



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

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LEGISLATION FOR FARM RELIEF

The Necessity of the Equalization Fee In Surplus-Control Legislation.

Speech of Hon. James E. Watson of Indiana in the senate of the United States Thursday, February 10, 1927.

Mr. Watson. Time is of the essence of things in the senate, and therefore I have committed to paper what I desire to say on one phase of this subject. In the interest of time, also, I ask to be allowed to proceed without interruption, because I am very anxious to conclude what I shall have to say.

The Equalization Fee

I shall not take the time to explain what the equalization fee is as provided by this measure or the manner of its collection, as all senators are familiar with these propositions.

No farm legislation can be made helpful that does not provide some method of taking care of surplus production, and in my judgment the only sound way to do this necessary thing is by means of an equalization fee.

The opposition to surplus-control legislation has picked the equalization fee as the vital point in this legislation, and special efforts have been made to eliminate it from any bill that may be passed by congress.

One by one the objections which for three years have been urged against farm-relief legislation have been abandoned except the one to the equalization fee.

The most unreasoning opponent no longer denies that the condition of agriculture is desperately bad; and all but a few concede that there is nothing in present conditions and tendencies which promises relief. Only a negligible number any longer deny that the agricultural situation justifies constructive aid by the government.

The plain and simple terms of the measure supported by representative farm organizations have convinced, if they have not silenced, "price fixing" and "government in business," but every opponent of this legislation joins in the chorus of opposition to the equalization fee.

The entire controversy, in congress and out of it, over farm legislation has finally resolved itself into this proposition from the opposition:

Any farm legislation within reason, provided it contains no equalization fee.

The reason for all this is obvious. Surplus-control legislation without the equalization fee would be unworkable and ineffective. The fee is the crux of the whole situation.

Although opposition to the equalization fee has been very noisy times in congress, in personal discussions, and in the press, one will have difficulty in recalling more than two definite reasons for opposition to it. Some argue that it is unconstitutional; others, that farmers do not want it.

The purpose of the equalization fee is (a) to raise funds from trade in a commodity to enable farmers to manage temporary and seasonal surpluses in ways that will prevent such surpluses from driving the price of the whole crop to unprofitable levels, and (b) to distribute the costs and benefits ratably to all the marketed product.

Whatever plan may be employed will involve cost, expense, and financial risk. Our export surplus of wheat cannot be handled in a way to maintain a domestic price level in keeping with American standards of living, and with domestic industrial prices without involving costs, trade risks, and losses. Surplus cotton can not be carried over from years of large crops to years of small crops without expense and some risk of loss. In a stabilization of agriculture can not be accomplished by theorizing and talking about it, but must be accomplished in the market places by actual transactions in actual commodities.

Such transactions require money and involve possibilities of gains and losses.

Who shall manage such transactions? Who shall furnish the money, and who shall take the risks? There is but one proper answer—will farmers themselves. How will farmers themselves get the money to do these necessary things? By voluntary action, or through a device created by legislation? That is the issue now before congress.

The opponents of this legislation admit the desperate condition of farmers; they admit that control of surplus is a practicable remedy, but they contend that it should be done by voluntary action through co-operative associations and without an equalization fee.

Theoretically the banks of the country could have co-operated in the control of their credit resources and brought stability without Federal legislation, but actually the banks have organized central banks, which could have done many of the things which Federal reserve banks are now doing to adjust the supply of bank credit to the legitimate needs of the country. But, in reality, it was impossible to secure the necessary unity of action by so large a number of stockholders. Legislation was necessary to compel bankers to do what they should do, but would not, by voluntary action. Therefore, congress, by the device of the Federal reserve

law, created the plan of stabilization and compelled national banks to provide ratably the capital necessary to operate it.

Theoretically it was possible for the many railroad corporations and the many organizations of railway labor to set up by voluntary action agencies necessary to stabilize railroad labor conditions. Actually effective voluntary co-operation was impossible. Hence, by the device of the Railway Labor Board, congress sought to provide the necessary supplement to voluntary action.

Theoretically railroad companies by voluntary co-operation could have established uniform standards of car equipment to permit free interchange of cars, but actually such co-operation was impossible; hence universal acceptance of uniform standards of equipment was compelled by Federal action through the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Theoretically it has always been possible for bankers and business men to establish uniform practices with respect to bills, notes, drafts, and so forth, but actually it has been impossible, and uniformity came only through the device of negotiable instruments legislation.

Theoretically it has always been possible for shippers of fruit and vegetables to establish uniform sizes and shapes for boxes, barrels, and crates by co-operative action, but experience proved to the contrary, and Congress by the device of a Federal law supplemented co-operative effort and compelled all shippers to use the same size and shape of containers. Theoretically it was possible for labor to organize so completely that all Government work would be done on an eight-hour basis, but practically it was impossible and Congress stepped in and did by law what co-operation alone could not do.

This list of examples might be extended indefinitely to prove that when the public good can not be adequately secured by voluntary co-operation it has been the settled policy of our Government to provide by legislation the means to the desired end. Frequently it is nothing more than a device by which the minority may be required to conform. The device was required in the case of the Federal reserve law; it was a fine in the case of the uniform containers law.

When we consider the basic and fundamental aspects of the surplus-control bill its similarity with much familiar and accepted legislation becomes apparent. There are differences in method and detail, of course, just as different methods of taxation are employed with different classes of property, but in all cases the aim and purpose is the same—to have all classes of property contribute to the support of government.

Every industry is in some respects different from every other industry, and a legislative device that will aid one may not benefit another.

The surplus control act with the Federal farm board, the stabilization fund and the equalization fees are for agriculture what the Federal reserve act is for banking; the transportation act for railroads; the immigration law for industry and labor; the tariff act for industry and numerous other Federal laws are for the special interests they serve.

It may be argued that it is possible for all wheat growers to co-operate in handling wheat exports in a way that will maintain a domestic price in keeping with American standards of living and American industrial prices, but actually it is impossible.

It may be argued that it is possible for all cotton growers to co-operate in withholding the unneeded parts of their crop from the market in years of large production and feeding it back again as needed, but actually such a thing is impossible.

The same is true of all other crops. All farmers will never join co-operative-marketing associations, just as all national banks would never voluntarily join the Federal reserve system, and all shippers would never use a certain kind of container.

A fraction of a group will not voluntarily assume the entire cost of a service to the entire group. Quite a number of farmers' co-operatives in the United States have undertaken to stabilize markets by carrying seasonal surpluses over into the next year, but in every such case the effort has failed, and in some cases the co-operative itself has been wrecked.

A fraction of the producers of wheat, even a large fraction, can not more assume the entire cost of stabilizing the wheat market on an American basis than a voluntary local improvement association can assume the entire cost of building levees or good roads.

A fraction of the producers of cotton, even a large fraction, can not more assume the entire cost of stabilizing the cotton market through co-operative associations than a few

national banks can voluntarily assume the maintenance of the Federal reserve system.

