

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

affects, and affects deeply, the farm-

umer as well as the producer.

tional scope.

From every angle, therefore, the problem ceases to be agricultural merely and becomes one of truly na-

In the early days of agriculture,

the farm was really a self-sustain-

per and the nether millstones.

Education

Co-Operation



**VOLUME XX** 

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1927

### THE FARM PROBLEM STATED

By Frank O. Lowden

(Representative in Congress, 1906-11; Governor of Illinois, 1917-21)

The discussion over the farm situa- the farm population of the United tion has reached a new stage. It is being seen that it is not only the farmer who is involved. The business world is now viewing the problem as one in which business too is vitally interested.

In the summer of 1925 the National Industrial Conference Board, with er; but it involves the very life of a thorough study of the farm problem.

That board is an organization set up by the chief industries of the country for economic research into questions affecting industry. While accordance will as well.

These causes operating together will in a few years, we are told, result in such a decrease in production as to cause prices to go where the country in such a decrease in production as to cause prices. cause prices to go unreasonably high, causing great distress in the affecting industry. While agriculture might seem to be beyond its purview, consuming centers. It is clear that agriculture must be made reasonably profitable for the benefit of the conit reached the conclusion—wisely, I think—that agriculture and industry were so closely interrelated that it could not longer afford to disregard complaints which had been coming from the agricultural sections of the country for a number of years. Its investigations were thorough and exhaustive. It issued its final report early last summer in an impressive volume. Among other things, the conference board found that agricul-ture had been able to go in recent years "largely through sacrifice of its capital assets and through sacrifice of the soil resources of the nation." The very able president of that board, Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, in an address recently delivered in New

cent of our population, the farming community's share of the national income was in 1921 only 10 per cent and is now probably not more than 7 1-2

for the farmer and insists upon a larger share of the national income for those who till the soil, he is speaking in the interest, not of a single class, but of society as a whole. I recognize the interdependence of all classes in this highly complex age in which we live. If any other large class of our population were laboring under the disadvantages which now oppress the farmer, my voice would be raised as earnestly in behalf of justice for that class. I know that agriculture cannot flourish with industry prostrate, with railroads bankrupt, with commerce languishing. All I seek to do is to bring agriculture up to the level of these other forces in our national life.

Violent Fluctuation Nor am I unmindful of the great body of consumers of farm products. They are already paying in most instances as much and in many stances more than they should for the products of the farm. The trouble with the present system of marketing and distribution is that too small a part of what they pay goes to the producer and too large a part is absorbed in the cost of distribution. To illustrate: According to the De-

partment of Agriculture, during the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the price of hogs fluctuated about 100 per cent. The price of pork products fluctuated about one-third as much. During the same period the price of wheat fluctuated 100 per cent, and the price of bread to the consumer fluctuated less than 5 per cent. Does any one believe for a moment that the consumer received any benefit from the low prices which the farmers received during a part of this time? Is it not entirely probable that if the price of hogs and wheat had been stabilized somewhat near the cost of production, the consumer would have paid lower prices for his bacon and his

Wide fluctuations in the price of any commodity always result in a loss to the producer and consumer alike.

As one able writer puts it: Fluctuations only benefit the speculative middleman. When prices soar, the producer rarely receives the full value of the increase, but the consumer invariably has to pay it. A severe fall in wholesale prices is very rarely fully reflected in the retail price to the consumer, but is always com-

farming means two things: It means, that we drive from the farms young able-bodied men who prefer to live upon the farm but who are lured cityward by the larger rewards there offered. A report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that of Agriculture states that of the part is obtained through the same result first, that we drive from the farms to the farm but who are lured cityward by the larger rewards there offered. A report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that of Agriculture states that of the same result beast. His gladness, however, is tembered that the bitter thought that beast the same result beast. His gladness, however, is tembered through the Jobbing Association.

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Prof. John R. Commons desthis custom. Under this he "It is unethical to steal a competitor's customers or laborers by cutting prices or raising wages. They may get what they can from each other by arts of salesmanship and good management, but not by price-cutting or wage-raising."

Through these and similar practices the manufacturers have largely taken the control of prices of their products into their own hands. Naturally, the producer usually arrives at a price by computing the cost of production and adding what he considers a reasonable profit. He may sometimes err as to what the public will pay and have to revise his price downward, but he himself in the first instance sets the price. It has followed from this trend that brokers and middlemen in all other fields have been gradually

all other fields have been gradually disappearing. The producer has assumed the burden of naming the price.

And so the farmer finds himself in a business world in which the prices of the things he has to buy come to him ready made. He can, of course, refuse to buy for the time, but in the end he must either yield or go out of business.

Should Agriculture Set Its Own Prices?

Upon the other hand, when it comes conditions, again he is not in position to have a voice. The price which is offered to him he, acting as an indivthe farm was really a self-sustaining home and little more. The pioneer
farmer could sell the surplus of the
things he had produced, primarily for
his own use, for enough at least to
meet his small cash outlay. In the
evolution of agriculture, however, everything has changed. Commercialized farming has taken the place of
pioneer farming.

In the simpler age, cost of producIn the simpler age, cost of produc-

needs of his community have required better drainage, better roads, and cost of production. Now, this is exbetter schools, and all these have en- actly the line of reasoning which all tailed a further burden upon him in other producers pursue. Their fight the form of taxes. He now has a for over a quarter of a century has When, therefore, one urges justice large annual cash outlay. He is a been to name in the first instance referred and insists upon a producer no longer for himself mainly, but to supply the needs of this in-dustrial age. The surplus which he found it necessary to retain control produces is now the important thing. of the product until it quite or nearly Cost of production, therefore, has become as vital a question with the less and less sold to distributers and more and more to the consumer directors. must be conceded, I think, that no ect. They have regulated the volume one, farmer or manufacturer, can go of their product which is on the maron producing indefinitely in this comon producing indefinitely in this commercial world at less than cost of production. It follows that some way must be found, if we are to insure future adequate supply of food and elething by which the produces. and clothing, by which the prodeers have no interest in his enterprise and of these prime necessities can secure who are concerned only with trading

at least the cost to them of produc- profits. ing those necessities. This is the Perhaps the most important factor conclusion which Prof. Edward M. in considering the influence of the law East, of Harvard University, reaches of supply and demand in actually dein his discussion of the problem. He termining prices is this: The supply, says:

The true financial worry of the erates in price change "does not mean farmer comes from having to plant the total stock of goods in existence his maximum acreage from six mon- but the quantity which sellers are ths to a year before he receives his returns, without having any idea of price." Therefore, whoever exercises the price he is to receive for his la- a substantial control upon the flow of bor. He not only has to plant, but he the product to the market is an imhas to plant pretty much the same portant factor in making the price. It crops as he planted the previous is perfectly evident that hundreds of year, for proper farming means specthousands of individual producers are ialization. He is, therefore, the up- deprived of this advantage when each

acts for himself. More and more, farmers are selling Now, I am sure I can give no concrete remedy for this problem. It is their products to great distributing too big and involved for offhand so- agencies, which have in a measure lution. Yet it must have a solution, eliminated competition among themeven though it be somewhat imperfect, selves in one of the ways I have if the nation is going to make the pointed out above. Thus the actual

to the consumer, but is always on pletely felt by the producer. It would therefore seem that stable prices therefore seem that stable prices therefore seem that both the producer and would benefit both the producer and but the lesser rivals have learned but the lesser rivals have learned but the prosperity of the farmer and of the

## :: Neighborhood Notes ::

Mrs. U. S. Alexander, of Winfield, had the misfortune to fracture her wrist by a fall recently. It is not unusually painful and is apparently doing well. This was a serious misfortune, and we hope for the earliest possible recovery.

Mr. D. A. McKnight, the manager at Eskridge, bought a car of coal and a car of cotton seed. The farmers have a good business there.

Called on Mr. George Hauserman at Alta Vista, Mr. C. B. Thowe at Alma and Mr. Roy Vernon at Maplehill, but they were all stocked up with

Mr. W. A. Pruitt, of Wichita, who has been doing effective field work for the Produce Association in the past, has just been undergoing a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His condition is now improved and all his friends are hoping he will soon be completely recovered.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n is enjoying what is probably the highest consistent level of business in its history. Manager Witham says: "It just seems to me that we are all pulling together just a little better than we have ever done before, and that will bring success to all of the Farmers Union activities."

The printed programs for the convention at Ottawa, Oct. 11 to 14, are mailed out to local secretaries. Inmailed out to local secretaries. Included is a good road map which will aid you in making the trip. Locals should co-operate by sending several delegates together. The cost of the drive will be small if shared by four or five. It is hoped that secretaries will see to it that the program and

American farmers as a group are buying about six billion dollars' worth of manufactured goods from American industry each year.

They are paying in addition, for about four billions dollars' worth of services rendered by others annually. They are supplying one-eighth of the tonage carried by the railroads. They are exporting about one-half of the total value of exports from the United States.

Tion did not concern the farmer much. When he produced enough to feed and clothe his family, he had accomplished his family, he had accomplished his family, he had accomplished his main purpose. And if there was a surplus, so much the better. And the larger the surplus the weal-thier the farmer was deemed. Well-filled hay mows, bursting granaries, and ample livestock in those days denoted the status of the farmer. A balance sheet was both unnecessary and unknown to him.

To did not concern the farmer much. The produced enough to feed and clothe his family, he had accomplished the price for theirs.

Nor has the farmer, as is common-ly supposed, any quarrel with the law of supply and demand. No one, so far as I know, denies the validity of that law in its influence upon prices. Some of us, however, deny that it is self-operating so as to preserve nicely and the demand. The law of supply and demand. No one, so far as I know, denies the validity of that law in its influence upon prices. Some of us, however, deny that it is self-operating so as to preserve nicely and the demand. The law of supply and demand. No one, so far as I know, denies the validity of that law in its influence upon prices. Some of us, however, deny that it is self-operating so as to preserve nicely and the demand. The law of supply and demand. No one, so far as I know, denies the validity of that law in its influence upon prices. Some of us, however, deny that it is self-operating so as to preserve nicely and the demand. The law of supply and demand. No one, so far as I know, denies the validity of the park at a "Farmers Day" gather-induction of the park

At LaHarpe, I run into a picnic, and

listened to Mr. Huff as he made one Mr. Huff is one of the most forcible talkers in the Farmers Union movement, and can make his hearers ment, and can make his hearers laugh and cry in the same speech. He reaches the hearts of the people in a way no other talker can. More power to him. Mr. Roberts is manager at LaHarpe, and although it is the youngest of our co-operative business nstitutions in the state, it is one of the most progressive, and is one hundred per cent loyal to our state institutions. Mr. Roberts will not have any merchandise in his store which does not come through the Farmers Union. Mrs. Roberts is the very cap-

able assistant manager. At Savonburg, I had a very pleasant visit with Mr. Swanson, the man-

ager there.

