



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

VOLUME XX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928

NUMBER 85

## EVILS OF DIRECT MARKETING

Address Delivered at Wichita, Kansas, by M. W. Borders  
(Continued from last week)

**The King is Above the Law**  
Then the big packers went to the country to buy in order to escape the competition of the Eastern packers in the open public markets and to get their hogs cheaper.

I want to say a few words concerning the Packers and Stock Yards Act. That Act was passed to control and regulate the big packers in the purchase of live meat animals. No living man will deny that. What happened? Harry Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States, then gave an opinion on the definition of "stock yards" in the Act. He said that the Act only covered public yards and held that the private yards of the packers, no difference the amount of the receipts and regardless of the amount of business done and the effect upon prices throughout the United States, were not within the provisions of the Packers and Stock Yards Act. That enabled the big packers to evade this Packers and Stock Yards Act altogether, and I say to you, and challenge contradiction, that there is no one single provision, one single word, in this Act regulating the big packers in the purchase of your animals. Isn't that a monstrous proposition? Here is an Act passed in 1921 to regulate the packers in the purchase of their raw material and yet it was discovered afterwards that there is not a word in that Act regarding the big packers in that regard. And I make this further statement, that there is not a single provision in any Federal Statute in effect today regulating and controlling the big packers and controlling the big packers in the purchase of your animals. Think of that! And yet the big packers are Agriculture comes before Congress and says, "As a result of my experience in enforcing this Act, certain amendments should be made and one amendment should be that, when it is ascertained that any packer is using his private yards to manipulate prices, he should be punished." What do we find? Opposition by the packers, and the fact that the big packers have such power that they have split the ranks of the producers and of the small packers, to some extent, on this plan proposition.

Why should the big packers not be regulated in the public markets? If anybody else is regulated? Now, listen to this—the Packers and Stock Yards Act does not regulate the big packers in their activities on stock yards at all—not a word—not a provision. Right across the street, right in the shadow of it, the public Government regulated market, the big packers maintain their "private" yards, without government regulation and without competition, and with the arbitrary power to fix the price, and yet this refers to food, a prime necessity of life, and invades the integrity and the future of the greatest industry in this country, because I place no industry ahead of the livestock industry.

Now, here is my position on that: That Act should either be amended so as to include the big packers or it should be repealed. What are we doing? The people of this country are being taxed, and taxed severely, to administer that Act and yet there is no provision in it about the big packers in the purchase of live meat animals, not a word. Is that right? Is that fair? Now, can any man, any red-blooded American, defend that thing? I say either repeal that Act or amend it and bring the big packers within its provisions.

**How Agreements Work**  
Since I have gotten here this morning, I have heard a good deal of talk about the South American situation and the threatened importation of Argentina beef into this country. That is not new to me. I suppose you know what is done down there, because it is a matter of common knowledge. The public press has been full of it. Testimony has been taken on it, and everybody should know about it. Official Washington knows of it. But in case you do not, here is the situation. The big packers, together with the English packers in South America by a very simple but a very effective device, regulate the price for the cattle and at the same time, automatically, regulate the price to the consumer of beef in England. As practically all of their beef is shipped frozen to England the plan is, by agreement, to divide the shipping space in the boat between the packers. By way of illustration, Wilson will take ten per cent; Swift, twenty; Armour, twenty; Vestey Brothers, the big packers in England, thirty per cent, and so all around. They divide it up. Now, when they have got the shipping space divided by agreement, you see that it regulates the buy. Then each packer can only buy the per cent of the animals that represents that particular packer's shipping space. This percentage naturally controls the price that they pay to the producers. Argentina beef, automatically, controls the price they get in England. Now, mark you, I do not think our people are going to make much of a fuss about what the American packers get from the British consumers, although there should be a limit to that proposition. However, if this scheme is legal for England, then it will be legal for the United States when this South American beef is shipped into this country, as it will be in time. But as the American packers made and now carry out this South American contract in the United States, it has

been charged that this is in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. South America is where the big profits are made, because in South America they have got cheap grass and cheap labor. Now, a few years ago these packers had a falling out about this percentage of shipping space, their division of the spoils. That matter has now, as I understand it, been recently settled again, so that that little proposition is working very smoothly again, and nothing ever devised by the ingenuity of man worked smoother. But that brings home to you this proposition—the only thing that is protecting you now from South American cheap meat is the hoof-and-mouth disease in South America. A South American beef would have been shipped into this country long before this if it had not been for the presence of the hoof-and-mouth disease in that country.

**Who Will Stop These Big Boys?**  
I want to say to you very deliberately, very solemnly, and I believe it from the bottom of my heart, that if the big packers have sufficient power in Washington, and sufficient power to split the ranks of the producers so as to prevent legislation on this direct buying, then with their banking influence in New York, they have sufficient power in Washington to have South American beef admitted into this country.

Let me tell you how that will be done when the time comes, and it may soon be here. The packers in their public fights always attract attention to somebody else, just as they do now. Look at the "middleman" in the stock yards and commission men. They put it on the "middleman," and they get you all excited about the "middleman," whose charges are a mere drop in the bucket as compared with depression prices due to this system. It is nothing as compared to what is at stake. When South American beef is imported into this country it will be done through the Consumers' Leagues of New York, Philadelphia and Boston shouting, at the instance of the packers, for cheaper beef. There will be an inspired demand for cheaper beef. It broke out the other day in Boston. Did you notice that? Some of the Boston hotels wanted to boycott beef. But the packers will claim to have nothing to do with it. God bless you, no! They will take the attitude of being forced into it through the Consumers' Leagues. But, gentlemen, it is coming. Do you remember some years ago when the New Zealand lambs were shipped into this country? That was to "feel the pulse." That was to see whether the American public would stand for it. You are getting just a little touch now from the Boston hotels but I tell you, gentlemen, there is a lot involved in this proposition. I wish it were possible for all of the producers of all of the sections, cattle men, hog men and sheep men, to all unite. They would have a right to do it, because there is a solid phalanx on the other side. The packers are strong. They are concentrated, and, unfortunately, they are like a lot of other "vested interests," they will not let well enough alone.

**The Things Beneath the Surface Are Most Important**  
Let us now see what the present situation is on this importation of beef from South America. Argentina now has a special representative in Washington to arrange the tariff between the two countries so that their meats can be introduced into this country. There can be no possible doubt on that score. The announced purpose of his visit is to bring North and South American agriculture closer together, but his real purpose is to introduce South American beef into this country. Argentina is demanding that if American manufactured articles are to be sold in South America, we must reciprocate by admitting their beef. Of course, this has struck a responsive chord among certain Eastern manufacturers who want the South American outlet for their goods, and the consumers of the East are beginning to realize that this may be the means of getting cheaper meat. The big packers will pretend to be with the livestock producers on this proposition, but in fact the fight will be made by them through Consumers' Leagues and Eastern manufacturers. You may be very much closer to this fight than you think. You will then realize that all of this talk by the packers that they want to save you the cost of the middleman in marketing your animals is the rankest "bunk."

It is entirely possible that the recent settlement of the fight between American and English packers in South America on shipping space and the appearance shortly thereafter of this special representative from Argentina in Washington is a mere coincidence; but it is also entirely possible that in the settlement of this percentage of space fight between the packers that it was a condition of the settlement that the big packers in this country, undercover, should make a fight to import South American beef, and that may account for the present appearance of this special representative in Washington. Anyway, the stubborn fact remains that such representative is here, that the matter is being discussed, that there is a stir in the East, and that the big packers once attempted to ship South American meat into this country. This should be sufficient to unite all producers of

(Concluded on page 4)

## :: Neighborhood Notes ::

Plainville, Kans., April 4, 1928  
Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.,  
Salina, Kansas;  
Gentlemen:

Please send me some Fire Insurance Supplies. Rate card for same. Mrs. Keas wishes to reinsure her buildings for a term of three years and I am not sure of the rates for that time.

I wish to thank you for the promptness in which you paid for the terrible loss I sustained in losing our beautiful home last fall.  
It hit your company hard but you paid every dollar like real men, which you are.

With many thanks to you all.  
Yours truly,  
T. J. O'Brien.

### REPORT OF FUND FOR RATE FIGHT

We publish below the complete statement of contributions received for our part in the freight rate hearings at Wichita and Chicago, with a fairly accurate statement as to our costs in the case.

No attempt was made to segregate on our books all of the items of expense connected with the hearing, but the report will be reasonably accurate and wholly clear. In their expense accounts, for example, officials of the Union did not specify separately the items properly chargeable to the Wichita case. Such costs are estimated here merely to show the relationship between the fund and the costs.

We want to express just now our appreciation for this fund of almost \$500. Just what the Kansas farmer has been saved by the fight made in this case can never be absolutely proven, but I believe it is not too much to say that five million dollars per year of additional freight toll would have been taken. I have looked over this list of contributors, and I know that the money was sent, in most cases, from rather meager funds. This fact makes it all the more commendable.

