



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XXI

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER, NOVEMBER 29, 1928

NUMBER 16

Proceedings of the 23rd State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union Held at Marysville, Kansas, October 31--November 1-2, 1928

Giving a Detailed Report Including the Speeches Made on the Floor of the Convention

I would suggest that you keep this issue and use it as reference to later issues in order that you may get a complete picture of the convention.--C. E. Huff.

C. E. Brasted in introducing Mr. Simpson, field man, made the following remarks: "The next gentleman who will address a few remarks to you, I will have to introduce him. He is a stranger to all of you and, I am sure, to the roads of Kansas. I do not think he has driven more than a million or 1-2 million miles over Kansas roads in the service of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. Perhaps he has not called on most of you people more than 4 or 5 times.

Chas. Simpson:
I appreciate the introduction which Mr. Brasted has given to me. Mr. Brasted is a man I always go up to and ask him where I am on every puzzling proposition I happen to meet and, if you can believe me, I have had to call on him in the last 12 years a good many times. He is one man I have to keep friendly with because I need him. I wrote up my report the other night, and I am going to read to you. That way, I know just what I am saying.

"This insurance company of the Farmers Union was organized in 1914. There was a committee appointed by some of the vision seeing members of Phillips and Rooks counties to attend the state convention at Hays in 1924. Mr. Brasted was made the chairman of this committee. He cranked up the Ford and, with several other members started for Hays to attend the Convention, thinking he had something that would put the Farmers Union on the map. They thought they had a proposition that would not doubt make the members of Kansas many thousands of dollars in the cost of their insurance. But, they were very much disappointed when they were told by the high officials that Brasted's insurance company wasn't needed and that he must keep still about such trifling things. This made the whole committee mad and they decided to rent a room and tell about their insurance company. I never learned just how much they had to pay for that room but at any rate, they did have a very interesting meeting and they did organize this insurance company, one of the Farmers Union Institutions. The officials of this Farmers Union did tell us to go back and sit down and keep still. In the convention of 1918, they finally took us over, the delegates did this. This has been just like all of the other Farmers Union activities, it has had a hard time.

But, we are a sound company. We saved the policy holders \$4,000.00 when they bought the insurance. Figuring on the old line basis, they have drawn in rebate checks from this company \$120,000.00. Its admitted assets are \$24,000.00. Policy notes \$70,000.00, totaling a saving to our policy holders of \$574,000.00.

And these same Farmers Union men the men who in those days we thought were true, have proved themselves to be true. They have proved nothing is impossible when true co-operation is used in the organization. So then, they organized this hall insurance company. The Hall Insurance Company has made a saving to the policy holders when they bought the insurance of \$162,000.00. They have received rebates in the amount of \$243,000.00. And, the admitted assets of the company are \$42,000.00, making a total of \$447,000.00. In all, the two companies have saved to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union \$1,321,000.00.

Our audit discloses a deficit in the Publishing Department of \$536.68 and a surplus in the State office of \$5,401.81 which leaves a net surplus for the year of \$411.13.

The following comparative statement will illustrate the financial condition covering the years 1927 and 1928:

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT:

Income for the year 1927 \$12,876.98
Income for the year 1928 11,859.49
Expenditure for year 1927 \$16,828.53
Expenditure for year 1928 17,220.17

STATE OFFICE:

Income for the year 1927 \$15,942.47
Income for the year 1928 19,042.14
Expenditure for year 1927 \$13,641.76
Expenditure for year 1928 13,640.33

COMBINED:

Income for the year 1927 \$28,819.45
Income for the year 1928 \$30,901.63
Expenditure for year 1927 \$30,470.29
Expenditure for year 1928 30,860.50

Total deficit 1927 \$1,650.84

Total surplus 1928 411.13

DEFICIT TWO YEARS \$1,609.71

The deficit as shown would have been much greater had the rebates from the Livestock Company at St. Joseph failed to materialize. During the periods shown above, the rebates from this source amounted to \$4,506.61 and you may readily see your position if this source of income should cease.

The following items were closed to income on the advice of Mr. Brasted who informed us that the State Board had sanctioned the inclusion of Forfeited County Dues and Fees in the income of the State Office. These accounts have been carried on the books since before 1925 as a liability and we are including them in income for 1928 as directed. We have also been instructed to include as income \$450.11 collected from various sources, to meet

This insurance company, the fire department and the hall department are in fine shape. They have good reserves. We are complimented by the state Insurance Department on our splendid efficiency in running your business. Mr. Broom, our secretary has proved himself efficient in the eight years of faithful work that he has put in the office. He knows the office and work from A to Z. You have a Board of Directors of 15 men, all good men. Mr. Brasted is your President and Mr. Killian is your Vice-President. We have agents in all parts of the state where we have members of the Farmers Union. We sell insurance to members of the Farmers Union only, and find we deal with the very best people there are. We are now in such good condition that we are considered one of the big companies in the insurance business. We save the policy holders one-half, in the state, and of the state activities, local business associations throughout Kansas. We have 12,000 policy holders and our rates are \$2.00 for a 5 year policy of \$1.49 for a 3 year policy. The policy holders have been receiving enough rebates at the expiration of their policies so that their insurance has cost them but \$1.67 for the five year policy and \$1.17 for the 3 year policy. This is the cheapest and best insurance written in the state. The Hall Insurance can't be beat. Many hall insurance companies have quit the state since this insurance company was organized. They are trying every way to get under us and cause us to have to quit but they have never succeeded, and want as long as the members of the Kansas Farmers Union are patrons, and true co-operators, and we know you are.

You can come into the office any time from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening and ask Mr. Broom any question that you want, and he can answer it and do it in one minute. The records are kept in that kind of shape. The auditors who come in to audit the books tell us they can get through with the work with about half the time they can in lots of places on account of the splendid way and system we have of keeping our books and records in the Farmers Union Mutual Hall Insurance Company's office. Every inquiry that comes in from the field is answered by Mr. Broom and they are all answered promptly. Remember he has to contend with 400 agents, and me. If he should make a mistake, or if I should, it won't hurt you a bit if you will only ask again, and call our attention to it. We only try to furnish service to the policy holders which we claim is our duty and it is right that we should. Mr. Brasted and the Board of Directors of the Insurance Company, the policy holders and Farmers Union members can consider themselves fortunate in having a man like Mr. Broom, and Mr. Brasted, and the Board of Directors at the head of your insurance company, the best company in the United States. I thank you.

Mr. Brasted stated this concluded the Insurance Companies part of the program at the present time.

Report of State Office
Mr. T. B. Dunn, auditor, read the audit report of the Secretaries office for the year just closing. "I personally audited the books of the Secretary's office and have divided the income and expenses into two parts. Those of the Secretary's office and that of the paper.