Arrived in Erie late in the evening and spent Sunday there. Visited with Mr. Crall Monday morning and then drove over to Galesburg. Mr. Crun-rine, the manager there, had a flock of orders for me; car of coal, car of cotton seed and a car of bran and shorts. I was all swelled up before I got through writing these orders. Here I had to lay away "the hat that Francis wore" as it got too small for

Cowley county has one of the best organizations in the state, so when

the County Fair came on it was only natural that one evening should have been set aside for the Farmers Un-ion. It was planned to have a platform in front of the grandstand, equipped with amplifiers. But it of the total value of exports from the United States.

They are debtors to other groups to the enormous sum of over twelvey billion dollars.

They are debtors to other groups to the enormous sum of over twelvey billion dollars.

Is there any further argument the close relationship and interdependence between American agriculture and other ecomonically hand each of the responsibility of the tening from the industrial means in not mational life? Does this not make quite clear that, if agriculture made on the industrial means in not mational life? The second merce, finance and transportation means of the farmers which operate in other business man be interdependence between American agriculture and other ecomonically hand eagend to the industrial means in those more prosperity?

A FARMERS UNION PEDLAR Washington said there to transport the damport to the gently and ingood humor. Those boys and good humor. Those to take though the law significant and the matter was postponed one day, and then it was prices are growly restimated the damport to the group of the farmers whill find and unknown this.

Farmers Now Business Men

Today all is changed. The farmers is a business man bound by the laws is a change way in important human agencies play an important human agencies play an important the same group in the mult. Two Farmers when the same growly and introduction to the law size of the same way to the matter was fields. His cash expenditures are larged, the first in the operation of this laws offered. The rural section can not be lifted by making it a tail to the two first in the operation of this laws offered. The rural section can not be lifted by making it a tail to the two first in the operation of the same the price of any commod turn is a business man benefit of the farmers and the first in the operation of this law so fired. The rural section can not be lifted by making it a tail to the two first in the operation of the same the price of any commod turn of the production. The price of the patients of the produc rained. The opening of the fair was seems that neither Science nor Faoral will be in the money at the next Fair.

Spring Hill next, and a car of cotton seed sold to Mr. Ralph Wedd, the Farmers Union manager there. Mr. Farmers Union manager there. Mr. Wedd always meets me with a smile.

Seems that neither Science nor Faoral will be in the money at the next Fair. value to their producers. Farmers who were in the throes of deflation, a were in the throes of deflation, a work interesting meetings were in the throes of deflation, a love attended was arranged at late to the hardly known. John a loyal Southerner in Chicago winning the war against the South was barely able to held up a respect, they do not not be the south who was ince Washington and Jeffer-wall will be in the money at the next Fair. We were in the throes of deflation, a love of the most interesting meetings were in the throes of had built the nation on farmer prospect. Adams, retired to his little farm, a loyal Southerner in Chicago winning the war against the South ers gathered a crowd of probably 75 was barely able to hold up a respect- ning the war against the South. At Paola, Ralph Champan's pleaspeople out of the blackness of the ant smile met me at the door. Ralph is one of the successful farmers' manant smile met me at the door. Raiph is one of the successful farmers' managers, and a firm supporter of our state institutions.

At LaHarpe, I run into a picnic, and is one of the successful farmers' managers, and a firm supporter of our state institutions.

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At LaHarpe, I run into a picnic, and is one thousands of industries flourish in unwonted style. Woolen mills earned hardly sell for the price of a year's roads were when you learn that neither that neither the successful farmers' managers, and a firm supporter of our state institutions. was there—the first Farmers Union gia thousands and tens of thousands makers had the time of meeting either has missed in more of farmers abandoned their homes than 50 years. The cattle tent furand lands and trekked across the Al-

hibit kept very quiet. Two bales of The savings of small farmers for

most of its resources. Solutions of should be writed out by experts, and congress forced that line to try them congress forced that line to try them congress forced that line to try them to the solution, as in any other business; and that is all he asks.

In the industrial and-comprecial world we have been undergoing a sign of the trends and the trends of the trivial shared count of the consideration of the training prices, of which we have been undergoing a sign of the important industries that is a single correction by the trivial shared to the conscious. This are considered to the constant of the trivial shared to the constant of the trivial shared to the constant of the trivial shared to the trivial shared the protection and the shared to the trivial shared the trivial shared to the trivial shared t

We are told, too, by the economics that if the present conditions continger in agriculture, the consumer sooner or later will be the one to suffer. All authorities agree that unprofitable authorities agree that unprofitable authorities agree that unprofitable farming means two things: It means first, that we drive from the farms first, that we drive from the farms young able-bodied men who prefer to young able-bodied men who prefer to the though the trade associa
We are told, too, by the economics to the had been acquainted the bookkeeping.

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We drove on south through Plain Barton county eighty miles from Safer the bookkeeping.

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We had been acquainted with him and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted to our good agent. We form on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted to our good agents. We form on of our true coperators. We had been acquainted to our good agent. Art to our good agent of on more prevaled to our good agent of the same of the same co-operation and brotherly love prevaled to our good agent. Art to our good agent of the same of the same of the bookkeeping.

We drove on south through Has to be act the bookkeeping.

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# A FARMER TO LAWYERS

Address Delivered to The Graduating Class of The John Marshall Law School, June 16, 1927

Mr. Yocum at St. Marys needed a car of car of linseed oil meal and a car of cotton seed, and of course I got the orders.

Had a good visit with Mr. Westgate at Manhattan, but found him stocked up at present.

Also had a pleasant visit with Mr. Also had a pleasa

Also had a pleasant visit with Mr. Alguist, the manager at Randolph, but he was stocked up for the present. The continue their downward course. The continue their downward course. The continue their downward course. The process continues the United States will cease to be what it was or is intended to be, and the process or is intende

leeds of the Jobbing Association; an order for a car of K. F. U. tankage, and a car of cotton seed was the result of my visit there.

Mr. Alquist, the manager at Clay Center, was sick and I did not see him. Called on Mr. Whitney at Miltonvale, I my. Stonebeck at Morganville, and Mr. Kirkpatrick at Clifton, but none of them were in the market for anything at present.

In Washington, and raining as ussual when I am here. This is three Sundays for me in Washington and it has rained every time.

A. M. Kinney.

In Washington and it has rained every time.

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A. M. Kinney.

A. M. Kinney.

In Washington and it has cease to offer relief, as of old.

The farmers, who composed 98 per cent of beginning the farmers yielding at the testing as to the desires and the fears of the minority. That was 1833; and there country, to direct the policy of the country, threats of distance and the fears of the minority. That was 1833; and there exists to

II.

Then war again. The farmers of the Northwest, rallying to the call of the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, ers of the young nation proud of went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and of Abraham Lincoln, went upon Southern bettleft in the Union and Open ers of the young nation, proud of their country and happy to be called free farmers, sold their abundant crops to a warring Europe at fabulous prices. Washington said there had never been anything like it; President Jefferson found the returns of the farmers twenty times as

arms and in sleep, Billy slept on the Springfield country of Massachusetts ened to Philadelphia and New York "platform," but Betty stayed with me each lost half its population! Times to the last. A young fellow did things to what is a mouth organ when things to what is a mouth organ when last it but it was a harmonia with

them the pitch. Thus aided they wives; fashioned boots for the clumsy sang splendidly. I had a perfectly feet of plowmen; contrived new and farms. They increased the output of wonderful time, and I hope the rest better plows for the making of more the farms while Europe decreased did, too. A little after we adjourned it rained—they said two inches.

better plows for the making of more her demands for American wheat and tobacco. The moment it rained—they said two inches.

Napoleon fell, British industrialists of fell a victim? offered marvelous bonnets and all to fall a victim? Dear Editor:

We ask for just a little space. We took just a little outing, our secretary, Mr. Broom and I, leaving Salina Sept. 28th driving to Beloit, stopping

tary, Mr. Broom and I, leaving Saina Sept. 28th driving to Beloit, stopping there to visit the county fair. Beloit has a beautiful park where they hold their fairs. They had a wonderful display of what grows on a Mitchell county farm. The best of hogs and september 1972 and his improvements. Did the Govariation of the future as business man ever fear the future, the industralists asked protection against every sort of compatible of the future as business man ever fear their fairs. They had a wonderful display of what grows on a Mitchell county farm. The best of hogs and his improvements. Did the Govariation county farm. The best of hogs and the farmer sold any of his crop he in reasonable demand. But fearing the future as business man ever fear the future, the industralists asked protection against every sort of compatible of the future as business man ever fear the future, the industralists asked protection against every sort of compatible of the future as business man ever fear the future, the industralists asked the future, the industralists asked the future as business man ever fear the future, the industralists asked the future as business man ever fear the future as business man ever fear the future as business man ever fear the future, the industralists asked the future as business man ever fear the future as busin

Members of the Graduating Class: ter accepting gifts for her maintenance in her old age. The only farmer who could hold his own was the Lasting changes in the social order come slowly. A hundred and fifty years ago the farmer and the free tenant were the makers of a new free tenant were the makers of a new cotton grown by slave labor on fresh

hibit kept very quiet. Two bales of hay made the speaker's platform, which I used for my guests-of-honor—Billy and Betty, two little girls, abandoned to mother nature. Hanabelly's brother, Bobby. Bobby found refuge later in his mother's arms and in sleen. Billy sleet on the Springfield country of Massachusetts. I have it, but it was a harmonica with him. He made music with it. And a men's trio, I think from Floral, sang several numbers. A pitchfork stood by, so I tapped the tines of it to give them the pitch. Thus sided they with the pitch of the price of the price of farm products. The decline became a slump. The hundreds of thousands of soldiers, farmers' sons, went home to their

tion of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but the lesser rivals have learned from experience that it is perilous to engage in price-cutting with the larger corporation. Two years ago of the sherman Anti-Trust Law, but the lesser rivals have learned from experience that it is perilous to engage in price-cutting with the larger corporation. Two years ago of the set of the best. On account of Mr. Broom, our secretary being with us, were well pleased with our visit.

