



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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SOME THINGS THE GOVERNMENT MAY DO--SOME THINGS THE FARMER MUST DO

An address delivered by A. C. Davis, National Secretary, before the Arkansas State Farmers Union, August 7.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the Arkansas Farmers Union: No sane citizen can longer shut his eyes to the fact that a serious problem confronts American agriculture. Such an uproar as is now taking place in a national political campaign could not have happened without some sort of evidence as to the state of the situation. The battle will soon be on. Spell binders will spell bind, orators will orate. The radio will radiate or words to that effect, all to prove to the horny handed sons of toil that by voting for this particular person or party, or that particular person or party can they hope to have peace and plenty reign over them. Before the heat of the fight becomes so intense as to dethrone reason it might be well for farmers to weigh themselves with a few cold facts to hold their feet to the ground while the flags wave and the band plays.

No political panacea has been or can be devised for all the ills of agriculture, but that government must take an important part in the program if agriculture is to be rehabilitated cannot be questioned. Government has a serious responsibility and must be made to respond. Legislation for special interests is largely responsible for the creation of the American market in which we buy as opposed to the world market in which we sell. Special legislation is responsible for present excessive transportation costs, a very large item in the farmer's cost of production. Special legislation is responsible for wage scales and the American living standards. Special legislation is responsible for a system of finance with unlimited power to expand or contract at the behest of commercial interests which has been clearly demonstrated in times past to the sorrow, humiliation, and bankruptcy of agriculture. All of which seems to have been fastened upon us as a permanent policy of government and in the making of which no adequate provision has been made for the safeguarding of agriculture.

Farmers have, whether through ignorance or duplicity, it matters little, been aiding by their votes and acquiescence, in building up a gigantic industrial machine having a throttle grip upon the life blood of the country. During the gold brick artists of industrial creation have at least been awakened by the terrific sledgehammer blows of increasing bank failures in farming districts and sheriffs' sales of farm homes, to realize the awfulness of the situation. They have for many years at last awakened the consciousness of the nation and the appeal to congress meet with a willing response, but suffered an insulting defeat at the hands of the chief executive. Some administration spokesmen, aided and abetted by a considerable number of agricultural writers and Smith-lever extensionists have repeatedly told farmers that the cure was in their own hands; that the way to control surplus was to have no such thing; to limit production to demand. All of which is insane twaddle. Crop production cannot be so easily regulated as can the output of a few factories.

It is not the fact of a small surplus at any given time which hurts, but the fact that the world price of that surplus controls the price for the entire crop. For the most part, the silly advice so freely given is an effort to dodge the issue and "pass the buck" to the farmer. The farmer is willing to assume his part of the responsibility but insists that government has a grave responsibility which it has shirked until this good hour.

If there is any doubt in your minds as to the existence of a great disparity between financial conditions in the industrial east and the agricultural west you might with profit dig up the figures in bank failures in the two sections in the ten year period prior to 1920 and the period since that time up to and including 1927. You will discover that the deflation after the war which we were so blantly told hit everybody alike failed to register so far as the industrial sections of our country are concerned. Bank failures have been on the increase in the south and west for the past several years reaching the peak during the most vaulted year of prosperity of 1927 when there were between 800 and 900 failures. Deposits in strictly agricultural banks are below the average over a ten year period. On the other hand there have been comparatively few bank failures in the east, and the deposits are more than double a ten year average.

This situation is the direct result of a policy of governmental protection which works in one way and fails to function in the other. A protection which compels you to pay a stated sum for the transportation of your wheat or cotton or hogs, whether the price is two dollars a unit or ten cents a unit. A protection which compels you to pay profits many times out of reason, for your supplies and you have been using every available means of credit to

borrow the money to pay these profits. If our government is to continue to be a paternalistic affair, agriculture has but one hope and that is to force Uncle Sam to broaden his coat tails so as to hover the whole brood. This horn of the dilemma was couched in the McNary-Haughen bill twice vetoed by the president. The government might be forced to take another tack, special legislation could be repealed and industry forced to fight for its existence just as agriculture has been forced to do without petting and coddling.

It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of such matters as legislation nor of tariff reform. Clearly this is a matter which must very early come to a head and the federal government must be held responsible for some definite action. It is rather the purpose at this time to point to some helps that government can render speedily if sufficient pressure is brought to bear and which are obligations that cannot be side-stepped.

1. One of the chief elements of cost to American producers is the item of freight rates. It has been clearly demonstrated that opening the Missouri river and its tributaries to water transportation for slow moving freight is feasible. The savings on freight charges over a series of years would pay for the improvement and upkeep. Ocean ports must be moved closer to our inland markets.

2. The question of short term financial resources is ever before us. In spite of repeated urging upon the part of some of us connected with the Farmers Union, congress failed to grasp this angle of our credits when the Land Loan act was passed. Since that time other attempts to meet the need have been made among them the intermediate credit banks. The situation has been quite clear to us why farmers desiring a loan on land or crops should be required to unwind an endless ball of red tape when commercial interests may stick any sort of inflated paper through the wicker and receive credit. Agriculture cannot be made to fit into commercial banking practices. Agriculture must insistently and persistently demand a friendly and not a critical system of finance.

3. For the simple reason that there is no one next in line to whom the "buck" can be passed, agriculture shares the burden of taxes. A great burden can be taken from the backs of our people by the elimination of excessive bureaus and departments with their ever increasing number of employees. Let us not be misquoted. We are saying nothing about the reduction of taxes. We will leave that tale to the political demagogues who run around prating tax reduction in order to catch votes. No serious attempt at tax reduction is now in contemplation. We are living in a rapidly moving age. Luxuries of yesterday are necessities of today and we "fall" for the endless stream of propaganda to bond for this, that, and the other and must make up our minds to pay the bills, but we can and must demand a dollar of value for every cent spent.

4. The ignorance of many chambers of Commerce concerning things agricultural is colossal. Perhaps well meant but misguided efforts have been made to change the character of farming in many localities by the agents, many of which have brought disaster to those foolish enough to follow the false lead. All must invariably these efforts have been aided and abetted by demonstration agents and other government employees. Agriculture must insist that if we are to suffer the burden of support for the country, those that roam over the country posing as agricultural experts and advisors, first they must qualify as such, second that they must work for agriculture and not be the tools and dupes of commercial interests.

