

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1929

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

Giving a Detaile! Report Including the Speeches Made on the Floor of the Convention

ANNUAL INSURANCE MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas and of the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Com-

pany of Kansas will be held in the office of the Companies at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, Jan. 18, 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing five

directors and the transaction of any other business that should come before

avoid confusion in checking on the day of the meeting.

KANSAS, and I do hereby appoint.....

Every policyholder of these companies is entitled to one or more votes according to the amount of insurance carried and may be cast either in person or by proxy. Proxies should be filled as soon as possible in order to

We would suggest that as many policyholders as possible attend this

C. E. Brasted, President. Chas. A. Broom, Secretary

meeting but where this cannot be done then each community or county

select someone to represent them and vote their proxies. However the State law does not permit any person to vote more than twenty five proxies.

PROXY

as my representative and authorize him to vote for me in the annual meeting

of the policy holders of the above named insurance company of Salina,

Kansas, January....., 192...... Signed

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

It is a shame we cannot get away one minute, do you that all effort and from that idea. You farmers are the last group of society to accept the co-operative system in place of the surance companies and different co-operative system in place of the competitive. The first corporation that ever was organized and given a legal existence was organized for the pleasure of doing it. If you the express purpose of limiting competition so far as the units that comprise the corporation were concerned. The railroad transportation lines of the corporative Associations of this corporative Associations of this corporative Associations of this The railroad transportation lines of this country and your government of the United States determine the rates that they shall charge and the Government of the U. S. will not permit destructive competition as between the lines. In my own state of Iowa, which is a hide bound reactionary state we have a good many paved roads in Iowa and busses and the lady who lives at Marshalltown is known as the bus queen. She established the first bus line in Iowa. She began to cut rates and the commission said, you cannot do this. You cannot oppose the railroads in that cannot oppose the railroads in that way. A year ago this last August that same person, from Nevada to Des Moines cut the rates below the amount allowed by the railroad comamount allowed by the railroad comher \$1,000,000 for refusing to obey the law of the state of Iowa, and the state of Iowa refuses to permit her to compete with the other transportation lines of the state. I might go on and on and say this to you I am particularly and vitally confrom the least little corporation you go on and on and say this to you from the least little corporation you have out here in the country town in Kansas to the great and powerful as that the man who goes to represent the farmers of this great mide west, that they are men, not only steel trusts in the United States, competition has been entirely eliminated and co-operation established in its place. You farmers are still competing with each other. Your program is to eliminate that competition, and the stablish co-operation. It is easy to say the farmer is now generally substantial length of time in this country, unless the stock industry prospers. National point on, which is the power to get down and do something when their parties clash. It link I have been giving you a little more than make loans, although these are both most ling the corporation you gound have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet to the tonnare ships you have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it is one of them and you only have to meet but it be pronounced in opposition to your organization and don't believe man who toils on your farms is en-titled to cost of production for the

your organization. That is the foundation of it from the economic standpoint. That is easy to say but not so easy to accomplish. Suppose you call all the farmers in the United States together in your territory tomorrow and put the resolution that the farmers are entitled to production costs and there will be not a single vote against it. Then, after you have passed that resolution some fellow gets up and makes a motion to adjourn. What have you accomplished. You have had a good time and made a statement. That is all. In will be absolutely able to controll the production of your farm yourselves. will not add anything to what C. C. Talbott has said to you this afternoon. He said it better than I possibly could. You are not only going to have to build your marketing machinery through which you can cooperative distribute to society your products of the farm but you are going to have to produce that marketing machinery by a reserve that will protect it from absc'ate destrucby those who control the credits of this country. I remember in coming back from the National Convention at Lynchburg there were three or four of us in the Smoker. A bunch credit to the American formation of Jews interested in the West Virginia coal miner were talking. We were discussing the farm problem, and I believe it was Uncle Dorn who and I believe it was Uncle Dorn who to the public affairs at that time, let them build their trusts and combinations but one of these days the farmer will organize and they will control the one thing the rest will control the one thing the rest dollar of it for American wheat and of the world has to have. One Jew remarked, already we own enough of the credits of the country to compel the farmers of the United States to sell their foodstuffs. Just incidentally sell their foodstuffs. Just incidentally foodstuffs that you people had produced in this country. They had the I want to say this to you. It is not the desire of the Investment banks to establish a safe investment for their people. It is more than that and their people. It is more than that and their people. It is more than that and their people. production cost would say it is worth sian farmers were not permitted to \$2.25 to produce the average bushel of wheat in the United States and we farmers by 1923 were being bank-rupted by the thousands. Henry,

price. What would happen to you,

do you think when you got back from

your fishing trip. The Sheriff would

reserves and surpluses to protect

compelling him to put his products about trying to furnish you a foreign remember when one nation had storit goes further than that. Suppose all tell you foreign markets were opened of you farmers tonight in the United up for the American farmer I want States, after a careful survey of the them to explain to you why the Rus-

have your hogs and cattle and wheat and he would have sold it at public auction. He would say, you sell what you have and pay your debts. If you you have and pay your debts. If you do not, we will sell it for you. Until the farmers of the middle west build their own credit facilities, their own

this meeting.

not only a new area of economics but the right of exchange and the right doesn't belong to any of them who Labor at Chicago. He says, if there a new area of morals and I remember of labor. It was defeated. No one is so thoughtless that he fails to back is any other station in the world that I was operating three dairies and we man is responsible for its defeat. I man who toils on your farms is entitled to cost of production for the
service he performs and they will say
yes, without a moments hesitation.
That is the really fundamental of
your organization. That is the founyour organization or his group, ne is
want to say that the powers that be,
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to a man, was against it onscious determine right there. That
is a matter of loyalty to your organization. A matter of loyalty to your
them. I says, it is a long way down
to chiefer the powerful than 50,000 watts,
was operating the defeat. I
had 69 stanchions in one dairy and
want to say that the powers that be,
want to s haps in good faith, of the Des Moines papers, urged on the dairy men of the United States to not veal their calves but to grow them, to hold on to them. Even though milk was a good price, we could afford to use that milk to provide the cause for the future, and I remember how we were to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war, and when the product fell below the pre-war ratio that existed to the war and own there all the time. I says, it is a long ways down leadership. No farm leaders from the east to the west, from North Dame to the west to Oklahoma that is not standing by the resolution and determination of the Corn Belt Committee. It is your organization and occupies the same place to the farm group in the United States as the American Federal Product of the war, and when the product fell the war, and when the product fell to the war, and when the product fell to the war, and when the product fell to the war and the war, and when the price of dairy stuff the war, and when the product to the would be good and even go higher. It would take even hundreds of thought the cows from the U. S. to operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity operation to protect that commodity. Operation to protect that commodity operation that is affiliated to the commodity operation to protect that commodity operation that it is affiliated to the commodity operation that it is affilia sands of the cows from the U. S. to operation to protect that commodity. stock up the dairies of Europe, Belgium, Germany, etc. I remember I was opposed to the bill it was better those things. I remember another caused to the pre-war ratio. It was politics I am going to talk to you. order to be able to obtain production costs you will be compelled to follow the line the other group who has been successful has followed. You will be absolutely able to controll the he would have to produce as he never did before in his life. That was the road to success. I can repeat to you the platforms of the parties of 1920 when they so frankly stated that the life was the thing to issue a call to every group of prohigh cost of living was the thing to issue a call to every group of pro-that concerned society and that the ducing farmers that believed the

anybody unless we receive that price. Wallace, the only Secretary of Agri-That will give the farmers the same culture we have had for a long time, consideration as other groups of in 1923 told you 17 per cent of the farmers of the state of Iowa were sell any Pork unless we obtain our bankrupt. That is a horrible situation bankrupt. That is a horrible situation confronting society. In 1924 the farmers of this great middle west, regardless as to whether they be-longed to a farm organization or not were restless and realized what was overtaking them, and some of you remember the alibi that was given,

way to reduce the high cost of living was increased production and destroy or reduce the amount of money in circulation. If you want to money in circulation. If you want to was responsible for the getting to the costs. The resolution was passed unanimously. Your National President was responsible for the getting to the circulation on that all ducing farmers that believed the any financial support through your any financial support t get further information on that, all you have to do is to take the platfrequented you see signs to get back to normalcy. They did reduce the high cost of living in the only way people of this great middle west, he forms of 1920. In every place men Whenever a bill has been defeated give them justice. We want to give them a fair deal. How do we know what they want. The leaders of these other they cannot come to us with a the farmers of this country were enleaders themselves were enitled to know if that was true.

were restless and realized what the would say, you sell what you had become extravagant and surpluses to protect and surpluses to protect rom the execution, whether not beell it or not, you will sell it or not, you will sell it. You do not think for sell it. You do not think

It is all I care to talk to you. I want to give to you a history 000.00. You could not hope to have any financial support through your

