



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

Co-Operation

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CORRUPT METHODS USED BY BANKERS TO CONTROL LEGISLATION

IMPORTANT AND CONFIDENTIAL

This morning's papers report that the Farmers Union has passed a resolution authorizing a campaign to commence on January 5th and continue for three months (during the session of the Legislature) advocating the passage of a Bank guarantee Law similar to the one now in Nebraska.

The campaign is said to be in charge of Senator Bowman, Senator Bowman sponsored the Guarantee Law in the last session of the Legislature. We understand they expect to hold public meetings in practically every county in the state and arouse public feeling in favor of the passage of the bill.

You cannot laugh this off. It is doubtful if any politician now in Iowa will have courage to stand up against the public demand, no matter how far he may have committed himself privately.

The Secretary of the Iowa Bankers Association has a complete file of information regarding the operation of the Guarantee Law in every State where it has been attempted. He has had this information for two years or more.

And yet, in four months constant travel and visiting with the bankers of Iowa this summer we did not find one out of ten that had the slightest conception of how this law operated. Nor did we find one out of ten who could maintain an intelligent argument against it solely because of lack of information.

The tremendous pressure that will be brought to bear upon the members of this coming legislature, cannot be overcome by secret meetings and whispered conferences. There probably isn't a man in Iowa today big enough and strong enough politically to crack the whip and have the members of the Senate fall in line, if their public is giving them orders in no uncertain tones.

The Farmers Union, to our way of thinking, is out-smarting the I. B. A. in conducting this campaign.

On August 7th last, this Bureau received a letter from Hon. Dan Stephens, of Fremont, Nebraska, who is perhaps the most ardent champion of a Guarantee Law in the West. In this letter occurs the following sentence:

"We sincerely hope that the bankers of Iowa won't make the same mistake the bankers of Nebraska did when we enacted the law there. All our bankers were opposed to it and we permitted the Legislature to draft the measure in its own way."

UNLESS AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN OF PUBLICITY IS UNDERTAKEN AT ONCE THERE MAY BE A SAD CHAPTER WRITTEN INTO THE HISTORY OF IOWA BANKING.

The Editor of this Bureau has been requested to write a series of articles opposing the Guarantee Law, to be syndicated to newspapers throughout Iowa. We have offered our services to every County in Iowa as long ago as last August, for the purpose of informing the bankers of the Nebraska situation.

We have no ax to grind. We are interested solely in giving competent service to our members.

But our mother taught us never to go to a party unless and until we were invited.

Write the Secretary of the Iowa Bankers Association TO-DAY giving him your views of what should be done—you are entitled to express them, you pay for it.

And if you feel that our attitude on this matter is correct, it will help a lot if you will write us and tell us so.

The above important and confidential letter came into my possession this afternoon attached to the by-weekly letter service for bank and bankers, volume 1, page 116, sent out January first 1927 by the Bankers Research Bureau, address 710 Commonwealth Building, Des Moines, Iowa. This is the most illuminating piece of literature that has come into our possession in a long time. It should awaken every man and woman in the State of Iowa to the fact that the State Bankers Association of Iowa is a secret organization, that works in the dark, to deceive the public and to influence, by secret understandings, the legislative representatives in their action. This

association has connived and schemed to mislead the farmers, to interfere with his organizations and to discredit and crush any who oppose their will and I am appealing to every reader of this paper to read carefully this important and confidential letter, sent out by the Bankers Research Bureau to the Bankers of the state, and then ask themselves the question, "Are the people to be longer burdened by a banking system that resorts to such methods to influence public opinion and control legislation?"

Many of you remember the active part taken by the Bankers' Association in their effort to disrupt and destroy the influence of the Corn Belt Committee, how they even inveigled our poor, old Governor, whose highest conception of public service is a football game, into backing them up with his sonorous, foghorn voice. You also remember the Farmers Union resorted this interference and put up a fight for the right of the farmer to speak for the farmer through his own organization and the anathema and criticism that was hurled at the Farmers Union and especially at its President, because we denounced their disruptable tactics.

The battle is on again and the Farmers Union is again the champion of the plain people of the state of Iowa. We welcome the fight, not because we are numerous or powerful, but because we are RIGHT.

I wish to analyze this important and confidential letter which is being sent out to the bankers of the State of Iowa.

In the third paragraph they have finally realized that the day has passed when they may hope to win through ridicule and epithets, also they have commenced to realize that no politician will be able to stand up against public opinion when it is fully aroused, but the important thing is, the last line, which by inference conveys the information that there must have been those who have committed themselves privately to the bankers' nefarious program.

READ IT AGAIN. "No matter how far he may have committed himself privately."

Every member of the State Legislature, whether Senator or Representative, is on trial before the bar of public opinion. If he betrays his constituents by supporting a makeshift bank guarantee law, it can surely be logically and reasonably inferred that he is one of the group that has committed himself PRIVATELY, and every such Representative and Senator will be required to appear before his constituents and explain his action.

We are ready to meet the opponents of the Bank Guarantee Law. We are ready to go to the communities that send these traitors to the legislature and go to the mat with them on this proposition in their communities and be judged by their own people.

In Paragraph Six, I wish to call your attention to the entire paragraph in which they specifically state that the influence of the Farmers Union and the pressure of public opinion cannot be overcome by SECRET MEETINGS and WHISPERED CONFERENCES.

Great God! Has it come to pass in the state of Iowa that public opinion must be controlled, that the State Legislature must be manipulated, that the plain, common, work-a-day people must be deceived by secret meetings and whispered conferences? The very statement in this paragraph is evidence that this has been the methods of the State Bankers' Association. Listen! One of secret meetings and whispered conferences, with the big, strong politician to crack the whip and compel the members of the Senate to fall in line. May God help the Senator that falls in line at the coming session of the Legislature at the crack of the politician's whip, controlled by the State Bankers' Association of Iowa.

The following under-scored lines are in a way misleading. We have not out-smarted them, but we are doing as every patriotic organization in the state of Iowa should do. We are taking the real facts to the people and we are expecting the solid support of the common people in saying to this group of men, who are elected to represent them, "you shall no longer betray the people of this State" and the State Bankers' Association of Iowa fully realize that if the farmers and business men of the state off Iowa are once aroused to the situation that they will speak in no uncertain tones.

This group that holds SECRETS MEETINGS and WHISPERED CONFERENCES and obtains the commitment of the peoples' Representatives to their interests, PRIVATELY, this group that regrets the fact that they have no politician strong enough, politically, to crack the whip and force the members of the Senate to fall in line, this group that took an active part in deflating the bravehearted common people of Iowa, bankrupting them by thousands, this group that has presumed to advise, has presumed to rebuke, has presumed to control, that has a greater percentage of criminals and inefficients in their ranks than any other group of society has in this confidential letter betrayed themselves to the general public as to what they really are. Is it any wonder that the Farmers Union is taking up the fight for the people of the state of Iowa, who are toiling night and day to meet the obligations of society, of Government and of their families? For years this same group of high-binders have been able to point the finger of scorn at the Farmers Union because of its humbleness, because of its poverty, backed by the commercial interests and by the political machine and by unlimited capital, they have felt secure in their attitude, but I thank God the day has come when the Farmers Union has been vindicated in every assertion they have made concerning the banking system of this state and if those same fellows had ordinary Jack-Ass sense, they would realize that the only salvation for even a remnant of their system is a bank guarantee that means something, otherwise the people of this state will demand a banking system for service instead of for profit.

I am asking every member of the Farmers Union to not only read and analyze this confidential letter, but when they have read it give it the fullest publicity. Get it into your local papers, if possible. Every paper in the State of Iowa that makes any pretensions to giving the people news service should be glad to publish this letter, for to the common people, it will surely be news. If not, read it to your neighbors and friends. Post a copy of it in your local bank. Send to this office for copies of it to be distributed at your local meetings. Send the officers of the Farm Bureau in your county and township, send to your Grange neighbors, send to your labor Brothers, this confidential letter and let them read for themselves the perfidy of the institution that has so long dominated this state, politically and economically.