5. Growers of perishable goods labor under a tremendous handicap. Accurate information as to possible production and probable demand is essential in order that plans for production may be made intelligently. Domestic markets offer the sole outlet for this class of commodities and to secure a profitable price, the market must not be glutted. The government has done much to render service in this particular. Many years ago the Farmers Union called the attention of congress to the particular need of this class of producers and the Bureau of Markets was established. Room for continued improvement exists, in calculating acreage, in experimenting upon proper packing, market conditions, and upon methods of conveying this information to interested producers.

These are a few things properly falling within the functions of government which will aid agriculture in "digging out" of its slough of despondency.

The Farmers Part In discussing the farmers part in the program of rehabilitation we very naturally mean the organized farmer. The public cannot be expected to take very seriously the wails and laments of the farmer

who does not display any fighting spirit, and who is so weak intellectually as to await the action of the political spell-binder to throw a slice of prosperity his way. Farmers must learn that reforms came because they are forced, and this applies to economic, political, and otherwise. They can not be forced except by concerted action.

The great aim of all farm organizations is to enter the markets with the products of its members and bargain for the sale at prices in keeping with their economic value. Prices are not arbitrary. They are relative. The farmers hope is to receive for his stuff the 100 cents he must use when he buys a dollars worth of supplies. This he cannot do so long as the open world markets govern his selling price, and a highly inflated, protected market governs his cost. Therefore uses the power of organization in two directions:

1. He forms producer co-operatives through which to sell his products and reduce to a minimum the costs of handling.

2. He forms consumer co-operatives through which to buy his supplies in quantity and thus to reduce so far as possible his production costs.

A recent bulletin issued by the department of agriculture says more farmers participate in co-operative enterprises. Including duplication because farmers belong to two, three, four or five associations, the estimated membership is 3,000,000, divided among the more important commodity groups as follows: Grain marketing associations, 900,000; dairy products, 600,000; live stock, 450,000; fruit and vegetables, 215,000; cotton marketing, 140,000.

Approximately 7% of the total membership is in the 12 North Central states, compared with 53% in 1925. Less than 12% of the membership is now in the Southern states, compared with 30% in 1925, and 16% in 1916. Thus will be noted a splendid rate of growth of co-operators in the North Central states and a rapid decrease in the South. In explanation of this Southern decrease it might be well to refresh your memories concerning happenings of a few years ago. In the murky darkness of agricultural gloom a bright and shining star appeared out of the west. The vision which the bright young lawyer, S. C. Cowles, unfolded made an especial appeal to our emotional Southern blood and literally thousands of our cotton producers rushed pell-mell for seats with the mighty, The Farmers Union which, in the twinkling of an eye, had become a great power. Government figures which we have just quoted indicate what may be expected to happen when we chase after false gods, for whatever of value there may be in the Sapiro plan was lost because of the "top down" method of its lack of a national program. Figures, however, do not indicate by any manner of means the misery and despondence which followed in the wake of these gigantic failures nor do they indicate that farmers were largely led into the three shallows of the demonstration forces and other agencies of government who fell over themselves getting into the Sapiro bandwagon and who lost no opportunity to discredit the Farmers Union in doing so.

The South has learned its lesson, but the learning was too costly. She should now be ready to unlearn some of the things she thought she knew and do penance to the old Farmers Union which in spite of the rebuffs and knocks, is still fighting her battles.

Government figures show that farm co-operators did more than \$2,600,000,000 in business in 1927. Farmers Union agencies were by far the largest contributors to this total. We have not rushed recklessly into every possible line of business, but each step has been carefully tested. Ours has been an organization of experiments, but we have passed the experimental stage in most major lines of agricultural business activity. Our consumer co-operatives are the largest and most successful of their kind in this country. Producer co-operatives handling cream, produce, grain and livestock rank second to none and the beauty of it all is that these facilities are open to every member whose profits are measured by the amount of business done and not by the stock he owns.

3. But we are not so much concerned with history of achievement as we are with plans for further expansion. Existing co-operatives need to be strengthened by increase in membership and consistent increase in volume. The greater the volume handled the greater the power to bargain in the markets.

4. Existing co-operatives handling like commodities should themselves become co-operators. Picture the tremendous power of the 3,000,000 co-operators if the institutions to which they belong were co-operating for mutual protection. Co-operation eliminates competition among individuals. Carried a little further it will eliminate competition among co-operatives, and this must be done.

5. Farm organizations must be developed to the point where their departments of research and information will be a fairly safe guarantee of the success of a cooperative once it is established. Our methods have in the past been rather hit and miss chances. It is rather remarkable that under the circumstances so great a percentage of attempts have been hits. We must increase our

efficiency so as to eliminate the "miss."

6. Last but by no means least, farm organizations representing a very valuable class of our citizenship, and not a political faction, must centralize their forces for the protection of agriculture before our legislative bodies. Legislation can and does effect for weal or woe the economic life of our people and farmers can and will be heard when they act as a unit, and cease to sit like blind beggars by the way-side with hat in hand.

After all, what is the Farm Problem? Is it a matter of a few more dollars and cents to the tillers of the soil? Is it that this is a selfish world in which we find ourselves unable to keep up with the process? Are these things may be in part the problem but they are by no means all. In fact, the term farm problem is a misnomer. The situation in which agriculture now finds itself is so acute as to cease to be a farm problem but a national problem. Every man and woman in the world is affected by the conditions. In her race for commercial supremacy she has become the richest nation of all the earth, yet within her borders her agrarian people are hopelessly in debt. While industry has thrived, agriculture has starved. Glorious civilizations of the past have fallen when the freemen

of the soil were turned into hewers of wood and drawers of water that the balance of the populace might revel in luxury. We are rapidly approaching a critical point in our national life. The problem is deeper than the McNary-Haughen bill or the tariff reform or what-not; it is whether there can be perpetuated upon this earth a government committed to the policy of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for each of its citizens and guaranteeing equality for all and special privilege to none.

To the soil the nation turns and expects to find an inexhaustible supply of nerve force and brain and brawn that it may continue to carry on more and more effectively. To meet the increasing demands made upon it the soil must be a carefully nursed soil and the homes and firesides of those who till it, protected and safeguarded. This can best be done by a close organization of those whose lives are wrapped up with the farming industry. Relieved of grievous burdens, the fear of dire distress removed, conditions conducive to happiness and peace established, the farms of America will continue to meet the demands made upon them and from their homes shall go in a never ending row, generations of the highest possible type of citizenship to take their places in the busy marts of the world.

Neighborhood Notes

PRES. JOHN A. SIMPSON OF OKLA. COMING TO GREENLEAF
Mr. Simpson is going into Nebraska for some meetings, and probably into the Northwest. He will speak in Kansas at the Washington county meeting, in Greenleaf, on the afternoon of August 27th.