Mr. Boyd, the manager at Paulinc, the several times. There are no better people than Mr. and Mrs. Tom obstite people than Mr. and Mrs. Boyd who looks that the misfortune to lose his bouse of the best. On account of Mr. Broom, our secretary being with us, we hurried on east as we had four or five losses to settle before dark. Aft-ton seed, and I had a splendid visit with him and Mrs. Boyd who looks by fire. Tom is one of our true co-

post for line construction is about 30

### The Kansas Union Farmer

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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.

other annual convention. The luture is in our thanks, and we must play up to the privileges it vented and at the same time the bad effects of the presents.

predictions. The accuracy to the vented and at the same time the bad effects of the presents.



### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1927

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS

Two local groups, Hackney and Kellogg, opened service units. Harry L. Rupp is the manager in charge. They sell for cash, the only exception being that one delivery will be made, if the customer is away from home, or for any other good reason, but a second delivery will not be made without the payment for the first. They do not have much on their books. Sales of gasoline and kerosene so far are in excess of 100,000 gallons and the savings are substantial. You will recall that President Keeney of Nebr., told in these columns lately of their experience in oils. No doubt this business will be up for serious consideration at the Ottawa convention.

GOVERNOR PAULEN AND FREIGHT RATES The Kansas Farm organizations, through their representative, Clyde M. Reed, presented a picture though it will not fully cover his loss, the prompt stirring up trouble between England and Canada, of farm conditions that is hardly short of alarming. They used crude, homely methods. They put farmers from widely separated areas, representing all types of Kansas farms, upon the witness stand. These men, whose integrity cannot be questioned, told the story of their own experiences, and the experiences of those they knew. Mrs. Mairs, of Labette county, presented a picture which none who heard her will forget. Bankers testified as to personal experience in operating farms, and as to the general condition of farmers as shown in the banking situation. Economists from the State Agricultural College took the facts as revealed by statistics, and reduced them by analysis to show clearly the status of the farmer. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture sent an expert into Kansas, making available to him all known facts and figures in state and federal departments, and he prepared tables showing actual and relative farm income, and the purchasing power of that income. Not one of these facts, as offered in evidence, was disproven. Not one of them was seriously assailed. Then came Mr. W. J. Bailey, ex-governor of Kansas, now head of the Federal Reserve bank at Kansas City, who swept the whole structure away with a single gesture-"I don't believe it." He did not offer any evidence in support of his positive opinion, none was needed. Like the man who settled the argument, when the dictionary disagreed with his statement, by saying "I don't recognize Noah Webster any better authority than I am," so Bailey set it all aside. The farmer is quite all right. And that was that. But just as we were packing up to go home, defeated, w.ho should arrive in the nick of time but our own hero, Governor Paulen. He says Clyde Reed and the farmers are wrong, and Bailey is also wrong. That the pictures drawn are both untrue, and that the real condition of the ager of the Farmers Union Shipping Association farmer is somewhere between. We agree with the at that point conceived the idea of assembling governor—between the Devil and the Deep Blue large quantity of wool and advertising for sealed

THE YEAR IS CLOSING

We are on the eve of another annual convention. It seems but a few months since we met in Arkansas City, in one of the best conventions the organization ever held. The year was begun auspiciously. The plans laid by the convention were in pro- a pound. The sale was handled by the Farmers cess of being carried out. No friction within the union was hindering, and steadily the whole program was moving forward. Where the methods in use were found faulty they were being replaced per pound. No other deductions were made and by better methods. Where our structure had been each grower received spot cash as soon as his weakened by the serious financial condition in which agriculture found itself as a whole, or by a combination of forces unfavorable to the co-operative movement, repairs were being made as rapidly as could be done. Meantime we were playing an important part in the farm movement as a whole. of the livestock department of the Union at South open-and-shut markets of the cities continue the un-Our honored chief was in Washington frequently St. Paul. and for very considerable periods, where he played a large part in shaping national legislation. His counsel was sought and his advice heeded by many. Then, suddenly, in the midst of activity, President Tromble was stricken. He was taken to the hospital, where everything humanly possible was done for his recovery but on a bleak April day the word went out over the state that John Tromble had gone went out over the state that come without the Canadian Wheat Pools are to take their place it since 1920, while all the cities increase their warning. Now we know we were warned often beside the Boston Tea Party in the disruption of numbers with little thought or care for the fuenough, and that we were too dull to note the signals. On a monument at Fort Riley are these words: "He was as much a victim of duty as of pools has been followed by a "letter of warning" worus. This was true of President Tromble. So from F. W. G. Urquhardt, secretary of the Liverable group of our people have set themselves sergreatly concerned was he about the work of the pool Corn Trade association, more commonly Union that he himself probably realized least of known as the grain exchange. "The (pool) monoall that the load was too heavy and too constant. poly, if arrived at," declared Mr. Urquhardt, cent need not. If 2 per cent, thoroughly alive to Quite literally he gave himself for us, and for the "would quite possibly lead toward a disruption of their needs, succeeded against 98 per cent, surely cause we represent. The death of President Trom- the British empire." ble was the darkest period through which the Kan- English friends of the pooling movement see no erative marketing has not failed. It is in process sas Farmers Union has ever passed, and its his- immediate cause for the alarm expressed by the of succeeding, and grows daily.

tory has not been one of sunshine and ease. But he as it usually is, on the impulse of the moment was not mistaken in the quality of men and women who make up the organization. He believed in them, he staked everything on them, and they re-

PRESIDENT TROMBLE'S JUDGMENT VINDI-CATED

Out of the gloom which followed the news of the death of Mr. Tromble there emerged a somewhat chastened membership. It would be too much to assume that we have all become the kind of members we should be, but there is every evidence of a quickened conscience and a deepened loyalty throughout the state. The head of one of our statewide business units said in a letter a few days Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news since: "There seems to be more loyalty in the air at the present time than I have sensed for a long time . I believe our members are beginning to see that unless they are willing to go all the way, that not much will be accomplished. It seems to me All copy, with the exception of notices and in-cluding advertising, should be in seven days pe-than we have ever done, which will bring success that we are pulling together just a little better ean be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communication of publication date.

Communication of publication is selected as a selected and we are on the eve of an-Communications and Questions-Communications other annual convention. The future is in our

#### DANGEROUS-TO WHOM?

unfavorable season with unprecedented damage by to the men who produce it. the weevil. In the end the actual yield was refaced with a cotton famine."

uation is not nearly so serious, "the influence is ness" of the McNary-Haugen bill and fewer none the less impressive that an attempt at sweep- speeches about the "wisdom" of the veto.-Waiing curtailment of a crop of such importance, made, laces Farmer.

may easily turn out to be highly dangerous."

Dangerous to whom? Not to the cotton grower, certainly, for he benefits immensely more from a small crop than from a large. It is dangerous certainly to the cotton trade and to consumers in general. But why, according to strict justice, should the cotton farmer worry about preserving a surplus for the benefit of the cotton trade in a poor year, when the cotton trade makes no effort to carry over a surplus from a good year, so that cotton prices will be held at a fairly high point for the producer?

It is socially undesirable to have any crop fall much below the normal needs of the country. Yet the only way to make sure that this will not happen is to plant enough of an acreage so that there will be a moderate surplus in the average year. Yet if this is done, and if the climatic conditions are usual, and if insect damage is not greater than normal, the farmer is bound to suffer from the effect of that safety surplus on the market.

Why should it not be clear that if a safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be that if a safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of the safety reserve of this sort is necessary for the welfare of a congressional investigation might be the safety reserve of the safety reserv the consumer and is actually harmful to the pro- sought regarding the Agricultural ducer, it is the duty of the consumer class to make Department's authority to make price

sound enough. It is dangerous to cut down produc-The danger of adjustment of production to demand in the farm field, without provision for a safety reserve, is stressed by the New York Times in a recent editorial in which it refers to campaigns

The danger of adjustment of production to demand in the farm field, without provision for a previous year in order to provide against unusual crop damage. But the Times against unusual crop damage. But the Times against unusual crop damage. But the Times against unusual crop damage. The plain, snort answer is that they practice our millions should have grade, it is but natural that low production, for example, wheat production, for example, while we lay brick and of his travel, while we lay brick and the American forecasts are similarly to the form the town many against unusual crop damage. But the Times of his travel, while we lay brick and the American forecasts are similarly to the form the form of the form o for reduction of cotton acreage and to one very suc- county ought to be responsible, in the interests cessful campaign where "a reduction of 30 per cent of the general welfare, for the job of seeing, first, in acreage was ordered and a cut of 15 to 20 per that this surplus is maintained, and, second, that cent was actually made. The sequel was a highly it is so handled that it doesn't lower the returns midst of threshing and marketing additional 2 cents on tourist high-

We hope the time will soon come when jourduced no less than 41 per cent, to the smallest to- nals and political leaders outside of the farm field an oil station in Winfield last April, with bulk and tal in a quarter of a century, and the world was will push their logic in this field a step farther to the inevitable conclusion. When that happens we The Times concludes that altho the present sit- will have fewer editorials about the "unsound-

> GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION I grain exchange secretary. Instead they see a rath-TOM O'BRIEN CARRIED INSURANCE Fire destroyed the fine farm house of Tom er obvious exhibition of flag-waving, designed to

meets such situations with the cash. Extra care | English-made products. should be taken at this time of year to see that chimneys and heating equipment are all in perfect condition. Insurance does not restore the burned building, and usually we lose much which we can-

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING IN NEBRASKA Net earnings of \$23,477 for the first two quarrs of 1927 were reported to the board of directors of the Farmers Union State Exchange, Omaha, Neb., recently, whereupon the board decided to pay tockholders 4 per cent on their investment during

the first half of the year. The board of directors has been asked by two local associations to take over the co-operative stores which these associations are operating. The committees from the local associations pointed out that it would be possible under central management for better stocks to be carried in the stores and for better service to be rendered patrons.