**Receipts**  
Remitted By Contributor Amt.  
W. E. Roesch, Quinter 1095. \$ 15.00  
Rex Lear, Stafford Co. 500. 5.00  
L. L. Byfield, Woodson Co. 500. 5.00

A. R. Wilson, Sand Creek 804	10.00
Louis Schaumburg, Rush Co. 2156	50.00
Mrs. Chas. Wray, Silver Leaf	1.00
Fred H. Nace, Moss Springs 1901	5.00
Roy D. Northway, Walnut Grove 2159	2.00
Carl L. Vahne, Fancy Creek 1810	5.00
Maggie Stanley, Square Deal 923	5.00
M. Schlicker, Vassar 1779	5.00
J. W. Batchman, Union 2019	10.00
Maud Ross, Diamond 2081	2.00
Mrs. Jno. Page, Allen Center 2155	2.00
C. C. Cole, Individual	2.00
Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Fairview 2154	2.00
Chas. A. Roberts, Greenwood Co.	25.00
H. E. Keitzmann, Templin 1891	2.00
Mrs. H. L. Morgan, Franklin Co.	5.00
Jas. W. Anderson, Douglas Co.	10.00
R. G. DeLong, Wolf Creek 1878	3.00
Mrs. Will Simpson, Allen Co.	10.00
R. E. Hopkins, Ind.	1.00
J. C. Glasgow, Ind.	1.00
Maude Carnes, Mt. Zion 2072	5.00
Mrs. Frank Topping	1.16
Geo. Peet, Ind.	1.00
Mat Degees, Hustlers 691	1.00
Lee Greenwood, Norton Co.	5.00
Gus Larson, Riley Co.	25.00
Thos. E. Larson, Clay Co.	25.00
Man at Baldwin, Ks., Personal	.25
A. L. Holcom, Personal	1.00
W. A. Rathbun, Personal	1.00
Mr. Watkins, Ind.	1.00
Frank Sibava, Personal	1.00
L. B. Heise, Personal	10.00
H. H. Stoneback Bus. Ass'n	10.00
Clay Center	10.00
G. M. Shook, Jewell Co.	20.00
Geo. Keck, Los Angeles, Calif.	10.00
J. P. Johnson, Phillips Co.	40.00
W. C. Whitney, Ind.	5.00
Roy O. Vernon, Riverside 2025	5.00
Chas. Marcy, Dist. 28-753	11.00
Roy Emmons, Buckley 2073	2.50
Mrs. M. L. Beckman, Hays 1130	11.15

C. L. Hendricks, Mitchell Co.	40.00
Carney Barr, Fairmount 2049	5.00
F. K. Stolz, Emmons 783	5.00
F. C. Feuerborn, Centennial 2096	5.00
Robt. H. Schulze, Union 970	2.05
R. H. Trudgeon, Trego Co.	10.00
J. M. Tuttle, Hackberry 1392	5.00

Total .....\$472.11

<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
To Clyde M. Reed	\$250.00
Hotel and traveling expense, state officials, properly chargeable to Wichita hearing	140.00
Conference in Kansas City, fare and expense	35.00
Securing witnesses and gathering material	70.00

Total direct cost.....\$495.00

I am proud of everything in connection with this case except the small amount paid Clyde Reed. The other farm organization groups paid on about the same basis as we did, and the total was far less than the actual cash cost to him for conducting the case. The fight was most vigorously and effectively made. No closer attention could have been given, nor fuller preparation to handle it successfully had we paid the costs and a fee of thousands of dollars. It was a splendid piece of work, and Kansas farmers know and appreciate that fact.

### POTTOWATOMIE CO. QUARTERLY MEETING

At Flush Saturday, April 14, opens at ten o'clock a. m. All Locals are urged to send delegates. C. E. Huff and other speakers will be with us. Afternoon meeting open to public. Ladies of the Flush local will serve dinner.

Clarence Floersch, Co. Sec'y.

### SHOULD BUSINESS HESITATE?

A number of great industries that rely on tradition are asking questions in Washington with the view of trying to discover whether business is going to hesitate in this presidential year. So far as Washington knows anything about the situation there is no danger of a letup in business activities, incident to the political or industrial condition of the country. Too much, unfortunately seems to depend upon Wall Street, where gambling is booming.

Railroads use about 130 million new wood ties every year.

## HOOVER THE DESPOILER

When Hoover came to this country in 1917 from England, he came with the avowed purpose of despoiling the American farmer. He went before the committee of the House and Senate, as the Congressional Records show, and through deceit and misrepresentation succeeded in having the Food Bill passed. President Wilson was duped into putting this emissary of London in charge of the Food Administration.

The first group of farmers to be despoiled were the wheat farmers. The Wheat Pricing Committee was appointed by President Wilson under the direction of Mr. Hoover, and they held their session in Mr. Hoover's office, and when they set the price of 1917 wheat, they put it at \$1.00 per bushel less than the farmers were offered for that same wheat before Mr. Hoover took charge of the Food Administration.

The next group of farmers to be despoiled by Mr. Hoover were the livestock farmers. He promised these farmers in a conference with their representatives in Washington, that the price of hogs should be fixed on a basis of one hundred pounds of live pork being the same as thirteen bushels of corn. He sent these farmers home happy, with instructions to tell all their neighbors to go into the hog business on a bigger scale than ever, that they would be protected in the price as above stated. The next day, THE DESPOILER sent a man to the packers in Chicago, with instructions that if they paid any such prices for hogs as the price of thirteen bushels of corn for a hundred pounds of live pork, he would take over their packing plants and run them for the period of the war.

The next group of farmers, SIR HERBERT decided to despoil, were the cotton farmers. In October, 1917, he announced one day that the Food Administration would price cotton seed. In less than twenty-four hours cotton seed dropped in price all over the United States \$40.00 per ton. Representatives of farm organizations, and heads of state agricultural departments, of the south, hurried to Washington, where they found Mr. Hoover in conference with the ginners, crushers, refiners and wholesalers of cotton seed products. After a number of days of wrangling, and with the assistance of practically every

southern Congressman and Senator, we forced Mr. Hoover to recede from his attempt to price cotton seed, and the price of seed came back within \$10.00 a ton of what they were before.

SIR HERBERT also desired to get cotton cheap for England, the country he represented. He attempted to get cotton put in the Food Bill, so that it could be priced like wheat, but southern Congressmen and Senators were more loyal to their farmers than were the wheat and live stock Congressmen and Senators, and they kept cotton out of the Food Bill. The next attempt on the part of Mr. Hoover to price cotton was through getting a bill passed in Congress to price it. A number of bills were introduced in the fall of 1917 to price cotton, and the highest price proposed by any of these bills was fifteen cents a pound. Again, southern Congressmen and Senators were successful in having these bills killed, and instead of the cotton farmer getting fifteen cents a pound for his 1917 crop, the statistics show that he received twenty-seven cents a pound. If Mr. Hoover had had his way, he would have despoiled these cotton farmers of, at least, sixty dollars a bale.

In 1918, THE DESPOILER got active on cotton again, and had a bill introduced providing for twenty cents a pound for the 1918 crop. Southern Congressmen and Senators, with the help of the organized farmers of the south, defeated this bill, and instead the government statistics show that the cotton farmers received for their 1918 crop thirty-two cents a pound. If Sir Herbert Hoover had been successful, he would have despoiled the cotton farmers that year of sixty dollars a bale, and had he been successful, he would now be trying to prove that he was the friend of the cotton farmer.

Ignorant and crooked followers of Sir Herbert Hoover are putting out literature, trying to prove to the farmer, that the price established by the government for wheat was more than he would have received had there been no price. You had better "tell that to his mother." President Wilson in his December, 1917, message to Congress had this paragraph: "The farmers complain justly, that the prices of their products have been restricted by law, while they must buy their supplies in an unrestricted market."

Every farmer knows that the price fixed on wheat through illegal manipulation was absolutely robbery. Every farmer who produced wheat in 1917 and 1918 knows that the price he received in producing power of the thing he had to buy was the cheapest wheat he ever sold. In other words, it took more bushels of wheat of his 1917 and 1918 crops to purchase a wagon, a cultivator, a set of harness, or any other farm implement, than he did fifteen years before, when he sold his wheat for fifty cents a bushel. The man, who supports Sir Herbert for President of the United States is not a friend to farmers.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

### TO DISCUSS METHODS OF TAXATION.

Farm Organizations Propose Joint Meetings With Business Groups.

Mr. D. D. Bailey, Secretary, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, 727 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Bailey:  
Some two months ago Mr. Huff, President of Farmers Union, had an interview with you relative to Chamber of Commerce co-operation with our Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations in giving publicity to our tax revision program.

Mr. Huff turned your letter of January 21, over to me, and the matter has been held up for some time owing to a lack of definite arrangements among ourselves. We are now however ready to go with it, and would certainly appreciate the co-operation which you so kindly offered Mr. Huff. I am returning herewith copy of the publicity which you offered to give this matter in your monthly publication, revised as we would like to have it presented. We have your note taken nothing from it but merely added a little information which I think would be good.

We are writing to the executive officers of our local organizations, County Farm Bureaus, and Grange and Farmers Union locals, asking them to go into it with Chamber of Commerce and others as they see fit and help arrange for these speakers. We are going to considerable trouble and expense in this matter because we believe it to be the best interests of our state to adjust our tax program so that the burden may be more nearly equalized as between property owners and those who pay little or no tax and secure the same benefits as property owners have.

Thanking you on behalf of our committee for your offer to co-operate with us in this work, I am,  
Very sincerely yours,  
Ralph Snyder,

Chairman  
Committee of Kansas  
Farm Organizations.

### TAKES MONEY TO ASK QUESTIONS.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a statement saying that it must have \$100,000 if it is going to make a proper investigation of the public utilities of the United States. Unless it gets the money the Commission will be unable to do the job, which looks as though the smart lawyers who defeated an investigation of the utilities by the Senate know their onions.

## Unorganized the Farmer Is a Dwarf—But Organized He Is a Giant!



For the first time we are presenting this week a cartoon by John Baer, ex-congressman, the famous farmer-cartoonist. His pictures carry a tremendous "punch," and the lessons conveyed are not easily forgotten.

In this picture John Baer clearly shows the power organization. Long a victim of organized groups who increase their wealth year to year at his expense, he has only to organize to free himself from this dominance. Indeed, when the farmer chooses to do so he has it in his power to establish for himself a position of equality with all others, and a place of dominance in the marketing of his products.

There is nothing to which the farmer is rightly entitled he cannot secure through organization, and there is no organization which can better be the agency for organization than the Farmers Union. We can change from Dwarf to Giant if we will.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

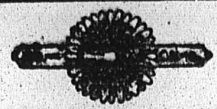
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928

### CORN BELT FEDERATION MEETING

The Corn Belt Federation met in Des Moines on Tuesday, April 8th, with a good attendance. Quite a number of subjects came up for discussion and were given rather full attention.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, whose campaign for the Republican nomination has taken the form of an appeal to the farmer because of the great service which the said Mr. Hoover has rendered agriculture, was rather taken to pieces as all could see what made it tick.

The Capper-Hope bill, dealing with private stock yards, was discussed and endorsed. The whole problem of direct buying of hogs was reviewed, and the conviction was general, if not indeed unanimous, that it is one of the most important factors in the present disastrously low price of hogs. E. E. Woodman was able to show, giving dates and actual figures, that declines and advances in the Kansas City market, and its position relative to other major markets, depended upon the light or heavy receipts at the Armour private yards at Kansas City.

