



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

VOLUME XX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1928

NUMBER 21

## THE DAILY DROVERS TELEGRAM CONTINUES FIGHT

Direct Buying Of Hogs In The Country Detrimental To Producers

### FARMERS OPPOSE DIRECT BUYING

C. Drovers Telegram, Dec. 26, 1927  
Telegram's Staff Correspondent Sums Up His South Nebraska Trip

### PRODUCERS AGREE

That Packer Buying Of Hogs Outside Of Public Markets Is Baneful And They Are Ready For Action To Oppose It

Farmers of the corn belt are convinced that direct buying of hogs in the country by packers is a menace. The conviction has been forced upon them. Their unfortunate experience in the hog market for the past year leaves no other conclusion than that they are the victims of an iniquitous system of marketing hogs which has cost them an average of \$10 a head on every hog they have sold during the year.

The Drovers Telegram makes these statements after due consideration and makes them without reservation. In a trip of a week along the Burlington line in the Republican river valley of southern Nebraska, a representative of the Telegram met the farmers and live stock producers of a large territory so that he might learn at first hand why farmers are thinking about direct packer buying and the rapid growth of packer controlled concentration points in hog producing territory. The results of the conferences with representative farmers in every county from the Colorado line to Superior, Neb., where the Republican river valley turns southward into Kansas, have been told in a series of articles in the Telegram.

If the attitude of the farmers of the Republican river valley is representative of the attitude of the farmers of the corn belt, and the Telegram believes it is, there is no longer any question in the minds of farmers as to whether direct packer buying in the country is desirable or not. That question is settled and another has taken its place. The only question now is: How can we meet the situation?

Packer buying in the country is a reality and it has been established by the big packers in spite of all the discussion about the iniquities of the system and the danger it involves in putting the big packers in absolute control of the hog market. The man who goes to the farmer today with arguments against direct packer buying is wasting his time; the farmer is already convinced that the system is undesirable and that it is responsible in large measure for the wrecking of the hog market. He knows that direct buying has put the independent hog buyers out of business at country stations; he knows that it has wrecked one shipping association after another; he knows that it has diverted the best grade of hogs from the terminal markets, weakened the shipper market at the terminals, and enabled packer buyers at the terminals to "bear" the hog market and establish ruinously low basic packer buying; that it has reduced the farmers' returns on the national hog crop \$450,000,000 this year.

### Expanding

"Concentration points" controlled by the big packers are multiplying in number and becoming in reality "distribution points." With the luscious bait of alleged saving of commissions and other terminal marketing expenses, the packer's representative comes to the farmer's feed lot and bids him a price for his hogs. The farmer swallows the bait, hook, sinker and all, but the packer buyer's check in his pocket and delivers his hogs to be shipped to the concentration point.

Heretofore the farmer has been satisfied that he has outwitted the agencies of the central terminal markets and saved the marketing expenses. Sometimes he feels he has got more money for his hogs than he could get by shipping them himself. But a change has come; the farmer is just beginning to realize that the packer buyers at the central terminal markets have been successful in "bearing" the hog market to such an extent that the farmers are losing much more in the price of hogs than the supposed saving in marketing expenses. The system of direct packer buying in the country enables the packers to control the market and establish low prices at the central markets at the basis of the prices they pay for hogs in the country. Thoroughly convinced of the iniquity of the system and realizing they are at the mercy of the packers in the hog market, the farmers are asking: What can we do?

The answer in Nebraska is beginning to take a definite form; "lay down on the packer buyers." One hears this answer on every hand, coming in many different forms. One man will say, "Something must be done; we can't go on this way much longer." Another will say, "I have made up my mind never to sell another load of hogs direct." Another will say, "If all the farmers would quit selling hogs to packer buyers, we could put a stop to this direct buying." The man with the co-operative bias will say, "The farmers have got to play the packer's own game and establish their own concentration points."

### Farmers' Agreements

Every farmer who has anything to do with the hog business, or who has ever had to do with the hog business, is deeply interested in the movement started in some parts of Nebraska to organize against direct packer buying. A majority of the farmers in several counties following meetings to consider the matter, have entered into such an agreement as this:

I being a hog raiser of ..... county, Neb., and believing in protecting the open and competitive public central markets, I hereby agree, in consideration of mutual and like agreements of other hog raisers of said county, and in further consideration of mutual benefits realized and expected by the observance of such agreements, not to sell any of my hogs intended or fattened for the hog market to any buyer except on the expressed condition that such hogs so sold shall be shipped or moved to an open and competitive public market.

All such agreements to become effective only when .....% or more hog raisers of said county have executed the agreement and notice of such signing published at least one time in official paper of said county.

Signed this ..... day of ..... P. O. ...., Neb.

### Troubles In The Way

There are difficulties in the way of "laying off" the packer buyers in the country. It must be remembered that the system of direct buying has put the independent hog buyers out of business in the country so there is no one at this time to whom the farmer can sell his hogs at home, unless he sells them to a buyer who ships direct to the packers, or sends them to the packers' representatives at the "concentration points," billed with the unloading and sorting privileges. The man who has a load of hogs to sell may choose between selling direct or shipping to the terminal market; the man with a lesser number of hogs has no such choice. He is in a bad fix, since the local independent hog buyer out of business and no shipping association can survive handling the hogs of only the small producers. The only way for the independent buyer to come back is for the hog producers to support him with their business; this they can do only in the conviction that by so doing they will avoid dealing with direct packer buying in the country and get more money for their hogs in the long run.

The system of direct marketing now in vogue can not possibly cut down marketing expenses as compared with the central terminal marketing plan. It doesn't stand to reason that the packers can send men to the country to take charge of the many concentration points, maintain district agents to supervise the buyers stationed at local shipping points, provide for the profits these buyers must have, pay the salaries of the men at the concentration points and those of the district agents, stand the losses on hogs from shrinkage and from accident and death in shipping, expense of unloading facilities, and office expenses, keeping the required accounts, etc., and do it without making the hogs pay for it. These concentration points are springing up all along the lines of the railroads, at almost every whistling post. The packers are being forced to maintain more and more of them in order that each packer may "get his share of the hogs." Really it is hard to figure out how there can be any saving in marketing expenses. And no matter what system of marketing is in vogue the farmer's hogs must pay the marketing expenses.

It is possible, indeed, there are indications pointing that way, that the big packers would prefer to quit direct buying in the country. They would rather buy their supplies of hogs at the terminal markets, it has been said, if the smaller packers had to buy their supplies at the terminal markets, too. It looks like a fair proposition. If the little packers can go to the country and have their order buyers at the local stations pick up the best hogs, there is no way for the big packers to meet the situation without going to the country themselves. But there is no reason why any packer operating under federal regulation should go to the country to buy his hogs; there are ready-made public markets where they can buy their supplies, markets close enough at hand to serve any of the smaller packing plants.

The determination and agreement of any considerable number of farmers to lay down on the direct packer buyers is the best answer that can be given at this time to the question which is uppermost in the minds of the farmers, "How can we meet the situation?" Such determination and agreement carried into execution would do more than anything else to put packer buyers out of business in the country and to bring back the local buyers who used to co-operate on an independent basis. Then the little farmer would have a place to sell his hogs and the open market would react to the stimulus of increased competitive conditions by the return of the packers to buy their supplies of hogs from the only source where the hogs would be available.

### Keep At It, Says He

Editor Telegram:—I have been reading with much interest your ar-

icles and items about the direct buying of hogs by packers, and hope that you will be able to arouse the farmers and hog producers to the realization that if they expect the hog market to stay on a paying basis that they must stop selling direct to packers and put their hogs on the competitive market, which should stimulate the price. This looks to me like mighty good work on your part and I hope that you will keep it before the farmers until they fully appreciate the fact that they must help themselves.

With best wishes of the season, I am, Very truly yours,  
FRANK E. HILTON.  
Boonville, Mo.

### PLAN TO FIGHT DIRECT BUYING

Nebraska Farmers May Pledge Themselves To Act as Once

### SYSTEM ALL WRONG

A Shipping Association Nucleus County Expected to Take Action To Uphold Open Markets—Producers Aroused.