The equalization fee is a new thing in name only. The principle involved in it is as old as the Government itself. It is this: That all beneficiaries of an undertaking in behalf of the public welfare shall contribute ratably toward paying the cost.

It will cost money to manage surplus and stabilize markets for farm crops. The producers of each crop—all of them, not a few of them—should pay the cost and bear the loss, if any, because they will be the direct beneficiaries. What better way can be devised for doing this than collecting a small fee on each marketed unit of the crop?

We are told that such a fee would be unconstitutional. Such a statement is merely an opinion; and the same thing has been said of every important legislative act of Congress since the Government was founded. Many lawyers, including the very able lawyers employed by the House and Senate to aid committees in preparing legislation, hold that the equalization fee is constitutional.

Many of the able lawyers in both Houses take the same view. No one has yet answered the constitutional argument of the late Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in the Senate as reported in the Congressional Record of June 19, 1926.

Congress has never refused to pass an important measure because a few men claimed it was unconstitutional. Why make an exception in the case of farm legislation?

It is asserted that farmers do not want farm relief if they must pay an equalization fee.

There is no fact basis for such an assertion. Prolonged hearings have been held by committees of the House and Senate on bills carrying an equalization fee since 1924. The record of these hearings is before the farmer. A farmer has appeared to protest it. Surely, if farmers are strongly opposed to it, some evidence of that fact would have found its way into the record of these hearings.

On the contrary, practically every farmer's co-operative and farm organization, whose members produce the commodities named in this bill, is supporting this legislation.

These facts raise the question who represent farmer opinion and farm interests? Washington politicians, grain exporters, the United States Chamber of Commerce, business lobbyists, or the farmers' own organizations?

Why should not farmers be willing to pay a small equalization fee to get profitable prices? The farmers of the South paid a "someday" what amounted to a fee of \$35 a bale loss on their cotton this year because they did not have a chance to pay a \$2 a bale equalization fee to take the surplus off the market.

Corn and hog producers are paying more than the amount of an equalization fee every year in the form of losses because they have no effective method to maintain profitable prices.

To offer Government loans to farmers as a substitute for an equalization fee is to do a useless thing. Loans are useful and necessary in business, but they can not properly be used or substituted for original capital. In like manner commodity stabilization funds must consist of original capital drawn from the particular industry to be stabilized and not of loans from the Government to some of the people in the industry.

As losses and costs of stabilizing farm crops must be paid out of the stabilization funds there will be need for periodical or occasional replenishment. Funds for that purpose should be provided by the particular crop industry through an equalization fee.

If the stabilization funds should be secured by loans alone, impairment of them by costs and losses resulting from operations, could only be made good with further loans. Merely to state this method is to expose the utter fallacy of stabilizing crops by use of loans.

The equalization fee will serve three principal purposes. It will provide the capital fund for managing surpluses; it will prorate the cost equitably upon all the marketed units of the commodity, and it will operate in some degree as a restraint upon overproduction.

Under no conceivable circumstances can loans by the Government, or any other agency, accomplish any one of these three purposes. Therefore, no loan plan can properly be called an adequate stabilization plan.

HOOVER LAUDS MINE SAFETY CONTROL

Herbert Hoover states that the results of the National Safety Competition in the mines and quarries of the country "afford the best hope that the United States may lead the world in mine safety as it is already leading in mineral production." More than 250 mines and quarries participated in 1926 in the nation-wide industrial safety contest, held annually under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, and the winners are being presented with the bronze trophy, "Sentinels of Safety," awarded by the Explosives Engineer magazine.

In announcing the notable accomplishments in the production of large mineral tonnages with no loss of time occasioned by accidents as revealed by the detailed statistical reports furnished the bureau by competing companies, special mention is given to a zinc and lead mine in Kansas operating 300 days and worked 206,450 man-hours without an accident involving less than an employee's time. A Missouri zinc mine, and 14 large quarries located in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, California, Virginia, and Michigan, also operated throughout the year with no loss of time due to personal injuries.

The competition required the preparation of accident statistic reports on a uniform, detailed basis, which allows a more exhaustive study of the causes of accidents than has heretofore been possible. An encouraging feature of the competition was a substantial reduction in the accident rates of the winning companies, which amounted to 37 per cent in severity and 44 per cent in frequency as compared with the previous years' contests.

The different industries participating in the competition were divided into five groups: anthracite mines, bituminous coal mines, metal mines, mines producing non-metallic minerals, and quarries or open pit mines. A replica of the trophy is awarded by the Bureau of Mines to the mining operation of each group sustaining the smallest loss of time from accidents in the year. A feature of the competition is the awarding of a certificate of honor, signed by the director of the Bureau of Mines, to every employee of each of the winning mines and quarries.

A FLAT REFUSAL

Professor—Now, you must prove that the earth is round.

Student—Why, I never said it was.

Congressman James G. Strong is in favor of liquidation of the Joint Stock Land banks which have flourished mightily as a part of the Federal Farm Loan System. The reason given is that such banks are private institutions with authority to issue tax exempt securities.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

JUNE BANNER MONTH OF KANSAS FARMERS UNION CREAMERY

The rattle of cans, vats filled to capacity, the roll and rumble of churns, and the creak of wheels, were heard by midnight oil records the story of June as the biggest month in the history of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery.

385,458 pounds of butter were churned during June, 3,990 pounds more than in May, this year, and 7,620 more than were manufactured in June, 1926. Sunday, June 19, with a production of 25,284 pounds, was the heaviest single day in the history of the organization. To paint a more vivid picture, this is equivalent to approximately 401 tubs or 1-2 carloads.

We appreciate the opportunity of being able to make this favorable report but would like to have been able to enter the month of June as the highest in QUALITY OF BUTTER as well as volume here. Here, the sad part of the story. Too large a proportion of the 385,458 pounds of butter churned was second grade. In fact in one extreme case, out of one day's production of 24 churnings, 12 churnings were under grade which must be sold at a discount of from two to four cents per pound under the price of ninety cents butter which we are able to make from only the best grade of cream.

If the cost of the under-grade cream were in proportion to the value of the butter produced from it, the story would not have such a sad ending but such is not the case for custom has decreed, with the exception of a few individual cases, that the same price be paid for all grades.

It is not out of the question to register criticism of the producers for we realize the farmers are very busy at this season of the year with their harvest and do not have as much time to devote to the care of their cream as they would like to have but we urge every producer to take the best possible care of his cream and deliver to the local station regularly. The value of this painstaking will be reflected in the net returns.

Recently a large supply of bulletins "How to Care for Cream" were sent out to every station under contract with the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery. If you have not received a copy and are interested in how to care for cream and improve the quality, ask the station operator or one of the bulletins. If his supply is exhausted, ask him to write the Creamery for an additional amount.

By the way, we are shooting at the 400,000 pound mark in butter production for July but our aim is Better Butter as well as More Butter and we are sure that the cream will be greatly appreciated and mutually beneficial to all parties concerned.