Attention is being given by the board of directors to the joint purchasing program being developed by the state-wide co-operative buying associations operating in Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado, and it was decided to pool orders for such items as binder twine, coal, sale and oyster shell, in order to get the lower prices and more favorable terms thus obtainable.

FARMERS UNION MARKETS WOOL IN SOUTH DAKOTA

A new service was offered the farmers in the vicinity of Wimbledon, N. Dak., recently. The manbids on the lot. Bids were asked for a certain day, all bids to be on a flat rate with no throwouts or discounts. As a result 75,000 pounds of wool was brought to the assembling point and "Wool Day" was celebrated with closed stores, music and addresses. The highest bid came from a Chicago firm and the entire lot was sold for 32 3-4 cents Union with no expense to the members except the local cost of weighing the wool and loading on cars, which amounted to three-quarters of one cent wool was weighed.

Another year it is proposed to establish assembling points in each of the counties where the Farmers Union is organized and market wool for all tive legislation seem all to have failed. The presmembers direct to the manufacturers with the aid

BRITISH GRAIN MEN FEAR POOL SUCCESS

Consider Effect of Co-operation. to face the growing competition of successful farm prospect is so poor that 649,000 farmers abandonco-operatives are beginning to express fear that ed their calling in 1926; 3,000,000 have abandoned

Premier Baldwin's recent endorsement of the of our history may offer an answer."

O'Brien of Plainville a few days ago. He was car- stir up sympathy for the grain dealers and confuse rying insurance in the Farmers Union, and, al- the issue in the minds of the people. Instead of handled, really does the management settlement will be helpful. We are sorry for his they believe the pool will make the Canadian loss, but glad for our Insurance Company which farmers more prosperous and more able to buy

Duvel Cheers Speculators

close up shop and let the pools have unobstructed

tion gave heart to the old-line speculators last organizations is asking the government to do for the incompetent farminent farmin futures is an essential element in marketing grain. Ninety-five per cent of future trading is last thing the farm organizations, and now producing 25 per cent more per system. It's true that we have adespeculative in character and he stated that if fu- I speak particularly of the Farm Bu- man than he was 25 years ago. tures trading were confined to actual hedging operations the volume of trading would be too small to be of value to those desiring to protect themselves agains speculative hazards.

Those who question Mr. Duvel's statements point out that his conclusions are based on the supposition that the present competitive selling by farmers is a permanent condition. If farmers are to man in the United States now agrees continue in their present method of marketing, it to that. The U. S. Department of unduly heavily on farm products, esmay be possible that futures trading is a convenience, if not a benefit. If farmers are to market their products in the manner of other producers. however, it is considered doubtful that Mr. Duvel's opinions will hold water.

Answer to America's Present Plight Can Be Found in Our Past Events.

the present troubles of the farmer and to the imminent disaster that faces industry and business, in the opinion of William F. Dodd nationally become unduly the opinion of William E. Dodd, nationally-known of it, and at no time since then has he and perhaps unreasonably burdeneconomist, in a recent address in Nashville.

"Lasting changes in the social order always come slowly," pointed out Prof. Dodd. "A hundred and the farmer was paying 11 per cent of striving through legislative enactment a higher plane, an American plane if fifty years ago the farmer and the free tenant his net income in taxes, and that now to equalize the tax burden. Changed you please, just the same as the Amwere the makers of a new nation. Their represen- 33 per cent of it goes for tax pur- conditions have outstripped changes tatives a little later formulated one of the greatest poses. of constitutions. Today the farmer and the tenant the National Industrial Conference es on real or tangible property while seem clearly on the road to peasantry, and neither Board, a research bureau supported the value of such property does not they nor any of their friends seem able to stay by a few business interests of this represent in any way net income retheir downward course.

"If this process continues the United States will cease to be what it was or is intended to be, and the process hastens. The efforts at co-operative marketing, of controlled production and of effecident vetoes bills without offering better ones; the mitigated exploitation, while newer and richer lands cease to offer relief as of old.

"The farmers, who composed 98 per cent of the population in the beginning and then were only American Expert Upholds Speculation But Fails to fairly able to direct the policy of the country, now number some 40 per cent of the population and British grain traders who are finding it difficult frantically hope to direct national policy. The ture. Is there any help? Possibly a hasty view

Comment: Whenever, in our past, any consideriously to the task of self-preservation they have succeeded. The 98 per cent failed, but the 40 per 40 per cent is not a hopeless minority. And co-opREFLECTIONS

HEAVY LOSS

Congressional Action Threatened to Halt Erroneous Crop Predictions Government crop predictions and to believe that America's supply of price forecasts will meet a heavy wheat was to be much higher than it WE NEED SOME OF CANADA'S storm of criticism during the next is. session of congress, and the collapse of winter wheat estimates, coupled with the disastrous market reaction to the recent cotton-price forecast, will furnish ammunition for a barrage of fire from antagonistic legislators. Cotton-price predictions were discontinued by the Department of Agri-

culture last week following a market 2500 B. C. break of \$7.50 per bale, resulting When the sun rises I go to work; would at once be provided. Only, as from bearish statements in the mon-When the sun goes down, I take my now, it wouldn't protect. The duty thly report of the bureau of econom-Senator Harris of Georgia de-The accuracy of the government

corn production forecasts are simil-Wheat Growers Lose

when the misleading July 10th report ways they would spend it on mail that he hopes to have the new cars was issued. The price of wheat routes. That, they held, would acout of the trenches by Christmas.

U. S. CROP GUESSES CAUSE dropped eight cents in three days, tually benefit the largest number of and growers of wheat suffered con-siderable loss. Apparently no effort ed to serve all farm homes as closely report, and foreign buyers were led

CREATIVITY This poem is recognized as one of the oldest Chinese folk-poems which bushel is said to run from 63 to 65 has come down to the present time It is the first poem recorded in the book, Origin of Ancient Poetry (Chinese). It may be roughly dated there were no tariff a howl would

rest: dig the well from which I drink;

WE THINK THIS IS WHY

Winter wheat farmers were in the gas tax, but instead of putting the

meant for the town man's use. We and the American farmer no protecare informed that the Rural Mail tion. But the miller gets wheat. Carriers have a proposal for a 4 cent

was made to correct the inaccurate as possible. Let's see who seconds report, and foreign buyers were led that motion.

WHEAT The Canadian wheat crop is reported as being this year an unusually high-grade product. The weight per pounds. Wheat of this kind is used by American millers for mixing, and comes across the line in quantity. If go up at once for protection, and it would at once be provided. Only, as on wheat is 42 cents per bushel, and

the Canadian price admittedly higher than our own. But a clever arrangement allows the imported wheat to come in duty-free, in actual practice, and lets the American producer or consumer pay the premium on Cana-The Arkansas (City) Traveler has dian wheat. It is called milling-ina very clever department under the bond. You import the wheat, mill it, rented and at the same time the bad effects of the urplus on the price to the producer nullified?

The argument of the New York Times is cound enough. It is dangerous to cut down productions are being severely questioned in many sections, and the losses why the highway detours are always of the wheat, mind the wheat, which is dealing, "Our Weekly Review of upon you are released from the duty. Public Matters." The column asks why the highway detours are always of the government a very clever department under the bold. Tou import the wheat, mind the wheat, which is the dailing, "Our Weekly Review of upon you are released from the duty. Since export demand is for low grade ound enough. It is dangerous to cut down productions are being severely questions, and the loss where the column asks are being sustained by farmers from why the highway detours are always of the government and export equivalent flows. The column asks where the column asks are being sustained by farmers from the duty. on the Department of Agriculture. The plain, short answer is that they high grade, it is but natural that in

E. Folz Furrit, local dealer, says

NOT A PANACEA BUT A PROGRAM which is rapidly becoming confiscatory. We have already made some progress along this line in the gaso-

Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau, Replies to a Manufacturer's Representative

R. M. Hofer, Mgr., The Manufacturer:

Dear Mr. Hofer: Replying to your letter of the first, do you not think it more to the point, in considering the equitable adjustment of our tax problem, to base tax- cerned with the success of their pares on net income rather than on gross ncome? Do you not consider ability to pay the fairest measure for tax that a heavy gross income, one in which a large amount of money or owners comparatively little good? And on the other hand a small gross income may mean relatively heavy profit?

Referring to your statement that "they (the farmer's problems) will be solved largely by the farmer him-Many leading grain men of Canada are reported to be of the opinion that their best move is to close up shop and let the pools have unobstructed to be of the pools have unobstructed. statement. Taken in the abstract, one ations. sway. Despie this sentiment, strenuous fight is still being waged by the grain interests.

J. W. T. Duvel of the Grain Future Administration now being advocated by the farm er what he seems unable to do for him-

of this organization. We have during the past six years carried on by our Experiment Stations, established beyond a doubt that there and knowledge gained by practical is a real farm problem that cannot be solved by even the most up-to-date and farmers. That is remedy Number methods. Every thinking One. efficient

dollars more than in any previous

at some fair conclusions and sacking benefits of government. We are striv-

constitute a "case" for agriculture sources of income may bear its fair that challenges the most serious proportion of the tax burden and rethought of our economists who profess lieve the land of a portion of a load

This is to Certif

in good standing of

were elected as dele

Ottawa, Kansas, on

to seek a sound solution of econmic prblems; of our statesmen who are supposed to be concerned with policies farmer consumer more than ever in that will perpetuate the best government on earth; and even of our politicians who are probably more con-

ty. Now what has caused these inequalities, and what are the remedies? rapid following the world war, the fact is that it had been going on for cultural nation to an industrial one. ated as Remedy No. 4. So long as the farmer could make a profit on his investment by an enchancement of land values, sell out and move west to cheaper and more-

That day is of course past. Now he reau, would want to do would be to can do still better, and every effort ricultural products. But our main place a premium on inefficiency. Ef- is being put forth to that end. More products, those of which we are proficiency has ever been the watchword and more farmers are taking advanducing an exportable surplus, have tage of the results of research work absolutely no effective protection. experience of our more successful

Transportation costs are bearing Agriculture, Commerce and Labor all pecially in the great food producing agree that the purchasing power of sections, in proportion of the money the farm product, based on wholesale value thereof. Transportation comprices, is now but 85 per cent as much panies are constantly endeavoring to as it was during the prewar period take advantage of their well-fortified of 1909-14; that it has fluctuated be- position behind the Transportation. tween 69 per cent and 92 per cent Act of 1920 and increase transportasince 1921; that the farm failures tion costs to the farmer is well known. HISTORY HOLDS KEY FOR FARM PROBLEM have increased the past six years We are fighting this tendency with all 1,000 per cent faster than have the the strength of the federated farm failures in other and comparable organizations, by opposing increases lines of endeavor; that in 1926, while before the Interstate Commerce Comhe national income was some billion mission, and by demanding reductions instead; by urging river and lake imyear, the farmers, constituting 30 provement which will, or at least

> gotten that much, and that his pro- some, we all agree. We are striving portionate share has steadily dimin- to hold down local, state and federal shed since that time. That in 1910 expense, but more than that we are in tax methods. We are still keeping These statements are confirmed by the heavy load of state and local taxcountry who seem bent on arriving ceived by citizens who share in the dequate remedies.
>
> I think these statements of fact systems so that the more intangible vent perpetual motion. No one who systems so that the more intangible vent perpetual motion. No one who systems so that the more intangible vent perpetual motion.

> > DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

line tax. These tax reforms may be called remedy Number Three.

Our Federal Tax system might profitably receive some attention. Tariff, which now brings the government less revenue and yet costs the the history of our country, might receive some attention in the way of a downward revision. A terrific pressure is being brought to bear on congress to reduce corporation taxes, to reduce the higher brackets of the in-While there is no doubt that the come tax, to abolish all inheritance May it not be quite possible deflation of agriculture was more taxes, both state and national. And this in spite of the fact that we still have a war debt of nineteen billion at least a quarter of a century prior dollars hanging over us. Our interto that time. We have been underest in this is largely a defensive and going a gradual change from an agri- negative one. Yet it might be design-

> The manufacturer has been for over a hundred years protected from the competition of foreign countries by an adequate tariff. Labor is now well protected from the competition of the foreigner in this country by the restricted immigration law. tected from the greed of his employer by the Adamson law and by being protected in his right to collective bargaining. Transportation is well protected from price competition by taken care of and well nigh protected He quate protection on a few minor ag-Wheat, with a tariff of 42 cents per bushel has no protection whatever from loreign competition. It sells higher in Winnipeg than in Minnesota. Its price is usually fixed by the foreign price less transportation costs, and this of course applies to that consumed in this country as well as that

sold abroad. It is protection against this condition which we are seeking in the Mary-Haugen bill. We are only asking that we be allowed to sell our surplus abroad in such a manner that it will not set the price on the whole product. That's nothing more than the manufacturer does when he finds himself with an otherwise uncontrollable surplus. Owing to our uncontrollable numbers, the uncertainties of production due to season and pests and disease we cannot do this as manufacturers do. We cannot do it without governmental assistance. would in no wise make or tend to make

the inefficient farmer prosperous. He would have the same competition with his neighbor that he has now, but on erican laborer and American manufacturer and American financier now have. And that, Mr. Manufacturer, is what we might term Remedy Number

-Ralph Snyder.

Secretary

President

If you can lift yourself by your ing to bring about a change in tax boot straps, you may be able to in-

. That Formers		(Delegate)
y That Farmers		·
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(Alternate) who are members
	P. O. Address	
	Union No	, State

Kansas City

ANDERSON COUNTY UNION NOTES

THE FARMERS UNION CLUB When you're feeling glum and weary, And your mind wont even think, When you've drove and talked and argued.

'Til you cannot sleep a wink; When you've gone to see a member, Whose wife tells you right away, He is nine miles over yonder, Helping Neighbor Jones to hay. When they go and set a meeting At the school house over there,

And you've come to do your darndest, And they've all gone to the fair, When you meet in empty school rooms Talk to empty seats awhile, Then you wish the Devil had you, But you don't forget to smile,

When you've talked and they've ad-

mitted,
Co-operation's the only plan,
But they'd like to wait awhile to see What happens the other man. Then you bet your head grows weary And your wheels begin to stick, Then you change your little program, And attend the big pienic.

Across the line in Anderson, Where the Union's going strong, Every fellow and his lady Came to help the cause along.

There were baskets filled with good things,

Stacked on tables there that day, Cakes and pies, all kinds of chicken, Happened in the Fieldman's way.

And around that table serving, Stood a throng of ladies fair, Talking Union to their neighbors, Scattering sunshine everywhere. We sure looked on them kindly As they passed around that grub,

The Liztown Club was the first Farmer's Union Ladies' Club to be organized in the county, beating Belview to the goal by twenty four

Grettens, Andersons, Varnaus and afew others whose names we do not recall helped them organize and Belview organized the next night, therefore we are surely glad to welcome Old Liztown to the ranks of the rec-ognized State Organization, the Wo-

man's Auxiliary.

Liztown asked the privilege of still retaining her rank as first in line, as she has intended reorganizing for some time but this has been such an unusual season, so many meetings have been rained out, and as long



5620. Child's Dress Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires if made as illustrated 11/2 yard of 54 inch material for the Blouse and 11/4 yard for Skirt, and facings on collar and cuffs. Price

5947. Ladies' Morning Frock Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material striped or figured, and % yard of plain material for facings. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1% yard.

some time out his has been said as long and sale of the season, so many meetings have been rained out, and as long as Liztown has maintained a woman and interest to be organized still.

NEMAHA CO. IS HEARD FROM
Your correspondent attended the recipied to concede her first to be organized still.

NEMAHA CO. IS HEARD FROM
Your correspondent attended the recipied to concede her first to be organized still.

NEMAHA CO. IS HEARD FROM
Your correspondent attended the recipied to the county meeting of the Nemah County Farers Union and I must addition and will be glad at any and all times to respondent on any and all times to respondent on any and all times to respond to thank them very much for the invitation and will be glad at any and all times to respond to any and all times to respond to any and all times to respond to any way that it will be possible for us to help. We see a great future for women's work in the ranks of farm organization,

CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, NOS. 3741 3741, \$1.00; No. 3742, \$1.25. We can also supply these in a cheaper quality on fine count white embroidery cloth

We herewith present two very at- at 70 cents for either of the designs tractive designs in children's rompers completely made up and ready for service. The embroidery designs are simple and can be completed in a very short time. These numbers are tape bound throughout and made of heavy white fabric that will give real service. Prices are as follows: No.

FARMERS TO LAWYERS (Continued from page 1) land and Germany. Hence the men who had fought the battle of common men in the Civil War now poured their wheat into European markets to ruin their brethren in Europe. They drove the English farmers into bankruptcy, if a farmer knows what that Industrial cities took these ruined farmers into their employ or left them to emigrate to the United States, millions of them.

But the United States, after her war for democracy, kept the tariff bars so high that the goods of Eu-ropean mills could not get to the toil-ing farmers of the West and South, while vast fleets turned hordes of poor European workers into New England and the Middle States and literally changed the face of the country-a revolution, nobody ob-

serving it. Nor was this all. The farmers back on their farms must pay the cost of their own fighting in the Civil War, three billions of dollars, a then unprecedented sum. They received greenbacks for their wheat, at low rates. They paid for their supplies in greenbacks at high prices, because the Government compelled them to do so. They wished to pay the debt in greenbacks, debts owed to a small number of men who had done little fighting. The Government compelled them to pay in gold, gold then, and long after 1865, at a premium of 25

per cent.

It was perhaps necessary, but it looked unfair; the tariff protected industry in its demand for high prices; it now protected the holders of the debt in a similar demand for high prices, high prices for bonds that had been bought for 60 or 70 cents in the dollar. The farmer had gone home to pay himself for fighting. In order to do so he had to ruin European farmers. With the meager returns he paid in gold the debt that had been bought in grenbacks. That was statesmanship.

\*\* \*\*

The cents a pound for cotton leaving the gins, beef and wheat like wise pouring at similar prices into the great caldron of war. The cities filled all the industrial chimneys with insufferable smoke; the railroads wore out their tracks and their wheels carrying their burdens of munitions at huge profit to the scene of red and devastating war. A third time the industrialists and the farmers were prosperous together, farmers driving Fords, business men Packards. Prosperity!

The statemanship of Sharman and

with plaits extended is 1% yard.

They're the Farmer's Union Club
So I tell you brother fieldman,
If you chance to come this way,
You will always find a welcome,
Just drop in prepared to stay.
You can help to feed the chickens,
Milk the cows, do up the work,
But you'll surely catch the Dickens,
If the Union work you shirk.

Sent in by County Correspondent.

NOW AN AUXILIARY

We are glad to report that the Lixtown Ladies' Club has at last decided to come in under the rulings laid down at the convention last year and are now a full fledged Auxiliary, with old members paying up and new members coming in.

We had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganWe had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganWe had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganWe had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganwhen had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganWe had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganwhen had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganwhen had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganwhen he with plaits extended is 1% yard.

Price 15c.

The statesmanship.

She was Prospertity!

Would it last? But the roar of two dould be flaine and Grant; but it did not lend of the countenance of Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Would work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern world, not outwould work a change in the social status of the modern wo

may almost view the magic dance of the electrons; with the radio, hear voices across the continents; light his home with power generated 100 miles away; and soar across the ocean by air—all things of which Aladdin never dreamed.

Charity is the very livery of Christ.—Latimer.

money and great banks to the contine to a new regime that the would save business if nothing else would save business if nothing have a city regime made up of the frag
Is the American farmer to become and pelse would save business if nothing else would s and unprecedented proseprity of the new and unprecedented Republic. A single State in the East received twice as much of the annual income.

see a great future for women's work in the ranks of farm organization, let's all get our shoulders to the wheel and the work will progress much faster the coming year than it much faster the farm organization, on manufactured goods, on the products of the farm; tradesmen's much faster the coming year than it much faster the fast those of Roosevelt's and Bryan's rest-

ing of a coming class struggle re-lieved a little the strain of things during the first decade of the twen-tiath continued and Frank O. Low-den, thought they saw the injustice of it all. They were hushed up, tieth century. The great farmer's country was ceasing to be a farmer's country, hundreds of thousands trekking again, their early possessions of their back, into the cold northwes-tern stritches of Canada—the populations of the cities ever mounting into the millions, that of the country declining to less than half the total of the country, Western farmers still hating Southern farmers. By that process the politicians sustained them selves and the exploitation went on.
The first of the great wars of the
young Republic started the process,
1812-15; the second and greater sectional war carried it further, 1861-65. Would there be another war?