(Staff Correspondence)  
Superior, Neb., Dec. 22.—Farmers of Nuckolls county are putting in a good deal of their time discussing "direct marketing" and the ruinous effect it is having on the prices of their hogs. The slump in the market just at the time their hogs were ready to go has hit the hog raisers of this section pretty hard and a good many are refusing to sell. They are all of the same mind, it appears, that the practice of selling hogs to buyers who ship direct to the packers is responsible for the low prices now prevailing.

C. J. Slates, one of the larger live stock producers of the county, says: "We've got to figure out some way to get rid of direct marketing before we can expect any relief. The farmers' shipping association of this place is going to hold its annual meeting next week and there is a strong movement on foot to have the association take some definite action toward pledging its members not to sell hogs to any buyer who ships direct to the packers. I wouldn't be surprised to see a resolution to that effect passed and steps taken to form a county-wide agreement. All that is needed to set the ball rolling is for some one to take the lead."

The farmers' shipping association at this place has been one of the strongest in the county and operated successfully a good many years. Some of the members, however, have listened to the bait of better bids from local packer buyers and sold their hogs direct. Mr. Slates says that he has not talked with any of these men, but they have said they believe the system is wrong and bound to depress the market in the long run.

"We're just cutting our own throats," remarked L. R. Warren, a young farmer from across the line in Jewett county, who joined in the discussion. "I've been saying all the time that we're cutting our own throats when we sell direct. We'd get more money for our hogs if we all sent them to the open market."

Mr. Warren handles several carloads of hogs every year on his Jewett county farm and generally ships the hogs himself. He says he has made up his mind not to sell any of his hogs to buyers who ship direct to the packers. C. O. Warne, a neighbor of Mr. Warren, fully agreed with him and says he is opposed to direct packer buying.

"I have been studying this direct packer buying proposition quite a good deal," said C. E. Headrick, a farmer who lives north of town and handles a good many hogs. "I have come to the conclusion that a farmer can never make any money selling his hogs to the packer buyer at home unless he is selling on a falling market."

Now, if I sell my hogs on today's market and get paid for them, I get more money for them than I would get, if I sold on a lower market tomorrow. But I always prefer to take the chance myself; the market is as likely to go up as to go down and I have tried it out a good many times. I generally make money by shipping the hogs instead of selling them at home on the local buyer's bid. I figure he knows more about what the market will be tomorrow than I do and I am sure he can beat me in guessing on the price, if it is going to be lower. I think you will find out that it pays to ship to the open market more times than it brings you loss."

John Bargen, who lives north of Superior in the vicinity of Nelson, shipped his cattle the first of the week and was pretty well satisfied with the price he received for them. He said the hog market was in no such satisfactory condition. "The farmers around Nelson are talking a good deal about direct marketing and expressing themselves in no favorable terms about it. Most of them say they will never sell another load of hogs to go direct."

Charles Warren, who has had a good deal of experience in feeding and handling hogs, was asked for an opinion on direct marketing. He didn't stop to argue the matter for a moment, but answered at once, "I'm against it strong; if we don't find

## :: Neighborhood Notes ::

### A CHRISTMAS PARTY

Christmas day was Raymond Donald's thirty fourth birthday. A number of his friends planned a surprise party for him that night at his home and his surprise was great when about fifty guests arrived and rushed in on him. An impromptu program was arranged consisting chiefly of music, interspersed with recitations and solos, also Farmers Union songs. The opening number was "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder," closing number "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

The orchestra consisted of Flossie Nester, Lloyd Porter, Francis Herynk Jr., violinists, and Mrs. Viola Porter, pianist. Old time violin music followed which was rendered by Francis Herynk, Sr., and Lank Taylor, Miss Herynk at the piano.

The music was exceptionally fine. Dainty refreshments were served and L. C. Gritten in behalf of the Bellview Farmers Union members who were there, presented him a fine chair in consideration of his faithful service as president of their local for five years. At a late hour they all departed for home wishing Mr. Donald many more happy birthdays.

A guest.

### SHAWNEE COUNTY

We, the Shawnee County Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, now assembled in Topeka believe in the principles of organization in the Rockdale system of Co-operation.

We congratulate the officers of the various business departments in the Farmers Union for their untiring work; viz, the Banking, Live Stock, Creamery, and Produce departments. Let us strive to make the present year a good one for the Union.

We believe the Farmers Union is one of the best organizations in America to promote the welfare of agriculture. We believe every farmer owes it to himself and family to join this institution for organization and co-operation in business and industry. Let us strive to make the present year a good one for the Union.

We moved the following resolutions to be adopted: Resolved, that our Representatives and Senators in Congress be urged to pass the McNary-Haugen bill or a similar bill that stands for the same principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill.

Resolved, that our Representatives and Senators in Congress be instructed to work to amend the present repeal of the Farm Loan bill in its present form and to devise some means whereby the powers of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury to discharge members of the Farm Loan board who are in sympathy with agricultural interests and to replace them with those who have interest only in big finance, be taken away.

Resolved, that our Representatives and Senators in Congress be instructed to see that no investigation be made into the cause of the recent fall of three dollars in two months' time, in the price of hogs and the present soaring price of cattle above the price of hogs because these fluctuating prices have much to do with the farmer's ability to meet obligations and to replace them with those who have interest only in big finance, be taken away.

The Shawnee County Union desires that these resolutions be put in the Farmers Union paper.

Signed by:  
Fred Gerber, President.  
Robert Staples, Secretary.

### K. S. A. C. IN AIR PROGRAM

Tune In One Agricultural College for Valuable Information.  
7:15 o'clock (College of the Air Program)

Jan. 4.—Marketing Methods, Lecture I. Mill, and General Country Elevators. R. M. Green.

Jan. 11.—Marketing Methods, Lecture II. The Kansas Wheat Pool. E. A. Stokdyk.

Jan. 18.—Marketing Methods, Lecture III. The Local Co-operative Elevator. R. M. Green.

Jan. 25.—Marketing Methods, Lecture IV. The Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association. E. A. Stokdyk.

Feb. 1.—Marketing Methods, Lecture V. The Live Stock Shipping Assn. R. M. Green.

Feb. 8.—Marketing Methods, Lecture VI. The Producers' Commission Association. E. A. Stokdyk.

Feb. 15.—Marketing Methods, Lecture VII. Cream Station Buying in Kansas. R. M. Green.

Feb. 22.—Marketing Methods, Lecture VIII. The Linn Co-operative Creamery. E. A. Stokdyk.

Mar. 7.—Marketing Methods, Lecture IX. The Farmers' Union in Kansas. R. M. Green.

Mar. 14.—Marketing Methods, Lecture X. Methods Used in Selling Kansas Potatoes. E. A. Stokdyk.

### LAUD ROAD LAWS

Southwest Kansas Commissioners Pleased by State Enactment. GARDEN CITY, KAN., Dec. 22.—Southwest Kansas believes the present road law is the best one the state ever had and is working well, according to county commissioners and engineers of nineteen counties, who met here today in semi-annual convention. A motion favoring a two cent gasoline tax increase could not get a second. Resolutions opposing a special legislative session a tax increase or any change in the present system were unanimously passed. The commissioners declared Kansas has best earth roads in the world and western Kan-

sas the best in the state and that more improvement has been made in the past year than in the preceding five. They paid compliments to the organizations outside Kansas who would dictate the road policies. Charges of graft and engineering and estimating incompetency were freely made. The delegates agreed that the counties are fast becoming more intelligent on road building and the new law should be given a chance. R. J. Ackley, Finney county commissioner, presided. Delegates were guests of the local chamber of commerce for luncheon.—Wichita Eagle.

### ANDERSON COUNTY

There will be an all day joint meeting of the Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Auxiliary at the Gritten-Henderson home Monday, January 8th.

### MARION COUNTY

East Creek Local No. 1466 will meet on Tuesday, January 3, 1928, at 7:30 p. m., at the Antelope school house for the purpose of electing new officers for 1928. We will have a good program and lunch after the meeting. Every member is requested to come.

Alex Kling, Secretary.

### POSTPONEMENT OF ELLSWORTH COUNTY MEETING

The Ellsworth County Farmers' Union Annual meeting was postponed until January 7, 1928, on Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Election of officers; four cent gas tax, and other such matters will be in order.