150,000 people at one time we had 4 dailies. Today we have two dailies, both owned and controlled and edited by the same people. We have only mittee or Congress, that effects the people of this great middle west, he knows of it. This is what they said to him. The farmers themselves do not know what they want. We want to give them justice. We want to give to make connections to get the twith to make connections to get the truth out of the people in the state of Iowa. for your organization. You have half out of the people in the state of Idva. for your organization, for have half what they want. The leaders of these farm groups are so jealous of each other they cannot come to us with a chance to make a line up with KTNT and your radio Board assured us that if the Farmers Union would make the propoganda given out. Not only the farmers of this country were entered at least enough considerathe farmers of this country were en-titled to know if it was true and the titled to know if it was true and the to reach. I want to state to you, you by the co-operation of the workers of never can hope to have a Broadcastit was true, then it was up to the farmers of the middle west to correct their leadership In that first meeting held in Des Moines where ers and organized labor. You never will. We went along with that line will. We went along with that line strength of 24 groups taking of 24 groups taking the labor. The power strength of this nation. When the larmers represented 98 per cent of the voting strength of this nation. When the larmers represented 98 per cent of the voting strength of the voting strength of the voting strength of the voting strength of 20 per cent of the voting strength of 30 per cent of 40 per cent of 4 meeting held in Des Moines where respresentatives of 24 groups taking a part and agreed on a program and in every subsequent meeting that has been held from May 12, 1925 to now the Corn Belt Committee on every single vote cast to the last analysis on any question, have been unanimous. The Corn Belt committee is your organization. It was the Farmers Union of the United States that gave birth to the Corn Belt Committee. It is the authorized spokesman and has been from the American farmer. The battle it has made in your behalf has never been equaled in the history of this nation. They created to the labor. Whether the farmers in this great middle west error and of KTNT was cut down from 5,000 to the town from 5,000 to 1,500 volts and the wave length to 1,500 volts and the wave length was not clear. It was not satisfactory. We realized we could not continue that way. At that time we like to admit it or not, Labor is just as necessary to you, people who till the soil as you are to labor. Until you do that thing you are going to fail in any attempt to get justice from the powers that be and I know and you know, that it is the program of those who intend to exploit both groups that serve society. Labor needs you and you need Labor. You need some of the fine blood that has been displayed in the Labor Unions, that has been displayed in the Labor to concede anything at that time to KTNT but Sam Pickard added this to

Iowa could not have made that line up. We did not want it for Iowa. We want it for the National Farmers to the west. For the avowed pur-Union. They include all of these states. We want it for every farmer in the United States and in that con-treet you assume and accept practic-Only a few days ago the rate was mals into food and meat food products tract you assume and accept practically the same obligation to WCFL as any laborer in the United States does. Just exactly the same and from the thousands of dollars they have spent in money and energy, they have expended in establishing that institution, you become half owner of ly, money of the western banks and the thousands of dollars they have

this nation. When the farmers reprefarmers in this great middle west KTNT but Sam Pickard added this to of distribution. Labor needs to

MARKETING OF FOOD ANIMALS

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I regard it a very grat honor and a distinguished privilege to address the bankers of the state of Nebraska. The subject that had been assigned to me is one of National importance, because to some extent or in some because to some extent or in some because to some extent or in some way, it involves the prosperity and happiness of every man, woman and child in the United States. I shall question. I can conceive of no question. discuss this question temperately, strictly on its merits and entirely free from abuse. I shall indulge in no personality or recrimination. I shall approach this question not only in a spirit of fairness, but in a constructive frame of mind. I will talk feets

The question of marketing of food The question of marketing of food animals is a banker's question, and particulacly so in Nebraska and the Middle West, because you handle the paper of both the packer and the producer. But this is a banker's question on a little broader ground. The prosperity of this country depends upon the farmer; and the prosperity upon the farmer; and the prosperity of the farmer depends upon live stock. Accordingly, this marketing question is one in which the Nebraska bank-

ers are directly and vitally interested. In addition to this, the business of the banker is now generally recog-nized as a little more than merely to

banking institutions but the indus- ever confronted the live stock protrials as well. To my mind there is ducers of this country, because it ingreat danger in this, I do not believe volves not only the existence of the that the average New York banker public, competitive market, but also has the necessary sympathy for, or personal contact with, the average the live stock industry itself. business of the west to direct its I shall always maintain that the practical business policies. Neither vast majority of bank failures in this do I believe that this great centralization of power in New York City At the same time, the big majority over industry of this country will of bank failures in Nebraska, Kan-promote individual ambition and ini-sas, Missouri and Iowa were due in tiative, which are the underlying one form or another, to conditions on principles of private business in the farm and the ranch. It was bad that if it is proper and economically sound for New York bankers to sit in view of present cattle prices, emon the Board of Directors and Execu- phasizes and demonstrates the folly the message that Mr. Nickles sent to the Farmers Union. When Mr. Ainsworth commenced to ask him what kind of a contract we could enter into of the radio proposition. You people and agree on, he says, you go back understand that for the establishing of a daily newspaper with any hope to write their own contract. Every of succeeding you could not do it for There is another present New York, stock producer and the packer, banker policy that is full of danger

pose of stopping stock speculation, ten per cent. It goes without saying, drawn out of the legitimate channels will have a business slump. I men-tion this to establish the fact that

get the advantage of greater latitude in making loans on land. Then are you not vitally interested in a question that affects the value of the ma-

M. W. BORDERS

jor portion of the bank loans in this state, the question whether the farmers and live stock producers of this

question. I can conceive of no ques-tion in which the Nebraska bank-

rectly, permit me to say that the basis of prosperity in this country is the farm and the basis of farm prosperity is live stock. Seven-tenths of all grain raised in this country is marketed through live stock. Consemarketed through live stock. Consequently, the value of the great corn and feed crops depend upon live stock. The farmer sells his corn, ordinarily, in the shape of added weight to the steer and the hog. Anything that destroys prosperity in the live stock industry, necessarily, destroys prosperity on the farm, and anything that destroys the prosperity of the fraternity and the country at large.

other this is the gravest question that has

Inited States. But I am free to say cattle paper that closed numberless that if it is proper and economically banks. The statement of this fact, strictly on its merits from an economic standpoint and for all time.

cause the live stock producers furnish the raw material for the packmarket for the animals of the farmand finds a market for the finished products. Consequently, the big packers should, and must, be treated fairly. But the packers also should treat the farmers and the live stock producers fairly. This co-operation should be mutual, because the packindividuals will be sent to New York ers have a great advantage in the practical marketing of the animals. The farmers are many, scattered, disof commerce and industry and we organized and must market a perishmarket; while the packers are few, New York bankers can make a mis-take and they have made a grave at all of the leading markets, with mistake in their control of the big the benefits of the best advisers monpackers in the purchase of their raw ey can procure and with full knowl-material. Only the other day, the second The second proposition I would lay argest bank in the United States was down is, that the farmers and live The second proposition I would lay organized under the banking laws of stock producers are entitled to an Illinois, notwithstanding the liberality of the McFadden Act, solely to ly sound and is governed solely by

NOTICE

The Statutes of Kansas provide that all claims of depositors and other creditors must be filed with the Receiver within one year after the date of his appointment, and if not so filed such claims shall be barred from participation in the estate of such bank. The Receiver of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, was appointed on March

> CHAS. W. JOHNSON, RECEIVER. THOS. B. DUNN, ASSISTANT RECEIVER.

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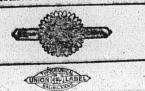
C. E. HUFF... .. Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, per Year

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

erdered, give old as well as new address, and R R D

are solicited from practical farmers, members of 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 3, 1929 STATE HIGHWAY NOT A LIFE AND DEATH MATTER

cent election that the people of Kansas have issued in the bank and have not filed your claim and rea mandate to the legislature and officials of the ceived two dividend checks you should get in touch from an unknown source. state to move heaven and earth to complete the at once with Thos. B. Dunn, Assistant Receiver, entire state system of highways at once. And Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas. Or if you they have not been slow to press their advantage. know of such person you will confer a favor on necessity of making known his identity. If you The new administration is recommending an ad- them and us if you will call their attention to this do not want your name made public your article ditional cent of gasoline tax, and that this all go matter. to the state fund. This is to meet the emergency requirements of the more than 2,000 miles of uncompleted links in the state chain of highways, to enable completion within two years. We are prob- Editorial in Salina Journal: ably going to follow those other states in which too great importance is attached to the major highways and too little attention is given to the great remarkable hurry the administration leaders seen mileage lying wholly out in the farm areas. This method greatly aids in the building of a few large city centers, but penalizes the regions producing the new wealth which is the life blood in the veins a bill in congress now and we can rush it through \$130 in notes. One year later the stock outstandof commerce. We are almost certainly going to before March 4. If we don't, just think, the legislaspend most of the money from license fees and gasoline tax upon the seven per cent of our roads included in the state system, and leave the ninety three per cent Providence and a property tax for tion is enacted. The McNary-Haugen bill has been

upkeep. which requires heroic measures and no questions whether the 1928 crop, or the 1927 crop, or the which requires heroic measures and no quotient one 1926 crop and some crops before that were aided of business, business acquaintances, and friends. are building our roads as rapidly as can be done by legislation. But that 1929 crop—it would be a A report contains this comment, "The only real full attention to details, induces loose bargaining and is wasteful. Our experiences during the war should be fresh enough in our minds to warn us against great haste in spending public funds. Then carrying traffic. If we undertake to build 2000 miles of connecting roads at once we will practically close our whole highway system for the next two years. I should like to see a map of Kansas, with the proposed construction outlined, and with the estimates of time required for grading, putting in bridges and culverts, allowing traffic and weather to settle the grades, and maintainers to build a smooth surface, and then finally to sand or gravel the whole 2000 miles. Such a map and detail sheet would show our highways all out of use at once and for the next two years, to complete the job. It takes more than money to build roads. It takes