A. W. Seaman, Mgr.

HAIR INSURANCE FACES NEW HAZARD

The Farmers Union Hair Insurance Co. has returned lots of money to its policyholders. It has influenced rates in Kansas favorably to the grower. The ordinary hazard of hail is more variable than almost any other insurable risk. The experience of one year, or even of a short period of years, is not a certain basis for other years. Several disastrous years may follow one another, or several seasons of light losses. These are the hazards which present hair rates are designed to cover. But a new risk has been believed in practice of all insurance on wheat, and is proving a very disturbing one. It comes with the use of the combine in harvesting. The area in which the combine is being used has extended very widely the past two harvests. Territory in which it was believed impractical a few years ago now uses it successfully. Very likely it is destined to become the usual method of harvesting. But since the wheat must be ripe before the combine is used, the period of risk is extended, probably an average of ten days. The total period of risk on wheat from hail damage is usually not more than sixty days. So the increased risk from later harvesting is around 15

per cent. The greatest increase in hazard, however, is in the fact that ripe wheat will suffer twice the damage from a light hail storm, especially if it is wind-driven, than a field ready for the binder will suffer. Possibly rates must be re-designed to cover the new hazard.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union met in the state offices at Salina on July 12th. Three of the members were present, R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg, Howard Whitaker, Emporia, and Carl Clark, McPherson, while John Vesceky, Kansas City, and Peter Mumm, Sedalia, were unable to be here. No business of special nature was transacted.

Ben Naeve, a district agent for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., was a visitor at the state offices in Salina on Tuesday, July 12th. Mr. Naeve was on his way to Beloit.

Miss Anna Whitaker, daughter of Howard Whitaker, member of the state board, accompanied her father on his trip to Salina and visited with Audrey Browning and Ruth Huff while Mr. Whitaker was attending to the business of the board.

Misses Larson and Carlson rode with R. D. Samuelson from Olsburg to Salina on their way to Lindsborg to attend the Luther League convention being held at that place. They visited in the state offices while in the city.

President C. E. Huff has been asked to spend a week of speaking dates in Oklahoma beginning the first week in August. He will accept the invitation if nothing prevents.

The sad news of the untimely death of W. F. Atkinson of Norton comes to us as a severe shock. Mr. Atkinson has been secretary of Union Local No. 970 for several years. He has attended several state conventions. We join with all Farmers Union members of the state and his multitude of friends in expressing our heartfelt sympathy to the sad relatives who mourn his death.

CONDENSED STATEMENT of the condition of business of The Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, official call close of business June 30, 1927:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$438,689.92 |
| Loans Secured by Real Estate | 68,750.04 |
| Stocks, Bonds and Warrants | 5,307.70 |
| Overdrafts | 1,597.39 |
| Building, Site, Furniture and Fixtures | 41,204.09 |
| Cash Items | 1,699.18 |
| Cash and Sight Exchange | 237,027.58 |
| Collections in Transit | 5,376.96 |
| Other Resources | 10,337.67 |
| Total | \$809,990.50 |
| Liabilities | |
| Capital | \$100,000.00 |
| Surplus | 45,000.00 |
| Deposits | 664,990.50 |
| Total | \$809,990.50 |

The above statement is correct.

E. C. TRULL, President.

W. F. ATKINSON

Union Local 970 has been called to mourn the untimely death of its secretary, Will Atkinson. Just after feeding his team the morning of July 12, preparatory to helping in the wheat harvest, he was shot by a boy, twenty years of age, Ross Marshall, who, with his foster mother, imagined Will was an enemy of theirs.

The entire community is gripped with grief. Will was a friend to all. He has been secretary of our local for years, had represented the local in state gatherings and had the interest of our local and the entire organization on his heart. He was a kind and loving neighbor, a great help in caring for the sick, and his place in the community will never be filled by another.

Mrs. Calfee, Correspondent.

STOCK YOU BUY WITH AN INSURANCE POLICY WILL NEVER MAKE YOU RICH

(O. C. Thompson, in Kansas Farmer)

Have any insurance agents called on you recently and told you that all you have to do to get rich is to buy an insurance policy and take a few shares of stock in the company? If you have bought insurance stock with a policy and expect the stock to make you rich within a few years I am afraid you are going to be sadly disappointed.

One agent representing a Kansas insurance company which sells stock in the company with policies had the nerve to tell a number of the Protective Service recently that 10 shares of the company's stock, which now has a par value of \$1 a share, will be worth \$7,000 to \$15,000 within 10 years, according to a letter received from the member. Any agent who makes a statement of that kind knows he is not telling the truth.

If the facts about his company or policies issued by the company, or misrepresents facts about other companies or policies issued by those companies, the commissioner of insurance may revoke the agent's license and stop him from doing business in Kansas.

This law will not hurt the honest and reliable agent, but it will put the crooked agent out of business. Agents who have been selling insurance by making misleading statements will have to tell the truth about the companies they represent and the policies issued by the companies, or quit selling insurance.

Many insurance agents have caused an endless amount of trouble for themselves, their companies and policyholders by misrepresenting facts about their companies and the policies issued by the companies. The number of letters received by the Protective Service asking for facts about insurance companies and statements made by their agents are substantial evidence that Kansas must be full of insurance agents who have little regard for the truth. Conditions became so bad that the 1927 legislature put a special section in the new insurance law requiring every agent selling insurance in Kansas to be licensed by the commissioner of insurance. The law provides that when an agent misrepresents facts about his company or policies issued by the company, or misrepresents facts about other companies or policies issued by those companies, the commissioner of insurance may revoke the agent's license and stop him from doing business in Kansas.

Most newly organized companies making more than 8 per cent are considered good investments, and there are many that are not making 8 per cent. One of the oldest and most successful companies in Kansas that sold stock with its policies started in business in 1919. When the company began business the stock had a par value of \$10 a share. It is said the stock now has a value of approximately \$13 a share. The company is operated by experienced insurance men, and is said to be sound and usually successful. If the stock of this company has increased only \$3 a share in eight years you can see how absurd it is to believe the stock of a new company can increase in value 700 to 1,500 times in 10 years.

If the new company's stock now has a par value of \$1 a share, does as well as the company which started in 1919, the \$1 stock will be worth approximately \$13.5 a share at the end of eight years. Instead of being worth \$7,000 to \$15,000 at the end of 10 years each \$10 share of stock are more likely to be worth about \$13.50.

It is said there are five Kansas Life Insurance companies now selling stock with insurance policies. The plan is to sell the policyholders a share of stock for each \$1,000 of insurance. If you buy a \$5,000 policy then you can take five shares of stock in the company. The agent may tell you the stock will cost you nothing, but that is not true. The stock usually is sold to policyholders at a price from two to three times its par value. If the stock has a par value of \$10 you probably will have to pay from \$20 to \$30 a share for it. When the policy is issued the shares of stock are put in trust to be paid for out of the premium dividends on the policy. When the dividends have reached a sufficient amount to pay for the shares the stock is issued to you, and you continue to pay the premiums on your policy for its full term.