This will afford a fine opportunity for the Union folks of Washington and adjoining counties to hear him. It will be worth your effort and time. Let us give him a big crowd and show him the spirit of the Kansas Union.

WOODSON COUNTY TO MEET
The Woodson County Farmers Union will meet at Vernon, Saturday August 25, as voted at the last county State Convention, and one woman member who are interested in the success of our order and the welfare of farmers, should be present to help make arrangements for a meeting in September to elect delegates to the National Convention. A meeting each month until next spring (or more) if the members present think with the determination to make the next year's meetings more educational—more social—and more Brotherly and Sisterly.

S. C. Cowles, Pres.

IS SOMEONE TRYING TO COP KINNEY'S REPUTATION?

It seems to me that when a man has worked hard to build up a reputation and a name for himself, he ought to be allowed to enjoy the popularity he has created without having his friends getting jealous and trying to tear him down.

For years I have been scattering my hats, shoes and raincoats over the state, and have built up a reputation for forgetting my own apparel; and now here comes Howard Whitaker and claims he lost his hat. Well! Well! The stories men will tell. The fact is, this hat was not lost at all; I redeemed this hat in a Sandwich Shop where it had been pawned for the price of two special sandwiches.

I am serving notice on everyone that I shall investigate every story I hear about a hat being lost, and shall give the true facts in the case in order to protect myself.

A. M. KINNEY.

FROM FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Three child's endowment insurance policies in one Minnesota family—that's the way Paul P. Moore and Mr. Foraker, representatives of the Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance

Company started this newest policy in the Gopher state.

The Minnesota farmer who purchased these three policies had just one thing in mind—absolutely assuring himself that his wife and their children would have a fund at the proper time from which they will receive an education or professional training to permit them to take their rightful places in the world.

In the words of this farmer: "I want my children to grow up with the assurance and confidence that I have given honest attention to their future."

"I want to inculcate into them as they grow to manhood and womanhood a spirit of thrift and I know of no safer or more certain method than through Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Child's endowment policies."

Although this new policy has barely been announced, many inquiries have been received from the nine states in which the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company operates and several policies have been sold in Iowa.

"The farmer of today, and especially the Iowa farmer, has been sorely distressed by bank failures, which have left terrific incursions on funds set aside and ordinarily used for the education of his children," said A. E. Kizer, superintendent of agencies of the Farmers Union Life Company.

"He has learned that there is but one way in which to discharge his duty to his children—through funds set aside and absolutely safe for educational purposes."

Kizer said the Farmers Union Mutual Life Company had just completed the best business record for any July in the history of the organization.

"It is a year when farmers are thinking and acting in the full spirit of co-operation," he said. "The farmers of the middle west have learned, that only through co-operative dealing with their own, friendly organizations will they progress toward a solution of the agricultural problem."

It is worth a quarter of a million dollars to dealers to break crops, it ought to be worth a billion dollars to farmers not to allow it. That's the way one farm paper treats the meeting old-line dealers in Chicago recently. That's sound sense too.—Wheat Growers' Journal.

Notice to Secretaries and Members Co-Operative Produce Association

The Farmers Union Co-operative Association at Kansas City has sent us the list of the patrons of the Association.

It is the duty of this office to check the list for members who are in good standing at this time.

When this list goes back to the Produce Association at Kansas City they take our word, in regard to the standing of the member, as we are supposed to have the record whether or not the member has paid his dues.

When the Creamery Association sends out Patronage dividends this year they will use this list, and each member whose dues are paid will receive a check for the business he has done with the Association for the year 1927.

Mr. Secretary we do not know that your members have paid their dues if the money is still in your possession. SEND YOUR REPORT TO DAY.

Mr. Member of the Produce Association this will be a good time to remember to see your Local Secretary and pay your Farmers Union dues. DO THIS TO DAY.

C. E. BRASTED, State Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSALS ON FARM RELIEF

We are reproducing this week the agricultural plank in the Republican platform, and that part of Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech which deals with the farm problem.

This is being done in the hope that thousands of our people will study the statements carefully. Mr. Hoover speaks of the situation in agriculture as our "most urgent economic problem." Farm leaders were laughed a few years ago for declaring that the conditions were unbearable, were not merely the aftermath of war, and that they would not correct themselves.

To have both major political parties accept farm relief as the chief economic concern of the nation, when only a few years ago farm leaders were held up as being "hired mourners", is certainly a hopeful sign. As the campaign progresses it is hoped that more definite declarations will be made as to the proposed details for farm relief.

Farmers will keep in mind the fact that we are producing a surplus of most major commodities, and will (and should) continue to do so, at least in favorable seasons of production. To do less is to risk shortage of food supplies. Also the fact, that that world prices are always below the "American level" and that the price of the surplus determines the price of all. The farmer must share in the protection afforded by our tariffs. If he cannot do so, nothing on earth can save his bacon. He cannot sell at the world price and buy at the American price and live. The farmer doesn't care by what means or device this sharing in the protective tariff system is made possible, but he recognizes that no arrangement which does not make him a member of the protected group can solve the farm problem.

I suggest that you save this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer and compare the Republican and Democratic declarations. The latter will be published in an early issue.

The Republican Platform Declaration, Adopted at Kansas City

The agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such, is recognized by the Republican party which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other industries, the party is anxious to aid in every possible way. Many of our farmers are still going through readjustments, a relic of the years directly following the great war. All the farmers are being called on to meet manifold and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition and the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, a steady increase in local and state taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country, or any particular group.

"The Republican party and the Republican administration particularly during the past five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen and the farmers have shown the way to the solution of the agricultural problem. The Republican congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and the activities of the department of agriculture."

"The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the department of state, the right of farmers to engage in collective buying and cooperative selling as provided for by the Capper-Volstead act of 1922, has been promulgated through the department of agriculture, and the department of justice, which has given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of farm organization. The treasury department and the proper committees of congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities, and through the federal farm loan system, there has been made available to the farmers of the nation, \$1,850,000,000 for loaning purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate credit banks, \$65,000,000 of short-term credits have been made available to farmers. The post office department has systematically and generally extended the rural free delivery routes 'into even the most sparsely settled communities."

"When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the president, appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the losses to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of the shipping board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency."

"Last but not least, the federal tariff commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid farmers when foreign competition made possible by low wage scales abroad, has threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the president has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill-feed and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the tariff commission."

"We promise every assistance in the re-organization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines, and where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition."

"The Republican party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations and associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution."

"We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition."

"We favor without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products."

"The vigorous efforts of this administration towards broadening our export markets will be continued."