The time has come to go. The Farmers Union has accepted the challenge of the cohorts of the most damnable system of finance that the world has ever seen. The fight is on to a finish. Let me say, in closing these remarks, that we will not win because of our number, we will not win because of our wealth, but we will win because we are RIGHT and are championing the cause of the men, the women, the children, that bear the brunt of human existence.

Milo Reno, President.

PRESIDENT TROMBLE'S COMMENT

We are printing an article written by Milo Reno of the Farmers Union of Iowa headed "Corrupt methods used by Bankers to control legislation." I hope every farmer in Kansas will read this article and it applies to Kansas the same as it does to Iowa.

The farmers have found that they are not able to gain their independence in farming as long as the other man controls the finance. When it is necessary for a farmer to go to a bank to carry on his business and ask the banker for the privilege of getting some money for a 6 months period or a 9 month period and then have to depend on the banker for a renewal because of the fact that it is absolutely up to the banker whether he makes him pay or whether he will extend the loan, so, the farmer is never safe in regard to his method of doing business, through the present system of banking.

The farmers are commencing to realize it is necessary for them to organize their own banking system to finance themselves. We, in Kansas are organizing some Farmers Union Banks and we find that the bankers are holding their meetings and trying to work out and devise some plan whereby they can prevent us from establishing our own banks.

As it happens, we have a law on the Statute books of Kansas providing for the establishing of private banks. And, because of the fact that we were refused a charter by the state Charter Board, we organized under the Private Banking Law and asked the state Bank Commissioner to check us in and he refused to do it and we had to go to the Supreme Court to force the State Bank Commissioner to comply with the law that was plainly set out on the Statute books.

It is easy to understand the enmity that we have of the bankers trying to prevent us from doing our own business.

We are asking the good people of Kansas and every other state why the farmers should not be accorded the same rights of American citizenship as any other class of people. Why should we be denied the privilege of establishing our own business just because some corporation or individual wants to run the banking business.

We do not feel we are under obligation to patronize the banks of the other fellow just because they want to run a bank and control the finance of the country. Of course, by controlling the finance of the country they control the society of the country. We propose if it is possible to free the farmers of this country from the bondage of the money powers.

We hope the farmers of this state will look into these matters and see the power of the money extending in politics, and in business and in society in this country and then they will make up their minds whether or not it is worth while for the farmer to undertake to try to protect themselves by establishing their own institutions instead of paying tribute to a bunch of men who want to control society, business and the morals of this country.

John Tromble, President.

FARMERS DEFEAT PACKERS

State Agricultural Committee Reports Private Stockyard Bill Favorably

Farmers and livestock producers won a clean-cut victory over the packers last Tuesday when the Senate Agriculture committee voted favorably on the Capper-Tincher Bill, which deals with the private stockyards of the big packers.

The Bill is an amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act. Its purpose is to do away with the unfair advantage which the packers have secured by means of their private stockyards and concentration points. The issue before the Committee was clear and definite. Never before have the producers presented such a united front in demanding the passage of any piece of legislation, and never have the packers been so industrious in their opposition. Every national farm organization urged the committee to report the Bill favorably. The victory of the farmers was all the sweeter, because the packers deemed it necessary to supplement their usual array of lawyers, lobbyists and economists with such heavy artillery as Louis Swift and F. Edison White. It is safe to say that the packers left no stone unturned in their desperate efforts to defeat the Bill.

The much vaunted efficiency of the packers has never been limited to their packing plants—it has always been present in Washington. Up to last Tuesday, no court decree or legislative action has ever seriously interfered with the packers' plan to manipulate the market of the livestock producers. Although they broadly proclaimed to the public in 1920, that the Consent Decree effectively tied their hands, it is plain that their efficiency has enabled them to use that Decree in order to further their schemes and machinations. Their efficiency in defeating the or-

(Continued on page 3)

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1927

TEN STATES ARE STRONG CO-OPERATIVE.

Approximately 60 per cent of the co-operative marketing activity in agriculture since 1915 has taken place in ten states. These states are, in the order of their relative importance, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, California, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Michigan and New York. Sixty-three per cent of the functioning associations for the ten years 1915-25 were located in these states. Almost one-half of the total membership of co-operatives fell within the boundaries of these states and the associations credited to them handled more than 60 per cent of the total co-operative business for the ten years ending with 1925.

During the last five of the ten years a number of the southern states, in which large cotton and tobacco associations had been formed, enjoyed a truly remarkable growth in the matter of co-operative activity. However, the development was not sufficient to put them in the first ten for the ten-year period.

Three measures were used in selecting the leading states; namely, number of active associations, number of members and amount of co-operative business handled. Minnesota led all the states in number of active associations; Iowa was second; Wisconsin, third; Illinois fourth; and North Dakota fifth.

Minnesota also ranked first as to number of members of co-operatives. Iowa was second, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, third, fourth, and fifth, respectively.

In the matter of volume of business handled as measured in dollars, California led all the states; Minnesota was in second place; Iowa, third, Illinois, fourth; and New York, fifth.

A rough estimate as to the total business handled by the co-operatives in the ten leading states for the ten-year period is \$9,000,000. The California co-operatives transacted business estimated at \$1,700,000,000; the Minnesota co-operatives handled slightly over \$1,400,000,000 and the Iowa associations a trifle less than \$1,400,000,000. The estimated business transacted for the ten-year period for some of the other states was: Illinois, \$1,139,000,000; New York, \$777,000,000; Wisconsin, \$754,000,000; North Dakota, \$692,000,000; and Kansas, \$660,000,000.

The states which just missed being in the first ten, according to their relative rank, were, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, Missouri, Texas, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

If co-operation continues to develop during the next four years in accordance with the tendency which has prevailed since 1920 the line-up of leading states in 1924 will be slightly changed, but only slightly. Co-operation is so firmly established in what are now the leading states that it will require a phenomenal growth in what are the new co-operative states to displace any of the first four or five of the present leaders. There is considerable growth in co-operative activity in these old co-operative states as well as in the states which have recently become strongly co-operative because of the development of large-scale single-commodity organizations, such as the cotton, tobacco and wheat associations.—Agricultural Co-operation.

An attempt is being made by the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society and the National Farmers' Union of Scotland to induce all wool producers in Scotland to join the Scottish Wool Growers, Ltd., a new company organized to sell wool direct to mills, to export, to warehouse, to grade wools, and to handle sheepskins. The wool will not be pooled but each consignment sold on its merits. Headquarters will be in Edinburgh.

RAILWAYS AND FARMS.

During the past six years farm lands in the United States have decreased more than \$20,000,000 in value. In the same period railway property has increased in value more than \$4,000,000,000. The railways have prospered because the laws of congress have enabled them to sell their services at profitable rates. The farmers have lost money because their products have been sold for less than the cost of production. Congress saved the railways by legislation. It is too much to ask that something of the sort should be done for agriculture which is an essential industry?

The following discussion of railroad expansion is very interesting because it shows what an industry can do if properly supported by legislation:

"On the first of the year figures were made public giving the number of miles of new track laid by United States railroads during the preceding twelve months. New lines

constructed amounted to 1,005 miles, exceeding by 361 miles the amount laid in 1925. Much of the new mileage consisted of relatively long lines instead of short extensions, serving to open up much new territory.

"On Thursday last Commissioner Lewis of the Interstate Commerce Commission, appearing before the house committee hearings on the independent offices bill, estimated the valuation of the railroads at about \$22,000,000,000, nearly a \$4,000,000,000 increase since 1920. The face value of the outstanding securities is placed at about \$338,000,000 more, and the wealth is shared by some 2,000,000 stock and bond holders.