No emergency exists. But if ye assume one marketing machinery as is proposed in the present, and make that the excuse for abandonment at this McNary-Haugen bill. time of the 93 per cent of our roads, so far as state funds are concerned, we shall find at the end of two years another "emergency" which will and to serve on a per diem basis, and the ninth to 135 shareholders. require the whole income for another two years, be appointed by the Governor and to draw a saland another. Kansas is determining now, not for ary as chairman-director. When this corporation two years, but for the future what the road policy becomes a going concern it is to study production is to be. If this legislature provides a substantial costs, add 5 per cent to cover intangible items of part of the state road funds to be distributed to cost and to provide a profit and then attempt to the countles for use on mail routes, the farm-to- secure such a price in the markets. market roads-the 93 per cent of our total system, we shall be able to develop a balanced and service-

able system, available and beneficial to all. natter, anyway. The farm organizations of Kanput a check upon production by some means, which
sas are pledged to use their fullest influence to does not address itself to the control of surpluses the establishment of a refinery, and has secured secure fair consideration for the farm roads. They when produced, and which does not deal with the estimates of the costs. must not be abandoned, and the voters of Kan- farm as a producing unit rather than with a single sas did not so understand the issue at election time. commodity. If grains alone were to be made prosas and not so understand the interest of roads steadily and fitable to produce in Kansas the proposed corpora- 50 shares to an individual. Interest on stock is per cent-the farmer's road to market.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS TO MAINTAIN TOPEKA HEADQUARTERS

ters in Topeka during the coming session of the legislature. The cost of such an arrangement will in raising grain prices would be its destructionnot be heavy and the advantages are many. To if it succeeded. begin with it means that almost all of the farm groups in Kansas will be working together, with with the proposed Federal scheme. In a letter to their whole strength and influence closely focused President Coolidge, B. F. Yoakum says regarding upon the agreed program. This provides greater this proposed bill: "The farmers have no voice effectiveness. Then to have a capable man steadily on the job means that those of us who come posed Federal Farm Board." "The Community \$1.00 and go during the session can keep, through him, closed knowledge of all that occurs than we could do otherwise. The service which our headquarters Corporations are to purchase farm products in decan render to those members of the legislature and thereby help to make your official organ a who are interested in a legislative program fair to favorable marketing periods. This should prevent

tion and in opposing every wrong and unfair mea-

BANK CLAIMS MUST BE FILED

You will notice elsewhere in this issue a notice regarding claims against the Kansas City bank. of them was in criticism of an article recently pub-The law provides that after a year no claims may lished, and I should have liked to explain the point be filed against a closed bank. Only recently a raised in the criticism. The other dealt with the case came to our attention where a depositor had present attitude of some of our newspapers refiled no claim, and of course had not received any garding farm legislation, and ought to have been The good roads enthusiasts feel since the re- payment from the bank. If you were a depositor available for the Dry Goods Box. But we cannot

WHAT A HURRY WE ARE IN

There are many amazing things that confront us from time to time and one of those today is the to be in with regard to farm relief.

"Why," they say, "we've argued farm relief until everything about it has been said. We've got 1916, it has cash capital to the amount of \$339 and tion might come too late for the 1929 crop."

Oh dear, what a disaster confronts us. The crop of 1929 might be harvested before the legislabefore congress about five years. No one seemed But to treat the situation as an emergency to worry much, around the White House, at least, statute books!

it isn't an attempt to make a record for farm relief in 1918 to \$49,000; 1919, \$90,000; 1920, \$145,000, en. But what is it?

PROPOSES LAW TO CREATE NEW COOP-ERATIVE IN KANSAS

mons, of Hill City, which will no doubt come to payment was made in 1918 and covered interest on the attention of a committee in the coming session capital from the time of subscription to June 1, of the legislature, which proposes to establish a 1918. Eight per cent interest was paid in 1919 Cooperative Grain Marketing Corporation by law and 1920. In the latter year a trade dividend of and for the further purpose of cooperating with since that year, two 8 per cent dividends on stock the Federal Government" in the operating of such being paid in 1925.

If such a plan could be put into effect it sanely, and keep and improve somewhat our 93 tion would be about as effective in handling our limited and earnings are distributed as patronage grain crops as was the Guarantee Fund in the pro- dividends. Each member has one vote only.

tecting bank depositors. We would inevitably produce grain enough to bust it wide. We must deal with the whole of farm production prices or we At a meeting held in Topeka last Saturday it can deal successfully with none of them. We dare was decided to open and maintain farm headquar- not induce the Kansas farmer to turn wholly to grain production. The success of this Corporation

. Kansas needs no machinery set up to mesh whatsoever in the selection or operation of the pro-Councils are purely 'advisory,' have no power, and would be creatures of the Board." The Stabilizing pressed markets and hold them for resale at more agriculture, and who need the help of such a clear- great fluctuations but might not mean a greater as the writer points out, considers the price for a whole crop, since the removed surplus Governor Clyde M. Reed is sponsoring a far- is held as a constant threat against the market. 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 having up until noon Saturday on the can be having the preceding subjections. Communications are Questions. Communications are booze lobby, so much in evidence in recent sessions, fee is a very wicked device, as we have been told. s.id: "If you prepare for war, thorwill not be tolerated. It has been nothing short Instead it is provided that none of the profits of oughly and efficiently, you will get will not be tolerated. It has been nothing short of disgraceful, this shaping of our laws by wild parties and plentiful supplies of liquor. In his stand against a continuance of this evil practice sible losses on purchases! We shall do well to keep we cannot control the military budthe governor will surely have the hearty support clear of such useless, futile, foolish proposals. gets of other states, but we can check the governor will surely have the hearty support clear of such useless, futile, 10018n proposals. gets of other states, to emulate their of the farm folks of Kansas. Our headquarters There is not a chance for this sort of a bill in Kansas designed will be interested in promoting all worthy legisla- congress, and we need no bill in Kansas designed to work with it.

PLEASE SIGN YOUR COMMUNICATIONS

Within the past few days two interesting letters have come to my desk without signatures. One

An unsigned letter is not necessarily cowardly. In many cases the writer does not understand the will be allowed to carry any name you wish-as "A Member", or "Farmer At the Crossroads". But the editor must know who the writer is or he cannot give any consideration to such letters.

> IDAHO FARMERS HAVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION-

When the Farmers' General Supply Company Sandpoint, Idaho, started in business in March, ing amounted to \$1,200, and in another year it reached \$6,000. In 1920 the share capital was increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and in 1926 it was again increased to \$25,000 common stock and \$25,000 preferred. About half of the stock is still unsold, giving opportunity for further expansion.

Progress was up-hill work for some time. The company lacked not only capital, but also a place properly. Too great an urge to construct prevents calamity if it grew and was harvested with no legestablish credit and made sales of nearly \$1,600 What is the sudden hurry? Of course we know the first year. In 1917 the sales grew to \$25,000; against great master in specially specially and after the country has spok- and in 1921, \$160,000. With the slump in prices the sales dropped to \$109,000 in 1922 although the quantity of goods sold was nearly as great. The 1923 business amounted to \$101,840; 1924, \$102,-598; 1925, \$115,617; 1927, \$185,000.

The by-laws provide for interest on share A bill has been prepared by Chas. H. Em- capital and for patronage dividends. The first "for the purpose of assisting in the orderly mar- \$5,000 was paid in stock. No dividends were paid keting of all kinds of grain and grain products, in 1921 and 1922, but have been paid regularly

The company owns an elevator, a warehouse and a store with the necessary equipment, having The bill provides for a board of nine members, a value of over \$20,000, and with the stock of goods one to be chosen from each congressional district on hand the net worth is over \$33,000. There are

> NEBRASKA FARMERS BUY OIL COOPERATIVELY

Nebraska farmers continue to buy gasoline and oil cooperatively and there are now 60 cooperative oil associations in the state, thirty of which are would be a fine thing temporarily for those who affiliated with the Nebraska Farmers' Union Cohold lands for rental in Kansas, and for those who operative Oil Association. This association buys If to treat the country roads fairly means hold mortgages on lands. It would, of course, (and gas and oil on specifications only and sells under that 3 or 4 years will be required to complete the incidentally) help the land-owning farmers to get the trade name "Farmers' Union Gas." In the state system, then let us use 3 or 4 years and do his mortgage paid off or reduced. But there can three months, July to September the association it well and without waste. It is no life and death be no solution for the farm problem which does not purchased 203 cars of gas and oil for its member

All the local groups are capital stock associa-

them for the service rendered to all the local Co-operative organizations throughout the state and in return Union Co-operative Association and for the work performed in making for that service and in the interest of true co-operation. We urge more complete and loyal support to the in-Managers and individual members and commend them for their loyalty

Committee: E. A. Crall, Chairman, C.N. Stafford A. W. Hale.

