201 Oak St.,  
Kansas City, Missouri

## Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

## Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina,  
Kansas Union Farmer

## Farmers' Union Managerial Association

Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

## "The Motor Vehicle and Motor Fuel Tax Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Kansas," and the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,  
Secretary of State.

[Seal]

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 2.

(L. 1928, Special Session, Ch. 3.)  
A proposition to amend section 8 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend section 8, article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 8. The state shall have a party in carrying on any work of internal improvement except that it may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain a state system of highways, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor bonds issued by the state for such highways."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1929. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title, "The Highway Amendment to the State Constitution." And the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,  
Secretary of State.

[Seal]

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

## LISTERINE

## THROAT

## TABLETS

Antiseptic  
Prevent  
& Relieve  
Hoarseness  
Sore Throat  
Coughs

Made by  
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Saint Louis, U.S.A.

## LETTER HEADS

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

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

Arguments thrive when facts are scarce.

Gravitation still remains an absolute mystery.

There is said to be enough stone in one of Egypt's pyramids to build a wall one foot thick and 10 feet high around Kansas and have some to spare.

## SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928 The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for \$1.60. Subscribe now and keep posted on the political news. Please mention this offer in subscribing.

Science can only measure; it is left for philosophy to interpret.

A Farmers Union Company  
Writing Farmers Union People

You're not up to the minute  
if you don't have a policy in

Farmers Union Mutual  
Insurance Company

That's why we want to tell you all about it.

See any of our agents or write the office

SALINA, KANSAS.

Price List of Local  
Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c

Credential blanks ..... 10 for 5c

Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c

Constitutions ..... 5c

Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c

Secretary's Minute Books .....50c

Farmers Union Buttons .....25c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expenses in Postage and Labor.

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen .....10c

Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each .....5c

Farmers' Union Song Books 20c

Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

## Successful Co-operation

among Farmers and Stockmen must be complete

## Co-operation

carried all the way through until the hogs, cattle or sheep, or other products, are

## Co-operatively

marketed, with the money in the owner's hands.

This firm is your

## Co-operative

live stock marketing firm, and by letting us handle your live stock on the Kansas City market, you are helping yourself and the other men who believe in and practice

## Co-operation

Our salesmen take pride in getting the highest prices possible for our customers' live stock.

## Farmers Union Livestock Commission

Stock Yards

Kansas City

Here It Is:  
AN ANCHOR FOR  
YOUR FAMILY

If your Anchor, Mr. Farmer, is imbedded in the strong foundation of a Farmers Union Life Insurance policy then your family will ride safely through the cross-currents and storms, happy and unafraid.

If you have failed, Mr. Farmer, to Anchor the fortunes of your family with a Farmers Union Life policy then "Carelessness," your derelict ship, will stagger on, ever faced with the beacon lights of danger.

## Grasp the Helm Today --- Look Ahead!

\$10,000

\$5,000

\$2,500

There's a policy with the Farmers Union to meet the needs of every man, woman and child. There's also the one year endowment policy—just as safe as government bonds—far safer than any bank—in which you may invest your money with a splendid interest return.

## REMEMBER

When you secure a policy in the Farmers Union you are aiding in the building of a great organization that is fighting for the cause of agriculture—and for you!

A letter to the home office will bring you complete information, without obligation, on the policy you desire.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

706 Grand Ave., Des Moines.  
(Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost)  
(Operating in Nine Middle Western States)

## Junior Co-operators

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.

JUL



## The Dry Goods Box

### SAFETY IN SILENCE

Editor Farmers' Union:  
The Iowa farmers are asking about Senator Curtis. One of them says, in the Iowa Union Farmer, that when a Mr. A. J. Livingston, who owns a 240 acre farm, and has the respect of his neighbors, asked Senator Curtis a question during his address at Spencer, the Senator told him he was "too damned dumb to understand."

It seems that these farmers have been told a lot from time to time, but that seldom if ever has their vote been solicited in just this manner before. And they want to know what to do about it. They say: "Curtis is a United States Senator from the great agricultural state of Kansas. Has it been his habit to tell the farmers of his own state that they are 'too damned dumb to understand'?"

Now this question embarrasses us not a little, but we may as well own the truth. He has no such habit. We never gave him any occasion to tell us that. We never ask him any questions which might be hard to answer—such as why he voted for the McNary-Hagen bill or why he voted against it. We prefer to keep mum, so we won't be called "damned dumb."