How Stock Is Sold

The insurance issued by the companies selling stock with their policies is no doubt just as good as insurance in any other company with the same financial resources but any man who buys insurance stock with his policy and expects the stock to make him rich is very apt to be greatly disappointed. Instead of buying stock with the premium dividends they can be used to increase the amount of insurance carried or to reduce the amount of the premium each year.

Many of those who like to talk about "farm relief" and who know just how the present perplexities of agriculture are to be met, love to outline things the farmer must do to improve his condition, and they usually repeat stereotyped programs. "Reduce cost of production, restrict output and cut his own living expenses."

As to the first two of these proposals nothing is to be said here, but a word on the third is in order.

For years the farmers of the country lagged behind the dwellers in village and town in the matter of household equipment, home comforts and up-to-date working methods. During the last two decades great forward strides have been made and the improvements of a generation in working methods on the farm and in the supply of home comforts for the farmer's family have been one of the most gratifying features of our advancing national life. There must be no turning backward in this respect and any economic program is completely unsound which predicates farm prosperity upon a curtailment of its home privileges.

Other classes of workers are denying themselves nothing in this respect, but when they find themselves unable to meet the rising costs of living under new conditions they simply demand a higher wage—and get it. Yet the very men who assent to such a program for the industrial worker, and point to his improving living standards as a hopeful sign of the times, invariably advise the farmer to "cut living expenses, live frugally and try to get along."

All this is very tiring to those who know by experience the farmer's long hours, his weary fight with a thousand enemies that other laborers know nothing about, and his longing to supply his family with the same home comforts put within easy reach of those in other employments. "Farm relief" becomes a joke when its ad-

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Law Protects Policy Buyer

The new insurance law went into effect June 1, 1927. Many agents who have been in the habit of getting business by making misleading statements probably will find it hard to change their ways suddenly and begin telling the truth, but every agent will have to tell the truth and conduct his business honestly or lose his license. Commissioner Baker has told the Protective Service that he is going to see that the law is strictly enforced. "This law was needed for the protection of the citizens of Kansas who buy insurance, and I am sure it soon will put a stop to misrepresentation by dishonest agents," said Commissioner Baker. "Agents who are doing business honestly should have no fear of the law. Of course, it is impossible to prevent misunderstandings as insurance is a very complicated business. We have found that where an honest agent has a misunderstanding with a policyholder, the agent is always ready to correct the error. The honest agent considers the policy holder as his customer and friend and wants to help him in every way possible."

Every man with a family should carry some life insurance, and every farmer will find fire, accident and crop insurance valuable protection. The important things are to know you are getting the kind of insurance you pay for and that the company is reliable. When you take insurance be sure you understand all the terms of the contract and the policy. A complete understanding will save you time and worry and may save you much money.

No doubt many folks who have wanted insurance have hesitated to buy because of a feeling that they did not know which agents to trust. It is best to check up on statements made by insurance agents, for despite the new law there are some agents who will continue to try to make sales by misrepresentations.

Let us add: If you are in doubt about the insurance offered you, buy Farmers Union Insurance. The rates are right, the company sound, the protection certain.

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SOUTH VERDIGRIS 1498

Dear Mr. Editor:—

I am writing you to let you know we are still on the farm. South Verdigris Local No. 1498 met in regular meeting at the home of Brother and Sister Kates with thirty-five members present. Our annual get together will be held at the home of Brother and Sister Hilliard at Emporia July 31, 1927 and our next regular meeting at the home of Brother and Sister Culver. After the business meeting the members were treated to ice cream and cake by the hostesses.

Geo. M. Peet.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the P. 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, JULY 21, 1927

WHAT OF THE KANSAS CONSCIENCE

From The Wellington Daily News.

Conscience and courage have ceased to function efficiently in the administrative affairs of Kansas. A board created to curb corporate greed is little more than a tool for exploiting the public. State payrolls are choked with an army of inspectors and deputies, some with heavy traveling expense accounts, claiming to be doing work, much of which could be better done by county officers already paid for the service. Interlocking corporations and holding companies multiply beyond reason and without restraint the cost of present day necessities. Legislative representatives of localities having state schools and other state institutions, seeking to get fair appropriations, find it necessary to consent to treasury allowances of doubtful utility in order to avoid having their institutions penalized. Greed has become so much a legislative habit that men of good repute lift their hands in a solemn oath to support the Kansas constitution, then immediately belie the oath of violating the constitution to feed their own purses. The questionable practice of giving financial help to certain districts and county fairs and stock shows has grown to such proportions that presently the town with a "Merchants Dollar Day" which cannot boast state aid will be guilty of careless legislative representation. Since this door was opened ten years ago with an allowance of \$20,000, it has cost \$711,000, and the appropriations for that purpose in 1927 amount to \$226,575.00. A well managed organization in Topeka, which includes some of the smoothest politicians in and out of office, with a number of line riders conveniently provided with railroad passes, has so much part in legislative and administrative affairs that justice has become a byword. The Kansas conscience is temporarily off the job.

If Kansas has a first-line of defense it must be the press. If the newspapers fail Kansas the politicians and their employers will consolidate their gains and advance their lines.

Are we for constitutional government? So long as the people refuse to raise legislative wages are we willing that the constitution shall be flouted? Do we consent that the crime of theft be recognized as a conventional peccadillo, to be made a joke of the state house corridors? Are we to deny crime waves only when the offenders are of the lower strata of society?

We do not want any baiting of corporations. We want a fair deal for our schools and their proper progress. We want all of our state institutions well housed and managed. We want every proper state activity fostered. But we know that we can have good government of the state only with honest men of courage in office. That's where the newspapers can help. We can't keep out all of the good-for-nothings, but we can keep out enough to make a majority of the right kind in Topeka.

The act of the legislature for personal expenses is especially offensive. In doing this the members violated their official oaths. Following this dereliction many of them unblushingly laid before the auditor false affidavits in order to draw the money. And this in face of the fact that they had asked the voters of the state to amend the constitution authorizing an increase in pay, and the voters had refused the authority last November. Having caused an expense of fifteen thousand dollars in submitting the amendment and having received a negative vote, the legislature deliberately denies the right of the majority and takes the money away. The fact that it has been done before does not help the matter. The practice began in 1901 when an allowance of \$10 for each member for postage, telegraph, and telephone expense was made. Session by session it has grown until the amount taken this year doubles the salaries of the members. Four years ago Davis tried to halt it. Two years ago the supreme court did stop it. Then the legislature sought to avoid the biennial theft by asking the voters to grant higher wages. The voters refused but the legislators declined to accept the refusal and within three months had thumbed their noses at the fifty eight thousand majority. Thus the legislators indicate a very low opinion of Democracy.