"The railroads are becoming increasingly prosperous. This is largely due to the volume of freight carried. In 1926, according to figures recently announced by the American Railway association, the freight volume moved was the greatest on record, the more than 63,000,000 cars concerned exceeding by over 2,000,000 the number involved in the previous record made in 1925. Freight loadings averaged for the entire year more than 1,000,000 cars a week. Loadings of coal were exceptionally heavy and increases were shown in loadings of practically all commodities during 1926 as compared to the preceding year.

"Representative roads throughout the country, which spent for improvements and expansion approximately \$875,000,000 in 1926, will expend practically the same amount this year. Prospective earnings justify the plans. The railroads are adopting the right policy in placing this vast sum back into their properties."

Argentina through legislation recently enacted for the encouragement and assistance of agricultural co-operative associations has provided for loans which may be made with or without amortization provisions. Loans may be granted to co-operatives for the purpose of building warehouses, granaries, elevators, for installing dairy and other industries, also for the purchase of farm land or for the construction of homesteads. The law further provides that co-operatives may be exempt from certain taxes.

A board of mediation has been working in Sweden to prepare a plan for reconciling differences between the sugar beet growers and the sugar factory management, according to a recent consular report. A five-year agreement between the Central Association of Beet Growers and the Swedish Sugar Manufacturing Corporation has now been prepared, designed to regulate the prices of beets and other conditions from 1927 to 1931, inclusive. The report states that the plan must be accepted in its entirety by the two parties or totally rejected.

OUR VANISHING FORESTS.

Trees are nothing more than a crop. Takes a few years longer to grow a harvest of timber than a crop of wheat but measured by all the time yet to come for humanity the difference between seed time and harvest of the two crops is regrettable. We are threatened with a shortage of trees in this country. This is because we have not properly cultivated or handled our trees for crops. When we reap one wheat harvest we at once prepare to seed the ground for another. When we reap a harvest of timber we either devote the ground to some other purpose or abandon it to nature. Sometimes a volunteer stand of trees replaces the timber that has been cut. More often the unsightly slashing is ravaged by destructive fires and the cut over land becomes bare, unsightly and unproductive.

The following story reprinted from the Washington Post should stimulate a little thought in this matter:

"Some idea of the enormous number of trees in the forests of the United States which are sacrificed to the maw of the sawmill may be gathered from the report of the sales and shipments of lumber during 1926, just issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers association.

"From approximately 500 leading lumber mills of the country, the year 1926 is shown to have been the record year in the matter of sales. During that period the softwood mills sold 12,223,764,661 board feet, while at the same time the sales of the 125 hardwood mills which reported to the association reached the total of 1,507,127,105 feet.

"The mills from which reports were received represent about 40 per cent of the lumber operations of the entire country, so that the estimate of total production is in the neighborhood of 26,000,000,000 board measure during the year.

"Just what this means in the matter of the denuding of the timberlands of the country it would be difficult to estimate, but assuming that the average growth represents 10,000 feet to the acre—and 5,000 would be a high figure in the Southern section—the saws of the lumbermen were responsible for denuding 3,600,000 acres of the forest lands of the United States during the year 1926.

"At such a rate as this how long will the country be able to supply the demand for lumber and timber? Nor is the sawmill the only consumer that is responsible for the rapid destruction of forests. The logger takes only "saw timber," tops and branches have no attraction for him. The woods are filled with the debris, which is a constant menace from fire and fire is almost as destructive as the ax and the cross-cut saw, as any forest ranger will testify."

There is scarcely a Kansas farm that has not a few acres of land that should be planted to trees. The same is true all over the west. There are many millions of acres of cut over land once covered with fine trees that are now bare and unproductive. The only crop that can be produced from such land is another crop of trees. There are other millions of acres of all but exhausted farm land that might grow trees and certainly will not grow any other crop in profitable amounts. Such land should be allowed to return to a state of nature and grow trees.

Farmers should be the first to see their possibilities. Plant more trees and fewer acres of wheat and corn and prices of grain will go up while some provision is being made for the next generation. It is much better to leave a legacy of trees than it is to transmit a mountain of bonds and it is a squarer way to treat our children.

NATURAL ISOLATION.

There are still quite a number of good and thoughtful Americans who are not sure that it is best for this country to play a lone hand in international politics and policies. Too many of us have an idea that the League of Nations is dead. In fact, it is very much more alive today than it ever was before and includes in its membership every important nation in the world except the United States and Russia.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has been making a speech on the League and here is what the New York World thinks of his views and of the League:

"Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, speaking at the close of the League's seventh year, made a forcible argument for our participation in the great work of the League of Nations. It was forcible because it was supported by all the logic of recent events. The last twelve months has done more to demonstrate the untenability of our isolated position than all the six years preceding it. There is no argument against joining the League of Nations which Loganro does not wholly or partly answer.

"What are these arguments? One noisy set of objectors have always raised the cry that American partnership in the League would somehow, some time, compel the United States to send its "boys" abroad to fight. There was never any real substance in that assertion. But few demagogues could have the effrontery to offer it now that the chief powers of Western Europe have banded together in an agreement to abolish war by guaranteeing each other's domains, and have erected the necessary machinery. Another objection was that the League was rooted in a treaty which wreaked a peace of vengeance upon Germany and would perpetuate injustices. But Germany has now entered the League; she intends using its facilities to break down whatever injustices exist. It has been argued that the League is weak and moribund. But the last year has given it an immense accession in strength and prestige. Some Americans have declared that while the League is all very well for the Old World, the New World should have a Pan-American League of its own. But the idea of making such a proposal to Latin America, in its present state of mind toward us, is ludicrous.

"Probably most Americans who found a thousand faults in the League of Versailles, and Woodrow Wilson would agree that if ever an ideal league were established we should join it. Little by little the actual League is moving nearer the ideal; and one way to hasten this progress would be for America to enter. To break down the immense wall of prejudice and partisanship, to find leaders who will show courage where men like Mr. Coolidge, abandoning even the World Court, show timidity, to educate public opinion, is a heavy task; but some day it will be accomplished."

Growers of citrus on the Island of Corsica have recently organized a co-operative society in order that they may be able to control the sale of this fruit, according to a report from the American Consul at Marseille, France. They intend to make the fruit available first to French dealers and importers, as dealings with Italian importers at Leghorn, where the candied citron pest industry is centered, have been unsatisfactory. It is stated that Corsica produces about one-third of the world's supply of citron.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SCHOOL IN GEORGIA.

Incoming reports promise a large attendance for the school of co-operative marketing to be held at Athens, Georgia, January 25 to 28, 1927. This school will be under the auspices of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, in co-operation with the various marketing associations of the State and Division of Co-operative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition to the attendance of the officers, directors and employees of several Georgia co-operatives, a number of organizations in other states plan to send representatives. The American Cotton Growers' Exchange has announced that its executive committee, composed of the general managers of twelve state-wide cotton marketing associations will attend the school.

The program is designed especially for directors and employees of co-operative associations, county agents and agricultural workers, bankers, farmers, and others interested directly in the operations of co-operative marketing organizations. Various phases of the subject will be discussed, emphasis being placed on problems in business management and membership relations. Most of the lectures will occur during the morning sessions, with round-table discussions in the afternoons. Evening sessions provide for the showing of the motion pictures on co-operative marketing produced by the Department of Agriculture. It is planned to arrange special conferences as they may be requested by particular groups.

The list of lecturers and speakers includes the Secretary of Agriculture, representatives of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, specialists from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the general managers of co-operative associations handling cotton, peaches, watermelons, apples, pecans, syrup, peanuts, and other commodities. A number of speakers will be on the program who are identified with the co-operative movement in other states.