DEFICIT 12 months ended September 30, 1928
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, STATE OFFICE
12 months ended September 30, 1928

INCOME:
Association Dues 11,256.78
Fees 1,176.00
Building Fund Interest 409.82
Embroidery 37.65
Patterns 37.48
Local Supplies 2,430.02
F. U. Livestock Commission 450.11
Freight Freight Fund Donations 2,676.43
County Dues Forfeited 537.97
County Fees Forfeited 537.97

TOTAL INCOME \$19,042.14

EXPENDITURES:
Convention Expenses 212.09
Donations 118.00
Auditing 76.50
Less Refund 76.50
Rent 360.00
Postage 110.80
Salaries State Officers 3,900.00
Salaries Office Staff 2,100.00
Expense State Officers and Directors 2,632.44
Lights 27.89
Office Supplies 33.30
Telephone 19.75
Telegraph 8.84
Depreciation 98.51
Travel Expenses (Carlton to Washington) 66.69
Taxes 115.63
Adding Machine Service 11.85
Typewriter Repairs and Expense 7.70
Supplies 21.78
Box Rent 6.00
Miscellaneous 9.55
National Dues 3,670.45

SURPLUS STATE OFFICE \$5,401.81

Less Deficit Publishing Department 5,360.68

NET SURPLUS \$411.13

the expense incurred in former years by the committee appointed to dispute the Railroad Freight Bill and these three items increase the income for 1928 by \$3,664.51. The items referred to are as follows:
County Dues Forfeited \$2,676.43
County Fees Forfeited 537.97
Freight Fund Donations 450.11
\$3,664.51

If the foregoing items and the revenue from the St. Joseph Livestock Commission Company had not been forthcoming to meet the expenses, the deficit for the year 1928 would have been \$6,053.40 and as the amount of forfeited dues \$3,214.40 represents the accumulations of several years you will only have a small amount to reckon as income in future years as the balance will be written off to income annually, in accordance with the Board's instructions. The failure of the Farmers Union State Bank has necessitated the writing off of \$15,000.00 against the Building Fund Assessment Account and represents an investment of \$10,000.00 in Farmers Union Bank Stock and \$5,000.00 Stockholders Double Liability.

The notes receivable are unsecured and we doubt the possibility of collecting certain of them, but as we have had no instructions to write them off we have accounted for them as they stand on the books.

We have written off the \$1,000.00 State Fund Investment and have set up a liability of \$500.00 to take care of the Double Stock Liability.

EXHIBIT "A" BALANCE SHEET AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

"ASSETS"	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash on Hand	22.86
Planters State Bank (Overdraft)	17.90
Trego County Farmers Union Bank	22.73
Accounts Receivable	958.46
Notes Receivable	10,000.00
Deposit with the Postmaster	20.00
	11,006.15
INVESTMENTS:	
Building Fund (Schedule No. 3)	9,986.36
DEFERRED CHARGES:	
Accrued Interest on Investments	300.00
FIXED ASSETS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	886.64
CONTINGENT ASSETS:	
Farmers Union State Bank Checking Account	4,846.68
	\$27,025.83

"LIABILITIES"	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Building Fund Assessment	9,786.43
F. U. Bank Stock Assessment	500.00
F. U. Bank Stock Bldg. Fund	4,000.00
	4,500.00
C. E. Brasted	1,060.00
National Dues	1,998.82
Memorial Fund	4.55
Reserve for Outstanding Checks F. U. Bank	80.24
	17,430.27
ACCURED LIABILITIES:	
Rec'd 1928	420.00
October 1, 1927	9,134.43
Surplus 9-30-1928	41.13
	\$27,025.83

EXHIBIT "B" PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT, PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER 1, 1927 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1928	
INCOME:	
Advertising	43,43.34
Subscriptions-Members	7,504.52
Subscriptions-Non Members	11.63
EXPENSE:	
Publishing	12,942.00
Postage	1,008.38
Salaries:	
C. E. Huff	1,800.00
Loretta Ritters	800.00
General:	
Rent	360.00
Auditing	76.50
Less Refund 1927 audits	76.50
Office Supplies	150.41
Telegraph	83.06
Commissions	18.28
Co-operative Feature Service	25.00
Post Office Box Rent	6.00
Peny Copy Corn Belt Proceedings	10.00
Miscellaneous	5.02
Photo Cut	3.77
Binding Files	4.00
	671.79
	17,220.17

DEFICIT 12 months ended September 30, 1928 \$5,360.68

EXHIBIT "C" STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, STATE OFFICE

12 months ended September 30, 1928

INCOME:	
Association Dues	11,256.78
Fees	1,176.00
Building Fund Interest	409.82
Embroidery	37.65
Patterns	37.48
Local Supplies	2,430.02
F. U. Livestock Commission	450.11
Freight Freight Fund Donations	2,676.43
County Dues Forfeited	537.97
County Fees Forfeited	537.97
	\$19,042.14

EXPENDITURES:	
Convention Expenses	212.09
Donations	118.00
Auditing	76.50
Less Refund	76.50
Rent	360.00
Postage	110.80
Salaries State Officers	3,900.00
Salaries Office Staff	2,100.00
Expense State Officers and Directors	2,632.44
Lights	27.89
Office Supplies	33.30
Telephone	19.75
Telegraph	8.84
Depreciation	98.51
Travel Expenses (Carlton to Washington)	66.69
Taxes	115.63
Adding Machine Service	11.85
Typewriter Repairs and Expense	7.70
Supplies	21.78
Box Rent	6.00
Miscellaneous	9.55
National Dues	3,670.45

TOTAL INCOME \$19,042.14

EXPENDITURES \$13,640.33

Surplus \$5,401.81

Less Deficit Publishing Department 5,360.68

NET SURPLUS \$411.13

George Frank made the motion that the reports of the President and the Secretary be adopted. Ross Strawn seconded the motion, which carried.

The matter of reading the minutes (Continued on Page Four)

Mr. Brasted made a report of his office and the expenses for the year as was indicated and verified in the auditors report.

"My report is going to be rather short. I think a good many of you know what it is going to be and I want to say you could not guess exactly. We have discovered that there is a difference of \$1.43 in the expense of handling the office in the year 1928 to what there was in 1927. We have lowered the expense in 1928 just \$1.43. We have it down just about to a fine point. If I should be fortunate enough and you unfortunate enough to give a report a year from now, next year I will be surprised if it can be lowered more than 50 or 60 cents unless I could put into effect some plans as suggested by one local.

You had a long ballot this year. There was a lot of paper in it but that is fortunate because it was not big enough for some of the secretaries to write in what they wanted to say about that ballot. The most interesting letter we had was, instead of raising the dues 50 cents they were in favor of cutting them \$1.00, leaving them \$1.25. I will tell you, I really enjoyed that letter because I knew we had one mathematician as a member of the Farmers Union of Kansas. It took me some little time to understand it. He says, of the \$1.25 let the local keep 80c, return 20c to the county and send 25c to the national organization. That just balances the ledger. What would the farmers of Union Kansas work on. Where is the price of the paper? However, as is indicated by Mr. Huff's report we are useful in more ways than just the amounts of money spent through the office. I will give you a brief review of the financial expenditures, a comparative statement of dues for 1927 and 1928, and a statement of the results of the referendum amendments.