The most vital subject before the gathering was, of course, the McNary-Haugen bill. The history of the move for farm relief legislation was reviewed, the course and present status of the bill quite fully discussed. In the main the Federation felt that in its present form the bill includes the fundamental features demanded from the beginning. Those who have worked faithfully to preserve these vital features and to secure the passage of the bill were commended by the Federation. There were some features of the present bill to which objection was made, but they were of a character permitting revision and amendment rather easily—without interfering with other provisions—and this adjustment was demanded in a private communication to the leaders who have the bill in charge.

The prospect for the passage of the bill, and for the president's signature, are brighter now than at any time in the past. Its value in use will then depend very largely upon the purpose and character of those who administer it. Many believe the administration will not dare to name an unfriendly Board to handle its provisions.

Probably the Corn Belt Federation is more influential than any other organization in relation of farm relief. It has done more in support of that program than has any other group, and was largely responsible for the origin of the legislative proposals in behalf of agriculture. It is a vigorous and virile federation.

Wool growers of northern Ontario are availing themselves more and more of the services of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., Toronto. In 1924 there were 94 shippers in the northern part of the Province; in 1925, 145 growers consigned 26,000 pounds to the warehouse of the co-operative at Weston; in 1927, 173 growers shipped 35,000 pounds. In addition these producers are co-operating in the shipment of lambs. Two years ago five carloads were shipped co-operatively and the results were so satisfactory that last year ten cars were shipped in the same way.

### TAXATION IN KANSAS

When the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations was formed last fall one of the first things to engage the attention of the Committee was the matter of taxation. For years there has been almost constant protest against increasing taxes. Parties and candidates have pledged themselves to a program of tax reduction. But taxes have advanced. We have added to the number of state institutions, and the necessary costs of administration have increased. We have built new school houses, have improved highways, built new bridges.

There are three questions involved in the matter of taxes. Can the public afford the thing for which the money is to be spent? Is the fund honestly and effectively administered—do we get

value for what we spend? Is the burden of payment equitably distributed? To answer the last question correctly will be the greatest aid in caring for the first two.

It is the conviction of the farm organization that too much of the burden lies against land. Most states have long since abandoned the general property tax for state revenue. It is proposed that there be substituted for the property tax some other form. We believe that a gross production tax, a state income tax, and some indirect taxes easy to administer will abolish, or at least reduce to a minimum, the state property tax.

This will involve the interest of all groups in Kansas, and hence the appeal must be made broadly if we are to succeed in the coming legislature. Arrangement is being made for representatives of the farm organizations to meet with Chambers of Commerce and discuss with them this program of taxation. It is hoped that Farmers Union locals and county organizations will aid in securing joint meetings with local Chambers of Commerce.

The following is a list of the speakers available and every effort will be made to furnish the one for whom preference is expressed, but the Committee reserves the right to substitute, if necessary. Applications for speakers should be made through the office of Ralph Snyder, President of the Farm Bureau, who has been chosen to act in this matter in behalf of all. If no choice is expressed the most available man will be sent, out of this group.

Ralph Snyder, Manhattan.  
Caldwell Davis, Bronson.  
C. E. Huff, Salina.  
C. E. Brasted, Salina.  
Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa.  
H. L. Hartshorn, Ford.  
Clyde Coffman, Overbrook.  
E. L. Bullard, Vassar.  
W. H. Behrens, Lyndon.  
Walter H. Chappell, Chanute.  
Prof. W. E. Grimes, Manhattan.  
Prof. Harold Howe, Manhattan.

We have as yet no idea as to how largely the Chambers of Commerce will avail themselves of this offer, but tax reform in Kansas is in better prospect than heretofore.

Sixty-six farmers' co-operatives were organized in Manitoba during 1927, according to a recent report of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board. Forty-three of the associations were for owning elevators; 13 for marketing livestock; 4 were trading associations; 3, associations of seed growers; 2 were co-operative wholesalers; and one was a central agency for marketing livestock for the associations in the prairie provinces.

## GLIMPSSES OF CO-OPERATION

### SPECIAL REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR FARMERS' UNION

The Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery, Kansas City, has a sufficient volume of business to secure specially painted refrigerator cars for its own use. These cars are painted yellow and bear the words "Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery, Kansas City, U. S. A. Butter, Eggs, Poultry," in large letters on each side. These cars are decorated by the owners and turned over to the creamery association for use, as a means of rendering service and securing business. Eighty-five cream receiving stations and 17 egg receiving stations have been established by the association.

### COUPON BOOKS FOR DETERMINING PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

Coupon books for use in collecting patronage dividends on business done through co-operative associations are being distributed to the Farm Bureau members in Michigan. On March 1 of each year the books will be called in by the treasurer of the state organization and the amount of dividend due the holder of each book will be determined in accordance with the amount of sales or purchases in connection with services furnished by departments of the state organization or by affiliated associations and the net earnings of such service departments and affiliated associations.

### WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION SHIPS POTATOES AND LIVESTOCK

The Northwestern Produce Company, Waupaca, Wis., is serving 350 members in the marketing of potatoes and livestock and in the purchasing of flour, feed, machinery, cement, coal and merchandise. Sales for its last business year ending June 30, 1927, were \$173,310, made up of the following items: Potatoes, \$90,484; livestock, \$43,428; machinery, \$933; flour and feed, \$16,274; cement, \$2,546; coal, \$7,050; hay, \$2,324; merchandise, \$10,278. Refunds on potato shipments amounted to \$1,125.

In addition to the business handled at Waupaca the company shipped potatoes from Sheridan and also supplied its members at that point with merchandise. Net earnings for the year at the two stations were \$4,579.

### CO-OPERATIVE OIL ASSOCIATION REPORTS GOOD BUSINESS

Receipts from sales to the amount of \$39,527, are reported by the Consumers' Co-operative Oil Company, Clarkfield, Minn. Goods sold were as follows: gas and distillate, 476,198 gallons; lubricating oils, 15,000 gallons; alcohol, 3,217 gallons; grease, 5,100 pounds; sweeping compound, 3,100 pounds. Expenses for the year amounted to \$11,112, over half of which was for personal services in operating the business. Net earnings

### DAILY MILKLY EXPENSE STARTLING

The sum of \$2,000,000 a day is necessary to support the present United States military establishment. This sum must be provided for the maintenance of our present army and navy structure independent of any increase in either department. These startling figures have just been given by Hon. Ralph F. Lozier, Member of Congress from the Second District of Missouri, in a discussion calling for a "let up" on military expenditures until Congress

has dealt effectively with the problem of flood control. Combining the appropriations of the House for maintenance of the Army of \$315,566,532 during the coming fiscal year and the appropriation for the same period for the Navy of \$369,100,737, explains Mr. Lozier, making a grand total of \$685,757,269, the total daily expenditure for the next fiscal year will run approximately \$2,000,000.

Taking the figures of Congressman Lozier, the United States government has spent approximately

\$2,000,000 a day for military and naval establishments during the entire period of the present and preceding administration control.

The proposed naval extension program, calling for the expenditure of \$274,000,000 for new ship construction, if ratified by the Senate, when the program is completed will increase the maintenance expense of the naval structure considerably beyond the present expense of a million dollars a day.

"I cannot escape the conviction that we are spending entirely too

### THE KANSAS SEED LAW

There is a conviction abroad that we have far too many laws. That there is far too much interference with the individual, and with our relationships and transactions. There is some ground for that conviction.

But there can be no doubt but that the Kansas seed law is a valuable and helpful one, and that it deserves closer observance. It is protective. It does not impose any hardship. It offers a service in safeguarding against certain failure through poor seed.

It is reported to this office that only lately a Farmers Union elevator purchased a car of seed oats for its members, and it proved to be worthless. About a thousand dollars was lost in the cost price, and several times as much in potential crop value. It is that fact which induces us to write this article.

The law in Kansas requires that all seed sold within the state shall be labelled. If it has been tested the label shows the percentages of purity and germination. If it is untested the label so states. The presence of such a label in itself constitutes a warning to the prospective purchaser, and he is apt to conduct his own test before planting.

The State Board of Agriculture, through Secretary Mohler, is rendering an effective service in regard to seed, but with our co-operation it can be made very much more effective. The Board maintains a seed laboratory at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and all samples of seed submitted are carefully tested and reported free of charge. Every member of the Union ought to avail himself of this service where the least doubt exists as to the purity or germination of seed. And every elevator, purchasing seeds for our members, should insist that such seed be tested and proof of quality submitted before payment is made.

If there is any doubt in the mind of any elevator manager as to the provisions of the law, or if you want advice as to how to meet your seed problems in relation to the law, write Sec'y J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kansas, stating your situation clearly.

Total income of the Iowa Co-operative Live Stock Shippers, Des Moines, Iowa, a co-ordinating agency for the local shipping associations, was \$10,786. Disbursements amounted to \$10,670, leaving \$116 with which to begin 1928.

Considerable stress was laid upon co-operative marketing at Ontario's first school of marketing in Toronto in January. The school, which was arranged by the educational department of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., was attended by about 100.

ings of \$14,112 resulted from the operations of the year. From this, \$1,200 was charged off for depreciation, \$856 was paid to shareholders as interest on capital, and \$10,274 was devoted to a patronage refund. The company owns building and equipment valued at \$9,987 and has undivided profits of \$7,619, accumulated from 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The company was organized in 1924 and is now serving about 600 farmer-patrons most of whom are shareholders.

### TEN YEARS OF LIVESTOCK MARKETING BY IOWA CO-OPERATIVE

Sales for patrons in 1927 by the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission, Sioux City, Iowa, amounted to \$9,304,371, and purchases for patrons amounted to \$988,213 making the total business for the year a trifle over \$10,000,000. The number of animals of each kind handled was as follows: 28,919 cattle and calves were sold and 2,366 purchased; 291,761 hogs sold and 18,571 purchased; 21,075 sheep sold and 7,421 purchased; making a total of 341,755 animals sold and 28,358 purchased. In terms of car loads 5,687 cars of livestock were sold and 308 cars purchased, a total of 5,995 cars handled.