W. L. Reed, President.  
J. C. Toppish, Secretary.

### CHAS. BABBIT WRITES FROM BROWN COUNTY

Corn averaged this year about 32 bushels; wheat 14 bushels, oats 25 bushels; alfalfa 3 tons. A neighbor turned 3 calves into my pasture on April 27, weight 1070, took them out on November 24, weight 2270, gain 400 pounds apiece, no grain, but blue grass and buck brush. Silos are falling down as the alfalfa acreage increases. Last week stopped the sound of the corn bang the board and now manure spreaders are rumbling. Light rain will start the plows if it does not freeze up.

### ARE YOU GOING TO THE CONVENTION?

I have been selected as a delegate to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture Convention at Topeka, January 11-14. I had the same honor last season and I was the only one wearing a Farmers Union watch fob. I hope to see some there this time, especially our young farmers. All persons present are invited to take part in the discussions. The general idea has been to encourage the credit system and hide our heads in the clouds but too many are being pulled down by taxes and interest, although when one is forced to sell a younger farmer gets a chance to buy a home. Probably there will not be many present who believe in hitching the protective tariff up backwards to make a few farmers pay the losses of a few exporters with an equalization fee. This fee is bound to be discussed until the people decide that it is a bad policy. I hope to see many dirt farmers at the meeting and would it heads in the air for the Kansas Union Farmer to have a representative there all week?

Fraternally yours,  
Chairman, Executive Committee,  
Brown County Farmers Union.

### FRANKLIN LOCAL HAS CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

Franklin local, No. 1301, Ellsworth county on December 20th, held the Christmas meeting for the members—especially including the little folks.

At 7:30 all partook of a sumptuous feast. The self-service worked admirably. The consensus of opinion being that this banquet surpassed any of the rest in many respects. We had a pluperfect attendance; a good showing for these days when there are so many diversions. All present were in a happy mood. Mrs. Pearl Caldwell as Santa, with the assistance of our president, O. W. Holmes, distributed the numerous gifts, treats and also a number of joke presents. The kiddies with their emotional, imaginary spirit of Christmas, naturally had the best time of all. But the grownups thoroughly enjoyed L. C. Heitschmidt's surprise on opening his parcel. Henceforth, his presence cannot be concealed. The usual short business session was held, during which O. W. Holmes, L. C. Heitschmidt and Mrs. Fred Livingstone were unanimously re-elected to their present offices. A short program followed. The song entitled "Beneath the Crust of the Old Apple Pie" was sung to the tune of "Beneath the Old Apple Tree"—and it was a riot! We will meet again January 3, 1928.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All!

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Reporter.

### DOUGLAS COUNTY NOTES

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union was held at Hopewell on Saturday, December 17th. The attendance was not over 100 owing to the weather, however 7 locals were represented which

some plan to do away with it, we're blown up." C. E. Wilton, another farmer in the group expressed himself as unalterably opposed to selling hogs direct. "We are paying right now for the mistakes some of the farmers have made in selling their hogs to the packer buyers. They may have thought they were making a few cents by selling at home, but are certain now they have lost dollars."

Every farmer approached on the subject blames direct marketing for hogs selling so low where cattle and lambs are commanding satisfactory prices. They are interested in the movement being made in so many sections of the country to get farmers to agree not to sell to buyers who do not ship to the open market. They are becoming more and more convinced that there is no excuse for any packer, big or little to go to the country to buy hogs, unless it be to buy them cheaper than they can buy them on the open market. If so, the farmers are suffering in consequence. "Really," put in Charles Warren, "whenever competition is eliminated in the buying of hogs and the prices depend on private demand, we're blown up so far as the business of hogs production is concerned."

### PREFER TO HOLD HOGS FOR A HIGHER MARKET

Producers Blame Direct Buying By Packers For Present Low Swine Prices

(Staff Correspondence)

Oxford, Neb., Dec. 22.—There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers of eastern Furnas and western Harlan counties over the low prices prevailing for hogs. H. L. Regelin, who has a bunch of hogs on his farm eight miles north of Oxford, says that he can't afford to sell at the present prices and that there are a good many of his neighbors saying that they won't sell until the market gets better. Asked for his opinion as to the reasons for the unfavorable hog market, Mr. Regelin said that his neighbors all attributed it to direct buying of hogs by the packers. "We know there isn't any reason for beef on the hoof to be selling for twice as much as pork on the hoof."

"That's right," said J. W. Watson of Oxford, "and the farmers are feeling ornerier than cats about direct marketing." Mr. Watson is one of the old time farmers of this vicinity, having come here in 1873 and lived here ever since. His son, Earl C. Watson, is living on the home farm north of town and has been rather successful in raising and handling hogs. He made an exceptional record this year of raising 199 pigs from the spring farrowing of 27 gilts.

"The packers are getting the hog market under their oleo control," continued Mr. Watson. "Earl says he is going to quit raising so many hogs. He knows it don't pay to raise hogs and feed them and get them ready for market when the packers can put the prices down like they are now." C. E. Sheffrey, who lives east of Oxford about half way between Oxford and Orleans, is fully convinced that direct packer buying is responsible for the depressed conditions of the hog market. Mr. Sheffrey handles about 1,000 hogs a year, paying \$1.00 a pound for the local market and \$1.25 for the fat hog market. "I never sell my hogs direct," he says, "because I think the system of direct buying is detrimental to the best interests of the hog business, from the standpoint of the producer. If the truth were known, that is what the matter with the hog market now."

Ray Sheffrey, brother of E. C., who is largely interested in cattle feeding on the old Sheffrey home place east of town, agreed quite fully with his brother as to the trouble with the hog market. The Nordstrom Bros., extensive hog producers over near Orleans, said, "It is direct

buying by the packers that is putting the hog producers out of business." W. P. Please and C. F. Drew added their testimony to that given by other farmers at Oxford.

G. M. Wallace, one of the most extensive farmers at Orleans, is rather outspoken in condemning the direct buying system now in vogue. He says the farmers of western Harlan county are all taking the same view of the matter as that he entertains.

"There is a movement on here right now," said Mr. Wallace in discussing the hog market, "to have the farmers of the county agree not to sell their hogs to any buyer who ships direct to the packers. Every hog producer in this section would enter into such an agreement right now, of there were any responsible leader to start the movement."

"I'll tell you, if this thing goes on much longer, we won't have any terminal market at Kansas City or anywhere else so far as hogs are concerned. The producers of this country have built up the open public markets by buying the good hogs in the country and keeping them from being available to the little butchers at the public market."

At Alma, county seat of Harlan county, the cause of the demoralization of the hog market is the topic of discussion among the farmers. L. E. Stevenson, senior member of the firm of Stevenson & Son, who operate a 900-acre ranch south of Alma and adjoining the big ranch of former Governor Shallenberger, said: "The hog market is in a bad condition and I am mighty glad to see that some of our Nebraska farmers and some of the Iowa farmers are going to lay off of the buyers who ship hogs direct to the packers. The sooner everybody lays off of them the sooner we will have better conditions in the hog market."

"I could point out a case where a man not far from here had a big bunch of hogs on feed and one of the men who buy direct for the packers offered to cut out a load of the hogs at any time a load of the shipment was ready and pay him within 10c of the top on the Kansas City market. But I'd like to know what kind of a top you're going to have, if it is made on the inferior hogs which are left to go to the public market."

George Richards, who has a farm of 400 acres across the Republican river, south of Alma, is another farmer who is convinced that direct buying has a good deal to do with the condition of the hog market which is bringing unreasonable prices for the farmers who are handling hogs.

"The packers claim credit for direct buying that it enables the farmer to get more for his hogs at home than he can get by shipping them to the public market; let it take the blame for making the price of hogs low on the open market so low that the loss the farmer sustains on a single load of hogs would pay the marketing expenses on ten loads sent to the open public market."

The expressions of such representative farmers as are quoted here give one fairly accurate indication of the feeling which exists among the farmers of the Republican river valley country in southern Nebraska. They are smarting under the lash of direct packer buying and seeking some avenue of escape from the present situation. If it takes great time, that is what the individual hog producer to go up against the system and turn a deaf ear to the bids of the buyers, knowing that the same influences that have driven the independent shipper buyer out of the local market are brought to bear to depress prices paid at the public market. Concerted action would be welcomed by many farmers.