As reported Sept. 30, 1927.

1928 dues, 34 members, \$ 39.60

1924 dues, 52 members, 54.00

1925 dues, 152 members, 198.90

1926 dues, 182 members, 215.82

1927 dues, 14304 members, 17106.40

Na'l dues 160 members, 40.00

16528 \$19597.86

Initiation fees from 1089 members.

As per audit of Sept. 30, 1928.

1924 dues, 94 members, \$ 110.75

1925 dues, 55 members, 69.90

1926 dues, 226 members, 289.90

1927 dues, 2106 members, 2489.76

1928 dues, 12692 members, 15787.24

Minor dues, 141 members, 35.25

Initiation fees from 1094 members.

October 1927 dues collected.

Back dues 27 members, \$39.55

1927 dues, 264 members, 314.23

1928 dues, 9 members, 13.25

Minor dues, 2 members, .50

302 \$367.53

Initiation fees from 49 members.

First 25 days of October 1928.

Back dues, 44 members, 57.75

1928 dues, 377 members, 427.08

1929 dues, 8 members, 11.71

Minor dues 3 members, .75

432 \$497.29

Initiation fees from 66 members.

Expenses

C. E. Brasted, salary paid, \$1040.00

C. E. Brasted exp. for yr., 222.78

National dues paid, 3184.87

Auditing, Assn. audits, 148.50

Bonds, 4.50

Rent paid, 150.00

Postage, including 4000 envelopes, 111.06

Salaries, office help, 2375.00

Lights, Pres. Sec. office, 27.89

Supplies for Local Union, 158.53

Supplies for Office, 33.50

Tel. Pres. Sec. office, 113.05

Telegrams, 8.84

Taxes for year \$115.63

KANSAS UNION FARMER--

52 issues, 108759 papers, \$12,942.00

Postage on papers, 1,025.51

Salaries, 3,000.00

Rent, 360.00

Com. for securing adv., 18.28

Cash res. for adv. \$4343.34

Individual sub's 11.63

Membership sub's 7504.62

\$11,859.49

Cost per 52 papers 83c

Cost per 52 papers less

advertising rec. 62c

RESULTS REFERENDUM BALLOT

Amendment No. 1--

Revising of constitution,

2204 for

532 against

1672 majority for.

Amendment No. 2--

Changing date of meeting.

2482 for

380 against

2002 votes for.

Amendment No. 3--

Raise in dues.

1176 for

1797 against

621 against and this amendment lost.

George Frank made the motion that the reports of the President and the Secretary be adopted. Ross Strawn seconded the motion, which carried.

The matter of reading the minutes (Continued on Page Four)

C. E. HUFF CHOSEN NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Kansas is indeed honored to have the National President of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union chosen from her ranks.

We, in Kansas, of course know that he is worthy and capable, and it adds to our pride for the states participating in the National Convention held last week in Denver, to elect him without one dissenting vote.

The confidence with which our much loved and respected Chas. S. Barrett turned the job over to C. E. Huff is evidence enough to us that there was no mistake made.

WHAT THE FARMER REALLY NEEDS

Editor's Comment: In the last issue of The Christian Century, appearing the following article from the pen of Arthur E. Holt. It is most interesting to note that the editor's of a church paper, circulating almost wholly among clergymen, most of them serving in larger towns and cities, are willing to pay for and to publish such an article on the farm issue. Such a fact gives rise to a brighter hope that the problem of the farmer will soon become a moral issue in America, as did chattel slavery in a previous age. A suggestion of this possibility was made not long ago by a prominent eastern clergyman to Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer. It is a moral, as well as an economic problem. I believe that in Holt's presentation of the farmer's need of bargaining power he touches the very heart of the matter. His reference to the Farm Bureau, which is a powerful and useful farm organization, might reveal a clearer insight into the change in farm thinking which has recently taken place. If he had said that it originally attempted to solve the farm problem by the very method now being considered--scientific production--and is but now changing to the newer emphasis.

We do not agree with the author's conclusion that diversification increases bargaining power. The production of major commodities for the principal markets is now fairly concentrated. The author says diversification "will guarantee that not all farmers will appear at the wheat pit every year." It would seem that the opposite is true. Not all of them now appear. The great majority of our wheat is now produced in a restricted area, and by men well qualified by the natural conditions, by equipment and by experience to produce it well. Such concentration of production gives bargaining power. When the Kansas wheat farmer adds dairying and decreases wheat production, and when the tank cuts the Kansas wheat farmer close to that city loses bargaining power through scattering of supply sources, and takes up wheat production as a part of a program of diversifying, then both those groups will appear every year at the wheat pits and in the milk market. But they will not gain in bargaining power thereby. They will lose, just as Mr. Holt declares regarding the Chicago milk situation. One crop farming is hazardous and ought to be abandoned but not by way of increasing bargaining power. The welfare of the soil, arrangement of crops to provide full time employment, and the lessening of natural hazard by the growing of two or more somewhat dissimilar products--these are the inducements to diversification. And it is easy to overdo it. We wish he had mentioned first instead the great co-operative marketing agencies, handling now some two and one half billion dollars a year, and such a factor in farm bargaining as to actually increase the American farm income by millions

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the 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, NOVEMBER 29, 1928

SHIPTS IN PRODUCTION WON'T SOLVE FARM PROBLEM

Those who campaign with such fervor and persistence for the "program" of diversification, particularly with reference to dairying in Kansas are probably sincere. There are also probably mistakes. No favor has been done the Kansas farmer by the replacement of good beef type cattle with the dairy type. The average farmer in our state is not situated so as to carry on dairying with a high degree of success. The milking of cows in Kansas must in most cases be secondary to crop production—an important and necessary part of the farm program, but subordinate to crop growing. Dairying, on the other hand is primary. It cannot be played "second fiddle" successfully. The farmer who has kept his good beef type cows and has selected for milk production has had his weekly cream checks, has had an arrangement that dovetails nicely with his crop farming, and has now young cattle with high value on the market as beef animals.

It is true that the dairy industry, as a whole, has been much more prosperous than has the crop farmer in recent years. There has been so nice a balance between supply and demand, with a small shortage in the dairy supply, that tariffs have been operative. The industry is quite well organized, and has been able to bargain successfully. But the profits have in part resulted from the too-low prices of the grains and other feeds purchased by dairymen. They have prospered because prices were too low on grains, due to surplus and lack of control by growers. Any considerable expansion of dairying in the wheat belt will put that whole industry into the same predicament.