Selling commissions collected amounted to \$95,711, buying commissions to \$3,522, other income to \$3,326, and total income to \$102,559. Operating expenses were \$68,430 and net earnings were \$40,079. A refund of 40 per cent of commissions paid is announced to all bonafide members.

The average commissions collected, including purchases, were \$16.55 per car, average handling costs were \$10.42 per car, and average net earnings \$6.13 per car, according to the report of the management.

The association was formed in 1918 and is now completing its tenth year of service to livestock producers in the territory tributary to Sioux City. Its activities for the ten years are indicated by the following figures compiled from data obtained from the printed reports and the original records of the association:

Year	No. of animals handled	Com'n's Operating received	Expenses	Earnings	% of ref'd.
1918	11,724	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919	94,440	.....	.....	\$ 2,955	16
1920	96,886	.....	.....	8,468	30
1921	132,071	.....	.....	19,090	40
1922	223,197	\$ 66,615	\$37,277	29,337	45
1923	370,591	101,694	51,833	51,265	50
1924	586,367	157,092	77,693	79,750	40
1925	554,552	193,884	67,748	130,136	30
1926	622,430	122,139	68,403	56,737	—
1927	370,113	99,233	62,480	40,079	40
* Sold and purchased.					

\* Sold and purchased.

† Commissions were reduced about 35 per cent in 1925.

much money on naval and military affairs," says Mr. Lozier in further comment to the effect that the \$2,000,000 daily expenditure for naval and military affairs during President Harding's and President Coolidge's administrations could have brought far better and more permanent results "if such expenditures had been for internal improvements, for development of our rivers and harbors, for highways, for public buildings, for farm relief, and for flood control."

"If I had my way," continued Mr.

## REFLECTIONS

HOOVER!  
Who is the gink without a flaw?—  
HOOVER.  
The Wisconsin guy time ever saw?—  
HOOVER.

Who is the strong, unfearing cuss  
Who stood between us and the Russ,  
And means to save us all or bust?—  
HOOVER.

Who is the man who feeds the  
world?—  
HOOVER.

And who the red flag braved and  
furlied?—  
HOOVER.

Who is the boy who stopt the Hun,  
And put the Banishes on the run,  
And wiped the spots from off the  
sun?—  
HOOVER.

Who penned the floods up at their  
heads?—  
HOOVER.

The Mississippi to its course?—  
HOOVER.

Who saved the Southern peon-slaves  
From hunger and jellagran graves,  
And spread the bull o'er all the  
waves?—  
HOOVER.

Who is our only hope today?—  
HOOVER.

The life, the light, the truth, the  
way?—  
HOOVER.

Who will we see, when earth-life's  
done,  
If we a golden harp have won,  
Enlightening both God and Son?—  
HOOVER.

Covington Hall.

STRICT DISCIPLINE  
The parents of little Effie had plans to rear their child and insisted on trying to carry them out. One evening just after tea little Effie ran into the dining room, her little face ablaze with excitement. Father sat reading the newspaper while mother was mending the stockings. "Hi Mamma," burst out Effie, "May I say something?" "No, Effie," said Mother, "you know it is against the rules to talk when Daddy is reading." You must wait till he has finished.

To make the lesson more effective father went on for sometime. Then he laid the paper down and asked, "Now, dear, what is it you wanted to say?" "It doesn't matter much now," said Effie, "I only wanted to say I couldn't turn off the bath tap and all the water is running down the stairs."—Western Producer.

### VISIT FROM NATIONAL OFFICERS

On March 17, State Union headquarters had the pleasure of a visit from C. S. Barrett, president, A. C. Davis, secretary, C. E. Huff, vice-president, and C. E. Brasted, director, of the National Farmers' Union. Mr. Huff and Mr. Brasted are also president and secretary, respectively, of the Kansas Farmers Union. These men had been attending a meeting of the national board at Mitchell, South Dakota.

We are always glad to have our national officers call and look us over. Also, we can always learn in comparing notes with those who are actually in the field in other states. We have a great deal in common with Kansas. Kansas is a party to our marketing contract at St. Joseph, and our creamery at Superior is just a few miles from the Kansas line. Mr. Huff and the writer spent some time discussing our mutual interests in these activities.

We trust that our friends will call again in the near future.—Pres. H. G. Keeney, in Nebr. Union Farmer.

Lozier, "Instead of spending this \$684,000,000 for naval and military purposes, I would spend the major part of this enormous sum to finance the rehabilitation of agriculture and for the construction of works for the control and prevention of ruinous floods in all the principal river basins in the United States. That would be an investment that would return immense dividends in reclaimed lands, happy homes, prosperous people, improved social conditions, thriving cities and villages, and which would tremendously increase our national wealth."

"It is shortsighted policy to spend nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars annually on naval and military affairs while destructive floods ravish our fairest and most productive valleys and carry poverty and desolation into a million homes. It is a stupid policy to sit complacently and allow millions of dollars worth of property to be swept away by these periodical and rapidly recurring floods. It is supreme folly for us to permit ruthless floods to run wild and transform our richest agricultural lands into a trackless wilderness and pestilential swamp. Why not spend less money on battleships and military and naval armaments and more on the conservation of our natural resources and in the protection of our people from the destructive forces of nature?"

### KANSAS COMMITTEE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS MEETS IN TOPEKA

Capper Export Grain Measure Is Indorsed  
Resolution to be Sent to Senate Committee—Flood Control Plan Also Given Approval.

Indorsement of the upper senate measure for reductions in freight rates on export grain and a flood control plan which will include royalties from rivers in Kansas streams in Kansas was contained in resolutions adopted in Topeka yesterday by state leaders of farm organizations in Kansas.

The meeting was the third quar-

### KEY MEN OF AMERICA UNLOCK DOOR TO TROUBLE

We have previously paid our compliments to that organization of super-patriots, the Key Men of America. They have a comprehensive and up-to-date black list of men and organizations which they deem dangerous to "American Principles." The list is furnished to patriotic organizations for certain use. They expect soon to be able to make "surveys and researches of radical activities," at a specified charge rate. This is Pay-triotism with heavy emphasis on the first syllable.

Just lately the officials of the Daughters of the American Revolution appeared before Congress and pledged the support of their organization to the big naval program. They were led to take this stand in part by the heroic effort being made by super-patriots to protect America. Mayor Thompson and Attorney Crowe, of Chicago, are fine examples of the type of "America First" shouters.

And then the officials of the D. A. R. found themselves facing another revolution. A veritable storm of protest arose everywhere over the linking of the organization with the naval program and with the ruthless forces which seek power and enrichment at the expense of every true American principle. There appeared a general and wholesome reaction against the activities of any raving, blacklisting gang which shouts its patriotism from the rooftops and by the most un-American methods seeks to destroy those who advocate the rights of the masses to some protection against utter dispossession. The D. A. R. will correct its error, no doubt.

Would you like a glimpse of a "blacklist" of individuals who are dangerous and undesirable citizens, and of radical organizations? The late Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of Christian Endeavor, had a place.

E. Tallmadge Root, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, is so honored.

Bishop William F. Anderson is there.

Also, I am told, Senator Norris is listed. He is a native-born, resources belong to the people—a most dangerous and un-American attitude.

The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the W. C. T. U. are shown up in their true radical form.

Also the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends. It seems that these Quakers expressed doubt about the need and virtue of war, a terribly naughty thing to do.

More significant is the fact that no name is on these blacklists that sounds like Small, Crowe, Fals, Sinclair, Doherty, Smith, Vane, S. Benson, which must be a satisfaction to those who are on the lists.

These Key fellows are solid brass.

### NEED FOR BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Should Instruct New Owners of America's Farms on How to Manage Them

Approximately \$17,000,000 worth of farm lands have passed from the hands of farmers to the Federal Farm Loan Board through foreclosure since the establishment of the board in 1916, Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, recently told a House appropriations subcommittee.

Publication of the testimony, given in drafting the agricultural appropriation measure, revealed that in addition to that huge amount, another \$5,040,301 is subject to foreclosure. Mr. Tenny also stated that these foreclosed lands, and other huge tracts which have come into the possession of insurance com-

pany, are making it necessary for the Department of Agriculture to make a thorough study of real estate management.

"These insurance companies, these banks and these other agencies that, by the force of conditions, are getting this land under control, know very little about it," Mr. Tenny explained to the subcommittee. "They know very little about the management of their tenants. They are willing, therefore, to have fundamental research work done to show them the best way on taking this 10,000 or 20,000 acre holding and operating it efficiently."

Another problem of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, he added, was that of adjusting farm financing in localities where banks have failed.

A RESOLUTION  
Ay tank Ay vill co-operate  
Und help my neighbor out.  
Ay can't get anywere alone;  
Dat's so vidout a doubt.

He needs my help, Ay need his too,  
Ve put it just like a team.  
Ven he kvite quarreling wid me  
And Ay kvias fighting heem.

Ve neighbors act just like big fools  
Ven ve each oder fight  
Und say each oder von is wrong  
Ven neider von is right.

—Alson Secor, in Successful Farming.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS A PARADISE FOR LAME DUCKS  
It's idle to talk about giving complete independence to Porto Rico or any other of our insular possessions. Congress knew what it was about when it refused to massacre lame ducks; our crippled domestic birds need protection and it would be inhuman to bar them from the governorships or other sinecures in balm lands under Uncle Sam's control. To give defeated but deserving Americans jobs is one of the fundamental obligations of a democratic government.—Exchange.

MISPLACED HIMSELF  
Professor Noalot was very absent-minded. One morning he drifted into the barber's to be shaved. After the operation he continued to occupy the chair, and the barber, thinking he had dozed off, gently reminded him by saying, "Aseep, sir?"  
The professor started. "Bless me, no!" he exclaimed. "I'm not asleep, but I am terribly short-sighted. When I took my glasses off I was no longer able to see myself in the mirror opposite and naturally I supposed I had already gone home."—Los Angeles Times.

AGRICULTURAL PROFITS  
There may not be much profit in farming for farmers, but there is plenty for the Harvester Trust. The International Harvester Company found 1928 its biggest year. Its net profits for the 12 months were \$3,859,215; more than \$700,000 above 1926—which was the record year to date.  
This is equal to a net profit of \$17.52 per share on 1,059,493 shares of common stock outstanding, after interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion of timber and other reserves and pensions have been paid.