The oil in your car thins out more at this season of the year than during the summer, due to repeated choking of the engine, when some gasoline will get past the rings into the oil. Therefore, it should be changed more

Our good servant, the radio, has given rise to a new fakery—cures at a distance by radio. Health producting vibrations are supposed to be broadcast and absorbed by the individual who is hundreds of miles away.

This is pure fakery. Save your mon-

REFLECTIONS

FOREIGN ATTAIRS

Of Course Not—Not Until "the Guns Begin to Shoot"—Then They're Your Only Business.

From John Bull, London, England (Reprinted from United Farmers o Alberta magazine, with the commen of the Editor of that publication.) What the editor of John Bull has to say about the British Foreign Office applies, of course, in large measure to the equivalent departments of many other states—for instance, in United States, whose chief executive officer, erican people is "none of the business' of the ordinary citizen.

As the British General Maurice ha sider whether it would be worth their while to allow their country to be dragged into any war "to make the world safe for Dutch Shell Oil," or "for Standard Oil," or any similarly ble object.-Editor.

The Naval Pact is now nothing but an evil memory. It is dead and damned. The Foreign Office is damned, but not, unfortunately, dead. After being humiliated through perpetrating one of the biggest bungles any set of diplomats ever made, it is still appar-ently to be left to hatch some more pieces of incompetence un-trammelled and unchecked.

Newspapers of every shade of political opinion have united to damn the Foreign Office. Perhaps the most biting comment was that of the Evening Standard, which said:

'We have been made to look remarkably foolish, and if there are any Machiavellian statesmen left in the world they must now be regarding our Foreign Office with the covetous expression of confidence men who note a rustic arrival in the lounge of a London

We are always told, of course that foreign affairs are sacred to the Foreign Office, though why on earth the people of this country should be content year after year to let a handful of very ordinary men play with their lives as though they were pawns we have never been able to under-

There is a striking lesson to be learned from a little incident that happened recently in America.
During the trouble between the
United States and Nicaragua a group of young University students informed President Coolidge that in their opinion the bombing of the citizens of a neighboring State did not seem to

them compatible with the Kellogra The students were promptly informed that foreign affairs were none of their business. Really? But suppose war had broken out. These same young men would soon have found that foreign affairs were very much their business. They would, in fact, have been made to take part in them whether they knew anything

about them or not. For war is the last resort of foreign offices that have bungled their job and fly to other and innocent people to right the mess they have made.

We in this country were told again and again that there was no Naval Pact with France, that even if there were it was only a very little one, and that in any case it was none of our business. We quickly found that there was a Naval Pact and that it was not at all a little one, and it was so much our business that, had it gone through undetected and unexposed, it would have meant fastening the terrific burden of taxation for armaments or the necks of the taxpayers for generations

without any hope of relief.

That is the point we are always insisting on—that although these matters are talked of Whitehall in hushed breath "foreign affairs," as though they were the Holy of Holies into which the common man might sot tread with his vulgar feet, yet they are at bottom only the v. y ordinary relations of one nation

with another, which they go smoothly mean prosperity at home, and if they go badly, mean poverty and depression and less money to take home at the end of the week. the week. What happened to the young students in America has happened to us in this country before and may well hannen again. Foreign affairs are none of our business until war breaks out- and then they are not only our business,

democracy has no right to call itself a democracy until it has evolved a satisfactory method of keening as vigilant an eye on the way its affairs with other nations are conducted as it does on the way its own domestic policies are

they are apparently our sole busi-

THE ENEMIES OF INDUSTRY

The enemies of industry, typified by price-cutting suspicion, and unfriendly competition, do not attack an oranization. They seek out individuals ganization. They seek out individuals and array them against each other.

Civilization is born of organization.

It is the foundation upon which all progress rests.

The industry that is not organized acks the educational machinery renuired to shape a progressive course. Acting alone men proceed in rival-ry; organized they move forward in the union of well ordered association. They blaze the way to greater tri-umphs and render profits more secure You believe in organization. Play the game.—National Editorial Assn.

Wrong Label .- "On what ground are vou seeking a divorce from your wife?"

"Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."—Daily Oklahoman.

Somewhere Else.—The wife of a famous English Bishon—whom we shall cusses at some length the condition in America and possible remedies. He ill, and required a serious operation. As she recovered from the anesthetic,

in its membership and in support of its activities certain individuals who operate extensively in crop production What a testimonial to the service operate extensively in crop production and in live stock—wealthy farmer whose business and support would be merchant declares that no one else is

Many of the most outstanding farmers in the state are members of the Union, but of course some are not. They do not feel the need of comerative activities in the same sense as do the small producers. In fact these big fellows are often tradesmen rather than first hand producers, and the exploitation of the smaller chaps is their primar source of revenue. This is perhaps the biggest reason why the Union does not anneal to them—the fact that they feel themselves more related to exploiters than to producers. Even if they joined they would not

Recently E. L. Barrier, of Eureka, anneared before the committee con-ducting hearings on the Capper-Hope stockyards bill, and in a fine way re-sented testimony and proof of the ill effect of direct buyir upon the market price structure. Barrier is a high "lives" passed into the sphere of the ket price structure. He was type of cooperative farmer. He was followed by Dan Casement of Manfollowed by Manfol As reported in the Topeka Capital, he figures he makes 19 cents a hundred, in better prices and fewer yardame and of life in the world, in the midst of hattan, who testified for the packers. commission charmes, by shirning to mankind.

Mistletoe. His shipments always get top prices; the mackers he deals with are all honorable men, and inever has lost out by trusting his hogs—or cattle either—to their care. But he did not consider himself a favored

shipper.
It would be highly dangerous, Casement believed, to rive the secretary of agriculture control over the private yards, with the power to suspend them if they indulged in unfair practices as efined by the secretary himself.

Casement was perfect frank. In answer to questions by Congressman Hone he stated he did not believe he voiced the sentiment of the hog ship-pers of Kansas, nor of the members of the Kansas state livestock association. Very likely, he said, it is true that these are nearly unanimously for the regulation of the private yards.

The development of cooperative agencies on the central markets affected prices favorably to producers and threatened toker control of the market. This fact caused packers to open private years and to packers to open private ward and to par a fancied 19c per hundred extra net price. A certain type of farmer would be certain to approve and support this arrangement. They don't "bolono" to cooperatives.

NOT THE SCARLET RAIN

By Anne Blackwell Payne. Not the scarlet rain of leaves, Nor the sudden drops of swing, Nor the sharp, impatient sleet, Noth the fall of anything

Is so beautiful to me As the steadfast, "uiet words Of a rave December sky.
Lusterless and stripped of birds.

Slowl" slowly, flake on flake,

Overwhelming field and fence; Hushing every house and street With the strengest eloquence.

Winter needs no warrant now; Words of laughter and dismay Die before this white defense, Leaving nothing more to say.

SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT PRAISES COOPERATIVE

One of the successful merchants of Kansas, writing recently to his nephew who is a student of social economics in the Nebraska University, dissees many dangers in our present situation, particularly as regards agricul-As she recovered from the anessate that the recovered from the anessate ture. As a close student of the she was heard to murmur: "Am I in Heaven? No, there's and keen observer of current trends and keen observer of current trends he pins his hopes on the cooperative he pins his hopes on the cooperative here."

WHY SOME FARMERS
DON'T JOIN COOPERATIVES

movement.

This merchant says: "The Farmers
Union is making greater gains under
the Rochdale plan than ever before. movement. Recently Editor Cochel of the We have a Union store in my town why the Farmers Union did not enlist the mail order houses or the cortain why the Farmers Union did not enlist the mail order houses or the cortain than the mail order houses or

willing or able to do for us what we are able to do for ourselves. He must have either pity or contempt for the cooperative member and stockholder who fails or refuses to play his part in his own enterprise—the member who betrays the very institution which safeguards him, and that usually for a few cents! Cooperation pays.

"IN THE MIDST OF MANKIND"

(By Maxim Gorki) How is reality being rendered herois? Exclusively by the exploits of
toil, only by the work purifying life
of its ignominies, only by fighting evil, fighting against slavery and for

freedom. On this principle, on the exploits of toil, are built up those Herculean legends and tales about the heroes of all nations and all ages. Even the "saints" (so far as "lives" passed into the sphere of folk-

UNCLE ANDY SAYS



What's the matter with Kansas "Trying to open the future
"Trying to open the future
With the past's old rusty key."
Apologies to Lowell.

Are we Kansans afraid of ourselves? Our neighboring states all around us far in the lead. Tied down by an old outworn patched up consti-tution but afraid to write a new one.

Even restricted in the number Amendments that may be proposed to ur old patched up affair, with no means of enlightening voters as to what they may mean.

Another legislative jamboree is in

Are we harking back to the old British system of the legislators owning the country and of course working for themselves without pay. Three dollars a day tends to create ill feeling and disregard for the best interests of the public. The usual week

We are ready to condemn our National Government for encroaching on the rights of states. While we as a state refuse to exercise the rights we have got. .