The Georgia co-operative marketing school is the first to be held in which the Federal Division of Co-operative Marketing will take an important part under the provision of the Co-operative Marketing Act of 1926 which authorized co-operation between the Division educational agencies, and co-operative associations in promoting the knowledge of co-operative principles and practices by educational methods.

Programs may be obtained by writing to the State College of Agriculture, Athens, Georgia.

A motion picture film showing many of the activities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Ltd., Regina, will be one of the features of the World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa in July, 1927.

CLIPPINGS AND COMMENT ON NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pinchot is Still Opposed

To Vary as senator from Pennsylvania. The certificate of election which the governor has sent to Mr. Vary states that "in the face of the returns Wm. S. Vary appears to have been chosen to the office of senator." This makes more trouble for the aspiring senator elect since his prevents him from appearing before the senate as the possessor of a regular or prima facie title to the senate seat. The PUBLIC LEDGER, a republican but anti-Vary paper this comments on the multiplying troubles of Vary:

"Troubles multiply for Congressman Vary. Black Care sits on his shoulders. The Reed Campaign Fund Committee has laid before the senate its report on the Pennsylvania primary of 1926. Governor Pinchot has sent to Washington a left-handed sort of certificate of election which can hardly be accepted. Now the Senate has ordered an investigation of the senatorial election of November 2, the ballot-boxes will be impounded and the weary business of a recount and contest will start.

"Mandamus proceedings may force Governor Pinchot to sign the Vary certificate of election before January 18. Even so, this will hardly affect the case the Senate will present against Congressman Vary's right to his seat. His credentials will certify that the November returns show his election. The Senate is now about to go back of these returns to determine whether or not they are based upon fraud, intimidation, terrorism and other illegalities, as charged.

"The same committee that exposed the use of about \$800,000 in the Vary primary campaign will investigate his election. The right of the Senate to question whatever may happen in a primary may be uncertain, but it is on firm ground when it makes its own inquiry into the election of one of its members. It is not likely that sufficient irregularities will be found to upset the Vary majority of 173,000; but the contest is a heavy blow to the Vary hopes. It is one more trouble in a rising sea of troubles."

The war or sex in art seems to be a little late. For the observing man there is no longer very much news in pictures.

Senators

Are very much disturbed over the situation in regard to Vary of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois. On the face of the returns each man has a good title to his place. That unprecedent amount were spent in the primary campaigns is true but it has been held by the high courts that the senate has no authority to interfere with primary elections. As a nomination by the majority party is practically equivalent to an election in nearly half of the states, it is to deprive the senate of authority over elections of senators in all states where such a situation exists.

If the senate can pass on the right of Vary to sit and simply declare the republicans' is easy. Regardless of their personal feelings a great number of republican senators feel that they must vote to unseat Vary and Smith. They remembered what happened to many senators who voted in favor of Lorimer and Newberry and do not care to repeat the experience. If they can declare the seats vacant no harm will be done to the party since republican governors of the two states will doubtless do the right thing in appointments to the vacant seats.

This pleasant situation was knocked into a cocked hat last week when Wilson served notice that he would contest the election of Vary and the matter was referred to Jim Reed's special committee. It now appears that republican senators may be forced to choose between voting to seat Vary or Wilson. If the vote for Vary their constituents are likely to be right nasty at the next election. If Wilson makes out a good case and there vote to seat him they may be turning control of the senate over to the democrats.

In these circumstances there are

BLAME FOES OF YARD BILL.

(Washington Bureau, The Kansas City Star, 610 Albee Building).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Amending the Capper-Tincher stockyards bill to make it more drastic even than the farm organizations had asked, the agricultural commission reported it to the senate today. As reported, the bill would eliminate all private stockyards of packers who buy on terminal markets. They could obtain hogs only through the competitive public yards at the terminal markets or through direct buying.

Representatives of farm organizations, in order to confine the scope of the bill to the principal markets, had written in a limitation whereby it would ban private yards within ten miles of a terminal market handling over 3 million hogs a year. That small private yards, scattered throughout the country and only applied to eight or ten large markets including Kansas City.

Foes of the bill, it is believed, made it more drastic in order to pile up opposition to it. In short, they attempted, some believe, to load it down. However, with the bill now on the senate calendar, the farm group backing it will attempt to restore the limitations so as to make certain its passage. The bill as reported is so drastic many small packers throughout the country, as well as some farm groups, would fight it.

Such legislation is not demanded at

several unhappy senators in Washington.

Mrs. McPherson will not be further proscribed or persecuted, but all free and happy will now persecute the American people by going on a lecture trip to include most of the great cities of the country. After her recent unpleasant experiences Alme should be more careful when she packs up.

Immigrants

Keep on Coming Into This country in such numbers that we are unable to keep track of their origins or trace them to the spots where they sink below the surface of the sea of Americanism. Commenting on this matter the New York World says:

"Secretaries Kellogg, Hoover and Davis, compelled under the law to fix the new "nation-origins" quotas for immigration after July 1, 1927, now send the Senate a noisy disclaiming approval of these quotas. They have done their best. But they hold grave doubts, in view of the limited historical and statistical material available, of "the whole value of these computations. Of course they are right. Immigrants have been coming to America ever since the first Englishmen founded Jamestown in 1607. But we have statistics for little more than a century of this 320 years. Statistics for even this century are defective. No man can do more than guess at the fertility of different racial strains here at different periods. The three Secretaries compute that almost three-fifths of the blood of the Republic derives from the British Isles; that not quite one-sixth derives from Germany; that a little more than one-twenty-fifth is Scandinavian. But they assume no responsibility for the validity of these figures.

"Guesswork is a poor basis for the fixing of immigration quotas; particularly guesswork which will cut down such desirable immigration as that from Germany, Scandinavia, and the Irish Free State. Congress can easily act to prevent this clause from becoming effective next July."

When Senator "Billy" Adams, a Colorado farmer and stock man was inaugurated governor of his state the longest legislative career in the history of any American Commonwealth ended more or less in a blaze of glory. Adams had been a member of the Colorado state senate for forty years and still had enough reputation left to serve on a basis for a campaign for governor.

Chain Store Development

Is one of the miracles of modern business.

Sales of the twelve leading chain store companies for 1926 totaled more than \$660,000,000, a new high record, compared with \$577,009,013 for 1925, according to a compilation made by George H. Burr & Co., December, the busiest month for these companies, broke all records with a total of more than \$110,000,000, compared with \$97,253,481 for the same month in 1925.

The J. C. Penney Company again led all other companies from the standpoint of dollar gain with an increase of \$3,374,625 for the month and an increase of \$24,620,121 for the year. Following are sales for last year and the increase over 1925: F. W. Woolworth, \$253,639,084, gain \$14,611,105; J. C. Penney Company, \$115,682,737, gain \$24,620,121; S. E. Grease, \$119,218,007, gain \$13,282,397; S. H. Kress & Co., \$51,869,490, gain \$8,906,264; W. T. Grant, \$35,934,236, gain \$5,771,765; McCrory Stores, \$33,592,730, gain \$3,999,521; Metropolitan Stores, \$11,003,349, gain \$2,332,947; J. J. Newberry Company, \$9,984,694, gain \$3,108,588; F. & W. Grand, \$10,501,938, gain \$1,932,746; MacLellan Stores, \$9,454,329, gain \$2,724,370; Neisner Bros., Inc., \$4,421,229, gain \$1,726,532; Isaac Silver & Bros., \$4,785,804, gain \$846,272; total, \$660,092,150, gain \$80,883,137.

The Census Bureau announces that the state of New York will have a population of 11,797,000 in 1930 if it survives to that date. If the same density of population existed

in all the states the population of the country would be nearly 700,000,000.