AS SENSIBLE AS SOME OF THE FARM ADVICE  
First Drunk: "Let's go swimming."  
Second Drunk: "The tide isn't in yet."  
First Drunk: "Well then, let's swim out and meet it."—Nebraska Awgwan.

terly session of the state committee of farm organization executive boards of which Ralph Snyder, president of the state Farm Bureau is chairman, C. E. Huff, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is vice chairman, and C. E. Brasted, secretary of the Farmers Union, is secretary.

Immediate Benefit to Farmers  
The resolution adopted by the committee on the Capper senate resolution declared:

"We are convinced that such a reduction in freight rates on export grain, if secured, will be of immediate and substantial benefit. We strongly urge that the senate committee report the bill on the floor of the senate at the earliest possible date."

Copies were sent to the chairman of the senate committee and to Senator Capper.

The resolution was prepared by Caldwell Davis of Bronson, master of the state Grange; Andrew Shearer of Frankfort, vice president of the state Farm Bureau; and C. E. Huff of Salina, president of the Farmers Union.

Flood Control Imperative  
The resolution regarding flood control reads:

"In view of the great damage which has been occasioned by flood in this state, we feel it imperative that the streams and banks should be cleaned of trees and debris and that this is an emergency and should be undertaken by the federal government."

"We feel it is also imperative and desirable that the government makes a survey of Kansas streams that are responsible for disastrous floods, including estimate of stream flow and volume, recommendations and estimates of costs of partial and complete flood control and prevention, and such other information and data as may be needed and helpful."

Royalties from rivers in Kansas derived by the state should be placed in a fund to be used for improvement of streams and flood prevention and control, the committee resolved.

Why They Want Electricity  
By F. E. Fuller, Marshall County, Ill.  
Four cents for power to do the average farm washing or 50 cents to raise 1,000 bushels of corn into a crib 20 feet high is creating a desire on the part of farmers in Central Illinois for electrical service. The figures come from a long series of electrical tests being conducted by the University of Illinois and the public utility company serving that territory. This study is being made to determine how effective electricity fits the farmers' needs. The service company has not been sure whether it would be justified in putting in expensive lines to serve so sparse a community as most Illinois rural districts are when compared to city distribution.



## 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 \$1.00 YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

## Junior Cooperators

**MEMBERSHIP LIST**  
ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.  
JULIA POWELL—Colony.  
HELEN HOLCON—Baldwin.  
LORETTA SIMCEKA—Della.  
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.  
HELEN CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.  
KEITH CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.  
PETE CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.  
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.  
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.  
GEORGIA GRACE CAFFMAN—Madison.  
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.

You may write your letters hereafter to "Aunt Patience," Care Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

We had only a few opinions on this but three or four expressed themselves as thinking "Aunt Patience" was alright and only one suggested anything else, so we are now ready to begin our department in earnest. Aunt Patience is going to be disappointed if she doesn't get at least one letter each week. This week my old standby, Helen, Pete and Keith Centilvire, wrote again. I am glad to hear from them so often. Each of their letters are worth 10 points.

I had to laugh when I thought how funny it must have been when Helen's sister brought her doll in the suit case, and every time the suit case was moved the doll said "mama." I expect we would make more fuss than that, if we were shut up in a suit case, all the way from Kansas City.

I write me about "The Best Book I I am sure a boy will be a great deal of help to their father, only I hope they won't work so hard that they will be too tired to read the Kansas Union Farmer each week. We enjoyed Mildred Nelson's letter last week. Hope she will write again.

How many Junior Co-operators will Ever Read? Give the name of the book, its author and tell why you think it is a good book. This will be for both boys and girls and each letter is worth 5 points. 100 points earns a Farmers Union Button.

Aunt Patience.

Mont Ida, Kansas, Mar. 29, 1928  
Dear Junior Co-operators:  
I am writing about the questions that were in the paper.

Question I.  
C. E. Huff, Salina, Kansas.  
C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas.  
J. C. Felts, Lebanon, Kansas.  
M. V. Gates, Logan, Kansas.  
H. B. Whitaker, Emporia, Kansas.  
Question II.  
Three cents a word per issue.  
Question III.  
\$12.00 was the price of top veal.  
Question IV.

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.

Ellsworth county.

Question V.  
The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, 337 Board of Trade Bldg.  
What I am going to do this summer. I am working for my father on the farm. I am going to cultivate corn and help put up hay this summer. I and my smaller brother will milk the cows, too. We have each a pony and calf. Well I will close.

Forever a Little Co-operator,  
Keith Centilvire.

Mount Ida., March 28, 1928  
Dear Junior Editor:  
I am writing about the questions which are shown on the paper this week.

Questions.  
1. C. E. Huff, Salina, Kansas.  
C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas.  
J. C. Felts, Lebanon, Kansas.  
M. V. Gates, Gagon, Kansas.  
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas.  
2. Three cents a word per issue.  
3. \$12.00 was the price of the veal.

4. Ellsworth county.  
5. The Farmers Union Association 337 Board of Trade Building.  
What I am going to do to make money. I am going to work in the hay field and shock wheat, oats and corn when it is time and plow corn and harrow and plant. Well, since it is getting bedtime I will quit for this time.

Ever Yours,  
Pete Centilvire.

Aunt Patience is the name I suggest.

Mount Ida, Kans., Mar. 29, 1928  
Dear Editor:  
I think the story that Mr. Huff prepared is a very interesting. I am going to write about my own doll. My sister gave it to me for Christmas one year. Last Christmas she came from Kansas City and she came in a suit case on the train and when my sister would turn the suit case it would cry mama. Then my mama got me a doll buggy and I take her a long way down the road to the mail box and back. I think a good name for the editor is Aunt Patience.

Questions.  
1. C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas.  
M. V. Gates, Logan, Kansas.  
C. E. Huff, Salina, Kansas.  
J. C. Felts, Lebanon, Kansas.  
Pete Mumm, Seiden, Kansas.  
2. Three cents per word.  
3. \$12.00 for the veal.  
4. Ellsworth county.  
5. Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.  
What I am going to do this summer to make money. I am going to help my mother raise chickens.  
Yours truly,  
Miss Helen Centilvire.  
Age 10.

### HOME DECORATIVE HINTS

#### Colorful Kitchens

A charming scheme for a colorful kitchen, which takes its keynote from the green made famous by the Adams Brothers and which can be achieved at little expense by the woman who wishes to modernize this important room, has been suggested by a New York artist. All woodwork, with the exception of the floor, should be painted in a deep green, which is a gray green, he states. The walls and ceiling should be done in cream. The floor should be done in black and bright braided rugs used. If the floors are worn and shabby, linoleum might be used. The color for this should be black and cream marbled in tiled effect.

The furniture should be finished in a little deeper shade of green trimmed with cream and black stripes. To further carry out the color scheme, he suggests that pots and pans be obtained enameled in a shade of green that will harmonize with the general plan. The handles of brooms and brushes could be done in orange. The refuse can could also be finished in this color.

Cutlery with orange handles and dishes decorated in gay peasant colors go nicely in a room of this character.

Printed linen curtains which contain tones of green, cream, orange

and black make effective overdrapes, while washable window shades in cream color, applied with motifs cut from the curtain material pasted along the bottom of the shade to form a border, add a note of utility and harmony.

### WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

**The Juniper Tree**  
Last Christmas a beautiful community tree was set up in Chevy Chase Circle, where the District of Columbia joins the State of Maryland. Hundreds of colored electric lights helped to make a glowing picture of Yuletide, to the delight of this great residential section of the National Capital.  
But 1927 had not disappeared from the calendar before a protest filled the columns of Washington newspapers and it was taken up and repeated and re-echoed throughout the city and across the broad state of Maryland. Prominent citizens were placed under arrest charged with "cutting down a juniper tree"—think of it, a juniper tree.  
At the trial it appeared that a forest warden had given permission to cut down the tree, and the judge was told that it was a cedar tree, but that if he preferred poetry to practical American prose that the alias for this Christmas delight was also a "juniper tree."

and black make effective overdrapes, while washable window shades in cream color, applied with motifs cut from the curtain material pasted along the bottom of the shade to form a border, add a note of utility and harmony.

giving a shadowy, dainty effect. We suggest a double ruffle of ivory lace edging one half inch in width to finish this pillow. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each pillow. Price postpaid to any address is 65 cents.  
For 25 cents additional we will send our book "The Art of Embroidery" consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches. —Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.



5871. Child's Rompers.  
Cut in 3 Sizes: 1, 2 and 3 years. A 1 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material, together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

6103. Ladies' Dress.  
Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with a full skirt extended is 56 inches. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.  
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

When the defendants were dismissed a lot of persons started in to study up on their juniors and their cedars. They found that the scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture recognized the "Juniperus virginiana" and the red cedar in the part of North America as consistent to the geometrical axioms: "Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another."

So no one can dispute that red cedar is entitled to as much respect as though it were called by any other name, including even "the juniper tree." E. H. Lane, of Altavista, Virginia, adds to the story of red cedar in a booklet he has issued in which he tells of having obtained an old cedar chest whose origin has been traced back to more than one hundred years ago. "This chest was made of genuine red cedar a full inch in thickness," writes Mr. Lane, who says he took the bottom out of the chest and sent it to government authorities to test it to determine the surviving oil content. "I was not surprised," he observes, "when a report came back showing that the wood still contained nearly two per cent oil."

The red cedar tree in Virginia obtains a height of about fifty feet, and the fine red fragrant heartwood takes a high polish, so that in the manufacture of cedar chest it rivals the beauty of mahogany, birch, walnut and maple. Mr. Lane writes in his booklet that he has been successful in making the finest furniture for living rooms, dining rooms, hallways and bedrooms out of Virginia red cedar. Its use in cabinet work and inlaying, have been among the most important features in home decorations for the past year or two. Nature is a bountiful provider, and a very wise one, too; as all must admit when they study the unique characteristics of red cedar. The tops of its young branches are official in the United States, and the "cedar" galls produced at the end of the branches have been used in medicine, and the wood yields cedar-camphor and oil of cedar wood. Whether you call it the juniper tree or the red cedar tree is immaterial. Any wood that can last its fragrance and be used to drive away moths for a hundred years is among the forests' greatest victories.