About a year ago, John D. Miller urged that grain farmers turn their attention to the organization of their industry to such a point as to enable them to collect a living price for their product, and not to enter dairying and destroy that group of producers. I made mention of this in an address before the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last winter. If the promoters of greatly increased dairy production (who for the most part are town folks—Chambers of Commerce and such) have their way dairy products will also soon be selling below the cost of production. This will be good, temporarily, for the town folks—for consumers. Wallace Farmer, Des Moines, last week discussed this problem editorially, under the heading "A Dairy Surplus," as follows:

The "Consent Decree" as Viewed By M. W. Borders, Jr.

Because of the public interest involved in the question Drovers Telegram I wish to print a communication written by M. W. Borders, Jr., a Kansas City attorney. Although quite lengthy the communication will be found sufficiently illuminating to repay perusal.

Editor Telegram:

Recent press dispatches indicate that the supreme court of the United States has ordered brought before it for final determination the question as to whether the California Co-operative canneries have the right to intervene in the famous packers consent decree case. Some time ago, in behalf of the National Farmers' Union, the National Grange and the American Farm Congress, I filed an intervention a petition in this case, and, thinking that the subject may be of considerable interest to your readers, I am writing you this letter in order to inform them concerning the history of this decree and the possibility of its future beneficial use.

The controversy leading up to the entry of this consent decree is an old story, dating back to the time when the packers became large and powerful. The decree is the direct result of the continuous and consistent effort on the part of the big packers to artificially control the live stock markets in which the producers sell their animals and the packers purchase the animals that they slaughter. This eternal effort on the part of the packers has been illegal, and at times brutally rough. A simple recital of the indisputable facts concerning the packers' activities in connection with the live stock markets of this country will fully substantiate these statements.

In 1916, the large packers controlled every large stock yard market, most of the stock yard banks, live stock loan companies, stock yard rail-

So far the dairymen have been favored by producing a little less than domestic demand for dairy products here in the United States can take care of. For them the tariff works. Unlike the producers of pork and wheat and cotton, the dairymen have not been forced to sell on the world market.

The situation seems to be changing. John D. Miller, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, called attention the other day to the increase in milk production. From 1921 to 1926 the increase was 22.15 per cent; this in the face of the fact that there are 115,000 fewer dairy cows in the United States now than there were in 1923. This increased production has come about thru better selection of dairy stock and better feeding. A still further increase is due, in view of the large number of dairy heifers now being raised.

On this point, Dr. A. F. Woods, of the Department of Agriculture, said:

"It has been estimated that we produce the requirements of our people for 363 days. All we need to import is enough for two days. If consumption should drop very slightly or production increase, we would not only take care of ourselves, but might easily produce a surplus. This does frequently happen in many markets, producing a disastrous fall in prices."

Mr. Miller, in quoting Doctor Woods' statement, added this warning:

"It is the clear duty of this federation to recognize the peril involved in an annual surplus and to consider ways and means, first, of avoiding such surplus, and second, to meet it if it comes; else there is grave danger that such surplus will in part break down the entire dairy price structure."

In other words, dairy producers are likely very soon to be in the same boat with the producers of other farm products, a surplus of which has to go abroad to find a market. Then the tariff will not work for them.

This ought to cheer up other producers a little. The dairymen have shown a considerable ability to take care of their own marketing problems if they join with the cotton, wheat and hog farmers in tackling the question of disposal of the surplus, the whole farm group is likely to make faster progress.

THANKSGIVING

The Thanksgiving season is again upon us, a season of homecoming, of family reunion, of feasting and football. Perhaps in the formal proclamations our officials will, in calling our attention to the many blessings for which we ought to be thankful, point out also the fact that the Lord has shown fine discernment in making us the special recipients of His favor. During the now closing administration it has been politely suggested to the Lord indirectly that we should have been disappointed had He failed to recognize our spiritual worthiness. We have rather congratulated God on His good judgment in entrusting two-fifths of the world's wealth to us.

But at that we are a blessed people. Our country to retain its vast resources, created to our hands. Our people, composite of all the families of the earth and second to none in energy, in integrity, in intelligence. Our government, responsive to the will of the folks in the final appeal, essentially sound in principle, and only subject to such abuses as we permit. In these we are a blessed people. And we ought to be thankful. We ought to say so. We ought to prove it.

As an organization the Kansas Farmers Union has much for which to be thankful this year. We have gone through deep shadows, when the way was hard to see—through deep waters that chilled to the very heart. BUT WE HAVE GONE THROUGH! And we are not weaker, we are stronger! We have gone through together! This new year ought to be one of growth and expansion. We ought to be thankful, and we ought to say so. We ought to prove it.

York for the purpose of criminally

indicating the packers principals. At this point the packers capitulated and begged the government for a settlement of these matters. They most solemnly promised that if they were not prosecuted criminally, they would be good thereafter. The result was this consent decree, which was entered and approved by the federal court in Washington on February 27, 1920. It should always be borne in mind that this decree was entered at the instance and the urgent request of the packers themselves.

The large packers then gave out to the public a carefully prepared statement to the effect that they had entered into this decree in good faith, and intended to observe it in good faith, and that they wanted to have and deserve the approval of public opinion.

When this decree was entered into, the packers, in addition to their own regular counsel, were advised by the most capable counsel that money could procure, that the decree was valid and could be enforced.

The subject matter of the consent decree falls into two classes. The first part deals with live stock markets, and contains provisions that were intended to give to the live stock producers an open competitive market uncontrolled by packers and one that is regulated entirely by the law of supply and demand. It also prohibits the packers from monopolizing any part of the packing industry, from dividing territory, and from doing other illegal acts. The second part of the decree deals with the control over so-called "unrelated lines," such as groceries, canned goods, etc. With this second part of the decree, I am particularly concerned, for it is the crux of the matter, and it is the crux of the matter with which they were then charged; third to defeat effective regulatory legislation.

When the decree was entered, all bills then pending to regulate the large packers in the public markets were withdrawn, and the "packers and

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES

Editorial in The Western Producer, Saskatoon, Sask.

Commander Kenworthy, Labor member of the British House of Commons, and noted pacifist, who adopts the method of forecasting future wars to forward his ideas, predicted a war between England and the United States, when he was speaking before a labor-political gathering in England recently. All the labor leaders, together with Mr. Lloyd George, and many of the prominent Liberals, have scoured the British government over the Anglo-French naval accord, the exposure of which created a storm in Europe two weeks ago. Commander Kenworthy takes the ground that the secret negotiations between France and England were directed against the United States, as far as England was concerned, and he looked forward to the day when the two nations would cease talking about the range of guns and the displacement of cruisers and commence using what equipment they had, to exterminate each other on the sea. It would be interesting, but not funny, if Kenworthy's wild prediction came true some bright summer's day. It would be most interesting for those who occupy their time explaining how Canada has achieved her place in the world as a self-sufficient nation. Let us suppose that, through some unforeseen outcome of British diplomacy, war were actually declared between the two nations. Canada, presumably, would know nothing about it, and might not agree to join in it. However, it would be interesting to observe the attitude adopted by the United States towards Canada, in such event. There is not much doubt as to what would happen. Canada might manage to save herself if she immediately severed all connection with the British Empire and crawled, squirming on her hands and knees, with a couple of Mackenzie King's speeches held out before her. If she did not do that, and it is doubtful if that would be of any use, she would be in the war five minutes after hostilities had been declared. The war between Canada and the United States might last a week. Without moving off her own territory, American gunners could paralyze all the industries in Ontario depending on water-power.