The people of Kansas are employers of legislative members. If they wish to fix the wage at \$150 and mileage, that is their business. All over Kansas thousands of men and women are doing governmental work without pay. School board members, mayors and councilmen, park commissioners, boards of administration. They do the work as good citizens, usually getting more kicks than compliments for their gratuitous labors. Men go to the legislature voluntarily, knowing what the pay is, and when they take more they take that which does not belong to them. The constitution says "No." Their

early training says "No." And if they wish to consult an authority further back they will find: "Thou shalt not steal." The money taken since the vote of last November should be returned.

It is high time for the newspapers of Kansas to demand an accounting. Much of the tax money is being wasted. Kansans are overcharged in insurance rates. Many cities are overcharged for household and business needs because of wasteful, careless, dishonest and cowardly government. It takes men, not weaklings, to cope with those who have chloroformed the Kansas conscience. We have the men, never doubt it.

The newspapers are proud of Kansas. They brag of her literacy, and love to tell of a time when she led that men might be free. They can clean up the state now and should do so, because they can do it more quickly. But if the newspapers fail, the work still will be done. The farmers know. Business men know. The voters know. And some day the spirit of an honest Kansas, "ranging for revenge, with Ate by his side come hot from hell, shall in these confines with a monarch's voice, cry Havoc! and let slip the dogs of war."

THE WICHITA RATE HEARINGS

The railroads are making a vigorous fight to secure increases in freight rates, particularly on

grain. This is a matter of vital interest to every farmer. The local price of grain is always the price at the central market, less the cost of putting it there. An increase of five cents per bushel in freight is a decrease of five cents per bushel in the local price. The proposed increase will cost Kansas farmers directly from seven to ten million dollars per year. Whether or not the farmer is able to pay this bill is an essential point in the controversy. The Public Service Commission is provided by law to protect the public against unjust rates. The Kansas Farmers Union and the other farm organizations are preparing to make as effective a fight as possible, not only against the increase, but for a decrease. The officers of the Union are very busy in this case at present, which will explain any neglect of other matters.

NOT AFRAID ANY MEMBER WILL KILL HIM, EITHER

The Farmers Union Creamery at Superior, Nebraska, has applied for a \$5,000 policy on the life of their manager, in favor of themselves.

There is a growing tendency for business institutions to insure the lives of their valuable employees, and Mr. Norgaard is a highly efficient manager of one of the strongest and most successful creamery co-operatives in Nebraska.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

The Live Stock Markets at St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City are grouped here to show at a glance what the Co-operative Commission Companies have done on these markets alone. They handled in 1926 twenty-seven thousand five hundred forty-six cars of stock, saving their members \$227,986.35. In five years they have saved the members of the farm organizations operating them the very neat sum of \$1,343,680.58. If that money was all in one dollar bills and they were laid end to end—it would pay our dues quite a long way ahead.

North Dakota put over a quarter of a million dollars of Farmers Union insurance on the property of members during June. When they get started off right they will show real speed. By a mutually agreeable arrangement their property insurance is being handled by the Iowa Farmers Union Insurance Company.

BUYS OUT SHAREHOLDERS

A significant step in effecting complete consumers' control of a co-operative has been recently taken by the Fallsworth Co-operative Society in England. This society has removed control from the holders of share-capital as such, altering its rules so that the voting at its meetings is done by those members who are customers. This step was made possible by the fact that the auditors report showed the co-operative to be in a position to pay its shareholders out in full and still retain its premises stock and business.

FARMERS NECESSARY TO GRAIN TRADERS

Board of Trade Executive States That Exchange Is Needed for Stabilization

By Allen Sandy

That the wheat pools and the Chicago Board of Trade will eventually lie down together like the lion and the lamb seems to be the opinion of John R. Mauff, former executive vice-president of the Board, who replied to the criticism of the Exchange recently voiced by Judge Lysius Gough before the American Institute of Co-operation in Chicago.

According to Mr. Mauff the grain exchanges, the farmers and the co-operative associations "are just as essential to one another as faith, hope and charity are to salvation." Although Mr. Mauff did not make himself clear upon the point, it was presumed by the farmers present that the salvation he referred to was the salvation of the grain exchange.

Speaking further, Mr. Mauff said:

Farmers Have Interest

"The board stabilizes the grain industry and creates a price determination.

"Agriculture is the foundation of commerce, the farmers create the commerce of the grain exchanges and therein they have not only a collateral, but a vital interest. Reversing that thought, these exchanges can not but have the welfare of agriculture close to heart. Sensible people do not bite the hand that feeds them. So let us understand that the co-operative movement is not a fight against the grain exchanges and that these two interests are all for each and each for all so far as the farmers are concerned.

"The grain exchanges should not always feel that they have the right of way. Neither should the co-operatives nor the farmers. That those three interests are just as essential to one another as faith, hope and charity are to salvation should be accepted by all as an indisputable proof."

One point which Mr. Mauff apparently forgot to bring out in his talk is the fact that other institutions than the grain exchange are sometimes able to bring about price stabilization. He apparently forgot that the Canadian wheat pools have established a very satisfactory price stabilization all by themselves and without any apparent help from the Canadian grain trade. In the words of C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba wheat pool.

"Probably one of the biggest accomplishments of the Canadian wheat pool was the taking away of control of the price of wheat on the Winnipeg option market from the three big exporting companies that had entirely controlled that market from the time the Canadian wheat board was discontinued in 1920 until the beginning of our selling agency operations in 1924."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HEARS CO-OP PLEA

International Economic Conference Urges World-Wide Pool Co-ordination

Increased use of co-operative selling organizations; closer co-ordination between producers' co-operatives and consumers' co-operatives; and international agreements between agricultural associations were recommended by the International Economic conference of the League of Nations in Geneva as a means of restoring price equilibrium and

averting the danger of a reduced production which would prove detrimental to the welfare of mankind.

Pointing out the fact that farmers in a great number of countries no longer receive a sufficient return for their labor and their capital and emphasizing the fact that this diminution of purchasing power has seriously reacted on industrial production, the conference suggested that technical and scientific methods exist for remedying the present situation.

Resolution Passed

In a special resolution on agricultural co-operation the conference told the League of Nations that:

"The agriculturists of the different countries contribute to the improvement of their standard of living and to the general prosperity by utilizing to an increasing extent all forms of co-operation; co-operative supply societies, either for the technical or domestic requirements of members; co-operative selling organizations for the regular marketing of products; producers' co-operative societies for the intermediate processes between the production of the raw material and the sale of the finished product; co-operative credit societies to meet the need for capital (bringing equipment up to date, improving the cultivation of the soil, storage of products).

Co-operative institutions thus increase the purchasing power of agriculturists by increasing productivity and improving quality and also by making it possible to utilize fully the products of the soil and their by-products. Lastly, they assist the organization of markets by methods which reduce to a minimum the costs of distribution."

It was further pointed out that international agreements between co-operative agricultural organizations may be of value in placing markets on a sound basis, in regularizing production, and in stabilizing prices at levels satisfactory from the point of view of the balance between production and consumption.