### FARM WOMEN ARE TO HAVE A PROGRAM AT THE HAYS ROUND-UP

The third annual meeting for farm women at the Hays Round-up will be held on April 28. The program will begin promptly at 11 a. m. Miss Amy Kelley, Home Demonstration Leader for Kansas is co-operating with Superintendent L. C. Aicher of the Fort Hays Experiment Station in providing a program of real interest to most farm women.  
On many Kansas farms if it were not for the farmer's wife the vegetable garden might be considerably overlooked. Since the women take such an active interest in the gardens and realize probably more than the men folks what the vegetable garden really does for the home, Mr. E. W. Johnson, Horticulturist and Forest Nurseryman at the Fort Hays Experiment Station has been secured to talk to the women at 11:15 a. m. on "Growing Vegetables with a Limited Amount of Space." Following this discussion, Mr. E. G. Kelley, Entomologist of the Extension Division is going to talk on "Garden Pests and Insects."

The afternoon session will begin at 1:15 at which time Miss Titus of the Household Science Dept., Topeka, will talk on the subject, "Kettles, Pans and Vegetables." Another interesting feature of the program will be a talk by Mr. K. I. Church on "Backyard Walks and Porches." A very fitting subject at this particular time inasmuch as April 23 to 28 is Better Homes Week.  
The young folks are also going to

**KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE**  
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### FARM WANTED

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

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER**  
Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. A very efficient carrier. Send circulars. Wm. H. Miller, 1203 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

#### POULTRY

**TANCRED American White Leghorn**  
State Certified eggs from blood tested, 2 year old hens trap nested for winter laying, large eggs. Sizes all from Kansas Agricultural College with 240 to 280 eggs dams. April price cut to \$6.00, prepaid shipping 100 eggs. C. O. Levine, Waterville, Kansas.

**MASTER BRED CHICKS.** From World's Largest Poultry Breeding Organization. Arrived, bred for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly, 14 varieties. Utility Chicks low as 9c. Live delivery. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 73, Columbia, Mo.

#### SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC. FOR SALE

**PURE TURKISH EGGS** 15 for \$2.75, postpaid. A. Chegwidden, Lucas, Kansas.

**SCUDAN** \$2.00—Cane seed \$1.00—Millet \$1.50; if you have earlote cane seed, millet or kafir ask us for bids. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

**ALPACA** \$6.50; Red Clover \$12; White Scotch Sweet Clover \$4.50; Timothy \$2.00; Alsike Clover \$12.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$4.00; Blue Grass \$5.50; Orchard Grass \$2.40; Red Top \$2.10; all per bushel. Bags Tree. Tosta about 95% pure. Send for Free Samples and Special Price List. STANLEY SEED COMPANY, 21 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants.** Open field grown, strong, well rooted and treated with seeds. Cabbage fifty to bundle moss to roots, labeled with variety names. Cabbage, Early, Late, Chameleon, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 200, \$5.00; 500, \$10.00; 1,000, \$18.00; 2,000, \$32.00. Express collect crate twenty-five hundred \$25.00.

**Onions:** Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$3.80; 1,000, \$7.25; 2,000, \$13.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed Catalogue. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

be given consideration on this program for Miss Edna Bender of the Extension Division is going to tell "How 4-H Club Girls are Improving Kansas Farm Homes."

The proper development of the child is being given more and more consideration and many new things are being found out. At 2:45 p. m. Miss Ethel Snodgrass, Prof. of Home Economics at the Kansas State Teachers College at Hays will talk on "Nutrition Work with School Children."

### THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN

"The kingdom of heaven is within you," taught the world's most able reformer. We now know from our understanding of science that there is a great many wonders concealed within the human body therefore we are not so amazed at the quoted statement although this has long been ignored as a part of the Christian doctrine.

Embryologists tell us that our arms and legs were first only buds on the body stalk. Babies are born toothless but they do not long remain so. These teeth must have been present, potentially, in the infant's body. Scientists even go farther and say that all development of mental powers is dependent on the content of the brain at birth and yet the infant brain cannot be much larger than an adult's thumb. The giant oak tree is contained, potentially, in the acorn. We all know if there is no process of growth and unfoldment there can be no manifestation. My dear friends, let us ponder these facts. All growth and unfoldment is governed by the race consciousness, sometimes thoughts of as nature and the process is an unconscious one. The mind is left free to aid in the solving of problems outside the body. We know that if there had been no unfoldment and growth these potential qualities could never have manifested. Yet we have never thought of such an unfoldment of the potential kingdom of heaven within us.

It is just as true that we must build and grow this kingdom but it differs from the material potential qualities spoken of above in that it is a conscious process, before we can live in it just as our body had to be built before our life, mind, and soul could live and function in it. Some emotional people attain consciousness of this heaven almost instantaneously while others build slowly and surely by an abiding faith in oneself and in his neighbor and a faith in a beneficent and powerful Intelligence who made and loves all things. The first is sometimes called conversion.

It is a conversion, a changing of one state of consciousness into another. In this case it is converting the feeling of failure, weakness, and impotence into an abiding faith and a belief which strengthens and enriches the life experience. My dear friends, every kind word, and every dis-interested act builds up my consciousness and enjoyment of this kingdom in the here and now that is promised in the Bible as the "time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb" and swords shall be beat into plowshares.

Oh sure, there is lots of work to be done yet to bring about the conscious realization of our kingdom. Who ever thought there wasn't? Ethel Whitney.

The United States uses about 23 billion cubic feet of wood a year.

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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

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**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.  
246 P. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas.  
**Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.**  
339 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission**  
409-510 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
**Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**  
**Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.**  
Salina, Kansas.

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

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

**Kansas Union Farmer**  
Salina, Kansas.

**Farmers' Union Managerial Association**  
President, Huron, Kansas.  
Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas.

### IF

If you were busy being kind, Before you knew it, you would find You'd soon forget to think 'twas true.

That some one was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad And cheering people who were sad, Although your heart might ache a bit, You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being good And doing just the best you could, You'd not have time to blame some one.

Who's doing just the best he can.

If you were busy being true To what you know you ought to do, You'd be so busy you'd forget The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right, You'd find yourself too busy quite To criticize your neighbor long. Because he's busy being wrong. The blunders of the folks you've met.

Judson, in Burma, after seven years seemingly fruitless efforts, was asked, "What are the prospects for the future?" "The prospects are as bright as the promises of God!" he replied.

### "GOD'S GREAT OUT DOORS"

O, the grandeur of the great out doors! Where trees lift their brawny limbs in prayer; And give kindly sanctuary to meek plants; And clinging vines caressed by the balmy air.

What joy to live in the great out doors! Where little brooks laugh and run to the sea; And birds sing for the joy of living. While lovely flowers smile at you and me.

O, the beauty of the great out doors! With sapphire skies smiling over the land— All these are masterpieces of nature's art.

And the handwork of God's unseen hand.

VIOLET JEWELL LOWE, Carthage, Mo.

**RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY**

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst, the beloved mother of our sister member Mrs. J. C. Stachhouse.

Be it therefore resolved that we the members of New Hope Local No. 209 extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow.

**HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM**

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

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

### PILES

Cured without Surgery  
DR. O. A. JOHNSON  
1324 MAIN ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
68 PAGE BOOK FREE

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

of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Signed  
Mrs. Albert Ahnert  
Mrs. Ivan Williamson  
Mrs. C. E. Farney

**RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY**  
Since God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Mrs. Elizabeth Forrester, mother of our Brother, Mr. Manfred Hied.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of Buckeye Local No. 1031 Farmers Union extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this 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.

And be it further resolved that a copy

Union Farmer, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Committee  
C. E. Stachhouse  
Ida Krummawitte  
Rola D. Joy

**RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY**  
Since God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Mrs. Elizabeth Forrester, mother of our Brother, Mr. Manfred Hied.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of the No. 10 Local No. 1051, Farmers Union extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this 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.

Nagie Sammer.

## DON'T FORGET

The Best Protection in the State

Is offered you by your own organization

## ARE YOU PROTECTED

With this kind of Insurance? If you are not write us and we will see that you are.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Fire—Lightning—Windstorm—Hail

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.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ..... 10c  
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c  
Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn 20c  
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 60c  
This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.  
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

## BUY REEF BRAND

The Genuine Digestible

## CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

Chick, Medium and Coarse Grades.

Quality and Service Unsurpassed.

## FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

337 Board of Trade Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

## Be Your Own Ambassador Represent Yourself Have Your Say

By Shipping To YOUR OWN FIRM

You not only receive expert service, but will build for the future.

In No Other Way Will Your Voice Be Heard

## Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards

Kansas City

## EIGHT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Represents the farm mortgage indebtedness of this country.

Are you one of the many who is weighed down with a mortgage on your farm?

We have a plan that will help you to eliminate your farm mortgage.

Fill out the attached coupon for full information.

## Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

HOME OFFICE—DES MOINES, IOWA

Name ..... Address .....



## The Dry Goods Box

### BUT HOW SHALL WE REGULATE THE COST OF PRODUCING?

Lindsborg, Kans., March 29, 1928  
Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas:

Gentlemen—I have read all the talk about private buying until I feel dizzy about it. What can you do about it—nothing! But let me tell you what you can do, appoint a commission to settle the approximate cost of producing a pound of meat, a pound of pork, etc., etc. That cost of production depends entirely upon the cost of the feed—hay and corn. Say when corn in the country is 85 cents, hogs should sell on hoof at 9 cents a pound, beef on the hoof should sell for 12 cents a pound—or there about. The markets are all the time running to the extreme. Cattle are now out of range, so also are hogs. That is, too low. The packers are laughing at all your talk. By law regulate the price in proportion to the cost of production and quit all this fool talk. CHARLES FERM.

### THE FARMERS UNION

The Farmers Union is still alive. May it be better, and ever thrive.

Let all buy certificates that can, And help the Union in its plan.

Of the farmer's produce to buy, The cream and egg, and the little fry.

The hens and roosters, large and small, Ducks, geese and turkeys, big and all.