In 1914 the leaders of the German Empire precipitated Europe into a

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

REGISTERED CATTLE FOR SALE—My herd Registered and grade Holsteins. Cheap for the bunch. Might divide. Federal Accredited. R. 22. Hopkins, Derby, Kansas.

FOR SALE—My Bluetick Coon and O'Possum hound. Can't be beat. Ship-ped on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Coy Hicks, Sedalia, Ky. B 126.

WANTED—Manager for Farmers Co-operative Union Produce house, Will-iamsburg, Kansas. R. E. Chambers, Pres. Homewood, Kansas.

SEEDS FOR SALE ALFALFA \$6.50 Sweet Clover \$5.00 ,bags free. Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO
—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75
smoking, 10, \$1.50; PIPE FREE. Pay
when received. UNITED FARMERS
Bardwell, Kentucky.

set poor Southerners' heads crazy.

a better understanding and regard for each other. We thank you.

Tounty Correspondent.

When Aladdin rubbed his lamp, he had fewer forces at his command than man has today. With his telescope, he may see stars millions of light years away; with the microscope, he may almost view the magic dance of the electrons; with the radio, hear the man has today had to the restless west with the brok-states and learn the way to self help, farmers thus taking the control of things into their years away; with the microscope, he may see stars millions of light years away; with the microscope, he may see stars with the radio, hear the man has today. But then a collapse first of farmers, and then a collapse first of farmers, next of business in the cities. The world outside struggled between war and peace, the President, broken and was failing, departed. He gave place to another, to a new regime that it.

Somebody set about a scheme to with a threat of economic panic. If he timidly suggests that European debts be lowered or canceled in the hope of better European markets, he is reminded of "repudiation," as he was in 1870. Then he goes once more to Congress, where he procures the passage of a law which was designed to was failing, departed. He gave place to another, to a new regime that the war came to an end. There was again a day of deceitful riches; and then a collapse first of farmers, next of business in the cities. The world outside struggled between war and peace, the President, broken and was failing, departed. He gave place to another, to a new regime that the control of hims again a day of deceitful riches; and then a collapse first of farmers, next of business in the cities. The world outside struggled between war and peace, the President, broken and then a collapse first of farmers, next of business in the cities. The world outside struggled between war and peace, the President, broken and then a collapse first of farmers, and then a collapse first of farmers, and then a collapse first of farmers, and then a collaps

vegetables at prices of their own their behalf. They failed. The making, sometimes sending to the farmers of sufficient wealth and farmers demands for more money alertness organized and undertook, with which to pay the freight on like organized labor, to help themwhat had been taken; marvelous selves. Business turned upon them cities and more marvelous statesmen, with anger and fear; nothing was quite so wicked as the Farmer-Labor Party of the Dakotas or the effort of Only Europe making ready for La Follette and his kind to compel another war and organized labor talk-national assistance. Some men, like

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

members coming in.

We had the privilege as well as the pleasure of attending the reorganization meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank Williams, where the new officers were elected and some very good plans made for future meetings.

The Liztown Club was the first

discouraged folks if the first year has shown a slow fruitage, and if there shown a slow fruitage, and if there has also shown a slow fruitage, and if there has also shown a slow fruitage, and if there has a slow fruitage

It is not a day for complacent bigcity politics. Is it peasantry for the farmers and feudalism in the world of industry and business? Southern

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
'Whereas God in his Wisdom has seen
fit to remove from our midst, our brother
Geo. J. Appleton, we the members of
Spring Glen Local No 1976, wish to extend to the members of his family our
deepest sympathy. We feel deeply our
own lors of a faithful member, a kind
neighbor and friend.

Committee
Mrs. J. R. Christi. A
M. W. Brennan
C. L. Knapp.

### North American Hotel OTTAWA, KANSAS

**Farmers Union Convention Headquarters** 

FIREPROOF MODERN

EXCELLENT CAFE

Regular Meals, Lunches, Short Orders Have your mail sent here Send in your reservation Meet your friends

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS Axtell, Kans., Sept. 30, 1927. Mr. C. F. Emmert, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commis-

So. St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dear Sir: I am writing to tell you and your salesmen how well pleased I was with the sale you made on the load of hogs on Sentember 30 of hogs on September 22. We had nine hogs from Wm. Vossen, who had 16 head of the same kind of hogs that went to and the hogs to — sold for \$11.20.

I also wish to compliment you for the splendid sale you made on the load of cattle September 29. I gave out the checks today and every man said he got more than he expected.

We do not have to make any ex-cuses for sales the Farmers Union is making for us. With best wishes for ontinued success, we are Yours very truly,
Farmers Union Business Association
By Wm. T. Gossin, Manager.

> LETTER HEADS \$6 PER THOUSAND \$5 PER THOUSAND High Class Job Printing at

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

# Everlasting Team

We realize that your good-will cannot be gained by a single act or by an occasional unusual service; neither can it be obtained by one man or a group of men. Therefore, our entire organization is co-operating to the fullest extent in an earnest effort to merit your friendship and increased

SHIP TO YOUR OWN FIRM

### Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards

Patronize Your Own Insurance Company

And keep your money at home where it will be used to help you. Do not send it away to build up strong financial institutions to oppose you.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

### Six Good Reasons Why--

Every Farmers Union Member should carry life insurance in HIS OWN COMPANY.

1.-It offers all standard form policies at actual cost.

2.—Its funds are used to finance the farm operations of its members 3.—It is owned by the policyholders, who share in its earnings and

control its management. 4.-It is a legal reserve, level premium company, which means its polices are absolutely safe and that its premium rates can not

It prides itself on rendering the best possible service, by making prompt settlements in full and leaving its policyholders or their beneficiaries completely satisfied.

-It is supporting the whole Farmers Union program and uniting the members in a loyal, compact organization through their com-munity of interests. Only by such co-operative, harmonious ef-fort can the farmers ever secure justice or attain the position of economic independence to which they are entitled.

If you believe in the aims of the Farmers Union and need more life insurance, it will pay you to write today to:

### FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Des Moines, Iowa.

"Farmer Life Insurance At Farmer Cost"

### **Price List of Local Supplies**

Application cards ....... 20 for 5c Credential blanks ....... 10 for 5c Dimit blanks ....... 15 for 10c Dimit blanks ..... ... 12 for 20c Ode cards .....  instead of Ritual, each ..... Farmers' Union Song Books
published by Jobbing Assn 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

### Now Is The Time To Order APPLES For Winter Use

Get our quotations before buying ;if your order has not been placed.

Your interests and the cause of the Farmers Union will be the best served if you will do your trading through your own ORGANIZATION

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

337 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri

production to the probable demand, just as industry does. While no doubt progress can be made through farmer

To illustrate: In 1924, the corn crop mounted to 2,300,000,000 bushels. The following year 1925 it was all producers of the particular comfollowing year 1925 it was all producers of the particular comfollowing year 1925 it was all producers of the particular comfollowing years 1925 it was all producers of the particular comfollowing years 1925 it was all producers of the particular comfollowing years and the particular comfollowing years are particular comfollowing years and the particular comfollowing years are particular comfollowing years and the particular comfollowing years are particular comfollowing years and the particular comfollowing years are particular comfollowing years and the particular comfollowing years are particular comfollowing years and the particular comfollowing years are particular comfollowing years and years are particular comfollowing years and years are particular c following year, 1925, it was 2,900,000,-000 bushels. And yet the 2,900,000,-000 bushels were worth less, according to the government, by \$300,000,000, than the smaller crop of the year before. Suppose now that the farmers, seeing that 2,300,000,000 bushels the producers of that commodity who are before. Suppose now that the farmers, seeing that 2,300,000,000 bushels were worth \$300,000,000 more than 2,900,000,000 bushels, had attempted to adjust their acreage to the more profitable smaller crop. They would simply enable farm groups to define acreage about one-half of one-half of one-half of the tobacco growers were world that they pursued this course; for, according to the government's for, according to the government's for, according to the government's last estimate, the yield in 1926 was close to 275,000,000 bushels less than the year before—an amount less than the year before—an amo

of 25 per cent, which some of our theoretical friends suggested, we would have had a crop last year of about 2,000,000,000 bushels, or way below the nation's need. The result would have been very high prices for corn andwhat is more important to the consumer-a very burdensome increase in the price of pork and beef products.

We have been producing cotton for considerably more than a hundred years. We are told that in 1925 we had the third largest crop of record. As a result the price declined to a point where it was not profitable to produce it, if we would measure prof-

of 18 1-2 cents a pound. This in all conscience would seem to be sufficient punishment to the cotton-growers of the South for daring to raise 200,000 bales more than the world's need. For, during 1925, according to Hester, the world took 15,165,000 bales of American cotton. This surplus would feed the cotton spindles for about five days. Cotton-growers were puzzled and depressed by the heavy price they paid for these excess bales. But the end was not yet.

Subsequent government reports increased the estimated yield by about 3,250,000 bales. This added another surplus which it would take about two and a half months to consume. 1-2 cents pound, as a result of this two-and-ahalf-months' increase in surplus. It remained at about that price until practically all cotton was out of the growers' hands. Again the cottongrowers were penalized. I have figured it out on the basis of cotton-exchange quotations. This increase in the yield of just enough of cotton to supply the spindles of the world for eighty days cost the cotton farmers of the South more than \$300,000,000.

Yet we know at the time that if the government's larges estimate of yield were realized, here would not be en-ough American cotton at the end of the season to supply the spindles of the world for a half-year. We knew, too, that we could have no assurance that the entire carryover at the end of the season would not become a vital need the next year.