The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place our agricultural interests on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success."

Farm Relief as Reviewed by Herbert Hoover in His Acceptance Speech
The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with pre-war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the Northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increase in farm land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march of other industries.

There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through glut in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increase in transportation rates since the war has greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. More than six million farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their products. The often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

The whole tendency of our civilization during the last fifty years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partly advanced in this direction through cooperatives and pools. But the traditional cooperative is often not a complete solution.

Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Out platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase of railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost of the (Continued on page 2)

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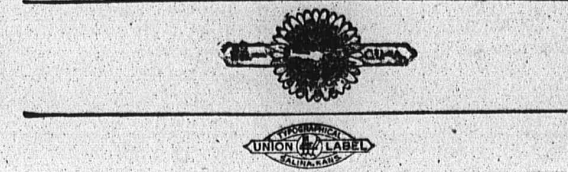
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1928

KAW VALLEY POTATO GROWERS MEET IN TOPEKA

A meeting of growers was held in the office of Secretary J. C. Mohler in Topeka on August 14 which ought to have a very great influence upon the future marketing of potatoes in the Kaw Valley, and in the Orrick (Missouri) region. This meeting grew out of a preliminary meeting held at Topeka a short time ago, at which time a committee of growers was appointed and a meeting with the Farmers Union was asked for a later date. Discussion indicated the wisdom of making the meeting as comprehensive in scope as possible, and in addition to the Farmers Union the Farm Bureau, the State Agricultural College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Orrick growers were asked to attend and confer.

It has been my conviction that every commodity marketing organization ought to belong to and be a part of a general farm organization. Such a connection gives greater influence in such matters as rates, car supply, etc. It enlarges and cheapens the marketing scope. It gives something of stability and permanence to the commodity group. It was in view of my suggestion along this line that the meeting of this date was called.

The situation in the potato market is even worse than that which we are experiencing in wheat, and probably are due to experience in corn, bad as those may be. Through the kindness of Grant E. Kelsey, who grows a few potatoes near Topeka, the two men from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Davis, of the Kansas department, and myself were given a chance to see potatoes start marketing. The tractor-drawn and driven digger was turning out potatoes from rows a half-mile in length. About 40 pickers were employed, using wire baskets and each covering a certain length of row. The operation was so well-timed that within about 5 minutes from the time the potatoes were turned out they were all in sacks.

A string of teams hauled sacks to the grader, housed in a large stone building of half-basement type. Here two men emptied the sacks into the hopper, four men sorted out roots and culls, and the grader separated number twos and threes over screens. The wet weather has increased the loss in culls and roots. These and the number threes are given away to anyone who will not sell them. There were many good potatoes among them, but they were used mainly for stock feeding. The number twos are sacked and given to the county for distribution to the poor. The number ones, graded to a high quality and sacked in new bags under the growers own brand in which he takes real pride—these go directly by truck to the car loading docks and to market. Right now they are bringing about 25 cents per bushel!

Here are production methods which will equal those of Henry Ford or anyone else. Here is an essential, here is quality. Mr. Kelsey keeps books. He knows his costs. Seed cost \$37.50 per acre. The cost of plowing, of cultivation of spraying was as much again. So that at digging time the cost per acre was \$75.00. The yield is from 200 to 350 bushels per acre. Digging costs this year so far, done at the rate of two car loads per day, is \$105.50 per car, or about 17 1/2 cents per bushel. He has been able to realize 6 cents per bushel above the cost of digging and sacking. That would be \$18 per acre on a 300 bushel yield. The cost is \$15, and the land and the labor of Mr. Kelsey and his son, with expert management and care in production are donated. Of course they have had the use of the potatoes, and the blossoms were really beautiful this year. It is reported that probably one-third of the Kaw Valley growers will have to be financed by dealers next year or they cannot plant. What a tragedy!

And so a meeting was held to discuss marketing. Quite a few growers were present, a representative from the Orrick field, and the College and Department men already mentioned. After informal discussion it was agreed that organization should be

undertaken by counties, and these federated in a clearing house plan of marketing. The following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved that this conference assembled at Topeka, Kansas, August 14, 1928, to consider ways and means to improve marketing methods in the Kaw Valley recommends to the Kaw Valley potato growers that a Clearing House and Minimum Quotation Committee be organized to eliminate excessive competition among dealers in a scramble for orders.

Be it further resolved that the Kaw Valley potato growers in order to put the Clearing House plan in operation request that Secretary J. C. Mohler appoint a committee of not more than 15 dealers, growers, and representatives of existing farm organizations to secure copies of contracts used by Clearing House Associations in existence and after due deliberation draw up a contract that they see fit to recommend to the growers.

Be it further resolved that Mr. F. B. Bomberger, Director of the Eastern Shore Association Committee be invited to attend the Kansas Potato Show to discuss the plan and operation of the Eastern Shore Quotation Committee.

Be it further resolved that the plan of operation be taken up with growers by the Committee appointed by Secretary J. C. Mohler.

Be it further resolved that the Orrick, Missouri, growers be invited to join the Clearing House Association.

All details of organization and the matter of relationship to existing general farm organizations are left to the Committee of 15, to be chosen by Secretary Mohler. Reports at the meeting indicated that growers in other areas were holding their crops off the market as fully as they could in order to allow the crop in this area to go into market in its natural turn with as little depressing influence as possible. But dealers, anxious for orders and brokerage have bid the market down greatly to the hurt of growers. The Clearing House plan will largely central this damaging factor. Later the organization may go much farther than this arrangement. If 75% of the growers will co-operate the plan will succeed.

THE MATTER OF FARM STORAGE

The general use of the combine has taken largely out of use the cheapest form of grain storage—the wheat stack. Under the previous methods of harvesting a very substantial proportion of the Kansas wheat crop was stored in that manner for several months. Threshing was a job which continued sometimes into the early winter.

The combine has cheapened the harvesting and threshing processes, but it has created two major problems in marketing. The one is the matter of condition of the grain. This is a serious problem. Under the most favorable conditions the wheat from a combine will get at once to the market, without trouble or discount. Under very bad conditions, such as were largely experienced this year, it can only be handled with difficulty, and at great risk. Heating and sweating set up at once in the bin, and "running" it in an elevator is necessary almost daily for a considerable time before it finally consents to quiet down rather than to rot down. Farm storage can hardly care for such wheat at all, because it cannot be sufficiently handled. The difficulty is that the loss of stack storage comes at a time when bin storage space is at the lowest level in Kansas in many years. For the past 10 years, at least, very few new buildings have been erected. A very large number have gone into decay and disuse.