You can sell your stock and grain, And reap for yourself a little gain.

By law regulate the price, And quit all this fool talk.

The Union will have plenty of mon- When all the members pay their dues.

So walk right up, hand in your coin, And our Farmers Union join.

Don't let any of us shirk, But stick together and work.

Work with might and main, There is nothing to lose, and much to gain.

I have told you all just what to do, Now I guess I am through.

I'll say before I take my seat, Three Cheers! for the Union, it's hard to beat.

Olive Hartman,  
Mount Ida, Kansas.

### GETTING TO BE A HABIT

Jobbing Ass'n Again Scores 100 Per Cent Increase Over Last Year.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association scores another increase of over 100 per cent in business during the past year.

EVILS OF DIRECT MARKETING (Concluded in last issue)

all sections, not only upon this question but as to all sections affecting the industry. The packers have been so successful so far in the installation of this private system of marketing as to hogs, that they are now looking for other worlds to conquer, and naturally their eyes lead to the Argentine. Do not forget that the packers have very active friends in congress who unfortunately have the confidence of certain producers and who can accomplish much for the packers in Washington.

Packers Yearn to Help Producers

Captain Casement in his speech this morning suggested one big national organization of all livestock producers to look after their interests generally. A beautiful dream. I only wish it were practical and could be brought about. But how is that possible when you see the attitude of the Southwest, the American National Live Stock Association, openly fighting the hog producers of the middle West, although you men furnish a market for their cattle, your hogs follow the Texas steers, and although all livestock producers of all sections should work closely together. The American National turns a deaf ear for assistance in your fight to combat this evil of direct buying. They ally themselves with the packers and pass a resolution opposed to the Capper-Hope Bill, intended to relieve the hog producers in this section. But that is due to their leadership. The rank and file do not know what is going on. In Washington the last several weeks these leaders, who are now allies of the packers, maintained a "lobby" against this bill introduced at the instance of the hog producers. More than a dozen witnesses before the committee admitted that their expenses were paid by the big packers and while they were forced to admit that this direct marketing at the present time would not affect the cattle raisers, still they insisted on being against the legislation because the packers were opposed to it. The cattlemen of the Southwest are not as yet appreciably affected by this system of direct marketing and as they are getting good prices at the present time they are afraid to oppose the packers. These men should know that when the packers get the hog producing sections thoroughly checker-boarded with their "selected" shippers, that it will be only a question of time until this system is introduced as to cattle as well as to hogs. This again illustrates the power of the big packers.

Some Farm Organizations Aid the Packers

Why talk of a national organization of all sorts of livestock producers, when the packers are so active in the ranks of the producers, partly from fear, partly from favoritism and partly from other causes. The packers have it in their power to favor one branch of co-operatives as against other producers and even other co-operatives. It is claimed that is being done now—false lead-

ing March this year, over the corresponding month a year ago. This makes us feel so good that we can hardly keep from telling about it, and we certainly want to think all those who had a part in this big increase. The month of April is starting off away above expectations; as the first three days shows more grain than we handled the whole month of April a year ago. This certainly runs us over with appreciation.

We have not yet got our balance for March, but we are far enough along to know that the month is going to show a nice profit. All this increase in business makes it possible for us to get just a little more money for your grain because as I have repeatedly told you, the more grain we get, the more chances we have to attract buyers and to demand a little better price.

We are running into the dull time of the year, and every car that you send us will help to keep expenses down until the new crop starts to move.

Very truly yours,  
H. E. Witham,  
Secretary.

### WANTS THE WHOLE STORY ABOUT EXCESSIVE PRICES

To the Kansas Union Farmer:

It is snowing hard today and I don't want to work at the barn, so I have read most of the papers on hand. I fell into the Dry Goods Box on page 2, Mar. 29.

Man writes "They are guessing, when they should know what they are talking about." Then he disagrees to say everyone knows "that the farmer is suffering from the tariff." If it were not bringing up a political subject I would say, he doesn't know what he is talking about. The next article wants to save 50c but seriously injure the Union. I wonder if the paper had a cartoon on the front and on an inside page so the children would rush for it when it comes in the mail, thus reminding the old folks "It is here" maybe it would suit the Secretary of Local 1214. If it had in it letters from Huff, Brasted, Simpson, Straum, Frost Swaim, Ethel Whitney and many others instead of long articles that we have first read in other papers it would suit me just as well.

The last article says "85 cents a pound for green to 60 cents a pound before it reaches the farmer's coffee pot is quite a margin. That now goes into the trader's pocket as profit. I wish that some one who has the time would find out the cost of processing between 8c and 60c and give the facts. A man running a business making more than 15 or 20 per cent is so near a robber that I can hardly tell 'em apart.

Fraternally,  
CHARLES A. BABBIT.

When that day comes, and it will come, if the people generally and Congress do not come to realize what is going on, it is too late, the packer will ally the consumers against the producers, as they have succeeded in allying the cattlemen against the hog producers, and the end will be worse than the beginning. This country and the New York bankers are then realize, when it is too late, as Daniel Webster well said:

"Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of the country that has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history which is unmistakable it is that national strength lies very near the soil."

Of course every one knows that live stock is at the base of all prosperity on the farm. Now, what can we do about it? All that I can say is, educate and organize. And when I say "educate," I mean to educate the livestock producers of this country on the great marketing question of their animals. Not along the line of prejudice or hatred, but along the line of the marketing question on its merits, for even if you handle the rest of your industry with great ability, and you cannot market along sound lines, your work is all for naught. Keep up the fight of education. Sell on the public market, and then there is competition and regulation. So long as the big packers fight you, then you should patronize and boost the small packers. Educate the cattle man to his interest in this fight. Educate the co-operatives to the folly of letting the packers have the marketing question of the packers. Have the rank and file of the Texas cattle men understand this question thoroughly, for the trouble is with their leadership. You must not only educate, but you must meet organization with organization. The packers have an organization in Washington with offices and representatives working with the various government departments and with the senators and congressmen every day in the year. This counts. But, apparently you must depend upon the hog producers to do the work. The packers have a marketing hogs, because through favoritism the packers have certain leading cattle men with them on this question. There are also some favorites of the packers among the hog producers. But you will keep some certainty in the end you will win, because your fight is grounded upon the eternal principles of right and justice. You are entitled to a "square deal," and I believe that when this question is fully understood, public opinion, which is the final law in this country, will see that you get a "square deal."

THE ROAD AHEAD

About twice a month the government issues statements covering the totals of automobile accidents. You have read the figures of killed and wounded—figures that exceed in number the casualties of the World War. Most accidents occur at night, and the glare of headlights, "couldn't see," and "didn't see" is almost the universal excuse for the accidents. Of course accidents will happen, but inasmuch as there are several different makes of pyralin shields that are easily and quickly installed in front of our drivers, there ought not to be much excuse for the driver who can't see ahead. When a victim is taken either to the emergency hospital or to the undertaker. Your friend or neighbor has such a device in his car, and you have doubtless seen this semi-transparent device before your friend tell how the pyralin of which it is made makes it possible for him to drive safely and comfortably at night. The moral and the argument are there, and it is your individual duty to be able to equip your car so that you may make out the road ahead.

and Armour immediately proceeded to buy direct in Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana, in order, I believe, to maintain the fixed percentage of buying between these two companies. These bankers should remember that this fight for volume, which involves the purchase of small packing plants almost every day by Armour or Swift, with their present inflated overhead will in time destroy, because when the tide turns against the industry, as it did during the deflation period, the volume will count against the industry just as quickly as it counts for the industry in days of prosperity. The scales can go down just as quickly as they go up. I would warn Congress that if they think they have now a "farm problem," in the words of Al Jolson, "you haven't saw nothing yet." Wait until beef comes into this country in English ships from the last "farm" where these same big packers have the best and most modern packing plant in the world today. Then the small Eastern packers will fade out as if given a dose of ether. The cattle men of the Southwest and the packers for the packers because of the present high cattle prices, while the bankrupt cattlemen of the past look on with wonder and amazement, will sing a little different tune. And after the packers succeed in checker-boarding the hog producing centers of this country with their "selected shippers," and the "private" yards of the big packers succeed the open, competitive, government regulated yards, Congress will then have a "farm problem" to cope with that will compare with the "farm" problem of this country if there is no corn in feeding to hogs. The far-reaching possibilities in this situation are almost beyond comprehension.

During these last few months I have been watching young men grown weary in the search for work, settle in despair into dangerous idleness. I have seen the healthy fathers of our families come shamefacedly to our doors to ask for help for the first time in their life. I have also seen bootleggers ride by in shining big cars, and I have wondered at the moral restraint of these men who go into the homes of our neighbors after day after day, knowing that nothing more demoralizing can happen to a family than a fruitless search for work on the part of the father. For more than mere poverty is involved. Self-reliance and mutual confidence between husband and wife, which is often strained and broken, are in the long run more precious than bread. They are of that stuff of life which transcends the abundance of things possessed.

No Work to be Found

I did not, at first, take the word of those who spoke of no work to be found. Armed with excellent letters of introduction, I visited a number of neighboring industrial plants to see what I could turn up. In every case but one—and in that simply a statement that the workers were holding their own—a courteous manager or the invariable reply, "Why, we are laying men off instead of taking them on." Among three of those employers with whom I talked at length there were at least a dozen men unemployed.

One diagnosed the situation. Another was sure it was seasonal and cyclical, painful but inevitable. The third could see no logical reason. New machines in their factory accounted for some of the unemployment. The fourth suspected a flaw in the whole economic system, but he was far more important than the state of the weather or the exact location of the north pole. Yet no private fund or national department of our country is engaged in the daily, nationwide task of scientific study of this question.

It is not at all surprising that the federal employment bureau inaugurated during the war, as a more adequate barometer of the actual conditions and a more perfect distributor of the available jobs of the country. At the same time, it is being widely urged, properly, that all possible projected public works should be launched immediately. Naturally, the charitable assistance to these in dire need will go on and will be increased to meet the needs. We rarely let people starve publicly and painfully in our country any longer.

These temporary measures once installed, let us fearlessly look forward to some plan by which, so long as such periods of unemployment come, self-respecting unemployment insurance may be provided for those who cannot be given work. Certain it is that Germany and famine-ridden bolshevik Russia can do this much, America should at least begin to think about it.