In sizing up what a great time we had at Ottawa when our Douglas county banquet we decided to repeat the operation again next year at Marysville.

In conclusion of this meager report, we extend to all good Farmers Union folks who read the Union Farmer Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

James W. Anderson, Sec.-Treas.

### TREGO COUNTY LOCAL NO. 753

The members of Farmers Union Local No. 753 met in regular session Friday evening, December 16, with a good attendance. D. G. Francis of the Produce Association was present with some good co-operation pictures on market dairy and poultry products which were very instructive as well as entertaining. The batteries to run the picture machine were furnished gratis by A. J. Harris of Wakeeney.

The next regular meeting will be Friday evening, Jan. 6, 1928. This meeting will be a combined business and social and the election of officers of the Ladies Auxiliary will be taken care of also.

Mrs. H. E. Whisler, Social Cor.

Mr. G. H. Ross of Sabetha, Kansas, was a caller in the office on Friday. He and his wife were called here on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Ross's sister, Miss Hinnenkamp. Mr. Ross's business in the Farmers Union office was to pay for a classified advertisement that he run in the Kansas Union Farmer some time ago. He said that the response to the ad was marvelous, that he got inquiries from all parts of the United States and Canada.



## The Kansas Farmer Union

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

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

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

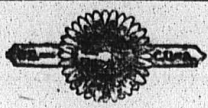
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1928

### DEMAND A RATE CUT

Agriculture in the middle West is demanding that congress give its shippers reduced export rates on wheat and other grains to match the low competitive export rates existing in Canada.

Representatives of the principal farm organizations in Kansas met recently in Kansas City to forward a joint resolution to Senator Arthur Capper and other Kansas representatives in congress calling for a congressional investigation into the export situation which gives Canada an advantage over the Kansas farmers.

Drafted by Clyde Feed

Clyde M. Reed, rate man, former chairman of the Kansas utilities commission and counsel for Kansas farm interests in the recent fight by the railroads to increase grain rates, drafted the resolution. Those who attended the conference and who sponsored the joint resolution to be presented to congress:

C. E. Huff, president Farmers' Union, Salina. C. E. Brasted, secretary Farmers Union, Salina. Ralph Snyder, president State Farmers' Union, Manhattan.

R. E. Lawrence, secretary Farmers' Co-operative Association, Hutchinson; also representing J. B. Brown, president Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, Larned.

H. I. Hartshorne, vice president Farmers Co-operative Commission Company, Ford.

Caldwell Davis, master State Grange, Bronson. John Vesecky, president Southwest Co-operative Grain Marketing Association, Kansas City.

E. R. Downie, general manager Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita.

The resolution, which has been endorsed by the farm organizations and sponsored outspokenly in a recent meeting of the Farmers Union of Kansas, will be introduced in the senate by Senator Capper, according to Mr. Reed and the group of farm leaders. They said Senator Capper had promised to place the resolution before the senate as soon as it was received.

The resolution:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled that a situation has developed that requires prompt and immediate consideration to be given by the interstate commerce commission to the adjustment of freight rates from the wheat fields of the United States to the various ports through which export grain moves in order that the American farmer may be placed upon a parity in the matter of rates charged their principal competitor—the Canadian farmer.

The interstate commerce commission is authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of the rate structure of the carriers subject to the interstate commerce act and to adjust such rates on a basis of the rates now available for the movement of Canadian grain for export, so far as such rates may be lawfully applied to the movement of export grain from the various grain growing sections of the United States to the various ports through which export grain moves.

### A Disparity Discovered

In fighting the rate case, the farm interests have discovered the disparity between Canadian export rates and the rates from Kansas to the nearest export ports in the United States. The resolution would call for a congressional investigation to discover why the Kansas farmer must pay a higher rate to a port export than the Canadian farmer, since both nations are close competitors on the world market. An adjustment of the conditions also is called for in the resolution.

The Kansas farmers have discovered the rate on wheat for export from Colby, Kan., to Baltimore, 1,600 miles, is 59 cents a hundred pounds or 36 cents a bushel. A Canadian farmer can ship wheat for export from Regina, Sask., to Quebec, 1,728 miles, for 38.34 cents a hundred or 23 cents a bushel. Likewise, export wheat from Wichita to Galveston, 700 miles, is 26.4 cents a bushel. The rate from Theodore, Sask., to Ft. William, Ont., the same distance, is only 12 cents a bushel.—Kansas City Star, Dec. 8, 1927.

### OUR MATCHLESS PROSPERITY

When the new Ford car came into the market, more widely advertised than any other commodity ever was in history, the market took a strong turn upward in all stocks which by any stretch of imagination could be affected by Ford production. Makers of parts and accessories, dealing with Ford or likely to deal with him, found their stocks running up on the exchange. One railroad in particular scored a considerable advance on the supposition of earnings by hauling Ford material and products. Over seven hundred

separate stocks were traded in in a single day. This confidence in the future bases upon a conviction that Ford will have an enormous business, and that other automobile manufacturers will not lose sales thereby, but possibly even increase them. That the whole industry, and through it all business, will be stimulated and expanded. Some very careful persons are much less sure than for some time past as to the reality of our apparent prosperity, and are asking what will happen if Ford does not shortly reach and maintain a high level of production, or if his business is secured by a decline in the business of some other maker. The feverish market stands ready for chills at a moment's notice, it seems. Business has shown some decidedly weak spots lately, and present hopes are based upon the improbable. But it may happen. Many New England mills have put a ten per cent wage reduction into effect—a decidedly bad symptom. The explanations offered for the weak spots would be comic under other conditions. A trade paper declares seriously that though there was a fear in early autumn that advancing markets would curtail buying, the market turned and declined rather steadily. This steady decline kept buyers out of the market. Probably if there had been neither advance nor decline in prices buyers would have stayed out because the market was dull and uninteresting. It has to be explained, and whatever the market did explains it. Agriculture has always been a pretty good customer, representing yet about one-third of our people, and being a major industry. The farmer has had things happen to him which more favored groups have been able to avoid. His present condition explains some facts in the business world, if men are not blind to see it. They may miss the whiskered old cuss yet.

### LAST YEARS LOW COTTON PRICE A GOOD THING—FOR SOMEBODY

The 1926 cotton crop moved out of the growers hands as disastrously low figures. Ordinary and poor yields would not pay the cost of picking. Growers went broke. It was unfortunate, of course, but nothing could be done about it. The inexorable law of supply and demand demanded that the excessive supply pass into "strong" hands at very low prices. Growers should have been glad there were men able and willing to buy it. Suppose there had been no market at all? In spite of the criticism and complaint it has worked out very nicely, and even the grower is beginning to appreciate what was done. Clever business men simply took that valueless crop off the farmers hands and made it into money. The mills in and near Greenville, South Carolina, a single small area, will distribute five and half million dollars in dividends this year, it is said. It is an ill crop that does nobody good. Now a controlled

market price would not have cost the consumer a dime more, would have given growers a living return—and spoiled Christmas for a few operators. Over the two-year period there was no surplus. Nature happened to provide the larger part of the two-year requirement in one year, and that was a calamity to the grower. But tradesmen made fortunes out of it. Such a condition must be corrected.

### AN ESSAY ON THE WASTE OF ROAD FUNDS

Those who would completely centralize control of the Kansas road program (and their chief support seems to come from outside the state) find the present system a failure and a waste of taxpayers' money, because township officials don't know what type of machinery to buy. They get stung. An industrious reporter, whose salary someone must pay, found a case where a tractor had been bought that "wouldn't pull itself uphill." That is not the half of it. Some have been bought that can't be pushed downhill. But those who paid for them knew at once of the blunder. They saw the machinery, they proved its failure, they knew who was to blame, and they could quickly and quietly remove the responsible parties from office. That is a fairly wholesome thing in a democracy.

No doubt a good deal of tax money has been wasted by the smaller official groups who handle road funds. But they have made only small mistakes, as a rule. To err is human, but to err on a large scale is a feat of engineering. This office is fairly busy, but for every dollar which has been wasted by the local road officers, and which may be pointed out, we will agree to find where two dollars have been wasted by the "experts," through poor judgment, faulty engineering, poor material or plain graft. But we cannot agree to locate the blame in most cases. The greatest fraternity in the world is The Loyal Order of Buckpassers. The farther officials are removed from contact with the people they represent the more "passes" there are. The present system may be poor enough, but the situation could be worse—much worse.