American aeroplanes could reach every commercial and industrial centre in Canada within an hour or so. Navigation could be stopped on the St. Lawrence without much trouble. The industries which depended on coal in Ontario could not function for a week because the supply of coal would be cut off from Pennsylvania. The transcontinental lines of railway could be cut in a dozen different places on the prairies. Industry, transport and commerce would be at a standstill. The port of Vancouver could not be saved. It is true that the Hudson Bay railroad might be kept in operation for a month or so if the Americans were not in a hurry, but there is little doubt that Canada would be subjected to a blockade by the Germans at the outbreak of the last year. The truth is that Canada, even with the British fleet standing by her with every gun and ship, could no more fight the United States than could the newest Canadian baby fight Gene Tunney. Canada cannot hold her place as an independent nation by military strength any more than can Holland, Denmark, Haiti or Baffinland. There is only one way for Canada to retain her independence and her self-respect and that is by being decent and unprovoked. Canada cannot possibly engage in hostilities with the United States, on her own account, or in alliance with any possible combination, British or otherwise, without encountering complete disaster. It might be just as well to realize this and admit it, and to shape our national course so that it cannot happen. If Kenworthy is right, and British diplomacy is liable to involve her in a war with the United States, British statesmen should also understand that they can count Canada out in the deal. Full acceptance of the Kellogg anti-war pact, both in letter and spirit by Great Britain and an airight understanding that, under no circumstances, will war be resorted to between the two countries are the only terms upon which Canada can consent to remain a working partner in the British family of nations.

stock yards act, 1921," which was intended, together with this decree, to check the evils then complained of in the marketing of food animals, was passed. But when this law was attempted to be enforced by Secretary Wallace, Harry Daugherty, as attorney general, gave notice that the law did not apply to the "private" stock yards of the packers, and this celebrated opinion thus pointed the way to the big packers to evade this law, and at the same time, through their "private" yards, obtain a complete strangle-hold on the producers and shippers of live meat animals.

The enforcement of this decree shortly after its being entered fell upon Harry Daugherty as attorney general, and the least that can be said is that it was enforced during the Daugherty regime.

However, it is only fair to state that at Morris & Company did in good faith comply with this decree, and when Armour and Swift filed a petition to have the decree held illegal and invalid, the Morris and Cudahy defendants filed a written protest in court. Wilson & Company, not join Armour and Swift in their court effort to have their own solemn agreement set aside.

Shortly after the decree was entered, the California Co-operative Canneries, a subsidiary of Armour & Company, filed an intervention petition claiming that they had a contract with Armour & Company for the purchase of certain fruits, and that the decree prohibited Armour from carrying out this contract and was, therefore, in violation of their constitutional rights. This was merely a move on the part of Armour & Company to do indirectly what at that time they did not desire to do directly and openly. This intervention was allowed, and it is the propriety of this intervention which the government itself is now endeavoring to determine. If this matter is sent back to the court of original jurisdiction for a further hearing, it should develop whether the California Co-operative Canneries was entitled to file the intervention, and if so, whether it had a good faith contract which would support such intervention, even if it is held that the close connection between this

THE POWER TRUST DEFENSE

We were wondering what kind of a defense would be attempted by the power trust to the amazing disclosures before the federal trade commission. Thirty billion dollars expended every year to influence the press, schools, colleges and churches.

After the 18-inch gun has got off two little boys, step forward and shoot off cap 'isto's. Such is the answer.

The first little boy is Josiah Turner Newcomb, once a newspaper man himself, once a member of the New York legislature, and for many years now a prosperous lobbyist for interests like the power trust.

Newcomb says their 18-inch gun campaign was waged defensively against the onslaughts of such propagandists as Judson King, of the Popular Government League; Basil Manley, of the People's Legislative Service, the Government Ownership League of Chicago, and the League for the State Democracy. Also Gifford Pinchot.

As to all these organizations and individuals the public is pretty well informed. The public does not have to be told that the public have been making a valiant struggle waged with pennies and against what seemed at times hopeless odds. What they all spent together would not be as much as the \$35,000 salary of Josiah Turner Newcomb.

But the important difference is the fact that the trust worked in secret while the organizations worked in the open. The trust took the profits of the electric light bills to wage the propaganda while these other workers begged pennies and dollars from the users of electricity.

Attorney Healy for the federated electric companies put into the record on this point a quotation from a letter from R. R. McGregor, assistant publicity man for Sam Insull of Chicago, saying: "We have adopted the plan of having some third party make the arrangements for the schools for lectures by public utility speakers." In strict confidence the Illinois chamber of commerce handled it for us during last summer. We, of course, paid the bill."

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company and Armour would not deprive it of the right to intervene.

Upon the allowance of the intervention of the California Co-operative Canneries by the federal court of appeals, Armour and Swift immediately filed motions to annul the entire decree, alleging that it was illegal and void. This was a very bold move on the part of these packers, because in this move Armour and Swift seek to set aside their own solemn agreement with the government. They must have known when this decree was entered whether it was legal or illegal, and regardless of that fact, no leaders of any great basic industry should enter into a solemn agreement with the government on such a great question and give out to the public that the agreement would be observed, and then get great benefits from the agreement itself in the dismissal of pending litigation, the running of the statute of limitations, and otherwise, and then after having secured all of these benefits, seek to set aside their solemn written agreement with the government which was approved by a federal court. That move invites an investigation and a hearing on the question of their good faith with the government, and the farmers have footed the bill," says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing he says, "Wherever chinch bugs were found in damaging numbers in the past season, they have already gone into winter quarters by the billions. And while it is true that a severe winter may kill part of them yet farmers cannot afford to run any risk, especially when it is known that systematic burning in the late fall or early winter, will kill them."

"Chinch bugs live over winter by hiding under trash, dead grass, weeds, bunch grass, fodder, and the edges of places. They are found, therefore, along fences, ditches, roads, sloughs and in waste patches. In these hiding places the bugs will hibernate until the weather is warm and settled next spring, when the fe-

will proceed to enforce this decree. After a delay of almost nine years, this decree should either be enforced or it should be dissolved. However, if the supreme court holds this intervention proper, then I anticipate that the government will raise no objection to the intervention of the three farm organizations represented by me. The only question now is whether the live stock producers should wait until this decision is rendered, or should they proceed immediately to lay the facts before the attorney general and insist upon contempt proceedings being brought under this decree.

I think I can safely assure your readers that within the very near future, it will be definitely determined whether this decree means anything to them or not.