A Member.

Beattie, Kans.

Sept. 22, 1928

Dear Editor and Brother:

Just a few lines in answer to Bro. Johannes letter of last week. Well it is a cinch you know of two regular readers of our Farmers' Union paper, the only paper that really is for us farmers. That Bro. Johannes and myself read it. I thought Bro. Johannes letter last week and I like himself, joined the Farmers' Union organization in order to protect our agriculture under which we hope to secure bargaining power like all the other organizations and corporations already have secured. You bet I can read between lines. I believe all of us should read between lines. I am glad Bro. Johannes agreed with me on Clyde M. Reed's nomination for we know he is for the farmer.

Now I hope you publish this for it will get to all of our members. They are agreeing to read my reply.

I agree with him that we should "forget all the slanders against the right man in spite of party and make the home issue the only one in that campaign" but I still contend that Herbert Hoover is the RIGHT MAN.

In spite of the fact that the acceptance speech was the most disconnected speech to which I have ever listened, yet I did catch the significant statement made by him that the present Republican administration had done exceptionally well in paying off outstanding debts with the Protective Tariff program. Then after several other disconnected sentences and fragmentary statements concerning events in the days of Thomas Jefferson and other Democratic presidents, Mr. Smith returned to the tariff issue and stressed the importance of a revenue tariff, no doubt, believing his listeners had forgotten his statement concerning the success of the Republican Protective Tariff program.

As far as the Democratic stand on the Farm issue is concerned, I wonder if Mr. Johannes knows that our Republican Presidential candidate has indicated a position on that question which is just as favorable to the farmers as that position taken by the Democratic candidate. Mr. Smith has appointed a committee to investigate the farm problem but do you know, Mr. Johannes, that this committee does not report its findings until AFTER ELECTION? Mr. Hoover has shown his willingness to co-operate with the farmers by asking former Governor Lowden to act on a special investigating committee dealing with the farm problem and I believe that the majority of the farmers have considered Mr. Lowden their friend.

As I have stated before, Smith admits that the Protective Tariff program has proved a good thing during the present administration. Herbert Hoover in his speech Monday, September 17, before the Newark throngs stated very definitely that the tariff and immigration stands of the Democrats are serious threats to the program of labor or a full time job for every man. The position of the Democrats on tariff and immigration, Hoover told the New Jersey people, might constitute a barrier to the onward sweep of the progress he said had been made during the last seven and a half years. Although he said labor through collective bargaining may improve working conditions and wages, government aid is necessary if the country's works are to be so operated that a full time job will exist for every man who will work. The candidate interpolated into this prepared speech the declaration that "what I and the Republican party want is a tariff that will protect American labor."

These are some points which should be remembered, Mr. Johannes, before you begin making any crosses on your ballot at the coming election. I believe, Mr. Johannes, that after due thought you will come to the conclusion that the Republican party has always stood for the best in everything and that the farmers will run no risk by voting for our Republican Presidential candidate, Herbert Hoover.

Yours truly, J. D. Stoz,

### Blackleg Defeated!

This dread disease cannot harm calves that are vaccinated with the genuine **Franklin Blackleg Vaccine**. Life immunity with one dose. Patented method of chemical sterilization insures highest purity and potency. Fresh stock at drug store dealers. Handcandy Illustrated Cat Book full of interesting information sent free on request.

**O.M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.**  
Denver, Kansas City, Amarillo, Fort Worth, Tulsa, El Paso, Wichita, Alliance, Rapid City, Santa Maria, Calgary

Lawrence, Kans., Oct. 5, 1928.

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

I am a farmer 65 years old. I hear and read a good deal concerning the present presidential campaign. There is all kinds of stuff going the rounds in regard to relief for the farmer. Now first I am a firm believer in the good old book that says shun the very appearance of evil. It is real amusing to read or listen to the man from Wall street, the great champion of the farmer, telling the farmer if you will fall down and worship me I will give you all the kingdoms of the world. Just vote for me and I will do everything that lies in my power to relieve the farmer in his distress. At the same time he is directly telling the farmer, the bootlegger, the gambler and everything that goes with the hellish business that he will use his influence to modify the prohibition law so it will not interfere with personal liberty. My advice, men and women, forget all plans and promises, lay away prejudice. Look at Mr. Hoover's moral record and look again at Mr. Smith's. Did he ever do anything to make the world a better or safer place in which to live? Is it not a question of what a man promises he will do if given a chance, but what he has done. I presume the way Al would stop bootlegging would be by legalizing the business so there would be no profit in the traffic. Stop murder by killing everybody so there would be nobody to kill. That would bring about the great malefactor enough. Nobody to kill, nobody to steal, no holdups. My mother taught me to keep out of bad company. I surely will keep shy of the Smith crowd.