### ANOTHER MAXIM RUINED

To win success, they tell us that  
A fellow must have grit and sand.  
We know a farmer, though, who failed  
Because he had that kind of land.

At the close of the Twelfth International Congress, held in Stockholm in August, the Prime Minister of Finland was elected president of the International Co-operative Alliance. The new president has been a member of the central committee of the organization since 1921, and has held responsible positions in other co-operative organizations.

## GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

### CHANGES IN RELATIVE CO-OPERATIVE IMPORTANCE OF STATES

Numerous changes in the relative importance of the various states in regard to activity in co-operative marketing and purchasing took place during the first five years of the present decade. In that period occurred the almost nation-wide movement in behalf of what was termed commodity marketing. More than a half-million farmers were interested for the first time in marketing their products co-operatively. During the five-year period no less than 50 large-scale associations for handling single commodities were formed and began operating. Among the new associations were 15 for marketing cotton, 6 for marketing tobacco, 15 for handling wheat, 3 for potatoes, 2 for rice, 2 for peanuts, 1 for broomcorn, 4 for wool, and others. Not all the organizations survived the vicissitudes of infancy. However, the co-operative map of the United States was changed, as is noted by an analysis of the data compiled from the agricultural censuses of 1920 and 1925.

At the beginning of 1920 the ten states in which there was the greatest amount of co-operative activity, in the order of their relative importance, as measured in dollars, were: (1) California, (2) Minnesota, (3) Iowa, (4) Nebraska, (5) Kansas, (6) Illinois, (7) New York, (8) South Dakota, (9) Wisconsin, (10) North Dakota. At the close of 1924 California was still in first place but all the other nine states had either gained or lost in relative importance. Iowa was in second place and Minnesota in third, just the reverse of the situation at the beginning of the five year period. Illinois had advanced from sixth place to fourth, and New York from seventh place to fifth. Kansas had dropped back to sixth place, and Texas and Missouri, which were not among the ten leading states at the beginning of the period, were in the seventh and eighth places, respectively, having advanced from twenty-third and fourteenth places. Nebraska, which was in fourth place in 1919, dropped to ninth during the five years, and Ohio established itself in tenth place, whereas it had formerly been in the twelfth.

Some of the marked changes were the advance of Kentucky from twenty-ninth place in 1919 to twelfth place in 1924; the advance of Oklahoma from twentieth place to seventeenth; the advance of North Carolina from thirty-seventh place to twenty-second; and the advance of Georgia and South Carolina to twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh places. South Dakota and North Dakota, which were among the leading states in 1919, dropped to eighteenth and twentieth places, respectively, in 1924.

### STEADY GROWTH OF KANSAS CITY SALES AGENCY

A steady growth in business since it started operations is shown in the report of the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission, Kansas City, Mo., recently published. This agency was established by the Kansas branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, October 14, 1918, and in July, 1919, was incorporated with share capital of \$25,000.

At first the organization met with much opposition from the old established firms, of which there were more than 90 on the market. By 1924 it had risen to second place on the market in volume of business and has ever since been in second or third place.

The following table shows number of animals

handled and sales value for each of the eight years, as reported by the management of the organization:

|       | Year | Cattle  | Hogs      | Sheep   | Value of     |
|-------|------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|
|       | 1919 | 48,776  | 99,775    | 11,575  | \$ 4,720,751 |
|       | 1920 | 57,369  | 127,040   | 13,859  | 5,962,875    |
|       | 1921 | 81,655  | 157,355   | 23,895  | 6,745,850    |
|       | 1922 | 97,852  | 187,839   | 28,241  | 7,655,768    |
|       | 1923 | 122,316 | 234,798   | 35,301  | 9,319,710    |
|       | 1924 | 163,088 | 313,065   | 47,069  | 11,092,847   |
|       | 1925 | 132,595 | 216,076   | 47,751  | 11,394,114   |
|       | 1926 | 108,410 | 202,306   | 51,269  | 11,501,613   |
| Total |      | 807,045 | 1,534,854 | 258,460 | \$68,393,528 |

### MELON ASSOCIATION EXPELS UNFAITHFUL MEMBERS

Acting upon instructions from the board of directors, the executive committee of the Sovega Melon Growers' Association, Adel, Ga., recently expelled 113 members for violation of contracts and selling melons outside the association. Charges were preferred against 158 members but upon investigation it was found that 48 had not willfully violated their agreements and charges against them were withdrawn. A few other cases were left open pending further investigations as there was a possibility that the members were not technically guilty. Of the 113 expelled fully half had also violated their agreements in 1925.

The management is convinced that this honor system is greatly preferable to the old system of liquidated damages, as a grower held in an association against his will becomes a liability instead of an asset.

Many new members are being enrolled. Twenty-seven new contracts were received during the first half of November and many blank contracts have been mailed out upon request.

The Sovega Fertilizer Corporation is beginning its work for the 1928 season early, in order to be able to supply the needs of the growers in Florida in January. Questionnaires were to be mailed to all stockholders of the Corporation on December 1, in order to be able to make an estimate of the tonnage required.

### SALES OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES BRING NET GAIN

Commissions of the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association, Inc., Cadillac, Mich., amounted to \$8,163 for the year July 31, 1927. More than 71,000 bushels of potatoes were handled. Expenses for the year amounted to \$5,739, leaving a balance of \$2,423, of which half was turned over to the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange to be retained as a working fund to finance the seed association, and half was carried to the surplus account of the seed association itself. Net worth at the end of the fiscal year was \$851, compared with \$46 in 1926.

### COLORADO POTATO EXCHANGE GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP

In the 1926-27 season the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Denver, shipped 5,269 cars of potatoes which brought a gross price of \$4,689,738. On November 1, 1927, the Exchange had a membership of 2,821, grouped in 24 local units. The heaviest shipments for the season, 456 cars were made by the Montrose association. In the previous year the Exchange had 21 local units with 2,812 members, and shipped 5,660 cars of potatoes which sold for \$6,407,132.

## REFLECTIONS

### OBSCURING THE TRUTH

It must often seem to the ordinary garden variety of human being that the major business in the departments at Washington is keeping facts under cover. President Coolidge proposes to rebuild the navy upon a new and modern basis. Admiral Magruder says the present arrangement wastes a hundred million dollars a year. He gets his resignation. The division of air forces declares the idea and use of naval vessels is obsolete, and that the new navy can be nothing but a group of floating coffins. They say that recent tests prove conclusively that under an air attack battleships are utterly useless and defenceless. They censure the navy department for withholding the news of the results of these official tests from the public, and for continuing their clamor for more ships. It is "proved conclusively," say the air forces, as to the "foolishness of battleships in the warfare of this day and age, not to speak about the warfare of tomorrow. No doubt it will be found "economically sound" to build a new navy, even if it is not sound to provide farm relief.

### WE STILL STONE THE PROPHETS

The amazing and well-deserved popularity of Col. Lindbergh, A. Lindbergh recalls to all who knew him or who knew of him the heroic struggle of the senior Lindbergh. The home which gave Col. Lindbergh his ideals and outlook knew how heavy a load can be piled upon a man in public life when he displeases those in political power. Perhaps one reason why the praise of great crowds does not spoil young Lindbergh is that he still retains a memory of mob threats, of yellow paint, of misrepresentation and abuse. He knows how fickle a thing popularity can be.

Former Representative Oscar E. Keller, of Minnesota, died recently. Some five years ago Keller became convinced that Attorney General Daugherty ought to be impeached, and he determined to do it. He was warned that it meant his political death, but he insisted that Daugherty, for his part in the corruption of the cabinet, permitted them to violate the law without criticism, that he "framed" the injunction in the machinists strike, and that he was guilty involved in the Teapot Dome leases. So he proceeded to the task of removing that gentleman and patriot from the cabinet. Daugherty had made one Wm. J. Burns chief of the bureau of investigations, though Burns had even then been charged with jury tampering.

Such a public service as the removal of Daugherty, in opposition to the political powers that be, resulted in the elimination of Mr. Keller from public life, and gave him time to reflect on some of the hard phases of human experience.