Wheat Farmers Concerned

Over surplus crops should not over look the progress that Russia is making in her struggle to get back into cereal production from export. A recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics discloses the following interesting facts:

"Russian grain procuring is exceeding expectations, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, and has already reached a total of approximately 2,000,000 short tons more than last year. Information concerning grain procuring in Russia to December 20 has just been made public by the bureau in the following statement:

"Russian grain procuring up to December 20 amounts with 5,914,000 last year, according to a cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from Agricultural commissioner G. C. Haas at Berlin. While procuring is exceeding expectations it is noteworthy that now when the more distant producing centers in the East and Siberia are becoming more important in procuring operations, both procuring costs and the difficulties of marketing are increasing. The procuring plan for January includes 1,264,000 tons of grain. During the period November 20 to December 20 grain procuring amounted to 1,788,000 short tons.

Charlie Chaplin may keep out of jail but after his wife gets in all her charges and a jury says it is safe to predict that neither himself nor his fortune will ever look the same again.

Conspiracy

is a Fine Thing.

To prove. So far the United States has failed to convince any jury that Dougherty, Fall, Sinclair and Doheny were conspirators. Now the district attorney of Los Angeles admits that he cannot make his charges against Mrs. McPherson stand up in court. Discussing this now historical case the New York World rather cynically comments as follows:

"On the whole, it is probably just as well that the case against Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson has been dropped. As we pointed out some time ago, there were attendant circumstances which made undue zeal on the part of the prosecutor appear in extremely bad taste. When she first turned up and said she had been kidnapped, it clearly devolved on the law to make an investigation in her behalf. But when it became apparent that her story was fishy, the investigation could have been dropped at once without loss to the public interest.

"In fact, Mrs. McPherson's 'conspiracy,' if there was one, came into being only after the investigation had been pressed beyond reasonable limits. Considering everything, what could she do? If the evidence at the recent hearing was credible, she had certainly been indiscreet. But in no civilized country is a lady expected to admit her indiscretions. To demand that she do so is inhumanly harsh. It is also superlatively silly; for she won't do it anyhow, so what is the sense of demanding? So when Mrs. McPherson stuck to her story, the law might just as well have quit on the spot, without taking all these months to resign itself to the inevitable.

"Mrs. McPherson's error lay in telling such a spectacular yarn as the kidnapping story. Perhaps it was a big boost to the Angelus Temple, but it was bound to have repercussions. It would be troublesome. In a situation like this, the only suitable story is loss of memory. It has been tried many times, and never once has it been known to fail."

Pancakes and politics, ham and eggs and foreign relations are the staples discussed at the White House breakfasts these mornings. Has the president discovered that the way to a man's mind is through his stomach?

would you answer this? Do you think it better to distribute all the profits of the creamery among the members or leave it in the institution as surplus and reserve?" I would say this to the stockholders and to the officers.

For God's sake and your sake leave it in your institution, so you will have something to build up your machinery with.

I know this from experience. We boys in the west who are true to the Union had such experience we will not forget. We say build up your reserve from the profits so you will be able to meet your enemies any old time in the road and that you can get a square deal for our boys at home who milk the cows. Not just us boys, but how many of our dear wives and our dear daughters who feed and milk the cows? They, too, need your help. Let us all co-operate with Uncle John and his boys who are working for you and I as stockholders for the best creamery in United States.

John Huber, Selden, Kansas.

LUCK

There is such a thing, but mighty little progress can be attributed to luck. Success is usually had through work, which never caused much pain and anguish in this old world. Idleness and relying too much on luck has proven far more disappointing than work. Real satisfaction is derived from success attained through diligence, far more than gains made by luck. We must create opportunities—not wait till they knock.

REPLIES TO QUESTION ASKED IN "PRODUCE DEPARTMENT"

Selden, Kansas, Dec. 22, 1926.

This letter is to the officers of our creamery at Kansas City, Mo., and to the stockholders of the creamery.

I see in the Kansas Union Farmer a headline reading like this: "How

The Country Woman

ALL GOOD DAYS. Though the sun be dark and dreary, Though the sun has hid away, And the rain, in mournful drops Does remind us of the downs, and ups That from life's cup of bitterness we've sipped.

CANNED CHICKEN TEMPTS APETITES. "Can the cull" is not new. However, the appearance on the table of the cull browned to a turn always brings a new sensation of anticipation.



5686 Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 yards of 40 inch figured material with 2 1/2 yards of contrasting material for the slip, and facings on hip, bust, collar and cuffs.

RURAL REST AUXILIARY. On Monday, November 22nd, a group of the women belonging to the Rural Rest Local, met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Simpson at Salina, Kansas, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers Union Auxiliary.

WOMEN'S WORK. The establishment of a full-time women's department in the office of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation ought to be a matter of interest to all members of the Farm Bureau, both men and women.

FARMERS DEFEAT PACKERS. (Continued from page 1) iginal Kendrick Bill was such that they converted one of the authors of that bill to such a degree that he now refers to the packers as "our side."

MEMBERSHIP MEETING. Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Auditing Association. The annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Auditing Association will be held at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., on Friday, February 4th, immediately following the adjournment of the Jobbing Association's shareholders meeting, and all members are requested to be present.

THE 1927 DUES. The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25. Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.

SEND PAPER TO OUTSIDERS. The Cumings County Farmers Union is making use of part of their county funds to send the Nebraska Union Farmer to non-member farmers as a means of getting them interested in the Farmers Union.

CHILD'S ROMPERS NO. 1631 & 1651. These cute styles will appeal to the mother. These Rompers are completely made up and require but a few moments time for the completion of the Embroidery designs, as shown thereon.

ROSS' GUARANTEED CHICKS. Don't order chicks without first getting out the catalog and exceptionally low prices on guaranteed egg-production chicks from Ross' Guaranteed Chicks.

SPORTSMEN—I am offering you my A-1 combination hound, chester fox trial, B. H. Miller, York, Pa., B196.

REAL ESTATE. THERE'S A GOOD OPPORTUNITY. There's a good opportunity for you in the Mealla Valley district of NEW MEXICO. Here is fertile farm land with plenty of water for irrigation.

PAID UP LOCALS FOR WEEK. We have been able to record only the 100 per cent locals during the past week.

Cures Piles Now Without Surgery. A most successful method for removing piles entirely and for good is now being used by Dr. O. A. Johnson.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM. Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 304 Davis Avenue, E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful that having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple.

THE 1927 DUES. The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25. Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE. If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 2 cents a word per issue.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING. FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY. NATIONAL OFFICERS. C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga. John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. John Tromble, President, Salina, Kansas. H. G. Keeney, Vice Pres., Oronoque, Kansas. C. E. Brasted, Sec., Salina, Kansas.

DIRECTORS. John Vesceky, Timkin, Kansas. Peter Mumm, Selden, Kansas. H. B. Whitaker, Colony, Kansas.

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. 406-8-10 Live Stock Bldg., Wichita, Kan. Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FARMERS' UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. Salina, Kansas. Farmers' Union Auditing Association. Thomas B. Dunn, Salina.

FARMERS' UNION STATE BANK. Kansas City, Kansas. Kansas Union Farmer. Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS' UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION. A. M. Kliney, President, Huron, Kansas. Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas.

THE 1927 DUES. The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25. Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.

NEW BOOK ON RHEUMATISM. Explaining how all rheumatic conditions can really be permanently corrected, has just been published by Dr. Ball's Health School, Dept. 1030, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Free. Valuable souvenir for you. Special trial subscription offer 10 weeks for \$1.00. THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS. 215-217 G St. N. W. Dept. XX Washington, D. C.

LETTER HEADS \$6 PER THOUSAND. ENVELOPES \$5 PER THOUSAND. High Class Job Printing at Low Prices. THE GENERAL PRINTING CO. Farmers' Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

Will You Prosper In 1927? You Will Not Know at the End of the Year Unless You KEEP A RECORD OF YOUR BUSINESS. We will send you FREE, Easy Record Calendar for the year 1927.