There is now no promise of an exceptional crop in 1927. The cause is the same cause which always has been the largest factor in determining value, however, comes after almost the last bale had left the farmer's

What to do With a Surplus? If there were not surpluses some years, there would be a deficiency in others, and the world would be lacking in sufficient food and clothes. The farmer must always plan to raise more than just enough if the world is to be fed and clothed. The nation that holds this surplus is the richer for having it. If, however, such surpluses are thrown on the market, and thus permitted to crush the farmer under the slow operation of economic laws, the time will come when there will be no surplus, and consumers will face a food shortage. Mankind has been producing food for some thousands of years. Yet in all that time we have not accumulated a sufficient surplus to feed the world for

a single year.
In the light of these facts, farmer asks why, if an occasional surplus is a good thing for every one else, it should result in a loss to him. In the interest, therefore, of society as well as of the farmer, we must contrive some method by which the surpluses of the very essentials of life shall become a benefit to him who produces them and not a burden.

The problem is how to attain this object. It is clear that the individual farmer cannot do it. If the producers of any farm commodity were com-

lemma: If he produce too little, men keting is farthest advanced, either in and women and children will be but the United States or abroad, there you meagerly supplied with the necessities find agriculture in its best estate; vioof life; if he produce too much, the lent fluctuations in the markets elim-surplus for the time may break the inated; better prices to the producers. price he receives for his product to a point where it would have been better times with an actual decrease to the for him if he had let his fields lie fallow throughout the year.

Those who tire of the farmer's complaint say that he must adjust his fairness and more satisfairness. fying community life.

It is doubtful, however, if the cojust as industry does. While no doubt progress can be made through farmer organizations better to co-ordinate supply with demand, he cannot avoid the occasional surplus.

Corn and Cotton as Examples

If the producers of any farm pro

den of handling the surplus. And thus, though the members of the cooperatives received much large returns

members of the co-operative or not, selves. For this reason some of the tobacco co-operatives recently have the summer, when it tobacco co-operatives recently have the summer than th ers receive the benefits in a larger measure than do the members them-

necessity of life.

Our newspapers inform us that the to maintain that price. Suppose it spinners of England, acting in a com-bination suggested and directed by I have discussed this very one of the foremost English economists, now are buying their cotton in concert. It is reported that in this manner they purchased from the American market while the price was at its low point, not only cotton to meet their 1927 requirements, but enough to supply much of their needs for 1928. This is merely another illustration of buying competition eliminated—of "surplus control," but in the ed—of "surplus control," but in the ly accomplish this result. interest of the buyer, not the produc-

The Federal Reserve System was de- part which goes into by-products.

THE FARM PROBLEM STATED

(Continued from page 1)

lemma: If he produce too little, men keting is farthest advanced, either in the produce too little, men keting is farthest advanced, either in the produce too little, men keting is farthest advanced, either in the united States or abroad, there you be fairly representative of all the states. producers of that product, and do they

desire this assistance? If the board finds that all of these questions must be answered "yes," it is then empowered to authorize the co-operative to take control of the surplus. The only aid from the gov-ernment should distribute, among all the producers of the commodity, the cost to the co-operative of handling the surplus.

price. Nor would even the cover of the receipts of the price in any other us.

STEERS—Receipts little heavier street records sense than industry generally determines prices. It, like every other industry, would study all the conditions affecting the particular commodity 15.75. Bulk of good yearlings sold at and from time to time decide upon a 14.00 to 15.50. Fair to good 12.00 to price which conditions would seem to 13.50. Heavy steers sold up to 15.25, warrant. It would simply enjoy the advantages which come from organiz- to 14.50, shortfeds 11.50 to 12.50. Win-

Planter? Suppose the program I have outlined had been in operation last year. ers 6.25 to 7.50, reds 6 to 7 cents. than if they had not organized, the Again, we will take cotton as an il- Whiteface stock cows 5.75 to 6.25, other field of human activity. And yet at the close of that season there was not a sufficient carryover of cotton to keep the spindles of four months.

Cotton continued on its downward path. It rallied slightly upon the government report of July 23, a year government report of July 23, a year ago, showing a crop of 15,368,000 the solution of 18 1-2 cents a pound. This in all conscience would be side for 1926, and reached the price of 18 1-2 cents a pound. This in all conscience would seem to be sufficient.

Cotton and Corn: Sick Kings

Lotton of human activity. And yet we have permit
Cotton and Corn: Sick Kings

Lotton of human activity. And yet we have permit
Cotton and Corn: Sick Kings

Lotton of human activity. And yet we have powled have on the same that larges of the farmer are the main the world's markets, and maintainheaving a domestic price-level for domestic needs.

The ofogmarket slow to 10 lower on the world in the world's markets, and maintainheaving a domestic price-level for domestic needs.

The following report was submitted on the world on the spin day to 10.75, 180s to 240s 10.90. to 11.30. 140s to 170s 10.00

Let us consider our cotton for a moyear's consumption, they would hav year's consumption, they would have invited representatives of the spinners into a conference. They would be done, a conference. They would have downward the question of price of 1.30s 10.25 to 10.50. Packing sows 9.00

Lott us consider our cotton for a moyear's consumption, they would have year's consumption, they would have double the spin day to 10.75, 180s to 240s 10.90. 10.30.

Lot us consider our cotton for a moyear's consumption, they would have an export to 2.50s to 10.90. Packing sows 9.00

Lot us consider our cotton for a mothe world is downward to year, whatever his acreage in to year, whatever his acreage in the world's markets, and maintainthem the world's markets, and maintain charges of the farmer are the main them to 10.00.

The following reported to the spin day to 10.90. Packing found themselves in great difficulty.

Was apparent that the crop would be same that the crop would be somewhat larger than needed for the we nope to near from you soon as sion of the subject to which we have permitted the spinners of Europe largely to determine the price for this prime cotton they probably would be called know your plans. We will do every-way is to take the money from the for a single unit of his product. To

I have discussed this very matter

Suppose, however, it had been nec essary for the co-operatives to buy During a large part of the time in and hold 3,000,000 bales. This would world. It in itself should make a na- made against it. The Farm Board tion unique among the nations of the would levy an equalization fee, which world. One would suppose that such would be relatively small, sufficient an advantage would confer great pros- to insure the co-operative against any perity upon the cotton farmers of the loss which it might incur when it nation. Such, however, is not the came to sell this cotton. Thus both the government and the co-operative We produce 70 per cent of the would be guaranteed against loss.

the nation's chief assets; yet they are now selling in the corn belt for but little more than the cost of improvements.

In the South we say cotton is king:

In the South we say cotton is king: In the South we say cotton is king; cult than in others. The chief obworld. They have been made to yield that in the efforts of the co-operatives word radical means. But was not

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29, 1927. STOCKERS AND FEEDERS If you plan on buying stock cattle, igs or sheep, and will let us have a line, you will then receive the most complete Stocker & Feeder report that leaves this market. Every class Neither the government nor the government board would determine the price. Nor would even the co-operation is covered and quotations are just exactly correct. We feel you will like price. Please write

That entailed a necessary expense.
The non-member, therefore, was able to avail himself of the better prices

The non-member of the better prices and losses, not from the creasing that cows up to 8.50. Grassers strong at cows up to 8.50. Grassers at cows up to 8.50 which the association had established in trace. In trace stronger, top 14.00, bulk 12.00 to stronger, top 14.00, bulk 12.00 to without bearing any part of the bur-7.50 to 8.25, some fancy up to 9 cents,

at 9 to 10 cents. Stock calves high- alization of the markets in the mean- greatly as he may desire, with some-

COMMISSION

Now, if all farm producers were equalization fee, much abused and sources. ket at or near the cost of production, ents of that method say to the grow-\$240,000,000. The money needed for greatest of all obstacles to successful school or not.

"Radical" Ideas Sometimes Are Good chief products of the soil, we pro-We are all familiar with the prin- pose to confer upon you the power ciple upon which improvement dis- to secure a fair price for your prodtricts of one kind and another rest. uct. In doing this, it may be necesworld's corn—and corn is the most world's corn—and corn is the most a leading financial journal of New marvelous of all the cereals. There york, Commerce and Finance, stated the community. Some of the prois relatively a small proportion of the at that time that if the South could earth's surface suited to the economic hold and finance the surplus, it hold and finance the surplus it hold earth's surface suited to the economic noid and linance the surplus, it glessive tarmets of that community in the expensive. This will be expensive, it must be expensive. This will be expensive. This will be expensive, it would minister to health however, is incurred for all the grow-production of corn. It yields per acre "might easily mean a difference of 6 believe it would minister to health however, is incurred for all the growthe vagaries of weather. The spring has been unkindly. In some sections of the cotton belt there has been to the other cereals. It produces animal fats more than any other much cold; in others too much rain. Indeed, the situation is so adverse Indeed Inde Indeed, the situation is so adverse that the market price of cotton has increased about \$20 a bale. This adds increased about \$20 a bale. This adds a value to the crop of last year of more than \$300,000,000. The added more than \$300,000,000. The added more than \$300,000,000. The added more can set a limit to its possible between comes after almost. no one can set a limit to its possible ed if the principles of the legislation future. Corn lands should be one of I have been discussing had been entry a chief property with the principle of the legislation between the principles of the legislation ever proportion the laws may require, petition the authorities, and if a case

> because it goes to the root of the matter. That is exactly what the matter. That is exactly what the matter. That is exactly what the matter adical means. But was not the Interstate Commerce Law thought radical when first proposed? It had the same opposition, from substantially the same sources, which farmially the same sources, which same sources, which same sources, which same sources, which same sources is the mithing the received the same s world. They have been made to yield immense profit to everyone by those who produce them. And all the while we have been marketing not alone these great staples of the North and South, but also each year a part of the efftility of the soil itself.
>
> Some of us have thought we have the seasonal surplus which sells for less who would be found anywhere to admust take the seasonal surplus which solution for the pasturage is lush and convert it into butter or cheese, which sells for less than the whole milk. This surplus is seen an analogy between the occasional surplus of staple farm crops and the surplus credit resources of the banks before the adoption of the Federal Reserve System. The resources of the banks before the adoption of the Federal Reserve System. The resources of the business of the country as whole were adequate for the business of the country as whole were adequate for the business of the country as whole. It frequently happened, however, that an unusual demand at some over, that an unusual demand at some over, that an unusual demand at some over, that an unusual demand at some of the sources of that community, while in other sections there were ample credit resources in exceeded the resources of that community, while in other sections there were ample credit resources in exceeded the resources of the community, while in other sections there were a map credit resources of the construction of the effect of all their product, while the forces of a construction of the effect of all their product, while the same sense that the pasturage is lush and convert it that the pasturage is lush and convert it that the pasturage is lush and convert in the world anywhere to adoption of the same form of under down which now applied the products during the remainder of the products at the analytic that the hat the pasturage is lush and converting always the whole were decays and the world have come to adopt the first stage in the given the first stage in the first stage in the decing of a nation, and that we are helples in the grip of this release which were carried out, there would not were carried out, there would not be enough of the first stage in the first stage in the decing of a nation, and that we are helples in

The Federal Reserve System was designed, among other things, to mobilize the credit resources of those banks which had a surplus and to employ them where the credit resources were deficient. It sought to do in reference to time with the occasional surpluses of the farm.