Our great state problem of retarding and letting go flood waters is impossible of solution because of constitutional inhibitions. We cannot tile our wet lands if the "lower owner" objects. Other states can do those things.

We deny ourselves as a state "to en-

gage in internal improvements." fool ourselves by a gasoline tax for

legislate for almost two million peo-ile. It's a grand farce. It just can't be well done in so short a time.

Are we affect of currely and the state of them loose on a long suffering public.

Every failed bank is a public calamity.

We deliberately choked to death and
n.lified our bank guarantee law. Be-Are we afraid of ourselves, or are cause of its power to grant charters we the victims of the wealthy few who

we the victims of the wealthy few wno we the victims of the wealthy few wno want nothing done, whose cry is "let want it iters.

We send enough money out of our state for interest and insurance to state for interest and insurance to pay all our state taxes and more. Why pay all our state taxes and keep and enough money out of our state for interest and insurance to pay all our state taxes and more. Why not enlarge our state powers and keep Why not pay our legislators a fixed the money at home. If we haven't salary sufficient at least to pay their eredit enough within our borders to salary sufficient at least to pay their expenses and give them the pay of section hands for their time, and let them stay in session till their work is properly done, with no extra pay for special sessions.

The logislature for the interest to do our own business we must be busted. Let's find out. May be we need a receiver.

to repeal the intangible and mortgage registration laws. Forsooth because of court decision. Why not put all banks State and National under the intangible law, but limit the rate of interest to 5 and 7 per cent in place of the present 6 and 10 per cent. 8 or ten days over time without pay and 10 per cent as at present on per-only intensifies that feeling. sonal security is too much. It's more than the traffic will bear. Farmers and business is being slowly bled to death by excessive interest rates.

If banks can't live at a lower rate let them sell out and quit. There's no compulsion in the matter. Business doesn't exist for banks. To the contrary banks are supposed to exist for business. If banks become oppressive to business the state should come to he rescue or revoke their charters.

But why say more. Kansas in place of being a progressive state is one of the most hide-bound, reactionary, politician ridden states in the Union.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

Girard, Kans., Dec. 27, 1928. dent and secretary needs you without your help we fail. Dear Mr. Huff and Editor: The Crawford County F. E. and C. U. of A. No. 25 held its fourth quarspite of sickness and bad roads had a very nice crowd out, it being our annual election. The following officers were elected: President, Geo.

H. Hamm: vice president A. C. This is a postnored mosting of the control cers were ejected: President, Geo. H. Hamm; vice president, A. C. Brown; sec-treas., G. W. Thompson; conductor, A. Wasm Gard, T. B. Mc-Clelland. Executive committee, Roy Holland, Henry Meyer and J. N. Thomson. G. W. Thompson was elected lecturer and organizer. We had the delegates report of the state P. had the delegates report of the state meeting and a general discussion on the co-operation and it was the opinion of the meeting that we will

From your Sec'y-Treas. OSAGE CO. FARMERS UNION

Dec. 18th. E. L. Bullard, President, J. J. Cooper, Sec-Treas.

RESOLUTIONS Passed by the Farmers Union Man ers Ass'n Meeting held at Par-

dividual Farmers Union members and local Co-operative organizations.

2. We believe that farm property to co-operative principles is now and has been for years carried

E. A. Crail. more than its just share of taxes and in order that the farms may be re-

lieved of this unjust burden we hear-

tily endorse the tax revision program advocated by Gov. elect Clyde M. 3. Having been sorely disappointed in our efforts this far to procure favorable farm legislation from congress and Pres. Coolidge and believing that there is a probability of favorable legislation from congress under the leadership of Pres. elect Hoovership of Pres. elect Hoovership of Pres. er, we recommend no action be taken on farm legislation by congress now

the co-operation and it was the opinion of the meeting that we will see many more at our first quarterly see many more at our first quarterly meeting in 1929 and a larger increase in membership in 1929, so go to it in membership in 1929, so go to it boys, it depends on you, your president and commend each and all of boys, it depends on you, your president and seember 19, 1928

4. We favor the candidacy of A. M. Kinney, Pres. of the State Farming vibrations are supposed to be broadcast and absorbed by the individent and the office of Chief Grain Inspector for Kansas and recommend his appointment.

This is pure fakery. Save your money and see the doctor instead.

K. S. A. C. SPARKS Engineering Division.

the offing fifty days at \$3.00 per, to

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRE. TARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

Junior Co-operators

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.

HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meri-

den.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica. VERA FUNK—Utica. DOROTHY KRAISINGER — Tim-

ken. LUCILE GRETTEN—Kincaid, Kan-

Osawatomie. LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse. GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses,

MELBA PECENKA - Bremen,

JUNIOR COOPERATORS.

Dear Juniors:

I am writing to wish you a Happy
New Year. I want to thank all the
Juniors who rememberd me with a
card on Christmas. I appreciated that

very much.

After all it is what we do for others that counts. Santa Claus was very good to me. I was very happy to be able to give a few meager gifts

While to get things started. But if we do not have any bad luck, you will see the first lesson in the January 10th issue.

Write very soon. to my near relatives, and send cards

WOMEN MAKE WORK IN KITCHEN EASIER

ent courses of a meal may be nicely served without a member of the fam-

kitchen. Mounted on ball-bearing cas-

and carries many loads for its inven-

utilized the same idea by equipping her work stool with castors. Her tray

wagon also is on rubber-tired wheels

proper working.

The dumbwaiter is praised highly by

all of the housewives who have installed one. Mrs. Humphries, who had

one constructed and put in at a cost of

\$1.70, says: "It is a great step-saver

on the farm where ice is not stored or

electricity provided. It saves food that

otherwise would be wasted, and it pro-

vides food that one would do without

when too fatigued by many trips to the basement. Storage during hot weather

the meat until tender. Cut into very thin slices when cold.

Often mutton flanks only are seasoned. They are cooked, sliced and

Rommergrod (Cream Mush)

comes to the top.

Rommergrod is served with sugar

3 eggs
1-4 cup sweet cream
3 T. sugar (powdered).
3 1-2 cups pastry flour.
Whip the eggs until very light. Add the cream and sugar and small amount of flour. Mix the ingredients lightly. Add the rest of the flour.
Roll the dough thin and cut it into

cups sour cream

which raises it to the right height for

S. O. Humphries of Franklyn

ily getting up from the table.

to many friends. I received more than a hundred cards, and I count every one who sent me a card as my friend.

one who sent me a card as my friend. If they are not why did they go to the trouble to remember me.

If we would always keep our Christmas sincere, giving only where our hearts tell us the gift will be welcome, and also where we want to give because we care, the Christmas spirit will always be with us and give us pleasure. You do not think for a minute that any of those who traveled a great distance to bring gifts to the "Babe in the Manger" brought those pifts because He gave them something last year, or because they felt that last year, or because they felt that they owed Him something and that was the easiest way to get out of it. No, I think they brought those gifts because they were glad a King had been born. And we should keep this thought in mind all during the Holiday coason and not forget what we are season, and not forget what we are celebrating.

LUCILE GRETTEN—Kincaid, Kan
BEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—

limken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—

Sawatomie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulvsses.

COLLINS—Ulvsses.

Celebrating.

It would be a great state of affairs if when it came time to buy our mother a birthday present, we went to town with the money and spent it for a lot of candy and ate it up. Mother would not be much pleased with her birthday gift, do you think? I am afraid that Jesus is just as disappointed at the way some celebrate his ed at the way some celebrate his

Birthday.

This is just to give you a thought, for a New Year's resolution.

In the next issue we will have a lesson for the Juniors to study. We will have a plan so that you may get grades for the work you do. Mrs. Mary Campbell and myself are working these lessons out. As we do not ing these lessons out. As we do not live very close together, it takes a while to get things started. But if we

through. Fry in deep fat. Each diamond may be sprinkled lightly with sugar if desired.

3 cups boiled potatoes 3 T. sour cream

Women in Brown county who have been carrying on the "Make Kitchen Work Easier" program of the State Worked out many ways and means of saving time, labor and "kitchen mileage."

Mrs. E. A. Kranhold has developed a method of doing the washing without lifting a pail of water. She has also arranged her cooking and save. also arranged her cooking and serv-ing centers so efficiently that differ-

NEW YEAR'S EVE By Alfred Lord Tennyson Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky The flying cloud, the frostly light; The year is dying in the night; retrieved by Mrs. Thomas Hanson of Mina and put to excellent use in the Ring out, wild bells, and let him die. An old discarded parlor chair was

tors it is used as a draining board at Ring out the old, ring in the new; the sink and serves to carry dishes and food supplies from pantry to stove to table. It travels many miles Ring out the old, ring in the new;

Ring, happy bells, across the snow.

The year is going, let him go;

Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that here we see no more; Ring out the feud of rich and poor, ling in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause, And ancient forms of party strife; Ring in the noble modes of life, With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place The civic slander and the spite; Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out in the shapes of foul disease Ring out the narrowing lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of peace.

used to be my biggest problem. The dumbwaiter has solved it." Ring in the valiant man and free, The larger heart, the kindlier hand; Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be. NORWEGIAN DISHES FINE FOR HOLIDAYS

WHY DON'T THEY?