It is probable, however, that the largest loss in farm storage space results from increased tenant occupancy. There is no income to the landlord from farm buildings. Rather they are a bill of expense. It is quite natural that no new building should be done in such a case, but that removals should be hastened by sale. I know of a half-section of land which once had two farm homes upon it, and which in recent years has been occupied by a single tenant for the whole farm. I am told that when the present occupant moves next spring the improvements, such as they are, will be sold, the pasture broken up, and the farm rented to someone who has already a place to live. This will reduce the landlord's investment, cut his expenses and increase his income. It will also provide 320 acres of land in cultivation without storage space for a single bushel of grain.

It is very much easier to declare that the farmer ought to provide farm storage for his grain and not dump it upon the market so rapidly at harvest time than it is to suggest how he may provide that storage. It is a bit like the Irishman's boots which he would never be able to get on until he had worn them awhile. The farmer cannot build bins until he gets a fair price for his crops—until he can pay interest and taxes and at least a part of the mortgage, if he is an owner, or until he can buy a bit of land to put the bins on, if he is a renter. The agricultural situation has created such an acute problem with banks that it has been necessary for sales to be made at once in thousands of instances, even though that fact should depress the market. So that bad prices by increasing tenantry and reducing the actual storage space, and forcing early sales for debt-payment, has increased the early flow of grain to market in larger and larger volume. No doubt the volume has served to further depress the price. These considerations have had as much to do with the changed practice as has the increased use of combines, probably.

We believe that every farmer who can do so ought to provide himself with farm storage for a considerable part of his crop, and use it. He cannot be sure, of course, that the increase in price over that received by the early seller will pay him

for the extra labor and cost of storing. It will usually do so. But it will influence to some extent the whole level of prices for all producers.

The present disastrously low level of the wheat price, it should be said, is not due so much to the poor condition of the grain, nor to the PRESENCE of supplies upon the market, as to the PRESENCE of large supplies and the inability of the farmer to bargain. The market is largely in the hands of traders whose profits are more certain, and certain to be larger, when buying prices are low at the beginning of a crop movement. Farm storage will help, but a marketing arrangement which will protect the grower during seasonal heavy movements is vastly more necessary and practical.

THE "AMERICAN PRICE" PREVAILS ON SHOES AND FAILS ON WHEAT

Just bought a pair of very ordinary shoes for six-year-old daughter. The farm value of four bushels of wheat would be required to pay for them. On that basis they are at least twice as high in price as such shoes were 20 years ago, probably three times as high. The farmer buys in a market artificially high—a market maintained at an "American level." He sells at the world price, with transportation to the consuming market deducted alike upon that lesser amount which is actually shipped, and upon the greater amount consumed at home.

The Tariff Commission finds that the American grower should have 42 cents per bushel over the world price for his wheat in order to be on a par in purchasing power with the European farmer. But the tariff is of no effect, so long as there is an exportable surplus. Some way must be found for dealing with this problem. The farm organizations have believed that the equalization fee, as proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill, would enable co-operative and other market agencies to withdraw and dispose of the surplus, without loss or risk to themselves in the operation. All of the units of the commodity benefitted would share in that cost. The domestic price would be stimulated at once by an approximate balance between the remaining supply and the domestic demand.

It was against this very thing—a higher price for the American farmer, by the amount of the tariff, on that part of the total farm production which the American consumer required—that President Coolidge raised objection in the last veto message. He said: "In its essentials the objectionable plan proposed here is the STIMULATION OF THE PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND PRODUCTS THEREOF BY ARTIFICIALLY CONTROLLING THE SURPLUSES so that there will be an apparent scarcity on the market." But to whom can such a plan be objectionable? The Tariff Commission has shown that not only must the farmer have 42 cents per bushel more for his wheat in order to be on a par with foreign producers and with other domestic groups, but that our consuming public ought to pay for the product on that basis. That the whole structure of rates, charges, salaries and wages is upon a level to justify it.

The present bountiful crop of food dand feed, instead of helping the farmer out of his extreme difficulty, by selling at less than the cost of its production makes the situation still more acute. Theoretically the solution is wholly within the farmers own hands. If he "chose" to organize solidly he could, of course, control the surplus on any crop and equalize the cost upon all through his organization. But there are some six and a half millions of him, and it is not humanly possible to create a 100 per cent organization of such a great and varied group. It could no more be done with any other class of people than it can be with farmers. Farm organizations have done much to improve market practices. They have narrowed handling margins in every field which they have seriously entered. They will, within 10 years, develop a bargaining power beyond anything yet approached. But no matter how far they may go they will always face the handicap of having a considerable group participating in benefits and not sharing in cost and risk. A way must be found to equalize this cost upon all of the units of the commodity benefitted, or the co-operators dare not undertake price control in the largest way.

The farmers of the three prairie provinces of Canada have been conducting a wonderful experiment through their "pool" operations. That their marketing scheme has been of great value to the whole Dominion seems to be conceded by all. The friends of the organization declare its success enthusiastically and even its opponents admit it, withal reluctantly. But whatever benefits have been secured have equally benefitted the non-cooperator, and HAVE ONLY BEEN GOTTEN IN SPITE OF HIM! It is unfair. There is serious discussion in many quarters, apparently, of a law to make participation compulsory on the part of the minority, when voluntarily accepted by the majority. This would be as drastic a departure from previous practices as would the McNary-Haugen bill.

Whatever the means to be used, surely the thing which must be brought about in America is the making effective of the tariff for the farmer, or it's complete removal. The present situation will remove the farmer in a few years. The problem is receiving more serious consideration than ever before, but it must be kept in the very foreground of our thinking and discussion.

FATHER OF PRES. KEENEY OF NEBRASKA PASSES AWAY

President Keeney, of the Nebraska Farmers Union, has just undergone the loss of his father, whose health had been very poor for several months. Sympathy is extended Bro. Keeney in his bereavement.

appropriations asked by the various state educational institutions in their budgets and compared to the total appropriations for the last biennium:

	1912-13	1914-15
State University	\$924,929	\$1,914,784
Agricultural College	908,576	1,045,000
Emporia Normal	345,000	901,000
Ft. Hays Normal	125,500	275,500
Ft. Hays Agricultural		55,000
Pittsburg Normal	187,000	553,200

The university board failed to include in its budget any estimate for the State School of Mines and Metallurgy, established by the last legislature, and its probable cost is not covered in the increases as estimated. Many of the increases asked are for new buildings at the educational institutions. Auditor Davis shows in his report that the state has appropriated a total sum of \$1,000,218 for

new buildings at the educational institutions in the last ten year period ending with the present fiscal year as against \$292,000 during the preceding eleven years. He suggests that it is time to call a halt in the erection of new buildings as each new building increases the cost of maintenance.