CO-OP DESTINY IS IN WOMEN'S HANDS

Farm Wives Impelled to Become Poolers by Stronger Motives Than Mere Man

The future of co-operative marketing lies in the hands of farm women of America and the success of the pools will result from women's realization of what co-operation means for their homes and their children, according to Susan Landon of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton association speaking this week before farm groups of Utah and California.

"A man merely wants money," said Miss Landon, "but a woman is going to have money—when her child needs it."

"A woman smiles when there is money in her hands, for it means an education for her child; a home for that child to be brought up in with culture, refinement and Christianity. A man is happy when he can make money—but a woman is happy in helping to translate this money into abundant life. For this reason the deeper vision of any great movement lies in the hands of women."

At Strategic Point

"No woman is going to sit idly by and see her husband vainly give his life in an effort to provide for his family. She is going to turn and say to her husband as a partner, 'Let's solve this marketing problem together.'"

"Texas stands today at a strategic point in the development of her agricultural history. She stands today with her farms full of every sort of farm commodity, from oranges of the valley to the wheat of the northern plains. From her productive soil and energetic western farmers there is an abundance of every sort of vegetable, grain, fruit, cotton, backed up by a great livestock and cattle raising industry. Her arms are open to the world. All this stuff is for sale where is the system that can take care of this vast production? At the head of all these crops stands the cotton with her 6,000,000 bales and for that 6,000,000 bales the past year the Texas farmer put his homestead further under mortgage, so that the world would allow him to grow cotton.

"Just at this place, California stood sixteen years ago. Her crates were full of oranges, her trees were beginning to bear fruit that would put into the blood of our men, women and children throughout the entire world. The great question that faced California was how can we get these oranges to the people in such a way that we can make a living out of giving mankind this great golden gift. The question was answered by the California growers of fruits and vegetables through their setting up of the most beautiful system of merchandising that the world has ever known."

"The farmers of Texas are ready to lock hands with the farmers of Colorado, of California and of every other state to make this country what it was intended to be."

REFLECTIONS

SHOOT 'EM WITH A MOVIE CAMERA

By Hays The Locomotive Engineers Journal

A few weeks ago Mr. Will Hays, Czar of the movies, barred from the screen the play "Spread Eagle" while refusing to give any reason for his arbitrary action. "Spread Eagle" is not a smutty sex play. Unlike dozens of moving pictures now running full blast with Mr. Hays' silent approval, there is nothing about it even bordering indecency. The play is based on a possible war with Mexico brought on by the big American oil and land interests. It exposes all the implements of imperialism and the machinery by which the press, the pulpit and the schools can be used to drum up a war spirit. Those who have seen it declare it to be one of the greatest peace plays ever written; and it proved even more popular with the public than the salacious bedroom dramas.

Mr. Hays was created Czar of the movies to protect the exhibition of indecent and immoral plays, not to censor public opinion. His autocratic refusal to give any justification for banning the production of this brilliant antiwar picture can be explained only by one fact: The army has made Czar Hays Lieutenant-Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department Reserve, while swearing in the other leading motion picture producers—including Jesse Lasky, Cecil de Mille, Richard Rowland, H. R. Cochrane, Hal Roach and Albert Warner—army officers attached to the Signal Corps.

The motion picture today is one of the most important and popular means of public education. To bribe the motion picture producers by army titles for the suppression of plays inculcating the need for world peace is just as shocking a violation of the rightful function of the War Department as would be a similar bargain with all the newspaper editors of the land.

Perhaps the only way to save our moving pictures from reactionary censorship is for labor bodies throughout the country to establish their own motion picture halls and exhibit plays worthy the patronage of working people.

"Man's greatest concern is to know how he shall properly fill his place in the universe and as a sign on the window what he must be, in order to be a man."—Kant.

The Farmers Product Is a Pawn in This Kind of a Game

The farmer is a pretty fair sport, himself. He is willing to play in any fair game. But he is rightly objects to having the rules so arranged that he loses almost regularly, and that his losses build up great fortunes over which others gamble. It is disastrous to those others. It is a magazine editorial deal with this human aspect of Big Business, in commenting upon a tragic happening.

James White, London sportsman and financier, committed suicide by poison and chloroform after his recent defeat in a fierce two-year battle for the control of certain oil stock his former friend and chief antagonist in this financial struggle tells

his side of the story. The other will never be told, but this one reveals all that need be known of the spirit of that sport, and contains plenty of food for reflection for those who think that all business needs to make it fine and human is that the men who are in it should "play the game."

"It was a great battle of finance that one of us had to lose. The one to lose was Jimmy. This gamble was his last desperate effort to come back. He was broke two years ago. I and the group of friends who were with me were out to smash the gamble. What a fight it has been! Jimmy White knew I was out to stop him and I knew he was out to stop me. I told people he would be smashed by the end of June and smashed he was to the very day. . . . The game is over. They lost a million pounds among them. Jimmy's party is ruined. One of them lost every penny he had. They are bitter against me now. They blame me for it. But what could I do? It wasn't my fault. I didn't make the rules of this game. Jimmy knew the rules. They are simple enough. . . . It's been a great battle. It's the greatest game in the world, this fighting with millions at stake. I'm not ashamed of my part in it." Yes, the rules are simple enough. You just buy what you don't want to send the price up, or sell what you haven't got to send it down, and publish lies to affect the market favorably or adversely as your own interest suggests, and reduce to beggary, if you can, those who stand in your way. A ruined antagonist commits suicide, it isn't your fault. He was trying to do to you just what you did to him. Truly, the rules are simple enough, but they are not the rules of a game. They are the rules of a gladiatorial combat. Even a "sportsman," as White is said to have been, is not going to look upon losing every penny that he has as a baseball player looks upon the making of a home run by an opponent. There is a point at which the analogy of sport breaks down and recourse must be had to more fundamental moral considerations.

W. E. B. DuBois, in "The Souls of Black Folk," says: "The game of life is not a game. It is a struggle. It is a struggle for the soul. It is a struggle for the soul of the race. It is a struggle for the soul of the world. It is a struggle for the soul of the universe. It is a struggle for the soul of the God."

Has This a Bearing on the Wheat Pool Sign-Up?

We mentioned lately the Alberta Farmers use of a special Sunday each year as U. F. A. Sunday. This is a rather typical program.

In spite of a cloudy sky and fitful showers, a very large crowd attended the annual U. F. A. gathering at the picnic grounds on Battle River, north of Castor, on U. F. A. Sunday. About 200 automobiles were parked on the grounds, as well as numerous buggies. The singing was led by the community choir, and the Alliance band gave several selections during the afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Dorrian, of Alliance, conducted the service and gave a forceful address. Mr. Lew Hutchison, Wheat Pool director, also spoke.

We Predict It Won't Work For a Governor

A Kansas Citizen with P. T. Barnum instincts has a Ford car so arranged that it faces both ways at once. Whichever way he wishes to go, steering wheel is at hand and windshield ahead. A sign on the contraption invites you to vote for the owner for governor. It begins to appear that the governor of Kansas has been trying to drive a similar outfit, with the result that he has not only failed to get anywhere, but now has to walk.