Norwegian housewives make a num-ber of dishes at this time of year which are considered great treats in the way of delicacies for the Christ-If fifty men did all the work And gave the price to five, And let those five make all the rules mas holidays and people of other nationalities are now learning to like You'd say those fifty men were fools, Unfit to be alive. them, too. Recipes for some of the more popular of these dishes, as giv-en by Miss Susan Z. Wilder, foods and nutrition specialist for the State College extension service, follow:
Rulle Polse (Roll Sausage)

And if you heard complaining crys From fifty brawny men, Blaming the five for graft and greed, Injustice, cruelty, indeed; 1 beef flank
1-2 lb. fat pork.
2 lbs. each beef, veal and pork (inpensive cuts)

Injustice, crueity, indeed,
What would you call them then?
Now, if the five had all the brains,
And the fifty had no mind, expensive cuts)
And the fifty had no mind,
Strip the membrane off the flank. The five must rule as now we find,

Strip the membrane off the flank.

Cover the flank with the rest of the meat, cut into strips. Add the seasoning—a very little of cloves, allspice, pepper, ginger and salt; make a tight roll of the meat and tie it securely. Place the roll in brine for three days or until ready for use. Boil the meat until tender. Cut into very lectual adventure and all fine soar. "The fear of truth is the worst fear ing. . . . When we find a man bent on getting at the truth about something which we have all our lives preferred to take for granted, we are far from being happy or amiable about it. Sometimes we are foolish enough to shake our heads behind his back and say: 'He thinks too much: such men are dangerous.' . . . The dangerous man is not the man who thinks too much. The dangerous man is the man who has stopped thinking too soon. What is wrong with all howling mobs, with the madmen who ioin lynching-parties. . . is that they preferred to take for granted, we are 2 cups sour 3-4 cup flour a boil, add Bring sour cream to a boil, add Bring sour cream to a boil, add flour stirring constantly. Cook the mush until it is thick and the butter and cinnamon sprinkled over the top. Fattigmandsbakkelse join lynching-parties, . . . is that they do not stop to think, or that they stop thinking before they have thoroughly realized what they are doing."

MISSED HIS WAY "What, Bill in financial trouble? thought he was on Easy Street."
"So did he, but I guess he turned the wrong corner."—Boston Trandiamond shapes. Slit the center of the



6380. Girls' Dress Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material. To finish as illustrated in the large view requires 3½ yards of bias binding. Price

6055. Dress for Misses and Ladies. Cut in 3 Sizes for Misses, 16, 18 and 20 years, and in 4 Sizes for Ladies, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 16 year inches bust measure. A 16 year size requires 3% yards of figured material 35 inches wide, and 5% yard of contrasting material 35 inches wide for facing on vestee, cuffs and for underfacing on the drapery, also 34 yard of 27 inch lining. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1½ yard. Price 15c.

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

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

Livestock Market

SOLD BY FARMERS UNION.

CHICAGO

Top Steers \$15.90; Top Hogs \$9.15;

Tcp Lambs \$15.40

"Quote some top sales" one of our shippers says. "Let the boys know how Farmers Union is selling Cattle, Hogs and Sheep." All right, the above are Farmers Union market toppers. Wednesday, Dec 27th. And Jataila, weights, des-

STEERS-\$15.90 for 29 head average 1221 lb. fed 120 days. Owned by Mr. Carl Swiger, Geneseo, Ill. Farm-ers Union to Swift. \$15.50 for 25 head average 1496 lb. fed 120 days. Owned by Mr. Loven O'Brecht of Henry ounty F. U. to Wilson.

\$15.00 for 20 steers 1480 lb. Farmers Union to shippers.
HOGS—\$9.15 for hogs weighing 226 lbs. from Iowa. \$9.15 for hogs weighing 234. \$9.10 for hogs weighing 256 lbs. rom Illinois.

SHEEP-\$15.40 for lambs average 84 lbs. from Madison Co., Iowa. \$15.25 for lambs average 87

\$15.25 for lambs average 87 lbs. from Sac county, Iowa.
FARMERS UNION SALES ALWAYS PRODUCE THE LARGEST NUMBER OF DOLLARS BEST MARKET PRICES AND GOOD FILLS. Ship to the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION at Chiange Startwards Chicago Stockyards.

Cattle Trade Spotty and Uneven
Monday's run of 7,000 cattle boosted steers 25 to 75c but the Wednesday trade showed losses on the bulk of cattle ranging from 25 to 50c. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission topped at \$15.90 steers fed 120 days far above anything sold any-where in the yards. On today's marwhere in the yards. On today's market \$16.75 paid for yearlings and \$17.00 for prize steers with the bulk of short-feds \$1400 downward. Cows and heifers held the gains due to short supplies. At this time we urge all feeders to write in with descrip-tion of their cattle so that we can help you strike the high day at Chicago when you are ready to ship.
Write Farmers Union today about
your cattle. Good advice may save

your cattle. Good advice may save you many dollars.

Hogs Break 25 to 35c Top \$9.00

Short runs Monday and Wednesday carried top hogs to 9.15 sold by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on Wednesday. Today with 50,000 on sale, market is 25 to 35c lower. Extreme top \$9.00 for the best sorted 180 to 220 weights. Bulk 180 to 300 from \$8.75 to \$8.85 with a practical top of \$8.90 late in the day. Lights 140 to 160 from \$8.25 to

CURED HIS RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 91C Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least step the misery of the rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

666

Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria.

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

İ	CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	AGENTS
331	BANKRUPT and Bargain Sales. Enormous profits. We start you, furnishing everything. DISTRIBUTORS, Dept. 329, 129 W. Superior, Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE FARM for sale—Half Seciton, Eight miles south of Colby, Kansas, improved mostly level. Seventy acres of wheat goes with place, Good terms. If interested write, H. Wookey, Alma, Nebraska.

3,000 ACRES—Missourl's Best Ranch for sale cheap; Location, water, grass unexcelled; yearly income \$10,000 pasture and grass seed. Also 470, 310, 260, 160 and \$0 acre farms near milk condenseries.

—Taylor, Box 72, Carthage, Missouri. PLANTS AND SEEDS

FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, \$.75: 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00: 2500, \$4.50. Express Collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid: 500, \$.75; 1,000, \$1.25; 6000, \$6.00. Express Collect: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe afrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

REB CLOVER, \$14
ALFAFLA, \$9: Elsyke Clover, \$15;
White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; Mixed
Alsyke and Timothy, \$5: Mixed Red
Clover and Timothy, \$5: Timothy, \$3.
Bags free. Samples and price list free
upon request. Standard Seed Company,
21 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. CLOVER \$4.00—Alfalfa \$8.50; Sudan Millet \$1.00. We are buyers of Millets, sudan, caneseed, oats and corn, carlots or less, Salina Brokerage Co. Salina, Kan.

POSITION WANTED WANTED position as manager of eleva-tor by experienced elevator manager. Prefer elevator with large feed and pro-duce trade. F. W. C., Box 48, Salina, Ks.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, heavy layers. Leading breeds. \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue Free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Darsons Kanses.

MEETING NOTICES FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789-Meets he second and fourth Friday,-W. A.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND SYMPATHY.

Whereas, in this providence it has pleased the All Wise, to call from our midst, our brother, Frank P. Cooper and Whereas, While we meekly bow to his decree, we feel our brother's departure to be a decided loss, therefore be it,

Resolved, By the Grace Hill Local No. 1212 of the Farmers' Union, Republic Co., that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and loss.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God
to call from this life Brother Herman H.
Wiesedeppe, and
Whereas in the untimely end of Mr.
Wiesedeppe his family has lost the needed support and protection of a devoted
husband and father. The Farmers Union
has lost a faithful member and his community a splendid neighbor and unright inity a splendid neighbor and upright

citizen.

Therefore be it
Resolved, that we, members of Prairie
Grove local No. 877 herewith pay tribute
to the memory of the departed brother
and extend to his family our heartfelt
sympathy and be it further
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be given the bereaved family, that
one be sent the Kansas Union Farmer for
publication and that they be spread on
the minutes of this local.

MARSH ALLISON,
W. M. MORT,
JOHN A. WISSLER,
—Committee.

\$8.60. Packing sows \$8.00 to \$8.25 Ship to the Union.

Lamb Prices Stronger .