Respectfully Yours,
M. W. Borders, Jr.
—Kansas City Drovers Telegram.

THE CHINCH BUG DESERVES A SCORCHING

"While the chinch bug is a small insect yet it represents a big business. It has finished several million dollars worth of damage to the 1928 crops, and the farmers have footed the bill," says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing he says, "Wherever chinch bugs were found in damaging numbers in the past season, they have already gone into winter quarters by the billions. And while it is true that a severe winter may kill part of them yet farmers cannot afford to run any risk, especially when it is known that systematic burning in the late fall or early winter, will kill them."

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male will come out and lay several hundred eggs each, on such crops as wheat and oats. Two broods are developed each year, one in the spring, that damages wheat and oats, another later, that damages the corn and feed crops. It has been estimated that the ravages of one female bug such as is now in hibernation, will number something like 10,000 by the time they reach the corn crop next summer. Therefore, to kill one female bug now will control a large number later.

"Thorough burning of the chinch bugs' winter quarters in the fall or early winter, almost completely controls them for the following year. In so far as possible, the burning should be finished by Christmas so that such bugs as are not destroyed by fire will die from winter exposure. A snow fire will kill the largest number of bugs, therefore it is best to back-fire as soon as possible against the wind. Community campaigns of burning are to be recommended, although thorough burning by the individual will give excellent results."

Poor Fish
A flying fish flew in the sea and found the water chilly. The rolling waves dashed him about and tossed him willy-nilly. He coughed and sneezed, he choked and wheezed, he floundered in a frenzy. He wept and cried—then up and died when suddenly influenza. Whoopee!—Doctor—"I'm afraid I have bad news for you. You will never be able to work again." College Student—"Whadda you mean, bad news?"—Jack-o-Lantern.

The only difference between the composition of the sugar in corn table and the gasoline in your car is that the sugar contains a gas called oxygen which the gasoline does not.

A new alloy has recently been discovered with which glass may be cut as readily as a piece of iron. It is made from colbat and tungsten.

REFLECTIONS

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:: Neighborhood Notes ::

NEMAH COUNTY

The Nemaha County Farmers' Union will hold its annual meeting at Seneca, December 15th beginning at 10:30 A. M. A good program has been provided for. Let us all make an effort to be there.

Fred W. Lehman, Co. Sec.

The last quarterly meeting of the Wabunsee County Farmers' Union for the year of 1928 will be held at the Court House at Alma on Saturday, Dec. 8th at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Election of officers, Secretary's financial report, report of the delegate to the State Convention and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Come out and let us have a good meeting.
Poe Richmond, Co. Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa Farmers' Union will meet on December 7 at 8 o'clock in the O. O. F. banquet room. All local are requested to have full delegations present. Officers for the coming year will be elected at this meeting. There will be lunch and a dance after the meeting.

A. E. Watts, Pres.
Harley Watts, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers' Union will be held in Marysville, Tuesday, Dec. 4, commencing at 11 o'clock. As this is the election of officers let us have a large delegation present. Basket dinner and program also.

Richard H. Machee, Secretary. The annual meeting of Riley County Farmers' Union, No. 45, will be held at Ashland schoolhouse, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1928 at 10 o'clock. Election of officers for 1929 and any other business that may come before this meeting.

Dinner will be served at noon. All Union members are invited to attend this meeting.
Gust Larson, Secy.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION MEETING

Will hold its 4th quarterly meeting at the Belleville court house, Wednesday, December 5 at 1 o'clock sharp. Annual election of officers. A speaker will be present.

Charles W. Hanzlick, Local Secretary
G. R. Bundy, Local President.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING NOTICE

Barnes, Kansas, Nov. 20, 1928
Washington County Farmers' Union meets at the Majestic Theatre, Washington, Kansas, December 4, at 10:30 a. m.

Please send your delegate to this convention as it is important.
J. T. Poland, Co. Secy-Treas.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.

MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Osawatomie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Cotton Clothed the Ancients
Much historical data points to the fact of cotton being the oldest known thread. Ancient India and ancient Egypt were cotton for raiment. Occasionally records vary and give linen precedence. Many people do not know that wool was originally called "tree wool" but this fact points conclusively to the presence in the ancient "fashion world" of cotton before wool.
Cotton, of course, proved a blessing to early American settlers. It is interesting to know that the attempts in Revolutionary times to raise silk worms in the Southern States proved futile, almost precipitating an economic crisis in our early National history. Cinderella, rayon, once, bashful and unappreciated "kinsfolk" of rayon, as it would be referred to in the Sunny South, is now a wealthy, beautiful and accomplished debutante though hardly out of swaddling clothes, and it is the youngest of successful textile threads.
The successes of ancient cotton and most modern rayon is typical in American progress. As dress goods, rayon has gained an all-year acceptance when mixed with rayon in saving, thus advancing out of its former sphere as the warm-weather cloth. Too, cotton gains a subtle glister and luxuriousness in combination with the younger thread. Dr. H. B. Pickett, director of research to the British Cotton Industry Research Association, says that "manufacturers of cotton goods are using rayons and making materials which appeal to the finest and most artistic vision of the people who wear them," and these facts lead him to comment: "The world is moving upward. It has been said that the rayon industry will prove disastrous to the cotton industry. I think it is quite possible that the competition with rayon will lead eventually to the introduction of better cotton goods."

Making Hubbard Squash Delicious

Suggestions on ways of preparing and serving Hubbard squash were recently given by Miss Susan Z. Wilder, State College extension specialist in foods and nutrition. When it is well prepared, she said, the squash has a fine flavor and adds much to a vegetable dinner.
One of the easiest ways to prepare it, Miss Wilder said, is to cut the squash into 4-inch squares, leaving the rind on. "Then," she continued, "place the pieces in a hot oven to bake. When tender, remove from the oven, add a half square of butter to each piece and serve immediately. This may be varied by adding a thin sprinkling of sugar over each piece before adding the butter."

About candied squash, which may be prepared very much like candied sweet potatoes, she says: "Cut the squash into convenient sizes for serving. Bake or boil until tender. Drain off excess water if boiled. For six pieces of squash add a mixture of one-fourth cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter. Heat the squash in this, turning the pieces carefully as they brown. The squash is served hot. If sauce is desired, add a fourth cup of water to the mixture. The squash is removed, cook the sauce until of the right consistency and serve it over the squash."

Another method is this: Two cups of boiled or baked squash may be combined with a half cup of milk, one level tablespoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Place in a well-greased casserole, cover with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until heated through and the crumbs are brown.

For squash pie Miss Wilder suggested 1 1/2 cups of cooked squash, 1 1/2 cups milk, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, and 1/2 teaspoonful of salt. "Beat the eggs," she says, "add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Place filling in unbaked pie shell and bake. The squash must be well cooked and of a thick smooth consistency."