The recent experience of the lemongrowers of California is in point. Meeting the Expense growers of California is in point. Meeting the Expense growers of California are grown by ized selling agencies for each of the principal farm products, if we would produce vastly more, with further demoralization of prices."

Over-Production Not Likely it is agriculture into its proper relation with the modern industrial and the market could absorb. The managest the market could absorb. The managest are commercial world. In this way farmment found it necessary to take a commercial world. In this way farm-sumes that in agriculture, as in inpletely organized, they might accomplish this very end.

Co-Operative Marketing
Organization of the farmers for the purpose of marketing their crops collectively is progressing. I believe that some day it will cover the entire field. Denmark has shown how, under the most adverse circumstances,

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

ALLEN COUNTY GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2157
Meets the first and third Wednesday cach month. H. V. Adams, Sec. LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148\*\*\*\*
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156\*\*\*

Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Sec. DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081\*\*\*\*

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec. ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets the first and third Tuesday
each month. Ars. Jno. Page, Sec'y. PAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154\*\*\*\*

Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month, Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y. CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD, VALLEY LOCAL NO.
1833\*\*\*\*
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of
each month. L. K. Graham, Sec.

CHEROREE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108\*\*\*
Meets the first Tuesday of each mont
C. A. Atkinson, Secretary. WSLHY LOCAL NO. 2004\*\*\*

Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farner, Sec.

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128\*\*\*\*
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month, G. W. Tomlinson, Secy. COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144\*\*\*\*
Meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Sec.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136\*\*\*\*

Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each
month. R. E. Tutcher, Sec.

PARK LOCAL NO. 909\*\*\*

Meets the last Saturday of each month.

Jas. Hein, Sec'y. JEWELL COUNTY.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO.

1303\*\*\*\*

Meets the first and third Wednesda;
of each month.Wm. T. Flinn, Sec. SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744 \*\*\*

Meets the last Friday evening of each month, Mrs. Gussie K. DeVault, Sec'y.

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889 es each month. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925 each meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog. Sec'y.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001 each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

ELLIS COUNTY
HAYS LOCAL NO. 864\*\*\*\*
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon, Frank B. Pfeifer,

Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606\*\*\*

Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec. PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804 Meets' the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reitmeyer, Sec'y. NEAL LOCAL No. 1313\*\*\*\*

-- Meets the second and fourth Friday
each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 2073\*\*\*\*

Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Roy EEmmons, Sec.

than if they had not organized, the non-members profited even more.

It is difficult to maintain the morale of an organization when outsidate of an organization when outsidate of the cost of handling the surplus than he thinks pruduced the cost of handling the surplus the cost o among all the producers, whether ium weight and heavy calves strong occasional surpluses without demor-

> upon to take off the market in order to maintain that price. Suppose it to have been 3,000,000 bales.
>
> Know your plans. We will do every way is to take the money from the fillustrate, if the farmer's taxes and make the commodity itself thus benefited bear the burden of the cost. The life for himself and his family refited bear the burden of the cost. The former suggestion, to have the quire a cash outlay of \$2,000, and Treasury bear the loss, partakes too prices are low, he must push his acre-

In the increase in production would mean the employment of new capital in agket at or near the cost of production, each soft all farm commodities:
in the way I have pointed out, this ers of all farm commodities:
the employment of new capital in agthe employment of new capital in agthe employment of new capital in agtriculture. As Sir Josiah Stamp
to a civilized community, we are yet the last half-century, cotton planters have been able to hold on only, as we are told, because of the unpaid labor of women and children in the field. And during all this time the English government and the English spinners have spent millions yearly to open up new sources of supply, with no appreciable results. It is a stupendous thing to produce considerably more than half of so essential a commodity as cotton has come to be the industrial world. It in itself should make a na
"We propose to put you upon the same plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises same plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises same plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises same plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as the plant of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as the plant of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting the opinion that greater care should have been taken to get would be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as me plane of advantage which other points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises.

"We propose to put you upon the color of its but points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises.

The opinits out, new capital will be tempting enterprises as we price in the total variation of its points out, new capital will be tempting enterprises.

The opinits out, new c schools and distribute the cost among all within the particular area, whethas cotton or corn, of which America tainly would be satisfied with a mod-"If you produce a commodity such off than they are to-day. They cerer they availed themselves of the more nearly enjoys a monopoly than est return upon their capital employany other nation does of any of the ed—a much smaller return than in dustry generally enjoys. Capital, therefore, would not be diverted from other activities to agriculture in that

situation. And then the argument proves too much. If it be true that the farmer will overproduce simply because he is getting for his product cost of production with some profit, it follows that the farmer must always sell his product at less than the cost of production. This cannot be so unless we are to revise completely our ecobecause of a particularly fruitful nomics.

year there is a surplus which other- The Farmer's Problem Must be Solved

prices he would produce vastly more,

WABAUNSEE COUNTY Just a few lines to let you know we for no amount of smoke screen from still have Union meetings in Wabaunsee county. The Wabaunsee County Farmers Union met in regular session on Saturday, Sept. 24th, and went over the routine of business.

President Ross Palenske, who had

ern states, made an interesting and thy purse into thy head and no man instructive talk regarding his trip. can steal it from thee." In other

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO 1532.

Meets the first Friday of each month.
Mrs. Frank Topping, Sec.

Marshall Cocal No. 859\*\*\*\*

Meeting second and fourth Wednesday, night each month. Nels Samuelson, Sec. OTTAWA COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462\*\*\*\*
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec. GROVER LOCAL NO. 108.

Meets every other Wednesday
Anna Bremerman, Sec.

RILEY COUNTY ROCK ISLAND LOCAL NO. 1129\*\*\*\*
Meets the first Tuesday evening of the month. Geo. Trumpp, Sec.
GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214\*\*\*\*
Meets on Friday night every two weeks, Esther Shorman, Sec.

BUSH COUNTY SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 2040000 D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec. SMITH COUNTY OAK CREEK NO. 1185\*\*\*\* Meets at Stuart on the second Mon-day of each month. H. J. Schwars,

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

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.

Meets the fourth Friday in every month, Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec.-Treas. WABAUNSEE COUNTY FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014\*\*\*

Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. month. A. W. Esenmenger, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
HERYNK LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec.

The matter of holding the picnie in this county was discussed but the biggest is to find a park that will accommodate the crowd. By motion this subject was laid on the table until the December meeting. Joe Richmond was elected delegate to the state meting with Jesse Southard as alternate.

pense de borne: There are but two are low, he must increase his acrematerials for the surfacing of the
ways pointed out in all the discussion of the subject to which we have
the markets are so good. Let us listened now for soveral from one about 95 cents per yard. We believe that there is an abundance of gravel suitable for road building and of a better quality than that which is being used lying within a mile of Maple Hill that could be delivered on the road for less than twice the freight on the present material. We regret that our county commissioners gave no opportunity for local men to bid on this work as many of the farmers in this community would have been ready to supply team work at a reasonable rate and are of the opinion that better work could be done at less cost to the taxpayers by using the material at hand.

We feel that our taxes have h

NEMAHA CO. IS HEARD FROM (Continued from page 3) m, the hall was filled with 80 or 90 farmers with their wives, daughters and the boys and a few of the city of Centralia. Your correspondent soon learned that Mr. Francis was a very interesting man to listen to. Mr. Francis talked largely on the general program of the Farmers Union and the great need of adherence to its principle, but especially to that of co-operative marketing of the agri-cultural products, after which Mr. Francis showed in the most efficient way by picture the workings of the various activities of Co-operative wise would depress the price to a point below cost of production, we solution of the problem than the one ducts throughout the United States. point below cost of production, we are going to make it possible for you to take the surplus, manufacture it into some byproduct and maintain a living price upon the greater part of your output. Your by-product will be sold at a loss, and that loss must be home by the growers of that particular remedy. I only say that there is a farm problem of the gravest importance, and that a solution must be found if we would preserve our civilization. There would preserve our civilization. There because by the growers of that particular remedy. I only say that there is a farm problem than the one ducts throughout the United States, not only the Kansas City, Mo., Farmers Union Produce House but also the Wheat Growers of Kansas, the Fruit Cotton Growers of the Pacific Coast, the would preserve our civilization. There would preserve our civilization the United States, not only the Kansas City, Mo., Farmers Union Produce House but also the Wheat Growers of the Pacific Coast, the would preserve our civilization. There would preserve our civilization. There would preserve our civilization the United States, not only the Kansas City, Mo., Farmers Union Produce House but also the Wheat Growers of the Pacific Coast, the counter of the problem than the only only on the product will be sold at a loss, and that loss must be found if we would preserve our civilization. There would be preserved by the product will be sold at a loss, and that loss must be found if we would preserve our civilization. In the South we say cotton is king; cult than in others. The chief of the in the Middle West it is corn we have crowned. But these royalties are but these royalties are but these royalties are but the farmers in the case of all commodity and the

tress. Then my daughter said, "Why, papa, didn't I tell you that I liked the starry lights?" And we got home all right and ready for another trip, our enemy can stop the progress of

co-operation. Yours truly, Joel Strahm, Nemaha Co. Correspondent.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Empty words, the trained man or woman ne 9th annual picnic of Pottawat-and Wabaunsee Counties in himself and others which does not need a safety vault for safe keeping.