TREGO COUNTY UNION

A Successful Session in a Hustling County. The Trego County Farmers Union held an enthusiastic session at the court house in WaKeeney, Saturday, December 7th. A large crowd was in attendance and many good points were brought forth in the discussions. The meeting was called to order by President Harlan. The following officers were present: H. Harlan, president; O. E. Doane, vice-president;

REFLECTIONS

IMITATION SHOWS SUCCESS

I am informed that old-line creameries will pay dividends this year wherever the Farmers Union creameries pay dividends. Now who can say that the Farmers Union creameries are not a success? We are now making dividends not only for our own patrons, but also for the patrons of the old-line companies who happen to do business in the same town where one of the Farmers Union creameries has a cream station.

In order for us to do the maximum amount of good, we should have a Farmers Union cream station in every town in Nebraska and Kansas. Then all of the cream producers would benefit by our creameries, even though some of the producers are short-sighted enough to fight the ones responsible for their increase in price.

I cannot conceive of a greater compliment from our competitors than this that they will pay a dividend if the Farmers Union does. But if the Farmers Union doesn't, then they will not, and where there are no Farmers Union cream stations they will not pay any dividend. It is admitting that the Farmers Union is more efficient than the old-line creameries are.

Now let us do it even better by producing a better grade of cream, so that we will get more for our butter, and we will either make them pay all of their profits to the farmers or make them quit paying dividends just where the Farmers Union is doing business.

JAMES C. NORGARD.

—In Nebraska Union Farmer.

SHAW IS UNKIND

(The Nation)

Daniel Archer wrote to G. B. Shaw telling him that he proposed to organize the Shavian Society, an Asylum for the Sane, he asked him to be its honorary president, saying:

"I have observed it to be the custom of the world to devote a good deal of its spare time, money and energy, to the welfare of the lame, the blind, the ill, the poor and the insane. While these are meritorious occupations, it seems to me that too much time is being devoted to the making of crutches and too little to the making of torches to light and arrows to point the way for the able. By all means build a shelter for the insane, but why not do something for the sane. It is on them the race depends for improvement."

And here is the reply sent by Shaw's secretary, Miss Blanche Zlatosky:

"In reply to your letter of the 5th of June, Mr. Bernard Shaw desires me to say that an Asylum for the Sane would be empty in America."

Guy O. Blakely, secretary and treasurer, Edward Sahlin, doorkeeper; Elwood A. T. Carlton and Frank McCormick, organizers; executive committee, A. E. Gorman, chairman. The conductor being absent Hugh Womner was appointed to take his place, in order to assist in seating the delegates from the different localities.

The report of Frank McCormick, chairman of the business association committee, was well received and accepted by the unanimous consent of the house. The committee consisting of Frank McCormick, H. W. Sherriff and C. O. Courtney are appointed for another year.

A motion was made and carried that each local investigate and invest if possible in shares of the business association. Motion carried. After reading of the minutes and of the treasurer's report, a motion was made and seconded that all bills be allowed as read. Motion carried. Motion made and seconded that 2 cents be added to every 100 pounds of flour shipped in by the business association, the earnings to be placed to the credit of the County Union.

The following officers were elected for the coming year. H. W. Ashcraft, president; Hudson Harlan, vice-president; Guy O. Blakely, secretary and treasurer; Frank Turner, lecturer; John Hill, conductor; Edward Sahlin, doorkeeper; John Sahlin, chaplain; Chas. Seier, organizer; executive committee, Frank McCormick, John McNaughton, Wm. Lormier, A. E. Emmons, A. T. Carlton.

Moved and seconded that the secretary have stationery printed for the County Union. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that the janitor be allowed one dollar for heating the room for the meeting. Motion carried. Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

Delegates present: Prairie Knoll Local 729, Walter Hillman, C. H. Jordan, H. Minderman and Mr. Burckett; Local 755, John Hill, H. Elliott, O. Niming; Local 754, L. C. Larson, W. S. Spitsnagle, Chas. Serier; Pioneer 724, W. A. Rhoden, H. R. Womner, Frank Turner, Geo. M. Stephens; Silver Lake 679, John Glass, Sam Glass, R. Tascher; Voda 742, Frank Stradal, Fred Schwaback, Roy Todball, Herman Uchrichs, Adolph Schwaback, Blue Ribbon 737, H. B. Flyer, Fred Rensmeyer, Wm. Lessor; Diamond 723, Emil Olson; Pleasant View 739, F. O. Sandstoe, Mr. Holsington; Fairview 745, W. M. Nelson, C. G. Cross.

Guy G. Blakely, Sec.-Treas.

A RED-HOT BOOST FOR FARMER-LABOR RADIO

Callender, Iowa. WCFL, Farmer-Labor Radio Station, 623 S. Washab ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friends: WCFL magazines received in the county (Webster). I have more than half the local membership signed up. Will get them all signed up and in the Des Moines office soon.

Think this is one of the biggest steps taken for bringing together the Farmer and Labor sentiment. We surely need united action in the interests of the common people everywhere.

Good luck to your ventures. Mrs. Fred Robinson, Sec. Farmers Union Local 1100, Callender, Iowa.

TROUBLE IN ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

American Jews seem deeply interested in the Zionist movement. It carries a tremendous emotional appeal. A wealthy Jew from New York City, traveling in Palestine recently, and with only a nominal interest in its present and future, came suddenly to the conclusion that his money-getting was a poor expression of himself. He was visiting a farm where only a few years ago, a whole grove of colonists, mostly children, had been killed by band of marauders who resented the Zionist colonization movement. He tore up his return ticket and declared himself one with the colonists. This action may or may not have been wise. Perhaps he was fitted to serve in other ways more effectively than upon the land itself.

But the American Zionist organization is just now engaged in a heated controversy over the reelection of Lipsky as president. It seems that Louis Lipsky as president. It seems that he had been accused of irregularities in the use of funds, and had asked for an investigation, that he might be "justified in the eyes of the world." The committee found him unfit for office, he was re-elected in spite of that report. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise is active in opposition. Perhaps the hardships encountered in Palestine are no greater than those in promotion work in the American organization.

BURNING BRUSHES

I saw the sun slant past a tenement And spash its gold against a dingy wall.

As though God stooped to give love's sacrament To that one home . . . I watched the last light fall.