Space is provided for keeping farm accounts. The system is very simple. Every farmer should use one. Act now—fill in and mail the coupon below. FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. "A Service Not For Profit."

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Des Moines, Iowa. 706 Grand Avenue. Without cost to me, send me Easy Record Calendar for 1927. NAME ADDRESS DATE OF BIRTH LIFE INSURANCE NOW CARRIED \$

Buy AND Sell. GRAIN COAL SALT FLOUR FEED TANKAGE BINDER TWINE. F. U. J. A. F. U. J. A. COTTONSEED PRODUCTS Thru THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN. Kansas City, Mo.

Price List of Local Supplies. Application cards 20 for 5c. Credit blank 10 for 5c. Debit blank 15 for 10c. Ode cards 12 for 20c. Constitutions 5c. Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c. Secretary's Minute Books 50c. Farmers' Union Buttons 25c. Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor. WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Investigate Compare the Work Ask Questions THEN SHIP to YOUR OWN FIRM. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. Stock Yards Kansas City.

INSURANCE. Farmers' Union Members—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas. Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line. The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas. CHAS. A. BROOM, Secretary. SALINA, KANSAS. C. E. BRASTED, President. GRANT BLISS, Treasurer. CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Des Moines, Iowa. 706 Grand Avenue. Without cost to me, send me Easy Record Calendar for 1927. NAME ADDRESS DATE OF BIRTH LIFE INSURANCE NOW CARRIED \$

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

On Tuesday, January 11, the first shipment of eggs was received in Kansas City. Four stations were represented in the first day's receipts which were light. By Thursday evening, something over one hundred cases had been received in Kansas City. At the same time, other stations began shipping to London, which will be a concentration point for eggs.

The office force of the Jobbing Association and the Creamery, from the Manager to the Messenger Boy, inclusive, are now on an egg diet. There are quite a few cracked eggs in the cases when they get to the Candler Room. They are quite popular among the egg buying employees who have been paying 60c per dozen for eggs that don't taste one bit better; besides that, it saves the wife the trouble of cracking them! Vest Stevens sells the "cracks" for a little over two-thirds the price of select graded eggs so you see the saving counts both ways. The buyers are saved some on the eggs and the Produce Association is saved from loss on cracked eggs.

Personally we had rather carry a package of sound eggs on a crowded street car but Roy Crawford, Traffic

Manager of the Jobbing Association, says he prefers to carry the "cracks." It saves explanations at home if he can swear the eggs were broken before he got them.

D. G. Francis is about ready to put out an S. O. S. call for someone to run his movie program. Last week he gave eighteen programs in six days. Just to fill in the week, he secured signatures to eleven contracts for egg stations.

Gus Augustine hasn't said anything yet but we expect to hear from him as soon as he gets his issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. You see we left what might be termed a wrong impression when we said that George Hatch installed the equipment of our own Creamery Plant. It so happens that Gus perspired considerably himself those hot July and August days of 1925 while the equipment was being installed; so we hereby amend the aforesaid statement to read: "George helped Gus."

Among the recent visitors in Kansas City are Leonard Morris, Manager at Herington; John Jones, President of the Herington Farmers Union; Clarence Moore, Manager at Le-

Roy; P. W. Blauer, Manager at Leonardville; E. A. Crall, Manager at Erie; George M. Peet, Manager at Madison; and C. C. Killian of Green, Kas.sas.

A good subject for a debate at some of the local meetings: "Resolved that cream should be sold on a monthly settlement basis."

Brief of argument for the affirmative: By making settlement once each month, the producer would get the full market value of his cream and would not have to wait until the close of the year's business to get final settlement. Such a plan would save overhead by reducing office work both at the local station and at the factory.

It would help prevent unfair price competition. This practice has proved successful and satisfactory where used. The Minnesota Co-operative Creameries, the largest co-operative creamery system in America, pays for their cream on this basis.

Here's another good subject: "Resolved, that the local station should take cream from members only."

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13, 1927.

Commedy.

A noted movie comedian has separated from his 18-year-old wife. She in Hollywood, he in New York. He is now lamenting over the loss of his wife and two beautiful boys. His wealth is estimated at six million dollars—he is in the prime of life, 38 years old, and enjoys good health. Still, he is unhappy. This impresses me as being his best comedy.

STEEPS—Moderate receipts and market 50 to 75 higher. The demand is for heavy cattle. Some heavy cattle sold up to 10.40. A prime load of long yearlings brought 12.10. A new top for a year. Good yearlings, 9.75 to 10.50, fair to good 9.00 to 9.75, plain 8.50 to 9.00. Best quality medium weights sold up to 10.50, fair to good 9.50 to 10.00, plain 8.75 to 9.50. Choice dogs brought 9 cents. Cattle ready for market should be shipped.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Bids to 50 higher. Best feeder and stocker 9 cents. Fair to good 8.25 to 8.50, medium 7.50 to 8.25. Hereford feeders sold up to 8.75, fair to good 8.00 to 8.50, plain 7.25 to 8.00.

COWS, HEIFERS AND MIXED YEARLINGS—Butcher market closing strong, especially on choice grades. Fancy yearlings 10.25, choice old head more, with bulk at 8 to 9 cents. Medium heifers and shorted yearlings 7 to 8 cents, plain heifers 6 to 7 cents, common around 5 cents. Extra fancy heavy cows 7.00 to 7.50, real good 5.25 to 6.00, plain 4.50 to 5.00, canners and low cutters 3.75 to 4.25. Stock cows around a nickel with plain around 4.50. Good stock and feeding calves 6 to 7 cents, plain 5.00 to 5.50.

CALVES AND BULLS—Light run of calves and killers unchanged for the week, top veals 12.00, fat heavy calves 7.50 to 8.50, 500 to 600 lbs., 8.50 to 9.00 if fat enough for baby beef. Stock calves strong to 25 high. Choice whiteface steers 8.00 to 8.25, 2.25 to 8.00. Bulls steady. Hologans 5.25 to 5.50, fed up to 5.75.

HOGS—Market slow, lights and butchers 10 to 15 lower, light lights steady. Top 12.00 on 140s up to 17.00; packer 12.25, bulk 11.50 to 11.75. Medium and heavy butchers 11.55 to 11.65; packing sows 10.25 to 10.75. Stags mostly 9.50 to 10.00. Stock pigs steady. 11.50 to 12.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Top lambs 15 to 25 lower today, mostly 25 off. Top 12.25, bulk 12.00 to 12.20. Shorn wethers 7.60, aged wethers 7.50 to 8.00, yearling wethers 9.50 to 10.00. Top feeding lambs 12.35.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET

Stronger Cattle Market—\$12.25 Top grades of steers of all weights have been scarce all week and prices on these grades are a strong 25 to 40 higher. Receipts have been made up mostly of the short, fat steers and this class of cattle are selling week. Bulk of these short feds are selling from \$9.75 down and if the quality is somewhat plain, prices range around \$8.50 to \$9.00. Choices heavy cattle have sold up to \$12.25 on the free yards today they are holding for more money than this. Choice yearlings are very scarce and the right kind of yearlings would sell up to \$12.50 or better. Butcher stock has been fairly good sale all week, the better grades showing some strength while the low classes of cows are a trifle lower than last week. Calves selling to the packers at \$11.00 to \$12.50 with outsiders paying as high as \$13.50 for their best calves.

Trade Steady—Top \$12.15 Monday run of 65,000 included 11,000 head bought by the packers and shipped direct. This big run of direct caused a 15 to 25c slump on the first rounds but the market recovered due to strong eastern demand and closed practically steady. Had it not been for the "directs" most sellers feel our market would have advanced 15 to 25c Monday. Tuesday started steady, closed 40c higher. Wednesday starting about 10c lower is closing steady. Packers tried to get their butcher hogs at \$11.80 but were not successful. Bulk of weighty hogs \$11.90 to \$12.00. Light weight suitable for \$11.90 to \$12.10. We believe this market will hold strong and probably work somewhat higher.