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Our Common Birds
Insects yearly cause a loss of upwards of \$700,000,000 to the agricultural interests of the United States. Were it not for our birds the loss would be very much greater, and indeed it is believed that without the aid of our feathered friends successful agriculture would be impossible.
The crow is mischievous in spring and sorely taxes the farmer's patience and ingenuity to prevent him from pulling up the newly planted corn. Moreover, the crow destroys the eggs and young of useful insectivorous and game birds; but, on the other hand, he eats many insects, especially white grubs and cut-worms, and destroys

many meadow mice, so that in much (although not all) of the region he inhabits the crow must be considered to be more useful than harmful.
Most of the hawks and owls even—birds that have received so bad a name that the farmer's boy and the sportsman are ever on the alert to kill them—are very useful because they destroy vast numbers of rodents.
An unusual abundance of grasshoppers, for instance, in a given locality soon attracts the birds from a wide area, and as a rule their visits cease only when there are no grasshoppers left. So also a marked increase in the number of small rodents in a given neighborhood speedily attracts the attention of hawks and owls, which, by reason of their voracious appetites, soon produce a marked diminution of the swarming foe.

THAT SCHOOL GIRL COMPLEXION AND FOOD

One of the surest ways of retaining that school-girl complexion and of avoiding other signs of age, such as wrinkles and lustreless hair, is the kind of diet followed. This is pointed out by Miss Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at the State College, in her circular, "Food Needs for Health," which is now being used by women's home extension clubs in their work.
Particular attention is being paid to the nutrition of the child but it is important also that the homemaker study food needs of the entire family, according to the extension service program. The problem we are especially concerned with," the circular says, "is to find out how to provide members of the family with a diet that will make for 100 per cent physical efficiency both as children and as adults."

No revolutionary changes are necessary in getting into the habit of eating a balanced diet, Miss Dolve points out. It is merely emphasized that the pastime of eating for pleasure and satisfaction, regardless of effect, is overdue nowadays, and it is urged that much trouble will be saved the individual if he or she will try to cultivate an appetite that is more in accordance with food needs.
"In the past we have failed to appreciate the seriousness of that condition of malnutrition which falls just short of a deficiency disease," says the circular. "It is this condition that the thinking housewife is most concerned with. She knows that the finest bodies are the products of a well-balanced diet, and other nutrition factors such as sunshine, sleep and rest, fresh air, exercise and play and freedom from preventable diseases and defects."

FAST COLORS

Fast-dyed merchandise is being demanded by women who have become familiar with the fast colors and who have learned to associate the property of color-fastness with better value. The United States Tariff Commission, in one of its statements, says that the textile consumer is rapidly coming to the realization of the economy of fast-dyed fabrics," and it explains that there are definite properties of fastness in the fabric which is produced by the use of vat dyes. The commission observes that "the increased consumption of the vat dyes is proof of the demand for them."

A survey recently made by Good Housekeeping Institute among its readers showed that over eighty per cent of the women are now demanding "fast colors." Miss Katharine Fisher, Director of the Institute, in an article on the results of the survey, published in a recent issue of Good Housekeeping, stated that in response to the question, "Are you willing to pay a little more for fabrics if you know that they are dyed with colors that are fast to washing and to the sun," approximately 95 per cent replied "yes."

It may surprise some people to know that Good Housekeeping has found that the methods followed by any good power laundry will not fade truly fast colors and such laundries are not at fault if colors fade in washing them. The publication also says that the statement that the soap used in home laundry is responsible for fading does not stand up as a legitimate excuse if the colors are actually fast.

With the advent of American vat dyes, the day of the "fugitive" shades on cotton passed. The manufacturers of what are known as "fugitive" dyes are being put in their proper place in the business and the women buyers who ask the dealers for fast dyes, as stated by Good Housekeeping, are helping to do this.



6075 Ladies' Dress with Slender Hips.
Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 39 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait extended is about 2 yards. Price 15c.

6816 Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL and WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns a concise comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

SYSTEMATIC LIVING
According to universal standards of living the American worker has by far the best environment of any. In salary, he averages almost twice that of any other nationality. There is a greater opportunity offered the American worker than any man of earth. He can secure a home and home comforts by applying small monthly, or weekly, payments from his salary that will in time make him independent.

The greatest need for the average worker of today is a systematic way of living. As Americans we have a high standard of living—we also have a wasteful habit of spending our earnings. We spend more for the ordinary essentials of life than do the wealthy class. Our tables are laden with more costly foods; our habits of amusement cost more than the average man of means. We spent dollars for non-essentials, while the tight-fisted banker will scarcely spend dimes.

The secret of happiness and financial independence in the ranks of the workingman must come from a well planned system of living. He must make a budget of his earnings and allot a certain amount for each individual need. There must be a surplus, however small it may be, if we are to gain our financial independence by the time we reach old age. This can be accomplished in practically every home of the average American type.

There is little or no excuse for the man in the ranks of skilled labor, especially so with the union worker, for not having the independence of the average salary affords. If he does not have it, then it is because he has been placed in a position, either by unfavorable circumstances, or through his own lack of thrift. There are many families who are struggling under the burden brought about by circumstances. The man and wife, who have unwisely, tried to rear a large family on an insufficient income. We have the man who, after a long illness, fire or accident, family sickness, fire or accident, and a multitude of things to keep the family budget empty. But there is the man, and by this we mean the larger per cent of the skilled workers, who can save something from his wages. He can buy a home, he can furnish that home comfortably. He can educate his children (there should never be over three to a family) to the extent of a high school education. He can have an economical automobile for his family.

There can be a few days in each year for vacationing. This can be accomplished by systematic living from the average man's wages. If you think this is overdrawn, consider the foreign born man who has learned the necessity of saving. He comes to this country a pauper; in a few years he has a home, a savings account, or probably a business of his own. It is not a superior knowledge that makes the difference; the difference comes through carefulness, lack of ambition, lack of systematic saving in the home life.—Kansas Labor Weekly.

S. D. HOUSEWIVES

"FEED FOR HEALTH"
That it is at least equally important to feed children for health as it is to feed livestock for that purpose and the resulting higher profits, is the idea of thousands of South Dakota housewives who are following the State College extension service home program.
Women's home extension clubs throughout the state, which are expected to have an enrollment of around 15,000, are now beginning their year's study of "Food Needs for Health." The purpose is to work out the essentials of a healthful balanced diet for all members of the family, but particular attention will be paid to the food needs of the child.
The value of such study is pointed out in a circular prepared by Miss

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 line. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

DOGS FOR SALE

BUY MY A NO. 1 COONER and be pleased. Open trailer, true tree; rabbit proof. Trail Money back guarantee. C. Hicks, Sedalia, Ky.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

CLOVER \$4.00—Alfalfa \$7.50—39¢ pure alfalfa \$2.50. Sudan \$2.00. If you have Millet, Canesed, kafir, corn or other grains, carlots or less, drop us a line Salina Brokerage Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO—10 pounds \$1.50. Chewing, 10 pounds \$2.50. Send no money, I trust you. ALBERT FORD, PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, new crop, 100 pounds \$3.40. Unshelled Spanish peanuts 100 pounds \$7.50. Shelled \$11. Freight prepaid. JACKSON BEAN CO., Woodward, Okla.