### PROHIBITION IS AN ISSUE

Senator Borah wants the major political parties to declare themselves regarding the enforcement of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment. He declares that a party that will not say in advance that it will enforce it will not enforce it. The Anti-Saloon League, ostensibly representing churches and civic organizations, and kindred group sentiment, seems willing to continue its game of political strategy and horse play. A new department was recently created within the League, dealing with education, publicity and research. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, who had lately refused the secretaryship of Home Missions for the Methodist church, was made head of the new department.

Master Taber, of the National Grange, made a strong appeal in his message to their recent national meeting for a stricter enforcement of the law. The gathering officially endorsed his stand.

The railway brotherhoods, who publish a weekly paper, have consistently supported the prohibition movement, though the American Federation of Labor is accounted wet. This clear-cut statement is by Raymond Lonergan, in Labor, published in Washington, D. C., and indicates the attitude of a great labor group.

Prohibition is in no immediate danger, but there may be a different story to tell in a few years unless the "drys" do something to secure more efficient enforcement.

Andrew W. Mellon is one of the world's most successful distillers. No one pretends that he favors prohibition, yet for almost seven years as Secretary of the Treasury he has been responsible for enforcing the law.

Probably he chuckles as he contemplates what a ghastly farce he has made of it.

Back of Mellon is President Coolidge, who, as Gifford Pinchot puts it, placates the "drys" by talking law enforcement and pleases the "wets" by permitting them to get all they want to drink.

The Anti-Saloon League has mildly criticised Mellon, but it has never directed its shafts at Harding or Coolidge, the men responsible for Andy's presence in the Treasury.

### OLD VERSUS NEW

There are ways and laws that have come down to us as the results of humanity's experiences in meeting—and solving—life's problems. They are the result of age long struggles and are "our heritage" which we take for granted. There are still many grateful to the learners and the doers of the past; we sometimes censure these folk for not making greater advancement because we cannot understand the adverse conditions of unkind and sting nature, of ignorance, and the inherent tendency to take the way of least resistance. Ours is a rich heritage, especially we Americans, but we must have toleration in regard to both past and future attainments. Not all old ways, ways of believing, thinking, and doing, are good, neither are they all

Perhaps the rich supporters of the league, the Rockefellers, for example will not permit a more militant policy. They may believe in prohibition but they have other fish to fry.

Be that as it may, unless the league as the recognized leader of prohibition sentiment, abandons its "pussyfooting" tactics, the "dry" cause will continue to lose ground.

### THE SWINGING GATE

Swinging ever on the gate of time,  
Back and forth in childhood's rhyme,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out,

As the years come flocking up  
Like a band of fleecy ewes,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out.

One by one the years escape  
Through the swinging gate of time,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out.

Slowly swinging, ever slower,  
'Til at last it closes fast,  
Years of life are measured out—  
Unending years are measured in.

May you, childlike, fancy free,  
Swing unaged by passing years—  
Let a year in,—keep a year out,  
Let a year in,—keep a year out.  
—Franklin Hess.

### A FUNNY STORY

Once upon a time there was a man with a rifle and a bayonet who, once a year, went to the cottage of a peasant, and exacted tribute from him. Once in a while, upon leaving the cottage, the soldier would give the peasant a playful jab with the bayonet; that made the peasant realize that he was not parting with his money without good reason. One day a maker of swords called at the peasant's cottage, and made for him a long, sharp sword—longer and sharper than the soldier's bayonet. When the soldier next came around, the peasant showed him the sword and refused to pay tribute. The soldier was indignant. "That is a very silly thing for you to do," he said, "haven't I always treated you well? You are upsetting old customs; you are not to be trusted with your own money; not only that, but that long sword will slip, and you will cut your self; throw it away, and let me jab you again with my old bayonet; don't you remember the fun you used to have trying to wriggle off the point?" The peasant was an obstinate fellow and refused to give up the sword and the soldier went away very angry. This is a good little story to remember when someone tells you your own organization can't help you, and that you had better depend upon him instead.

Adopted from Western Producer.

### AMERICAN JUSTICE

A bootlegger named Remus declared his wife had doublecrossed him while he was in prison, had misused his property and funds, and had carried on an affair with the man responsible for his arrest and imprisonment. So he shot her. The jury promptly acquitted him on the ground that he was insane. He conducted his own case in court. He has now only to prove himself sane and he will be free—and something of a hero besides. A newspaper headline says "Jurors Praise Remus." He characterized his acquitted as "American Justice."

A boy snatched a woman's purse and tried to escape with it. He was caught. The purse contained a dime, and probably a powder puff. He drew ten years in prison and no praise. It is devoutly hoped that he will learn respect for law before his ten years are up.

One of the most damaging witnesses against Sacco and Vanzetti was an expert who testified with finality that the bullet which killed the victim was fired from the pistol belonging to Sacco, and which equal certainty the same expert more recently testified in another case. But this time the records proved that the pistol in question was reposing dust in a pawn shop when the crime was committed, and the expert was shown up as a second rate guesser. The joke seems to be on the two Italians.

### A BETTER RECORD FOR LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute reports that during the year 1927 there were 16 persons lynched in the U. S. In 1926 there were 30, in 1925 there were 17, and 1924 the same as 1927, 16. In 1923 there were 33 lynchings. Of the 16 cases in 1927, 12 of the victims were taken from jail or from officers outside. Four of them were burned to death. In 42 cases of attempted lynching the officers prevented the act, either by removal of the prisoner, or by armed resistance. Some of these involved more than one person, so that a total of 15 whites and 53 negroes were saved from mob violence. All of the victims of lynching in 1927 were negroes; Mississippi had 7 cases, Arkansas 3, Tennessee, 2, and Kentucky,

Louisiana, Missouri and Texas 1 each. Hardly an enviable record yet.

### THESE MAY BE FUNNY

Beauty surgeons say the matter of lifting a face is comparatively simple. The hardest part is keeping the face lifted when the bill comes in.—Arkansas Gazette.

Modern womans garb has more latitude than longitude.—Toledo Blade.

Some pedestrians who do not choose to run get their names in the papers, too.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

### MISUNDERSTOOD

Wife (announcing husband's decision to give up his profession): "Yes, my husband's burnt his bridges behind him."

Visitor: "How very unfortunate! I do hope they weren't his best pair."

### THEY MUST HAVE WATCHED SCOTCHONE HELP THE FARMER

Boss: "What are you two boys doing walking so slowly up those stairs?"  
Jackson: "We is wo'kin', boss. We is carryin' dis heah desk up de stairs."

Boss: "I don't see any desk."  
Jackson: "For de Lawd's sake, Thompson, we done forget de desk."

### PERSHING RECOGNIZES THE FARMER'S CONTRIBUTION

Not since the World War has there been any such adequate public recognition of the part played by the American farmer as that given by Gen. Pershing in his Chicago address, Wednesday, December 7.

More than that, he is about the only one correctly to state the outstanding reason for the farmer's financial difficulties. His enemies in the East have been shouting that he brought it all on himself by buying land (as if that were some kind of a crime).

Gen. Pershing tells the truth when he says:

"During the war we insisted that the American farmers should expand their efforts to the utmost to feed our armies in the field, and the armies and the civilian populations of the allies as well. But when the war ended we failed to consider that there was a certain responsibility upon us as a nation to aid the farmer to escape from the disastrous after-effects of excessive production and competition."

"The direct results of the lack of timely consideration of the situation is seen in the abandoned farms and the heavy load of debt under which agriculture is laboring. The lands are passing into the hands of non-resident owners. The soil is deteriorating, improvements are halted and capital investment is being consumed."

That is exactly right. It was virtually a command from the government that the farmers buy machinery without limit, to enable them to carry on without the man power drafted for Pershing's army. In order that he might do so, the banks were told to lend him the money, and then, before the farmer had any chance to get himself out from under the load, the Federal Reserve Board demanded immediate liquidation, with the result that corn went from \$1.50 to 15 cents in six months and the farmer's house was brought down on his head.

As Pershing says, since it was the government that compelled him to take on this great indebtedness and since the food administration put a maximum on the price he could receive, the government owed it to the farmer to give him an opportunity to restore his former financial status.

Pershing has been mentioned occasionally for the Presidency. His Chicago speech makes it plain that if he should be chosen, he would hold for the farmer a sympathetic understanding which has been lamentably lacking in the White House.—South Dakota Wheat Growers Journal.