It is no excuse that ours are the best paid workmen in the world, ours the highest standards of living, ours the least frequent occurrence of "hard times." It is bad and inhuman management. Are the communists right in saying that it is inherent in the system, or is it a flaw in the present economic and industrial system that can be remedied? Is there anything in the quality of the misery of one jobless family, or do our jaded ears await the cry of ten millions?

TREGO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

Trego county will hold a farmers Union County Meeting Saturday, April 14, at the court house in W. Keeney. The purpose of this meeting is to set a date and decide upon a speaker for the annual picnic.

S. M. Babb, Co. Pres.

In the United States there are 81 million acres of idle land fit only for growing trees, that must be put to work.

## WHEN MEN GO HUNGRY

By Karl Borders in Christian Century.

There is at last a growing admission in daily press and weekly journal that the country is again in the throes of widespread and acute unemployment. We who dwell and work in the settlements and relief camps and social agencies have been watching the stealthy invasion of the wolf of want into our communities for a full five months. Ours are the shaded portions of the social research maps of the cities, dotted black with the spots of poor housing, juvenile delinquency, casual labor. Our neighbors sweep the streets, dig the ditches, push the trucks. They are the common laborers. They are non-union. They are among the first to go when the lay-off comes. A survey of the constituency of our settlements a month ago, revealed the startling fact that, by conservative estimate, twenty-five per cent of our families were affected by unemployment—half of that proportion the chief bread winners. But they can be replaced anywhere, anytime in industry. The large steel mills who during a flush period take down to half facetiously about going to the border to bring up so many "heads" of Mexicans for their common labor. This man and I were reared in the country. This is the way farmers talk about their horses and cattle.

During these last few months I have been watching young men grown weary in the search for work, settle in despair into dangerous idleness. I have seen the healthy fathers of our families come shamefacedly to our doors to ask for help for the first time in their life. I have also seen bootleggers ride by in shining big cars, and I have wondered at the moral restraint of these men who go into the homes of our neighbors after day after day, knowing that nothing more demoralizing can happen to a family than a fruitless search for work on the part of the father. For more than mere poverty is involved. Self-reliance and mutual confidence between husband and wife, which is often strained and broken, are in the long run more precious than bread. They are of that stuff of life which transcends the abundance of things possessed.

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One diagnosed the situation. Another was sure it was seasonal and cyclical, painful but inevitable. The third could see no logical reason. New machines in their factory accounted for some of the unemployment. The fourth suspected a flaw in the whole economic system, but he was far more important than the state of the weather or the exact location of the north pole. Yet no private fund or national department of our country is engaged in the daily, nationwide task of scientific study of this question.

It is not at all surprising that the federal employment bureau inaugurated during the war, as a more adequate barometer of the actual conditions and a more perfect distributor of the available jobs of the country. At the same time, it is being widely urged, properly, that all possible projected public works should be launched immediately. Naturally, the charitable assistance to these in dire need will go on and will be increased to meet the needs. We rarely let people starve publicly and painfully in our country any longer.

These temporary measures once installed, let us fearlessly look forward to some plan by which, so long as such periods of unemployment come, self-respecting unemployment insurance may be provided for those who cannot be given work. Certain it is that Germany and famine-ridden bolshevik Russia can do this much, America should at least begin to think about it.

It is no excuse that ours are the best paid workmen in the world, ours the highest standards of living, ours the least frequent occurrence of "hard times." It is bad and inhuman management. Are the communists right in saying that it is inherent in the system, or is it a flaw in the present economic and industrial system that can be remedied? Is there anything in the quality of the misery of one jobless family, or do our jaded ears await the cry of ten millions?

TREGO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

Trego county will hold a farmers Union County Meeting Saturday, April 14, at the court house in W. Keeney. The purpose of this meeting is to set a date and decide upon a speaker for the annual picnic.

S. M. Babb, Co. Pres.

In the United States there are 81 million acres of idle land fit only for growing trees, that must be put to work.

## She Noticed a Suspicious Light

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

ONE night a farmer's wife living near Elmer, New Jersey, noticed a suspicious light near her home. She suspected chicken thieves. Going to her telephone, she called the operator at Elmer. The operator notified a number of people attending a grange meeting there. A constable and posse went at once to the farm and caught the thief. He had nearly 3000 stolen chickens penned up near his place of residence. He was convicted and sent to prison.

The telephone serves the farmer in a thousand emergencies. Runs errands to town. Finds out when and where to sell at the best price. Brings the doctor in case of accident or sickness. Reaches the homes of relatives and friends. Pays for itself in money and convenience many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



### THE FIELD MAN FEELS GOOD

Dear Mr. President:

This is what I call one of my Turkey Days. I have just come in from a 700 mile drive, ahead of the rain, so am in the dry instead of being out in the muddy roads, and this is why I am "turkey" this morning. I picked up my morning paper, read about the storm in the southeast part of the state. Several losses have been reported. I am now waiting for the sun to come out and dry up the roads and I am ready to start on another 500 mile trip.

These drives are not long and tiresome to me, I know just where I am going and, generally just where I am going to meet. Sometimes these meetings are extended, sometimes continued but this is not often the case. Our policy holders usually co-operate with me, there are but few "kickers."

Everyone seems to be satisfied, since this is the case why is it that we don't have more policy holders? It is a good thing for 15,000 policy holders it would be a good thing for 30,000. Every addition makes the company stronger and better.

On my drive west the last few days I find many sections of the country covered with fine grass. The fields are green. Many cows and calves seem to be enjoying pasturing on these fields.

But a few miles takes us into a dry region where no wheat is to be seen, and nothing seems to be moving as it should be.

For all having been over a good part of the state of Kansas since February, I find a prospect for a good crop in most parts. This will stimulate business in the future.

The fieldman's car stops at many places. We called upon Mr. Clark, cashier of the bank at Kirwin. Mr. Clark seems to be very cheerful in regard to the banking situation, and his bank is in good condition. We stopped at Agra, called at the National Bank where we found Mr. Dubois in high spirits. And his business seems to be on the gain. The drive to Norton was pleasant, arriving there in time for dinner with the old neighbor, John Clark. John accused me of taking a long time to eat my meal, but Mrs. Clark had an excuse ready, saying that I was doing a lot of talking. From there we drove out to G. M. Schultz. Mr. Schultz is one of our big policy holders. Called upon Geo. Brown, one of our agents, Clyde Minchall, a policy holder, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Simpson's sister, and we find the Norton county people all feeling good. They think when I come they get it.

We turned west and drove to Ob- they have another big crop due and south to Selden, visited with Pete Mumm and John Huber, and many other people with whom I am not so well acquainted. John Huber went with me to Hoie and we attended to some business. Then Mr. Huber fell in with the Wheat Pool man and I drove south to Gove City, and Uteia. I called on Mr. Sharp. He was busy plowing, but seemed to have plenty of time to talk to the fieldman. Mr. Sharp is one of the live farmers Union men. Arnold and Ransom are live places. Drove on east and stopped at Art Glessner just long enough before the dinner hour for Mrs. Glessner to get dinner for me. It was a good dinner for me. I had a good visit. After dinner, I turned the Buick toward Salina, arrived home in time for supper. Found the folks all well, and everything going on well at the office, where we are increasing our business every day.

Chas. Simpson, Fieldman.

The annual freight bill on lumber is about 300 million dollars, in addition to the cost of the lumber. The average haul is 700 miles per thousand feet.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

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

ALLEN COUNTY  
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL No. 2159  
Meets first and third Monday of each month.  
GREENWOOD COUNTY  
SUMMIT LOCAL No. 1021  
Meets the second and fourth Friday.  
ALICE AMES, Sec.  
WAGNER COUNTY  
BUCKEYE LOCAL No. 2074  
Meets first Wednesday of each month.  
ROY EMMONS, Sec.  
OSAGE COUNTY  
COOK LOCAL No. 1645  
Meets the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.-Treas.  
HONOLULU COUNTY  
SCRUBY LOCAL No. 1021  
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scruby School house. Mrs. Ben Doobie, Secy.

## HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY  
Bayard 2048  
ANDERSON COUNTY  
Anderson 2049  
BROWN COUNTY  
Mead Brook 1167  
CHASE COUNTY  
New Hope 1834  
CLAY COUNTY  
Swanson Local No. 1191  
CRAWFORD COUNTY  
Mable Local No. 416  
ELLISWORTH COUNTY  
Prairie Star 975  
Excelsior 744  
Cass Ridge 1038  
Fairview 1230  
Advance 1830  
GRAHAM COUNTY  
Prairie Glen 665  
GREENWOOD COUNTY  
Neal Local No. 1813  
Junction 1504  
HARTMAN COUNTY  
Prairie Hope 1523  
JACKSON COUNTY  
Mayfield 1523  
JEFFERSON COUNTY  
Granville 2023  
JEWELL COUNTY  
Pleasant Valley 1564  
LANE COUNTY  
Amy Local No. 1564  
LINCOLN COUNTY  
Dev Drop 454  
LYNN COUNTY  
Goodrich 2090  
Ruckeye No. 2074  
LYON COUNTY  
Admiral 1235  
MARSHALL COUNTY  
Herkin 1002  
Midway 85  
Dew Local No. 558  
Barratt 1071  
MITCHELL COUNTY  
Prairie Glen 540  
NEMAH COUNTY  
Knox 914  
NORTON COUNTY  
Edmond 600  
Pleasant Valley 1025  
OSBORN COUNTY  
Victor Local No. 1715  
PHILLIPS COUNTY  
Big Bend 1448  
REPUBLIC COUNTY  
Prairie Dale 640  
RUSSELL COUNTY  
Prairie Corners 769  
RICHTER COUNTY  
Sunflower Local No. 1745  
RILEY COUNTY  
Walsh 1138  
Rock Island Local No. 1199  
ROCK COUNTY  
Robbers Roost 491  
SCOTT COUNTY  
Swaver Flats 2117  
WABANSE COUNTY  
Cedar Creek 1532  
Kaw Valley Local No. 1935  
WASHINGTON COUNTY  
Scrubby 1287  
Cedar Creek 1448