Sheep and Lambs Lower Lamb market depressed this week due to heavy eastern run. Buffalo receiving 23,000 Monday the heaviest receipts in several years. Market shows a little improvement, since Monday. To fat lambs \$13.00 to \$13.25 Wednesday, practical top today \$12.90 to \$13.00. This shows about 25c loss from yesterday but is partly due to fleeces being wet with snow.

Farmers Union Live Stock Com.

EACH MEMBER SHOULD OWN A CONSTITUTION. We have a supply of the latest constitutions that sell for 95c each. If you do not have one you should send for one. A constitution in your possession will settle many an argument, also makes you sure of what you tell a prospective member.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

The Third Annual District Stockholders meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association is to be held as follows:

District No. 1—Johnson county, Miami county. Meeting place, Grange Hall, Spring Hill. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 19.

District No. 2—Anderson county, Linn county, Neosho county, Allen county, Bourbon county, Crawford county, Meeting place, Court House, Garnett. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 21.

District No. 3—Franklin county, Asago county. Meeting place, F. U. Hall, Ponoma. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 20.

District No. 4—Douglas county, Wabawsee county, Morris county, Shawnee county, Dickinson county, Meeting place, State House, Topeka. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 20.

District No. 5—Marshall county, Riley county, Clay county, Cloud county, Brown county, Pottawatomie county, Washington county, Meeting place, I. O. O. F. Hall, Leonardville. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 21.

District No. 6—Coffey county, Butler county, Woodson county, Greenwood county, Chase county, Cowley county, Marion county. Meeting place I. O. O. F. Hall, Madison. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 21.

District No. 7—Frego county, Norton county, Ness county, Phillips county, Ellis county, Sheridan county, Saline county, Thomas county, Graham county, Gove county, Rooks county. Meeting place, Court House, Wakeeney. Time, 1:00 p. m., January 19.

The territory represented by the sign-up has been distributed in accordance with Section Two, Article Six of the by-laws of this association and all stockholders are requested to attend their respective district meeting for the purpose of:

Nominating one individual as a member of the board of directors of the association;

Electing one delegate for each county; and

Electing one delegate for each twenty contract signers or major portion thereof in the county.

Those chosen are to attend the annual stockholders' meeting to be held in Kansas City, February 2, in accordance with Section One, Article Four of the by-laws of this association.

Representatives of the association will be present at the meetings to advise the membership concerning the activities of the association during the past year.

A. W. SEAMANS,
Secretary.

THE 1927 DUES.

The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25. Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.

Hard luck may be an alibi, but it isn't always an excuse.

FARMERS UNION BANK.

Condensed statement of condition of business of the Farmers Union Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, Official call close of business December 27, 1926:

Resources.

Loans and Discounts	\$556,287.31
Overdrafts	2,881.53
Building, Site, Furniture and Fixtures	56,204.06
Cash Items, Collections in Transit	6,239.12
Bonds and Warrants	43,877.93
Cash and Sight Exchange	63,833.17
Other Resources	8,637.05
Total	\$737,960.17

Liabilities.

Capital	\$100,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Deposits	489,960.17
Bills Payable	55,000.00
Rediscounts	3,000.00
Bonds Sold	40,000.00
Total	\$737,960.17

The above statement is correct.

O. K. MARLEY, Vice-Pres.-Cashier.

INFORMATION WANTED

Ellsworth, Kansas, January 8, 1927.

Mr. C. E. Brasted,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are about to start a Live Stock shipping association here in Ellsworth, and I was requested to write for some information, and therefore I am asking you kindly to place our request in Kansas Union. We would like to hear from those that have this branch, and tell us how you folks like it and how you take care and manage it, and anything that may be some help. We will very much appreciate it. You can either write it to Kansas Union Farmer or to me.

Yours truly,
J. C. POSPISIL, Ellsworth County Secretary.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Spokesmen for 700,000 farm families comprising the executive boards of the member organizations of the national board of farm organizations at the close of its tenth annual mid-winter meeting here today adopted the following program outlining a demand for a national agricultural policy to relieve the depression of agriculture:

"In America agriculture has come to a parting of the ways. There are no longer any considerable areas of new land for the discouraged farmer can take himself. In consequence from this time on farming must receive equal attention with all other business or the welfare of the nation will be seriously endangered. The farmers have gone by every other business in the nation has come to the government for specific aid in times of difficulty. Through a protective tariff manufacturers for sixty years or more have been allowed to exact the benefit of their business hundreds of millions of dollars from the consuming public and it has not been recognized as class legislation for the government to pass laws under which such exactations have been made. Bankers have received the privilege of issuing the great bulk of the money of the nation and no one has raised the cry that the government has gone beyond its province in this respect. While submitting to regulations, the railroads also have been practically guaranteed a living interest upon their investment; and yet it has been held wise for the government to take this step.

"But when agriculture seeks equal opportunity under the law the farmer is met by a clamor that what he needs is 'class legislation'; and scanty consideration has been given to his needs until the case of the farmer has become so desperate that the entire nation is now in a state of concern.

"In seeking a solution of the problem of agriculture, economic depression it can not be expected that any one measure will secure for the farmer the economic equality to which he is entitled before the law. A large number of adjustments will have to be made to give him his place among the essential industries of the nation. Among these adjustments must be included (1) reduction of freight rates on agricultural products, (2) reduction of import duties on foreign products, (3) reduction of import duties on many imported commodities which farmers produce and additional adequate duties on products coming into competition with domestic agricultural products which are now on the free list (4) extension of water-way routes to interior points to the great seas, (5) reduction of state and local taxes on real estate, (6) a national policy to prevent the development of additional farming lands until the export surplus of agricultural staples have nearly disappeared, (7) extension of agricultural buying and selling enterprises, (8) easier terms of credit for agriculture, (9) a system whereby any export surplus of an agricultural product shall be so controlled that the producer may receive at least a living price for that portion of the whole crop necessary to the needs of this country, while the balance shall under present conditions be either sold on the world's market at the world's price or else be stored and held in reserve to meet future shortages.

"We ask the Congress and the Administration seriously to consider this program. We recognize that the Administration of law is equally as important as its enactment. While industry is accorded the greatest liberality of interpretation in some departments of government, we are faced with half-splitting distinctions as to what the law will allow to be done. For example, under the immigration laws industry is allowed to bring in skilled labor even though the quota from a country may have been filled. But when agriculture seeks relief, it is met with the most complicated business of agriculture, our farmers are met with the statement that farming is not a skilled operation.

"With regard to some immediate problems it is now recalled that some years ago the farmers were given a system of farming mortgage credit suited to their needs, known as the federal farm loan system, with the understanding that as the years went on a larger measure of owner control should be brought into the system. Instead of this control has been curtailed by act of Congress and additional attempts are being made to take away this control. The National Board of Farm Organizations therefore opposes any effort to destroy the democracy of this system, such as bill H. R. 9269 which has passed the House and which proposes to take away the right of the national farm loan associations to select their own secretaries-treasurers.

We also point out that the interstate credits act does not fully meet the credit requirements of co-operative marketing associations. In addition to community loans and production loans there is a further need of direct federal long-time loans to agricultural co-operative associations based upon the security of their plants and facilities and such loans to be repaid upon the liquidation plan.

"We endorse the Lenroot-Taber bill H. R. 11768, to establish sanitary standards for imported milk and cream, and urge the senate to pass this

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STAFFORD COUNTY FARMERS UNION.

The Stafford County Farmers Union held its first monthly meeting Tuesday, January 4th, at the Christian church at St. John. The meeting was in charge of the newly elected officers. At this meeting the yearly program was made out which will include a contest to last until January 1928. Points will be counted on attendance, new members, new locals organized, and percentage of members attending at local meetings.