### MAYBE WE WILL BE IN LUCK IF WE GET UP TO PEASANTRY

"A good friend of mine who has spent much time with American farmers but who was raised in Europe snorts every time he hears mention of the fear that American farmers will descend to the level of European peasants. He says that American farmers ought to be happy if they could rise to the level of European peasants. He thinks there are many parts of the United States where the standard of living of the farmers is far lower than it is among the so-called peasantry of northwestern Europe."

It is true that in many sections of Europe the farmers seem to have gained as a result of the war, whereas in the United States the farmers have lost. Perhaps there isn't as much difference today between the American farmer and the European peasant as we have been taught to think.—H. A. Wallace in Wallaces Farmer.

Ranking of new adjustments. Some of us do not like to ride in elevators because we must do a little adjusting. Although we are living in a wonderful world it is not a perfect world—yet—nor one that has no opportunities or one that cannot be improved; for instance, there is legal murder, but it is abolished in most parts of it. The past challenge—the future—might say. We can add this to the many things we have to be thankful for: That we are living in a wonderfully developed world but one that still holds opportunities for one that has responsibilities for us to assume and duties we must perform.

Ethel Whitney.

The best safety device known is a careful man.



## Ladies' Auxiliary

### JUNIORS

After we have had time to think it over, we have decided that we didn't give the kiddies a fair chance, in the Junior contest. We sprang the idea upon them just before Christmas, and what child has time to think of anything but Santa Claus before Christmas? I know excuse I haven't thought of much else for quite a spell, and it has been a long time since I could have qualified in the Junior contest.

We are sure that the ones who have responded will be patient, and willing to give others a chance and wait one more month to see what chance they had at the prize.

Just a word in regard to the prize we are offering. Do you think we

went over to the Woolworth store and bought that Pen and Pencil, for a dime? I am telling you we did not. It is a beautiful EVERSHARP PENCIL AND WAHL PEN. The color is green with gold trimmings. The price in the box is \$6.00 for the two. So you see that the boy or girl who gets either one will be well paid for the little time he may use in writing his ideas.

Then when we really get our Department going, no telling what we may do to raise money. Besides other advantages we may reap from the association together. I am quite anxious that we get started, and if the suggestions that have been submitted are adopted we will have a real live corner. LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

## Junior Contest

Prizes For Best Letters Containing Suggestions For Conducting A Junior Department. Prizes For The Best Name For Us To Use.

In order for us to get our Junior department started and in good running order by the first of the year, it has been suggested that we begin with a contest, that will last through November, December and January, ending January 31st.

This contest may be participated in, by any child under fifteen years of age, whose parents are members of the Farmers Union in good standing. The requirements of the contest will be, a letter written by the child giving his ideas of how a Junior Department should be conducted. And a name by which the Juniors will be known, in the columns of the paper.

The judges will grade on neatness. The prizes will be a Fountain Pen for the Best Letter and an Eversharp Pencil for the one who writes the best letter. The best letters will be printed, and all who write letters will receive Honorable mention.

Send your letters to the JUNIOR EDITOR, KANSAS UNION FARMER, SALINA, KANSAS, BOX 48.

### WOMEN ARE NOT NEW ENTRANTS IN CO-OPERATIVE FIELD

As long ago as 1883 women were invited to attend a Co-operation Congress held in Edinburgh, Scotland; and although the movement had been sponsored by seven women only, their organization was called first a League and later a Guild. As usual the women entered heartily into the work, the report of that meeting being that many present volunteered to act as local secretaries, to go to the back to their various localities to press on the work of making branches.

The first circular issued by the League states its objects in full, and they are given here to show the high standard these early workers set themselves.

To spread a knowledge of the advantages of co-operation.

2. To stimulate amongst those who know its advantages a greater interest in the principles of co-operation.

3. To keep alive in ourselves, our neighbors, and especially in the rising generation, a more earnest appreciation of the value of co-operation to ourselves, to our children, and to the nation.

4. To improve the conditions of women all over the country. Who can say that these women did not hitch their wagon to a star?

The details of the growth of the Guild as the organization was named in 1884 must be read if this romance of every day life is to be fully appreciated. From the beginning these co-operative women showed a combination of rational and dignified independence, organizing capacity and high ideals, and this same spirit has marked the whole history of the movement—a combination to which are due the wonderful results after 44 years of strenuous, unremitting work. In 1921 when Miss Llewellyn Davies and Miss Davies (assistant secretary) retired from the offices they had held so long, the whole Guild joined in inviting the two to come life-long honorary members of all branches and committees by conferring on them the "Freedom of the Guild." Miss Davies in replying referred especially to the mutual confidence which had always existed among all members. She said: "To make progress it is not only necessary that the rank and file must have confidence in their elected leaders, but leaders must also have confidence in the rank and file. Both are equally necessary, and both are based on sincerity, openness and experience."

A Bird's Eye View  
Space and time forbid more than a bird's eye view of the many important subjects the Co-operative Guild tackled. The chapter "Education" shows that they understood the true meaning of the word, as Mrs. Lewenson said "What we want is real culture, which draws out all the faculties and powers, with a desire to do our part in the salvation of others." (Always this same combination of learning and doing is to the front.) They trained themselves to conduct business in an orderly and prompt way, wrote essays on domestic and on citizen questions, studied public health, factory acts, housing; supported such reforms as women's suffrage, school clinics, economic status of wife, raising of school-leaving age, old age pensions, medical aids, maternity benefits, etc. They learn that their special work of buying was very im-

portant from an economic viewpoint, not a mere question of bargain-hunting; they bought their own co-operative products and were against buying cheap sweated commodities; they looked after the welfare of the employees in their own stores helping to shorten hours of labour and to raise wages for girls and women.

Two old beliefs or legends regarding women receiving rather hard knocks in this story; one is the belief that women are timid and bound always by convention. In their peace propaganda, carried on even during the war, they showed the falsity of this idea. In their "Hints to Speakers" it is stated: "No problem was ever solved by running away from it, and that is not the Guild way!" Another legend which lingers long is the belief or declaration that women are the talkative sex. We note with amusement in this respect a press reporter remark recently reported in our own press.

In a short account such as this the difficulty is to know what to omit when every chapter is so brimful of good things. Suffice it to say, the influence of the Guild has grown from year to year, until their valuable work has received recognition from the whole Co-operative movement, from the Labor party, and from the government. They are now represented on the chief executive bodies of the Co-operative Union, and on numerous public bodies in every part of the country.

"FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS"  
While we journey here together the few short years that are allotted us we learn to be acquainted. We learn the good and the bad traits of each other. The good seems to lie hidden deep down in the heart of the human soul and when the fountain is touched thru the bonds of friendship and sympathy the good pours forth in an abundant stream.

There is nothing that is quite so beautiful as the love of a companion or friend. I have experienced both to a degree that few men have ever known.

My little companion who has passed on and who now waits to welcome those whom she loved on this earth, appreciated the kindness of our friends far greater than I can express in words.

Those beautiful flowers, those kind and sympathetic letters that were sent her during her fight for love and life, somehow seemed to steal into her soul and soften the pain which was unbearable.

Those kind angels of peace in the form of the nurses, were more than adequate.

I was given to see the most courageous fight that was ever waged for life. Never once during the ten days of suffering did that courage slacken. Always the answer "I am better."

When the beautiful form was laid away and the shapely hands were given to rest our friends were there. Although not present all, the symbols of love and friendship were there. The flowers that were sent carried the message of sympathy and the memory of that sympathy will be with us always.

From the depths of our hearts we wish to thank all for their contributions. We wish to thank Brother C. E. Huff for the message of consolation. Our undying gratitude is extended to Howard Baker, James Little and Walter Newman for the songs they sang. Thanks to those hands that carried to the final resting place our wife, mother, companion, sister, and friend.