J. R. Robinson.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Erle, Kans., Oct. 1, 1928.

Dear Editor,

Kansas Union Farmer,

Salina, Kansas—

I hear and read quite a bit about farmers being against Hoover. I cannot believe that is the true attitude of the large majority of farm people for surely they are upbuilding progressive citizens of good morals. How then could they want anything less than prohibition enforced? Can honest, God-fearing people hope to benefit themselves by voting against the good of their country?

There are those who use the weak argument that the liquor evil could not be worse than it is now; surely not many of us have such short memories that we can conscientiously say that.

As for Smith's promise to help the farmers, what does a promise amount to from a man who makes promises so lightly as he did the Democratic party before he was nominated, to uphold their ideals, including the dry law, then immediately afterward declares the law is for its modification? Perhaps we don't all know of his 20 years association with Tammany and what Tammany's record is; if not astonishing information may be had from the 11th edition of Encyclopedia Britannica. Senator Borah would hardly make such a shocking statement as: "Tammany stole at least \$100,000,000 from the people of New York, if he did not have the facts."

Wouldn't we do ourselves a favor to look what the alternative is if we are not for Hoover? Rather than blindly cut off our nose to spite the face, let us see if there must be some good reason when so many churches and organizations whose aim is for higher standards and better living conditions are openly campaigning for Hoover.

Some have the impression that Hoover, as food administrator, was responsible for prices being set on farm products. Official records prove he was not. One statement on record by Garfield who was chairman of the fair price committee is the following: He, Hoover, had absolutely no part in this matter other than to urge upon the president that some action must be taken to protect the American farmer. Numerous quotations to this effect are on record at Washington.

Folks, let us get the facts about both candidates and vote intelligently. We don't want to try to heal our lesser troubles with greater ones, do we?

Let's wake up, farm ladies, and help our city sisters in their "win a vote for Hoover" campaign. Bring forth your strong reasons, surely the reasons have never been much stronger for supporting a candidate.

A Farmerette.

**MURINE**  
For  
**YOUR EYES**  
Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy  
Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book  
Murine Co., Dept. H. S., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

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O.M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.  
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### LADIES' AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 3)

on You" and repeating of the Lord's prayer. Meeting closed by singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Mrs. Lola Mann presided at the piano. Adjourned to meet with Libbie Anderson October 11th.

### OTHER CLUBS AND AUXILIARIES

In these columns we have clippings from several states that sound like they are doing something in the way of Farm Women's organizations. It seems that we are slow in this particular enterprise. We have in so many of the co-operative undertakings, forged ahead and become leaders, that it is a little hard to take a back seat when it comes to this. Especially when it is something that depends entirely on the women of the State.

I have clipped an account of a Club of Farm Women that was organized a year ago in Missouri. Of course this is a club organized with the express purpose of sociability, and there are no doubt many in our own State that have done just as well or better. The main thing about this one is that they told it, and we can read it, gather their enthusiasm and probably acquire some ideas from them. When women have given us the excuse that they could not collect the dues, I have put it up to them in this way, supposing they pay a little each time they meet, it will not be all at once, when the Secretary gives seventy cents the amount that is sent to the State Secretary in her treasury she can quietly send it in, and your club is an Auxiliary and you hardly realize it. I heard some one say, "Oh, but our best members do not belong to the Farmers' Union." Why? Have they been asked? Do you tell of the benefits that you have derived? Maybe the women of the family have never understood what the Farmers' Union is, and what it could become with the undivided support of all the Farmers and their Wives.

I have another clipping from the Illinois Union Farmer. The Illinois Farmers Union in holding only their second Convention this month. The Auxiliary is all organized and in the same paper has a call for their convention.

This article is written by their President, I am sure you will be interested to read what he thinks of the movement, and how important he thinks it is.