FARMS

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Birch, Box 56, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

CORN HUSKERS

WANTED—Corn Huskers. 8 Cents per bushel wagon measure. Excelsior Farm, Levant, Kan.

AGENTS

BANKRUPT and Bargain Sales. Enormous profits. We start you, furnishing everything. DISTRIBUTORS, Dept. 329, 129 W. Superior, Chicago.

MANAGER

WANTED AT ONCE—A manager capable of handling the books as well as managing the firm. Kindly state salary. All bids are to be in hands of undersigned by Dec. 1, 1928. Fred S. Morgan, Sec'y, Alta Vista, Kansas.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Gobblers, \$8.00 each—J. F. White, Wells, Kan.

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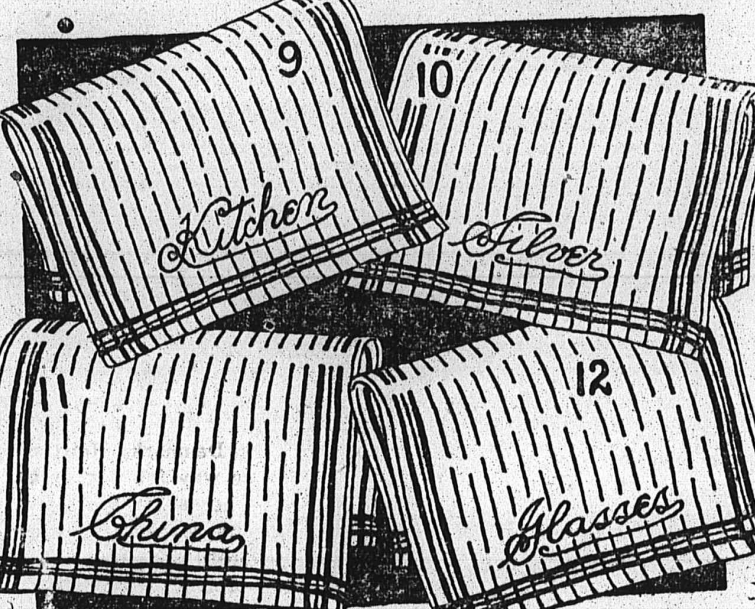
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\$6 PER THOUSAND ENVELOPES

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THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.

Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas



EMBROIDERED GLASS TOWELS

The selection of embroidered glass towels will merit the consideration and appreciation of every woman in the home, and inasmuch as these are completely finished, can be used as most acceptable Christmas gifts. The

Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition, for the use of women's clubs. "A physically efficient adult is the product of a well-developed child and youth," the circular says, "and well-developed children are products of balanced diet, regular meals, sleep and rest, exercise and play, fresh air, sunshine, and correction of physical defects. All of these factors are within the control of the average parents."

Second in importance as causes for rejection for military service during the World War, Miss Dolve says, "were joint abnormalities, skeletal defect, and bad teeth."

"These facts mean only one thing," she says, "and that is that if these boys did not develop as childhood as they should have done. In a very large number of cases, if we knew the facts, we could trace their inferior condition back to dirty milk, feeding food unfit for infants, overfeeding or feeding on modified milks which were modified by ignorant persons and unfit for infants' food."

AUNT AGGIE OF K. S. A. C. SAYS

"A-nuttin' we will go," if we know the thrill of a fall afternoon in the woods, and incidentally want to cheat the squirrels at their own game of

storing away black walnuts for winter festivities.

We Kansans don't feel that he had really HAD fall if we let the season go by without "getting out after walnuts." It is an OCCASION, to be observed as surely as Thanksgiving or Halloween, even though the date isn't quite so definite. Perhaps we had more time and fun in the good old days when we went in the spring of "on or the rooky buggy, but the woods are just as gorgeous now, the black walnuts just as hand-staining, and the advantages of having a gunny-sack full on the back porch as great as ever.

Black walnuts are a good idea for Christmas presents. They are as appropriate a gift from Kansas as oranges and figs from California. Why not? Even a small box, with just enough for a cake, or an evening's candy making, has been known to please immensely. Former Kansas people who have gone to one coast or the other. They confess to get hungry for the flavor of "BLACK walnuts, and the nuts remind them of happy Kansas autumns and old friends.

New England is cor eralizing her maple butternut candy. Why shouldn't it please some distant friends of ours to receive some hon-

est-to-goodness black walnut fudge, done up in holiday paper? Our most "common" thin's are often treats to others. And isn't it rather nice to send some Christmas remembrances that are distinctly Kansas ones?

As for ourselves, what are winter evenings without walnuts to crack, when the mood suddenly comes upon us? Popcorn balls are especially elegant with walnut meats. Nut bread, nut cake, cookies. It's time to leaf through the cook book for recipes that call for black walnuts. Frost has brought the walnuts down.

PILES CAN BE CURED WITHOUT SURGERY

A new instructive book, fully illustrated, printed in colors and copy-righted at Washington, has been published by Dr. McCleary, the noted Rectal Specialist, D-575 Elms Boulevard, Excelsior Springs, Mo. In it Doctor McCleary tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the knife, scissors, "hot iron" electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The McCleary treatment has been a success for 28 years and in over 14,000 cases; if you suffer with Piles or other rectal troubles, write Dr. McCleary today for a copy of this new book. It will be sent in plain wrapper free and postpaid. Tell your friends about this.

The livestock producer who has stuck it out over the industry's long lean period is about to reap the reward for his perseverance.

YARNS

of Pure Wool for Hand and Machine Knitting—and Rug Yarns. Orders sent C. O. D. Postage Paid. Write for Free Samples.

CONCORD WORSTED MILLS

West Concord, New Hampshire

Piles Now Cured Without Surgery

A newer, better, safer and quicker method of curing piles than by a surgical operation is being used with remarkable success by Dr. O. A. Johnson, eminent rectal specialist of Kansas City. He does not use the knife, scissors, acids, cautery, electricity, ligatures or any harsh painful means. His method is so mild there is no confinement to room or bed—no hospital or sanitarium expense. The very first treatment gives unbelievable relief, usually stopping all bleeding, protrusion and pain. In a few days there are no signs of piles left. Full particulars of this amazing treatment is given in a new 68-page book on rectal diseases that may be had free and postpaid from Dr. O. A. Johnson, Room 181, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. If you are a rectal sufferer be sure and write for the free book today. Associated with Dr. Johnson is Dr. J. M. Gaume, formerly located in Salina and well-known to many readers of the Union Farmer.

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There must be some reason why many of our policyholders have been with us since the organization of the company fourteen years ago.

Your patronage is solicited on the basis of safe, sound sensible service.

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Grasp the Helm Today—Look Ahead!

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

REMEMBER

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

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

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