Old Marketing Methods About to Serve Farmers

Mr. Julius H. Barnes, formerly head of the U. S. Grain Corporation and always the friend of the farmer, sees only prosperity ahead for grain and cotton producers. He says: "We may now fairly hope that the era of low grain prices has passed, and we may reasonably hope for a long period of remunerative grain and cotton prices. This will not only strengthen the position of the farm, but with the depressing and discour-

POOLING GETS RESULTS

C. H. Burnell Tells Co-operative Institute at Chicago Facts About Canadian Pools

"Probably one of the biggest accomplishments of the Canadian wheat pool," he said, "was the taking away of the control of the price of wheat on the Winnipeg option market from the three big exporting companies that had entirely controlled that market from the time the Canadian wheat board was discontinued in 1920 until the beginning of our selling agency operations in 1924."

"They had been in the habit of offering wheat for export on a basis of cash, and this made a ready sale at this price they would reduce the price and sell below the closing market price. If they then made a sale they came into the market next morning and offered some quantities of wheat for sale, driving the market price down. The previous day at which they had sold for export. Thus they were only interested in the margin which they obtained and not in the price received by the farmer."

"When the pool began to operate, controlling such a large percentage of grain under contract, it was not possible for these large exporters to operate in the same way, because having sold the grain flat with the market or below the option price they might have to come to the pool for a large part of the grain to supply their customers and they would never know whether the pool would be content to sell at their price. Thus the pool forced them out of control of the market with the result that for the last three years the price of wheat has been more buoyant during the period when previously it had always tended to decline."

"The central selling agency marketed in 1924-25, 81,500,000 bushels of wheat; in 1925-26, 187,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 25,000,000 bushels of other grains, oats, barley, flax and rye. During this last season to date we have handled approximately 175,000,000 bushels of wheat and 23,000,000 of other grains, but this season's figures will not be complete until July 15 when our provincial pools close for the year."

"Before the pool started to operate, 1917 to 1920 inclusive, 72 per cent of the Canadian wheat crop was marketed during September, October and November. In 1925 and 1926 with the Canadian wheat pools in operation only 41 per cent was marketed in those three months. Under the old system 16.1 per cent was marketed in the next three months, but with the pools in operation 18.9 per cent was marketed. June, July and August under the old system saw prices

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

The editor had to apologize because the previous issue of the paper lacked several hundred copies of being enough to go around, and that many members did not get a paper for the month.

The Farmers Union was campaigning vigorously for legislation, parcels post among other radical things. Fires were being built under those congressmen who had cold feet. In this day of Coolidge and his objections to the Surplus Control Act, it may be encouraging to know that just 15 years ago a parcels post law was considered very dangerous. Telegrams were sent to Kansas congressmen, urging support and asking an expression as to their stand. Congressman Rees did not respond at once, but later wrote Pres. McLaughlin, saying he was getting a lot of letters from Farmers Union folks, asking why he had not responded. He claimed he did not get the original telegram, and Mr. McLaughlin produced the Western Union delivery sheet, showing his signature to the delivery. He said in his letter: "I favor the measures which were recommended by the Union, except as to the parcels post." It would seem that the farmer is always trying to get something he is not entitled to have.

Need for a purchasing agent in Kansas City was agitating the membership. Mr. J. U. Shade was solicited to take charge of such agency. He was reluctant, afraid that after he had bought something at a saving, some competitor might reduce the price still lower. He said: A few days ago our millers here at Caldwell raised the price on flour 20 cents per cwt. I can ship in the best flour made at 20 cents less than their present wholesale price. We are now selling it at \$1.35 per sack. If I slip it in I will sell some grades at \$1.25 per sack. Suppose I ship in a carload and

1.8 per cent marketed; since the pools began operations, 19.6 per cent was the amount for that period.

"It is significant that the marketing of Canadian wheat is under complete control and at no time is wheat allowed to go to a country or even offered to a country that is not interested in purchasing. The price of Canadian wheat during the past four months has only fluctuated about five cents a bushel. This indicates that if we are given full control we will have little difficulty in stabilizing

sell it at \$1.25 and the millers cut to \$1.10 per sack? You will say that you will buy where you can buy cheapest, and make me either sell this flour at a loss or let it rot on my hands. Now wouldn't you? That was fifteen years ago, but that attitude is not entirely unknown today.

But isn't this a heartening story? Mr. Shade goes on to say that when their store first started competitors raised the price of eggs to a point above the market. A woman came in with eggs and he advised her to sell them to the other fellows. She said: No sir, I will not do so. I know that if this store was not here I would not be getting as much for my eggs as I am. I am interested in this store because we have stock in it. I know that if you say you are paying all you can afford to pay it is true, and if this store closes we will never get so close to the market for our eggs again.

He gave the lady's name, as proof that it was not a "made-up" story.

A. L. Holcom, Route 4, Lawrence, had a letter published in the Farmers Union paper. He wanted a Farmers Union bank in every county seat. "We have been letting the other fellows do our business long enough. Let us do it. We have got to, if we ever reach our goal." Our friend now has a Farmers Union bank within his reach, and though we do not have one in every county seat—yet, we do have nine county banks and a central one. And we have just started.

The Republic County Union had just been organized, meeting in Scandia. John Weinmeister was organizer, and there were 17 locals in the county, 13 being represented in this meeting. They planned to establish a business organization a little later.

"The success of our Canadian pools can be attributed to several factors. First, the farmers had studied their problems and organized themselves along co-operative lines for over 25 years. Then through their organizations they had developed leaders. The Western Canada farmers had come to realize that marketing is a part of his job as a farmer, therefore he decided to build up his own organization without his government doing this for him and because of this view there have supported their pool organization loyally."

The Country Woman

COLLECT FOR CLUB WOMEN
Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.
Let us be done with fault finding and leave off self seeking.
May we put away all pretense and meet each other face to face without self-pity and without prejudice.
May we never be hasty in judgment and always generous.
Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straight-forward and unafraid.

Let us take time for all things; make us grow calm, serene and gentle. Grant that we may realize that it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are as one.
And may we strive to touch and to know the great common (woman's) heart of us all; and O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
Once upon a time the tomato was called the "love apple" because it is so tender, so soft, so sweet, so delicious, so to this is surely a far cry. Now, that vegetable is one of the favorites of the American housewife.

And justly so. Its tempting color, acid flavor, vitamin content, cheapness, and ease of preparation make it a valuable addition to the family menu.

It contains vitamins A, B and C, which vitally affect the growth, appetite, and well being of man. According to home economics authorities of Kansas State, it is now often being used to take the place of orange juice for children, since it has the same amount of the vitamin C which is so necessary to their welfare.