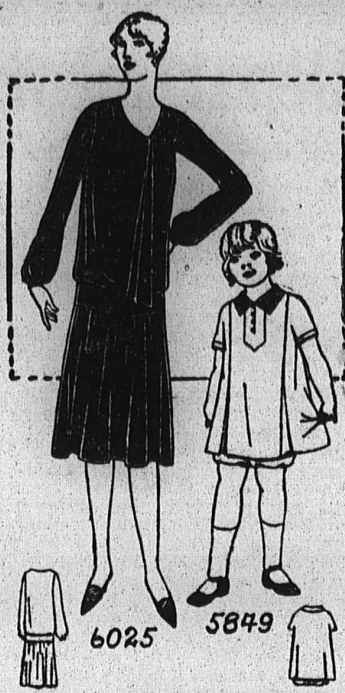
Muriel and I have received some kind letters and beautiful cards which has helped to cheer our hearts just a little and we want all to know that we thank them most kindly.

While the Christmas time is here and it is good to know that hearts will be gladdened, we shall gaze into the misty beyond and look for the face that is looking this way, for in that smile we shall find the Christmas cheer that bids us welcome, to the land that is of love and sympathy.

In behalf of the relatives let me thank you for your sympathy.

Again let me thank you for Muriel and myself.

M. O. Giessner, Salina, Kan.



6025. Ladies' Dress.  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. The underbody requires 1 yard of 32 inch lining. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

5849. Child's Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material 16 inches wide for facing on collar. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FASHION & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOLE 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 BURNING WILL DESTROY CHINCH BUGS

"While farmers of the Southwest have destroyed millions of chinch bugs, in one way or another, during the past season, yet there are fully as many live bugs left, right now, as there have been destroyed," says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing he says, "In some sections, there are more bugs going into hibernation this fall than usual, and if they survive the winter and are not killed by exposure or burning, there will be a sufficient number of them on hand next spring to make the country literally alive, especially by the time the first and second broods appear."

"There certainly is no profit in growing crops to deposit from 300 to 500 eggs on the wheat or oats. Therefore, for every female that is killed this fall or winter, there will be at least 150 less first-brood bugs for the wheat or oats next spring and 10,000 less second-brood bugs for the corn next summer."

"Good authority indicates that 98 per cent of the bugs that live over winter will be found under clump forming grasses, such as bunch-grass and bluestem, in meadows, pastures, human and stock pens, and along fences and roads. All hiding places of this kind should be examined and if a number of bugs are found, the infested places should, by all means, be burned before Christmas. The burning should be done as soon as the grass and weeds are dry enough. If the burning is completed before Christmas, such bugs as are not destroyed by fire will be exposed and will die before winter is over. To kill the largest number of bugs, it is best to back-fire, so as to burn slowly against the wind. Individual farmers will be benefited by burning, but for best results, community campaigns of burning will be far more satisfactory."

"MY BLUE HEAVEN"  
It seems that I by Nature's Laws designed  
Must spend my life like thousands of my kind,  
Tolling from early morn till late at night,  
For fear the banker makes me pay at sight,  
The mortgage on my implements and farm,  
Because the bank examiner took alarm.

My crops have failed me three successive years,  
It hurts like Hell to see my wife in tears,  
I'll maybe get a crop one year in seven,  
Because out west we get too much Blue Heaven.

We live in hope, despair may make us die,  
God grant the city man a clear Blue Sky.  
This old song sung will bring the writer money,  
Blue Heavens will help this bee to gather honey.

But if the farmer gets so plumb disgusted and quits the farm  
The songsters will be busted.  
To counter this get out the Old Tin Lizzie,  
And tell your brother farmers to get busy.

Lets organize our power Divinely given,  
And thus share in the city man's Blue Heaven.

Let's organize I say, then when we sell,  
We'll get a price that wont look like—BLUE HELL.

Thos. B. Dunn.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### FARMS FOR SALE

55 ACRE Kaw Valley Farm near Topeka; well improved; house for 2000 chickens; large barn, stabling 10 cattle or horses; garage; tool house; 8-room cottage. Sale Price, \$11,000; small mortgage. Write E. Thompson, 203 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

#### FARMS WANTED

WANTED—Hear from owner of good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### FOR TABLE USE

Good Grade Spanish Peanuts Unshelled Raw 100 pounds \$7.75. Freight prepaid. Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

#### HELP WANTED

A REAL JOB FOR YOU  
COMPLETE information for real estate concerns. No canvassing. Read newspaper, advertise in this column. Quality by sending 10c coin self addressed stamped envelope and the names and addresses of 25 persons who would also like to earn \$5.00 to \$10.00 daily and CREDIT CHECK good for \$1.00 and full printed CHECK good for \$1.00. Address: WEST SOUTHWEST Box 1010 Sta. C. Los Angeles, Calif.

#### LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, March Calves, the dual purpose class. Also Percheron Stallion. Coburn Herd Farm, Pomona, Kansas.

#### POULTRY FOR SALE

Mathis Quality Chickens. Heavy layers. Leading breeds. \$8.80 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH Bronze Tombs \$5.00. Hens \$3.00. J. P. White, Wells, Kansas.

#### SEEDS FOR SALE

Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Open field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, \$4.00; 300, \$9.00; 500, \$11.00; 1,000, \$17.50; 2,000, \$27.50.

Onions: Pritzaker, Yellow Bermuda, Crystal Wax. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 100, \$3.00; 300, \$8.00; 500, \$10.00; Express Not Prepaid: Cabbage, \$3.00 thousand; Onions, \$7.50 thousand. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
C. E. Barrett, Chm. Salina, Kansas  
J. M. Collins, Eaton, Colorado  
Chas. Rogers, Des Moines, Iowa  
J. D. Collins, Rapid City, So. Dak.  
C. C. Talbot, Jamestown, So. Dak.

KANSAS OFFICERS  
C. E. Huff, Pres. Salina, Kansas  
C. E. Barrett, Sec. Salina, Kansas  
J. C. Felts, Conductor, Lebanon, Kans.  
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kans.

DIRECTORS  
John Vesceky, Timkin, Kansas  
Peter Mumm, Selden, Kansas  
E. W. Taylor, Emporia, Kansas  
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas  
R. D. Samuelson, Olathe, Kansas

Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
237 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.  
237 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission  
408-10 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Auditing Association  
Times 12 Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

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

Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Managerial Association  
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas  
Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

and ask you to introduce a bill into Congress for the farmers.

I noticed by the papers, that you are rather hoisting Sir Herbert Hoover for President; you are sure to make a hit with the farmers of the country by doing this, but why not go over to England and get an honest to goodness, sure enough lord for the place?

Your old school mate,  
A. M. KINNEY.

### A FARMERS UNION PEDDLER

December 12th. First stop was at Hiawatha where Mr. Hamlin the new manager gave me an order for a car of Union Gold flour and feed. Mr. Hamlin has been in charge of the produce department and after the death of Mr. Knepper, he has taken charge of the business and I am sure he will be a very successful manager as he is a co-operator.

Left Hiawatha about five o'clock to drive to Kansas City which I reached safely. Next morning started for the managers meeting at Erie. The road was very slippery and it seems that every time my damned Pontiac gets its feet wet, it begins to act up; I dug it out of the ditch once, and had to have it pulled out once, but we arrived in Erie in time for supper.

The managers meeting was one of the best we have ever held; there were about seventy managers and directors there and all were very enthusiastic about the Farmers Union Business. Mr. Huff made one of his splendid talks which always carries conviction to his hearers; Mr. Wiam, Mr. Seamen, and Mr. Bullard all made good talks. The meeting then was turned into a round table discussion, and nearly all of the managers took part. Mr. Clark of Girard, Mr. Crall of Erie, Mr. Chapman of Paulsboro, Mr. Moore of Erie, Mr. Moore of LeRoy, Mr. Ingle and Mr. Dodge of Burlington and many others spoke to the point about Farmers Union business methods. It was a good get-together meeting. More than forty set down to supper at the Silvers Hotel where they were served biscuits made from Union Gold flour, with Union Gold butter to spread on them, so you see we felt at home down there.

Left Erie Friday morning and called at Neosho Falls and went from there to LeRoy where Mr. Moore had an order for a car of Union Gold products



But with a mighty silence b'd its  
time;  
As some great cliff that braves the  
elements,  
And lifts through all the storms  
its head sublime,  
And never dies.

—Unknown.

---

### ESPECIALLY VICE VERSA

The class was asked to write a  
brief essay on the cuckoo. One little  
fellow wrote: "The cuckoo is a bird  
that lays other birds' eggs in its own  
nest and vice versa."