Our state Convention of the Farmers Union will be held the last of this month at Marysville, and I wish that every County that has an Auxiliary organization would send a committee who will come prepared to assist in making some suggestions that are workable and that can be carried out in a general way all over the state.

Mrs. Chas. Simpson

### Illinois Farmers Union Ladies Auxiliary

I want to take this opportunity to impress the vast importance of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Illinois Farmers Union. As I understand the Ladies Auxiliary is planning on holding their first annual convention during the time that the Farmers Union Convention will be in session at Kansas. I believe by this time it goes without saying that every Local Union that has an active Auxiliary organization is making substantial progress and above all that Local invariably holds their regular monthly or semi-monthly meetings. It likewise furnishes an opportunity to the women folk of the farms to get a broader view of not only the problems that face agriculture, as an industry, but likewise a greater understanding of the methods that are necessary to correct these inequalities. It likewise furnishes the additional opportunity of giving to all members of the family, a chance to learn more of the operating principles and policies of the Union organization. I am confident that we can all agree on the fundamental proposition that a clearer understanding of the principles of the Farmers Union, the principles of a marketing agreement, the principles of co-operative marketing and the principles of organization, is absolutely necessary in order that we may effectively and advantageously carry it out. The greatest danger and in fact the only danger if there be one, to any organized effort among farmers is a lack of understanding and a knowledge of what is fundamentally necessary in order to attain the objective or goal of the movement. The Ladies Auxiliary in this connection has a great opportunity of service to the Union cause, and I am confident that from time to time, as the movement grows, the Ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union will be the greatest single pillar of strength that the Farmers Union possesses. The local Union can well afford to encourage the organization and development of the Ladies Auxiliary in their communities and likewise to afford, if possible, encouragement to the Ladies Auxiliary as its coming annual convention—Illinois Union Farmer.

### CLAIMS VICTORY IN FOUR COUNTIES

Griswold is confident that the anti-bond group will be victorious in Madison, Adams, Union and Cass counties. Senator Thompson was optimistic over the change of sentiment in Muscatine and surrounding counties, where he believes the rural vote against the measure will overcome the urban support.

Col. Leon Ainsworth, who was present for a few minutes, informed the group that he was in the possession of a mailing list of 25,000 voters who balloted in the recent gubernatorial campaign and stated that this list would be turned over to the anti-bond group for the distribution of propaganda against the bond issue.

Regret Loss of U. S. Aid  
Objections to the road bond measure speakers took the floor.

All of the men are unconvinced that the \$100,000,000 called for in the bond issue will cover the expense necessary for the completion of a satisfactory program.

They also expressed regret at the loss of federal aid in the improvement of roads, which would result in the voting of a state issue.

They further condemned the tearing up of gravel roads, which are now in a satisfactory condition, that the gravel might be replaced by a concrete surface.—Des Moines Register-Tribune.

### A RECIPE

Do you want a true and tried recipe?

To make you happy as can be,

Well, I'll write it down for you right away

Then you can begin to use it today.

First—Join the Ladies Auxiliary,

and try to make

Some one else happy—(no this is not a cake)

With butter and sugar to cream up

so fine,

I assure you this recipe not in that line.

Well, having succeeded in making

some one

Feel glad she is living, keep on like the sun

Shed your bright rays of joy at your home and your neighbors,

And success will at last be the crown of your labors.

Keep on selling your cream and eggs to F. U.

And make others happy as well as you,

Co-operation will win the day—if you try

To help others sell, as well as buy.

Make someone else happy—a short recipe

But if you keep using it, happy you'll be.

The ingredients are simple, 'tis easy to make

And 'twill bring you more joy than the riches of cake.

—Mrs. H. B. W.

The lifting effort on an airplane

is due to about one-third push from below the wing and two-thirds suction from above caused by the creation of vacuum above the wings.

Hueschen vouched for the information that the entire eleventh congressional district would vote against the

See Defeat in Northwest Iowa

The other speakers were Senator Griswold, Representative David M. Griswold, representative from Madison county; Senator Ralph U. Thompson of Muscatine county; L. Mighell, Ida county supervisor, and Mr. R. Hueschen, Holstein newspaper man.

Michael and Hueschen both predicted an overwhelming defeat of the measure in northwest Iowa. Mighell ventured a guess that the vote would run 4 to 1 against it in Ida and Cherokee counties and in a lesser majority in Plymouth county.

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