Upon the lacework of a lofty tree Consuming it with fiery lavender. I doffed my hat before the mystery Revealed to me by God's gay messenger.

One burning bush by Sinai's rugged way Arrested Moses like a brigand chief, But the gold glory I have seen today Transcends my grandest dreams of majesty.

Surmounts the limitations of belief, And changes this dirt earth to heaven for me.

—Harry Elmore Hurd Christian Century, Chicago.

PEACE PROPOSALS SEEM TO PERMIT SOME WARS

Secretary Kellogg has undoubtedly led the nations of the world into the proposals for outlawing war by treaty. Drastic as are the treaties to be ratified (if they are taken seriously) there seems to be no hesitation on

THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSALS

TO PERMIT SOME WARS (Continued from page 1)

farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to midwest farm relief and to the development of twenty of our interior states. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of midwest agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements will mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

But we must not stop here.

An outstanding proposal of the party program is the wholehearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm cooperatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stock yards, public exchanges and the expansion of the department of agriculture. The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a federal farm board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' cooperatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems, but especially to build up with federal finance, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the federal government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican party. It is a definite plan of farm relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

During my term as secretary of commerce I have steadily endeavored

the part of the great powers. Mr. Kellogg will make the trip to Paris for the signing of the international treaty for outlawing war. One close observer of international affairs says: "Much as we might wish it otherwise, it becomes increasingly clear that many of the nations who will sign the Kellogg treaty at Paris will do so with only the vaguest idea of what it means. Some of them are trying to put an interpretation on it that would rob it of all meaning whatever. Their interpretation is that of the diplomat whose life is given to making words mean something other than they say."

It seems that all are agreed that under no circumstances shall any nation resort to force of arms against another. National differences are to be settled by other and peaceful means. It is also conceded that our present war in Nicaragua is permissible, that Japan's army of 60,000 men in active service in China is O. K., and that England's action in doing way with representative government in Egypt is quite the thing.

Even at that the treaty is a move in the right direction, and when we catch up with it, a generation or two hence, we shall have a world fairly free from the curse of war, perhaps.

OR HOW DO YOU LIKE THEM

The potato growers are maddened. Income is down to a shattering. One grower declares he will be French fried before he will ever go through such hot water again. This price is certainly taking the peeling off of them in great shape. Our marketing system is only a half-baked arrangement. This experience may open our eyes, and plant us squarely in the way of cultivating complete organization. If it doesn't we are sure to be sacked again.

AS HELPFUL AS SOME OF THE FARM PROPOSALS

Surgeon (to attendant): Go and get the name of the accident victim so that we can inform his mother. Attendant (three minutes later): He says his mother knows his name. —The New Outlook.

AND SHE'LL PROBABLY KEEP ON TELLING HIM

"Did you tell her when you proposed that you were unworthy of her? That always makes a great impression." "I was going to—but she told me first."

WASTED EFFORT

"Why didn't you try to keep out of jail?" "I did, ma'am. And I got two months for resisting an officer."—Life.

to build up a system of co-operation between the government and business. Under these co-operative actions all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry, such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer, have been called into council together, not for a single occasion but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the plan varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmer, distributor and consumer.

The working out of agricultural relief contributes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women of other groups; for the farmer's boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

We read not infrequently of public subscriptions taken to finance the journey of some unfortunate to the bedside of a dying parent.

Not long ago, public subscriptions provided the funds which sent a soldier from a distant station, winging his way by plane to answer the dying plea of his mother that he kneel at her bedside and hold her hand before death forever closed her eyes.

It is immaterial that death checked this mother's last wish. Her son had tried.

At Placerville, Calif., last week a father lay dying. He suffered a paralytic stroke July 4.

His daughter, traveling by special train, paused with her husband, in Chicago, for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dawes.

Again, in Wisconsin, the special train halted for hours while the president and presidential nominee went fishing. The First Lady and a prospective First Lady visited.

A father was dying.

On Wednesday, July 18, the newspaper for the day read: "Mr. Henry died without having realized his last wish—that he might live to see his daughter, Mrs. Hoover once more."—Iowa Union Farmer.

TOGETHER

Together is one of the most inspiring words in the English language. Coming together is a beginning, keeping together is progress, working together is success.—Edward Everett Hale.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

STATE SCHOOLS VERY COSTLY

Topeka, Dec. 17, 1912.—The various departments of the state government, except the educational and charitable institutions, are asking for smaller appropriations from the legislature this winter than were granted two years ago. The total appropriations for all departments for 1914 and 1915 however, total \$11,889,368, or an increase of \$3,013,886, over the total appropriations of 1912 and 1913. The increases are all found in the budgets as presented to the auditor of state by the charitable and educational institutions. The educational institu-

tions ask for \$2,324,547 more than was allowed them by the legislature of the last session while the charitable institutions ask for an increase of \$916,193. The two classes of institutions ask for an increase aggregating \$3,240,707, or nearly a quarter of a million of dollars more than all the increase asked for all the departments. In commenting on these budgets is his annual report State Auditor W. E. Davis says: "It is clear therefore, that the only possibilities for increased appropriations lie in the consideration of the educational institutions." Following are the statements of the

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1.00 PER YEAR. IF YOU HAVE NOT SENT YOUR DUES TO THE STATE SECRETARY, THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST
 ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
 JULIA POWELL—Colony.
 HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
 LORETTA SIMCEKA—Delia.
 NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
 HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
 KATH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
 PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
 CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
 HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
 GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
 HELEN BARTY—Rush Center.
 MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
 MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
 PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
 NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
 MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
 VERA FUNK—Hickman.
 DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
 LUCILLE GRETTON—Kincaid, Kansas.
 GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
 NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
 RICHARD SCHIEFFELBUSCH—Osawatimie.
 LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

LaCrosse, Kans., Aug. 14, 1928

Dear Aunt Patience:
 I think it would be fine to have the Junior Co-operators send in jokes, riddles, puzzles, etc., and publish the best of these, each week.

I am sending a couple of jokes in case that you like my suggestion and wish to use them.

Yours sincerely,
 Lucille Wilson.
 Cheap Enough
 "Want to buy a mule, Sam?"

THE WATERLESS COOKER

I have found such a Jewel as a Kitchen help that I feel that I would be, indeed selfish if I did not pass this knowledge on to all the readers of our paper.

I have a Waterless Cooker, this utensil consists of a twelve quart heavy aluminum kettle fitted with a removable aluminum perforated plate, that keeps things from sticking to the bottom of the vessel, also there are for separate compartments that fit in the large kettle. The lid clamps down tight so that no steam escapes except through a small valve in the lid.