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Farmers' Union Auditing Association Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas. sion extends best wishes for a Hapby and Prosperous New Year to our friends and patrons. Next week a detailed report of business handled will be carried in our circular. Watch for this report as it shows a record

growth for our business. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1928. 1929 is just around the corner. What'll we do with it? Let's CO-OPERATE and make it another banner year for live stock. You raise and feed the cattle, hogs and sheep, and wel'll see that they sell for every ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810—Meet-ings first and third Friday nights. Meet with us when you can.—S. J. Lohr, Sec. STEERS:—With only 4,000 cattle STEERS:—With only 4,000 cattle here Monday our market was strong to 25c higher, but with 10,000 here Wednesday (no market Tuesday) the market broke 25 to 50c. Then with 3,000 here today our market regained about 25c of the loss. Plainer classes shortfeds have been in demand and are really selling higher than for the last two weeks. Bulk of fed steers, \$10.75 to \$12.50; top \$13.75 for some 1360 pound steers. Light stockers, \$8 to \$11.50; feeders and heavier stockers about the same range as the light-

ers about the same range as the lighter ones. Dogie steers, \$6 to \$8. COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARf cows and heifers here this week, our general butcher market closes up today about steady with last week's lose, yesterday's loss being regained in today's trading. Good demand here today from outsiders for choice heavy cows. Canners bring \$5.25 to \$5.50 for the better kinds; cutters \$5.75 to \$6.75. Bulk of fat cows to packers

\$7.50 to \$9.00. Fed heifers under 650 pounds in good demand at 25 to 50c higher prices, but heavier kinds hard nigner prices, but heavier kinds flatu-to move at weaker prices. Good to choice 550-650 pound fed calves, \$12.50-\$14.00, but it takes mighty good fed heifers weighing over the 700 pound mark to bring \$11 to \$12. Stock cows and heifers steady for the week. Bulls steady. Good to choice \$8.00 to \$8.50, fair to good \$7.25 to \$7.75, common \$6.00 to \$7.00.

CALVES:-The veal calf market is \$1 higher for the week. Good to choice \$11.00 to \$13.50, few \$14.00. Fair to good \$8.00 to \$10.00. Canner calves \$6 to \$7. Medium weight and Fat lambs jumped to \$15.40 Wednesday, Farmers Union topping the market and setting the record price choice 300-450 pound calves \$10.00 to on fed lambs this season. Today's \$11.50. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10. market steady to strong. Bulk of fed lambs to the packers \$14.75 to \$15.25. ing from 450 to 600 pound steady, Shippers and city butchers \$15.00 to \$12.00 to \$14.00. Stock calves steady \$15.50. Write for the Farmers Un-ion special sheep report issued every Whiteface steer calves \$11.50 to

\$12.50. Reds \$9.00 to \$20.50. HOBS:—Market slow and uneven, Friday.

Best Wi hes for the New Year
On behalt of every employee at Chicago mark t, the management of Farmers Union Live Stock Commis
\$12.50. Reds \$9.00 to \$20.50.

HOBS:—Market slow and uneven, mostly 15 to 25c lower than Wednesday's average or 25 to 35c lower than the best time. Top \$8.60 on 190 to

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c Credential blanks 10 for 5c Dimit blanks 15 for 10c Constitutions Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books50c
Farmers Union Buttons25c
Cash Must Accompany Order.
This is Necessary to Save Expense

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen . Business Manuals, now used firstead of Ritual, each5c Farmers' Union Song Books 20c

in Postage and Labor. WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Merry Christmas!

May the day bring you Gladness and Cheer And the end of December Just help you remember We wish you a Happy New Year

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY

Kansas City, Mo.

230s. Desirable 170 to 300s, \$8.45 to \$8.60. Better grades 140 to 170s, \$8.15 to \$8.45. Packing sows \$7.00 to \$7.75. Top fed lots \$14.85; others \$14.35 to \$14.60. Clippers \$13. Top ewes \$8.

A Merry Yule Seamn and a Prosperous 1929 is the Wish of Your Own Firm

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

STOCK YARDS

KANSAS CITY

--- A NEW YEAR PLEDGE ---

"Life is measured by what we put into the

We shall endeavor to make this year more valuable than any previous one by crowding more service into it."

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

We Wish You a Merry Christmas Followed by a Bright and Prosperous New Year

We thank you for the support that you have given us during the year 1928, and solicit a continuation of your business for the coming Let us Co-operate and make 1929 a Bumper

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

337 Board of Trade Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

SALINA.

Here It Is: AN ANCHOR FOR YOUR FAMILY

If your Anchor, Mr. Farmer, is imbedded in the strong foundation of a Farmers Union Life Insurance policy then your family will ride safely through the cross-currents and storms, happy and unafraid.

If you have failed, Mr. Farmer, to Anchor the fortunes of your family with a Farmers Union Life policy then "Carelessness," your dereliet ship, will stagger on, ever faced with the beacon lights of danger.

Grasp the Helm Today --- Look Ahead! \$2,500 \$5,000 \$10,000

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

REMEMBER

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

706 Grand Ave., Des Moines. (Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost) (Operating in Nine Middle Western States)

trol the food producing land in that nation. That is the last step. In the development of this country of ours for 150 years, in the development of our natural resources has required the capital that labor has produced but labor does not control. Now, the time has come when in order to complete the subjugation of the plain people of this country they have determined to monopolize the lands in termined to monopolize the lands in this country. The land of your fathers, the men who gave you the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. It was the thought in their hearts in making it a law, giving a law of entaye. It was their thought the plain people should not be taken from the tave. It was their thought the plain people should not be taken from the land of this country. 5 or 6 years ago they tegan to occupy the land. We told the people the object of the exploiters was to put corporations in place of individual farmers. When people the object of the exploiters was to put corporations in place of individual farmers. When the came back they had fallen asleep. And, in this battle for human and women life, the battle for men and women life, the battle for men and women who are unable to protect themselves, are keeping a nice large number of are keeping a nice large nu ploiters was to put corporations in place of individual farmers. When we pleaded with you never to let the medical farmer to pass from the economic picture of this land, all of the opposition ridiculed it as impossible and unthinkable and system of that kind. It would extraor the voyers the story of this country. It is only in the last two years they are the destroy this country. It is only in the last two years they have taken the last two years the last two years they have taken the last two years t future of agriculture will be better be rendered as of your hearts and hired men than any other group in to let corporations do the farming souls. It is the little fellow that is to let corporations do the farming on a large scale. That is the excuse for changing this system and program that the foods of this country can be produced more economically by operations of that kind on a large by operations of that kind on a large of the produced more economically and morally and morally and ever in American farmer is forced off of his spiritually and morally and ever in a lettle fellow that is down that is down that is down today. The old and aged that down to the variety age to the ones who do the good except the ones who American civilization when the home to have an opportunity to grow are some of the big problems this organization must work out. We have a spiritually and morally and ever in spiritually and morally and ever in spiritually and the good God of us all the way that the good God of us all the way that the good God of us all the way that the good God of us all the good God of this country. I have in my would have I want you not to great farm and into the great marts of the way that the good God of us all trade of this country. I have in my would have. I want you not to accept these things lightly but to rededicate association up in Nebraska. We have our organized it the same as we have our organized it the same as we have our the succeed and achieve your desire as I these creameries competing with each and Kansas papers. They did not succeed and achieve your desire as I these creameries competing with each other. We have a program and we other. We have a program and we other. We have a program that have outlined a produce program and will look towards selling our eggs and look towards eggs and one to the city man. It is entirely different propaganda that is scattered in the east than is in the west. The clipping was taken from the Wash-clipping was taken f ington paper. Eneven experts from time you have the convention at different agricultural institutes, and Marysville as it really was. It will be us and work out that program so it will be used to the sevent have been papers for the sevent have been papers. different agricultural institutes, and agricultural colleges in eleven different states sent eleven experts to ent states sent eleven experts to Europe to study agriculture in the Europe to s countries of Europe. I wonder why? Countries of Europe, I would do to Don't they have enough to do to they have enough to do and they agricultural production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to do to the production and I was enough to the production and I w study agricultural production and distribution in this country without distribution in this country without going over into Europe and there going over into Europe and there agricultural production and Mr. forward to your convention and Mr. by the stores are the thing of the stores agricultural production and the stores are the stores. I do not see the thing of the stores agricultural production and Mr. forward to your convention and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. forward to your convention and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and the stores are the stores and stores agricultural production and Mr. forward to your convention and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. forward to your convention and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores are the stores agricultural production and Mr. by the stores agricultural production agricultural production agricultural production and Mr. by the stores agr going over into Europe and there study a system under which agriculture operates and come back to other day and give their report. Their report was this. That it would be necessary for the success of agriculture in the United States for 5, 2000,000 farmers to leave their farms and go into the industrial centers of the United States. Already 2 1-2 milting peoples have been forced from lion farmers who have come back. If that 1,000,000 have come back. If that 1,000,000 have come back. If that 1,000,000 have come back is true, you still have 1 1-2 that is true, you still have 1 centers job in the great industrial centers of the country and when you cand 5, the competitors for the laboring mans competitors for the laboring mans of the country and when you cand 5, the country and the country and when you cand 5, the country and the 000,000 more as has been recom-recommended by these experts following their report, will mean that 6,000,000 farmers will have to leave the farm. You never had but 7,500,000 farmers and that will leave 1,500,000 farmers and that will leave 1,500,000 farmers in the United States. You will have 1,000,000 in truck farming. That will leave but one-half million farmers in the middle west. These creats comparations

Continued from page 1)

The continued from page 1 | The continued page 1 | The continued page 1 | The continued page 2 | The continued page 2 | The continued page 3 | The continued pa