Liberty local furnished the program which was well received, Union local drawing the program for the next meeting.

Union local met Friday night. The new officers were introduced and much business attended to, being dues paying time. Refreshments were served.

Our women's club will meet Thursday, January 13, with Mrs. John Batchman. It will be an all day meeting with a covered dish dinner.

Mrs. Elaine O'Connor,
County Correspondent.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Resolved adopted January 4, 1927, by Stafford County Farmers Union.

1st. That we put into effect the plan submitted for an intensive membership campaign for the coming year.

2nd. That the County Union conduct all the stands and concessions at the annual picnic and retain all of the profits therefrom.

3rd. That we try and organize two shipping associations for the benefit of our members who have live stock to sell.

4th. That the County Union purchase one share of capital stock in the Stafford County Stock Show Association if it can be obtained.

5th. That the County Union entertain its membership of the County after the first recommendation, is over, and at the time the prizes are awarded.

6th. That we as members of the Farmers Union strive to promote the co-operative spirit throughout our respective neighborhoods and communities and that we all try to get a greater vision of what the co-operative movement means to mankind and that we as citizens of this great State and Nation do our utmost to uphold its laws and ideals.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.

The Center Farmers Union Local met Tuesday, Jan. 11th. The meeting opened with a song. Three new officers were installed, the others being installed at the meeting in December.

One new member was taken into the Union. Several visitors were present.

After the business meeting a musical number was given by Miss Ruth and Miss Ruby Clark which all present enjoyed.

Mr. Freed, secretary-treasurer of the Association at Waverly, then gave a very interesting talk on co-operation and urged the members to stand by the Union and sell to our own association regardless of the price some other place. His talk was very helpful and showed what the farmers can do if they will work together.—Mrs. J. E. Cox, Corresponding Secretary.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY. NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318***. Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

JEWELL COUNTY. PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1509***. Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Flinn, Sec.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804***. Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

TREGO COUNTY. YODA LOCAL NO. 742. Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

The Neosho County Farmers Union held a special meeting in Erie on Saturday, January 8, for the purpose of making plans for the drive that is being made in the county for new members and for produce contracts.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held with ten of the twelve locals in the county represented and all present agreed to do all they could to make Mr. Lippert's meetings a success and to co-operate with him in every way possible.

A committee was appointed to arrange a schedule for the meetings and the locals are to hold meetings in the following order beginning January tenth; Geeser, Brogan, South Mound, Galeburg, Erie, Barney, Kimbrel, Cleveland, Prairie View, Valley City and Hylton. It is expected that each local will use Mr. Lippert about three days.

Talks were made by O. M. Lippert, A. J. Hopkins and others. Geo. Beech and A. J. Hopkins were appointed as the publicity committee to advertise the meetings as much as possible.

NO. 10 LOCAL 1036

At our last regular meeting held January 6, 1927, we started out this year fine having three new applicants to start with, and our old members are paying up fine. In the last year we have lost some where in the neighborhood of about six members, some by death, some by moving away and some by non-payment of dues. But our membership still stays up well, and wherever we lose a member we try to gain two.

Now we are starting out in a new year and I think everybody ought to forget the past year and try to make 1927 a bigger and better year and work for the interest of the Farmers Union in stead of trying to tear down what it has taken years and years to build. So I think everyone ought to make a resolution to that Union and see what is going on and share in a good friendly evening with the rest of us for everybody has a good old fishing time at No. 10, every first and third Thursday of each month, and we invite the public to visit our Local. Will Uncle John, that will be all for this time. Will try and write more next time about what the Local is doing.

Yours truly,
M. L. King, Co. Cor.

O'LEARY LOCAL NO. 2146

O'Leary Local met at its regular meeting, Dec. 22, 1926. The election of officers was the main program of the evening.

The following officers were elected: Frank Markway, president; Paul Fischer, vice president; G. H. Baker, secretary-treasurer; E. E. Baker, conductor; Lester Smith, doorkeeper; J. A. Freed, business agent.

Then on December 31 we called an extra meeting all members and their families and many outsiders were present. After the regular order of business the ladies had prepared refreshments of oysters and sandwiches with all the trimmings.

Everyone had a very enjoyable time and went home with a strong Union spirit, than had ever been shown before.

G. H. BAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PRAIRIE GLEN LOCAL 540.

With "a back to the farm" movement Local 540 has increased its membership quite a bit. Elmer Elder Local 1091 consolidating. The meeting place has been changed to the Rose Valley school house, so as to make it a more central place for all the new members. There is a good prospect for some new members coming in and we feel we are going to have some wonderful meetings in the future. The large number of people are not always the making of interesting meetings as was proven by a faithful little bunch in Local 540, but with more people belonging you have more material to work with.

The following officers were elected for 1927: Howard Dean, president; Guy Jones, vice president; Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, secretary and treasurer; James Muck, conductor; John Reinke, door keeper; lecturers, Henry Kresin and Charles Elder. A reception is being planned for the next meeting night which will be given account of later on.

REPORT OF LOCAL NO. 1107.

At our last meeting, December 21, 1926, we elected our new officers. The following were elected:

Frank Nichun, president.
C. Bording, vicepresident.
Chas. Krogmann, secretary.
H. Hufifu, conductor.
H. Himmingshake, doorkeeper.

Most of the dues were paid at this meeting too.

Hunt local has 28 members now, and most of us trade at the Kelly Farmers Union store.

Yours truly,
Ray Kurte, Sec.

NEW BOOK ON CONSTIPATION, STOMACH AND COLON DISORDERS

Explain how constipation, stomach and colon disorders can be permanently corrected has just been published by Dr. Ball's Health School, Dept. 1030, Excelsior Springs, Mo. This remarkable book can be obtained free by writing them.

Whoever works only for himself and not for his community has a poor boss.

BALANCE SHEET FOR ELLSWORTH COUNTY FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE UNION BUSINESS

Your Combined Balance Sheet Shows:

ASSETS

Current Assets	\$ 55,613.45
Investments	500.00
Capital Assets	32,683.68
Total	\$ 88,797.08

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities	\$ 22,851.77
Accrued Liabilities	727.09
Other Liabilities, stockholders	887.39
Reserve—Depreciation	10,989.03
Capital Stock	33,275.00
Surplus and Profits	20,086.80
Total	\$ 88,797.08

Your Combined Operations for the Six Months Show:

Total Sales	\$404,973.27
Opening Inventory	\$ 11,330.00
Purchases	390,777.03
Total	\$402,707.03
Less Closing Inventory	13,518.89
Cost of Goods Sold	389,188.14
Gross Gain on Sales	15,785.13
Other Income	180.00
Total Gross Income	15,965.13
Deduct Expenses	9,650.78
Gain on Operations	6,314.35
Depreciation Taken	898.83
NET GAIN	\$ 5,415.52

Ellsworth County Farmer's Co-operative Union,
Ellsworth, Kansas.

CALL FOR MEETING

The Annual Stockholders meeting of the Jobbing Association will be held in Kansas City, February 4, 1927, 337 Board of Trade Building.

L. E. De Voss, Secretary.

This form is to be used by Local Unions, County Unions and Chartered Business Associations of the Farmers Union owning common stock of the Jobbing Association for certifying delegates to the regular Annual Meeting to be held in Kansas City, Mo., February 4, 1927. Each credential should be signed by the President and Secretary of the organization represented. Any member of the Jobbing Association who is in good standing in his Local Union is eligible to represent any Local Union, County Union, or Chartered Business Association owning stock in the Association.

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS DIVISION.

This is to certify that _____, has been elected to represent _____ at the Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association of the Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, February 4, 1927.

Owner of Stock Certificate No. _____, President _____, Shareholder _____, Secretary. TOWN _____

(NAME OF TOWN SHOULD APPEAR ON THIS CREDENTIAL)