There is a plate that sets over the fire, upon which the kettle fits, that acts as a heat distributor, this is especially practical when cooking over an oil or gas fire, as every housewife knows how things will burn in the middle of the skillet before they are near done on the outer edge.

I have used my cooker according to directions, and I have experimented with it, and have been more than satisfied with everything I have cooked.

When I went to buy the meat for our Sunday dinner I asked for a cheap cut off the round, this I got for 5 cents less than regular round steak, had it cut thick. When I prepared it I proceeded the same as I do when making a Swiss Steak only after I had browned the meat I placed it in the bottom of the cooker on the perforated plate, used a small amount of water, about 1/2 cup, this was to start the steam, in one of the other compartments I placed carrots, another potatoes, and in another apples. Turned the fire very low, and went to Church. When we returned after being gone almost three hours we found our dinner all cooked, all we had to do was to butter our carrots, mash or potatoes and make the gravy, and such gravy, you can't imagine until you have used one of these cookers.

I recommend the Waterless Cooker, to those who are looking for labor saving, economical cooking utensils that make the food better and more nutritious.

There is no doubt as others who have these cookers, I would like to hear from you, giving your experience. If there are those who do not have one and are interested and wish to know more about them, I will be glad to tell all that I know in regard to them and how you can get one.

L. R., Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW OUR EYES—3

"Granulated lids" is the name that is popularly applied to the more technical disease known as trachoma. An eye specialist is quoted in a circular issued by the United States Public Health Service as saying "that three-fourths of the people who have gran-

"What ails de mule?"
 "Nothing."
 "Then what are you selling him for?"
 "Nothing."
 "I'll take him."

Expensive

A well-dressed woman stopped in front of the perfume counter. "I would like some good perfume," she told the clerk.

Pointing to a bottle filled with perfume costing \$8 an ounce, she asked to sample it.

Because the woman looked as though she might make a purchase, the clerk allowed her to take a whiff of it.

"That's good," she said, "I'll take a quarter's worth."

"Why, Ma'am," said the astonished clerk, "you've already had a quarter's worth."

Kincaid, Kans., Aug. 9, 1928.

We are holding a Bellevue Junior Co-op. meeting this afternoon at the home of Miss Lucille Gretton. We have fifteen members altogether which belong to our Junior Co-ops, and are taking in one new member this afternoon. And expect to take in several more before long. We are planning to have a play in the near future. Our next regular business meeting will be held at the home of Miss Vivian Shockey, Thursday afternoon, August 23rd.

Committee:
 Lucille Gretton
 Vivian Shockey
 Mary Jane Anderson.



6215 Ladies' Dress

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

6090 Girls' Dress
 Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material, for facing on the belt, and 1 1/2 yard of narrow bias binding put on as illustrated. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

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

PACKING "PELLET POWDER"

With a view to greater safety and increased economy, pellet powder, which is largely used in foreign countries, has been introduced in a large number of American coal mines. In the manufacturing of these pellets the powder is pressed into discs two inches long, four of which make up the "stick" or "cart-ridge," which conforms in diameter to standard sizes of dynamite. Ad- vantages claimed for this type of powder over granular powder include uniformity of the charge, time saving for the miner and the overcoming of the practice of taking in the mine more powder than is required for a day's work. Besides, the miner need buy only enough of the sticks for the work being done. Greater production of merchantable coal is said to result from the use of pellet powder.

BODY DEFICITS

You can't meet a deficit in the body with a surplus in the bank, observes an Atlantic City booster, who declares that all the money in the world is incidental to health and the happiness that goes with it. He says fortune is useless without a healthy body, money is mockery without peace of mind, and financial condition largely depends on your physical condition, and you can't keep yourself in shape by keeping yourself in town. The remedy is sea air and the bracing effect of sea spaces, where Father Neptune spans you with a stiff wind, and Mother Nature lulls you to sleep. Chalfonte Haddon Hall, on the Boardwalk, offers these fascinating logics as a reason why all of us tired mortals go to Atlantic City for our vacations.

Alabama made a short cabbage crop in 1928. Only 815 cars moved as compared with 1515 cars in 1927.



AUDELS GARDENERS & GROWERS GUIDES

Every home and market gardener and all growers of vegetables, flowers and fruits should own these Guides. These books give the proven methods that bring success and profit. Easy to read, understand and apply. Hundreds of illustrations, diagrams, sketches, all necessary seedling, planting and fertilizing tables. A complete study course for the beginner, an up-to-date cyclopedia and reference for the professional gardener. (A 700 Page Garden Course. 4 Volumes. Flexible binding, pocket size.)

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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.

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FOR SALE—9 acres fenced and cross fenced, good modern house, 8 rooms besides bath and pantry, splendid well and wind mill, 2 good cellars, poultry house 15x60, barn 24x30, garage 12x18, small stone oil house, wash house 11x15, 2 cellars, 21 fruit trees beginning to bear evergreen and shade trees, mail at door, 5 blocks from high school, adjoining Downs. City convenience, country taxes. Mrs. Martha McKenna, route 2 box 1, Downs, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Combine Auxiliary engine at half price. Create to ship. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Catalpa telephone poles and fence posts. S. A. McCune, McCune, Kansas.

FREE CALF BOOK

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 The loss of well over \$5,000,000 each year by the cattlemen of the country because of Blackleg indicates the need for a better understanding of the subject.

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To help turn this loss into gain is the chief purpose of the material presented in the Calf Book, now being distributed by the O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Company.

A careful reading of the pages will abundantly repay any stock raiser as the information and suggestions contained therein point the way to an un-failing protection against the greatest source of calf losses.

Copies of this booklet will be gladly mailed to any address free upon request. Write the Franklin Blackleg Serum Co., Denver, Colo., for one of these books.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN

Marketing is getting stuff from where it is produced to where it is used.

Folks called "producers," folks called "consumers," folks who move the stuff from one to the other, are all useful beings—we can't get along without them.

Good marketing is getting the right stuff from where it is produced to the right place to be used, at the right time, with as little handling, waste and cost as possible.

Good marketing gets for the producer the worth of his goods, for the user the worth of his money; and for the handlers in between, a fair

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wage for their services. Anything fairer than that?

Good marketing is at its best where the producer and the consumer meet to buy and sell—where they bargain without any go-between, and transfer the purchase and sale without any waste. Co-operative marketing fulfills all the requirements of good marketing.—The U. F. A.

Little Milton came home from Sunday school with a mite box.

"Why do they call it a mite box, Mother?"

"Because," chirped in his brother, "you might put something in and you might not."

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