They did not succeed and achieve your desire as I these creameries competing with each

clipping was taken from the wash- Farmer and all the issues since that the great duty and problem of this ington paper. Eleven experts from time you have the convention at national organization to try and help ington paper.

not have time to read it and I read it and elevators. I do not see the thing do his business and sell our stuff for us. I us and to sell our supplies for us. I was interested as I was noticing those great mergers. Last week I was wongreat mergers where the transaction was on the farm or elsewhere. But was wongreat mergers were well as great mergers. Last week I was wondering one day, what effect they into the hearts of our members. I would have on the financial conditions of these great companies. I looked some of them up. I noticed one of some of them up. I noticed one of these great companies that was do about two or three things before in some of them up. I noticed one of the things but I believe we have to do about two or three things before mentioned, their stock was selling mentioned, their stock was selling higher than at any time before. One higher than at any time before we solve the farm problem. Every-body believes there is a farm problem. I never get scared about political power. I do not believe a farm organization should have anything to do with political politics. They have to learn to play the game in a practical learn to play the game in a practical learn to play the game in a practical way in Washington and Topeka the same as other groups play it. We hear a good deal about national income in the food have been getting less and less of the farm problem. In the problem is a farm problem. I have getting the problem in the problem in the problem is a farm problem. It is a farm problem in the problem is a farm problem. It is a farm problem is a farm problem. ome-half million farmers in the same and the second properties of the s

ers do. You talked about co-operation

direct, buying. There always has been, and always will be, some buying of this character. This is especially true with the hard roads, which a prointo the packer of this admitted right, the other hand, no one has the right then to buy animals under any circumir and stances, or at any place, for the purBuild pose, or with the effect, of manipupose, or with the effect of the manipupose, or with the effect of the manipulation with the effect of the

half a year to \$12.00. More than all right, we are going to go after it. We will see whether our people can pass a law and have it stand or have it ruled unconstitutional. We carried it to the Supreme Court and now the former pays only \$8.00 for his license.

farmer pays only \$8,00 for his license.

The farmers could not have solved that kind of a kick. We have about 50,000 voters in our organization in Naharaka and they sort of respect us Nebraska and they sort of respect us and it was not hard to get a decision in the Supreme Court. We do not offer you our organization. We have twice as much prestige as we think we have, if we just use it. I went down to Chicago last spring to object to the raise in freight rates in these o the raise in freight rates in these At Grand Island they invested somecentral states. As they were putting thing like \$8,000.00 and now they have hose people through a questioning I istened around until my turn came. I heard some attorney ask, do you know anything about the Farmers Union in Nebraska? His reply was, the

keting is economically sound.

At the outset, I desire to make it

ery clear that I am not opposed to

legitimate amount of private, or

have encouraged and developed the

to buy animals under any circumstances, or at any place, for the purpose, or with the effect, of manipulation

lating prices or dislocating interstate commerce. Even centuries ago it

was made a penitentiary offense in England for anyone to thus forestall the market as to any of the necessities of life, whether the transaction

There always was more or less coun-

try buying, without objection, until Harry Daugherty, as Attorney General of the United States, gave an opinion to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the effect that the "Packer and Statement Act 1991" or 1991.

just realized how much power we.

whether the system of private mar- and must, survive; the other should

must do before they change this condition very much. Keep an ear on things we are doing down to Wash-

something like \$15,000.00 in reserve and they have paid a patronage divi dend every year. If we cannot do this thing a little better, if we cannot cut that would be sufficient to pay for all the effort and trouble. If we visioned what we can do, this organization, in getting together on a national program and linking these great co-

operatives together, we are going to do something. We need a good national program. That is the purpose of this organization. When we have set ourselves to accomplish that we have in our own hands how we could have in our own hands how we could change things. I started to tell you fective and powerful organizations in three things I thought the farmers this whole country. I thank you.

be discarded. The maintenance of the two systems at the same time

means an unnecessary expense and

How could any fair minded person

certain people would see red. Yet that is exactly the principle that is

involved in this fight.

in this Twentieth Century, as to food

Marketing of Food Animals great question on its merits. written statement is as follows: "After such consideration it is (Continued from page one)
be to ascertain and determine posites. Both cannot survive. The one that is economically sound should,

uneconomic and unbusinesslike. burden upon the industry. But the mystery to me is why there should be anything private in the marketing of food. be distinctly understood that the system of trucking. In fact, any favor a system of marketing that packer has the unquestioned right to go to the farm, or the ranch and buy tion? Why should the big packers live meat animals, pay for them and have "private" yards, with the door take delivery on the farm, or the closed against the Government, the ranch. No one has ever questioned this right or attempted to deprive the packer of this admitted right. On the packer of this admitted right. On that were attempted, there would be a terrific howl about Bolshevism and

these centralized trading places. If the producers will direct their live stock to such markets, they can prevent any extension of country buying." How could these leaders of this How could these leaders of this great basic industry state in writing to this outstanding Committee, containing a distinguished representative of the Government who had rendered both the packers and the American people distinguished service, that they were opposed to country buying, wanted to see it curtailed and hoped that the producers would not extend Let us for one moment consider the public system. This system contemplates open, public, competitive yards, or markets, which, generally speaking, are adjacent to the packing plants of the great packers. This market thus brings to one point the greatest possible number of animals and the greatest possible number of buyers and the sales and purchases buyers and the sales and purchases are based upon competition. It is not contemplated that the public market

any particular lot of animals.

In the last few years, the big packers have sought to install generally the system of private marketing, which means that the packers themselves will, through their "selected shippers", buy the animals on the farm. If this system is adopted generally, there will be absolutely no competition and the packer will have competition and the packer will have the arbitrary power to determine the

grade, the quality and the price of the animals. er wishes to discard the open, public market and adopt this private system of marketing. We will state this proposition fairly. In fact, we will let the packers themselves give the reason. The big packers have themselves, collectively and solemnly, statement that drove them to country buying. It was the competition of the server of the real process. selves, collectively and solemnly, stated in writing that they were opposed to private buying in principle and terms, that the small packer has were driven to country buying through competition. I refer to the thing a little better, if we cannot cut out a few of the high salaries and a little bit of the overhead what is the use of undertaking it. We ought to have something to turn back. We should not under-sell the other fellow.

Through competition. I refer to the live stock producer and the consumitive stock producer and the consumities and stock producer and the consumitive stock producer and the cons Its authenticity and its language has never been, and cannot be, questioned. Consequently, we start out with the proposition, that the motive influenc-

ng the packers in seeking to install this system of marketing is selfishness, that is, to get rid of competi-tion, to buy their raw material cheaper. I here and now challenge anyone to successfully contradict the statement that the packers deliberately and solemnly stated in this official manner, that they went to the country to buy animals under protest and solely because of competitive condisolely because of competitive condi-tions. This means a lot as the basis, or background, in discussing this

the opinion of each of us that any such agreement by a packer as that proposed regarding the conduct of his business would be However, in saying this each of the larger packers asks that it inclination of his company is op-posed to country buying which has been adopted and retained by has been adopted and retained by these packers, as by others, in the course of competition, and that he is particularly opposed to any extension of the present volume, or scope, of country buying; in fact, the packers, with huge plants at terminal markets, have a keep sense of the importhave a keen sense of the importance of these markets and the importance of maintaining them. They hope that the producers will increase their shipments to

that the producers would not extend it, but would increase their ship-ments to the public markets? And they all, Armour, Swift. Wilson and Cudahy, sat and heard this communi-

tions, because there is a fight on by the packers to have this private system installed generally, and this involves the power of the packers to buy their raw material privately at their own figures. We must look beyond present conditions, influenced as they are by the tremendous conequences involved in this fight, and

been the staunch friend, both of the now make another statement of fact, that in the past, the big packers have stayed off the market Eastern packers would secure their requirements, and then the big packers would come on the market and avoid this competition, buying what remained at a lower price, thereby establishing a lower price to be paid in the country, because it is the price paid by the big packers, not the Eastern packers, at the central markets that is used as a basis for private, or direct, buying.

This is one form of competition that the big packers desired to escape in going to the country, competition from the small Eastern packers. The fact that these Eastern packers buy practically all of their requirements in the West and ship the animals they slaughter 1000 miles, knocks into the proverbial "cocked hat" the argument of the packers that they go to the country in some isolated cases because they cannot get sufficient hogs in certain public markets. The big packers buy in the country to avoid this competition of the small Eastern packers on

the public markets. But the main competition that influenced the big packers in this move was the competition of what is known as the interior packers, that is, the small packers in the Middle West, and particularly Iowa. The big packers claim that these interior packers had an advantage over them in the pur-chase of their raw material and that it became necessary, in self defense, for them to go to the country in orfor them to go to the country in or-der to be put on the same footing as these smaller packers who pur-chased privately from the farmer. Will you pause and study that impor-tant statement of fact, for it contains much food for thought? It is full of meaning I want to be fair with the big packers, but I here and now challenge any big packer to deny the statement, that they have gone to the country because of the advantage which the interior packer had in the purchase of his animals directly or privately from the farmer. They have said as not once but a thousand said so, not once but a thousand times. But if it be the fact that the small interior packer had an advan-tage over the big packer through this system of buying, then it necessarily