Here are some of the ways the tomato can be served:

Stuffed Tomato Salad
6 large, ripe tomatoes
6 tablespoons chicken, veal or tongue
6 tablespoons cooked peas
3 pickles chopped fine or 6 tablespoons fresh cucumber chopped fine
3 olives chopped fine
6 tablespoons salad dressing
Peel tomatoes, cut out round place about the stem, remove enough of tomato to leave hollow cup. Season inside with salt, invert on plate to drain, chill until ready to serve. Then stuff with the meat, peas, etc., which have been thoroughly mixed and flavors allowed to blend. Serve on bed of shredded lettuce. Any left over meat or vegetables from previous meals can be used.

Cottage Cheese and Tomato Salad
3 ripe tomatoes
1 cup cottage cheese
1-4 cup chopped peanuts
Arrange three slices of tomato on a bed of lettuce leaves; in the center pile 1-4 cup of the cottage cheese, season and the peanuts added. Serve with mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing.

Tomato Sandwiches
One delicious one is made by spreading a layer of grated cheese on the buttered slices of bread. This should be seasoned with salt and a dash of cayenne. Then add a slice of tomato and a strip of bacon. Bake in a hot oven or broil until the lettuce is crisp. The tomato flavor is carried with the bacon fat through the rest of the sandwich. Serve with a crisp lettuce salad, a fruit beverage, and a simple dessert they make an appetizing luncheon.

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Mines and Quarries
There were \$5,696,000,000 of minerals mined in the United States in 1925. Among principal mining products were gold, silver, copper, coal, petroleum, clay, lead, stone, iron, slate and cement.

More than three-quarters of a million men work in the coal mines alone and on an average more than two thousand of them lose their lives every year. How to save these lives is a great question that the government is helping to solve.

Safety devices have been more successful in metal mines than in coal mines because of the gases that form in the latter mines and produce explosions. It is necessary for the miner to go very deep under ground; and air, or ventilation, is a constant problem. A tubing made of fabricoid products which is the kind of substitute for leather seen on household furniture and automobiles, is now being put into mines all over the world. It twists its way and turns into small pockets and through crooked places. It is absolutely waterproof and airtight. The miners are furnished with that is carried to them through these tubes, being blown in by fans from the surface of the earth. But even sending air into the mines has to be done with great care, and all the gases have to be blown out of the mines before the men enter.

Mining engineers assert that by the use of what is known as the Ventube System, described above, all gases in shaft sinking may be expelled. Like all other safety devices the use of ventilating systems become sources of danger if due precaution and intelligence is not utilized.



A TOWEL VALUE WHICH HAS NO COMPARISON NO. 3303

The guest chamber or bathroom is not complete without a variety of most attractive and beautiful towels obtainable, and we herewith show a design, which cannot be excelled as to artistic beauty. The towel is stamped on high-grade buck of good weight, a

In order to induce the mine operators and the miners to be more careful, national-wide safety contests are being arranged each year under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines, and the annual prizes are trophies. They are contested for in all metal mining, coal mining and stone quarry districts. The trophy is called "Sentinels of Safety," and the winning of it is a great honor to any mining district.

FROZEN DESSERTS GAINING IN FAVOR

Creameries and manufacturers of dairy products have recently popularized the epigram "Ice cream is a food, not a fad." They have taken a tip from the modern housewife who has found that such frozen desserts as ice cream are an excellent means of introducing cream and milk into the daily diet.

In July and August the frozen desserts gain in favor with everyone. They are wholesome and are especially inviting during the hot summer days. On the farm where cream and milk are plentiful the ice creams and sherberts are economical desserts.

Vanilla ice cream will always hold its place as the most popular of the frozen foods but occasionally even the men folk like a change from this favorite. Extension specialists of South Dakota State College have supplied the following recipes for new frozen desserts:

Milk Sherbet
4 c. milk, 1-2 c. lemon juice, 2 c. sugar.

Add sugar to strained lemon juice. The curdled appearance of milk and fruit mixtures before they are frozen in no measure affects results as they are smooth when completely frozen.

Frozen Orange Pudding
1 qt. medium thin cream, 2 c. orange juice, yolks of six eggs, 2 c. sugar, 1-2 pk. gelatin, 1-2 c. nuts, 1 lb. grated rind of oranges.

Prepare custard with cream and eggs and sugar, using 1-2 c. sugar to mix with egg yolk. Dissolve rest in hot cream. Four portions of hot cream and sugar over beaten egg and sugar, return the rest of hot cream and cook as custard. Add grated rind of oranges, beat with Dover egg beater. After dissolving gelatin soaked with 1 c. fruit juice, beat 20 minutes, add 1 c. fruit juice and beat till light. Add rest of orange juice, beat after each addition, cool and freeze. Serve with chopped nuts or candied fruits or serve as sundae.

TOTAL ICE CREAM CONSUMPTION INCREASES PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION DECLINES

Ice cream consumption in the United States last year was nearly 2,000,000 gallons more than in 1925, but the consumption per person fell off slightly from 2.50 gallons in 1925 to 2.77 gallons in 1926, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Total production of ice cream last year, including that cream made in smaller drug stores, and other places is placed at 324,665,000 gallons against 322,729,000 gallons in 1925. Per capita consumption was smaller last year on account of cooler weather. Six months of 1926 the weather for the United States as a whole was cooler than in 1925. It was warmer for four months, and about normal for two months.

Ice cream production has increased remarkably in recent years. The estimated production in 1910 was only 95,450,000 gallons, but by 1920 production had reached 260,000,000 gallons, and last year was 324,665,000 gallons, an increase in 16 years of 240 per cent. Although ice cream manufacture is a small branch of the dairy industry, utilizing only produced in the United States, the industry employs more than 50,000 persons and pays out in salaries more than \$75,000,000 a year.

12 YEAR OLD EXECUTED BY N. Y. STATE

OSSENING, N. Y. July 15 AP—Insisting he go to the electric chair at Sing Sing prison that he had been convicted under an assumed name, a 12-year-old youth went to his death keeping the secret of his identity. Convicted under the name of William Wagner, the youth was electrocuted last night for the murder of Peter Basto.

July 15, 1927 A. D. (the year of our Lord) and yet this is possible. What will our nation's neighbors say? What shouldn't and couldn't they say! And this in one of our supposedly best enlightened states, the doorway through which Europe comes to view us.

Kansas people, fighting a grim and relentless war with nature's elements arrayed against them, living a more primitive life where life was a survival of the fittest long ago abolished capital punishment. Kansas pioneers were not weaklings by any means, its history proves this, they know men and good, men at that, might, when driven by circumstances, succumb to their temptation but they



5878. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 27 inch lining for the underbody, and 2 1/4 yards of 40 inch other material for the dress. Price 15c.

5546. Ladies' Dress
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 52 inches. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONVOISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE:
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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

did not feel justified to living up to laws set down several thousand years ago, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

As one of the reasons of this state's reluctance to play the butcher that her population is mainly farmers? If so, farmers, you've builded better than you know, but listen, is there nothing that can be done to abolish this thing, this blot on present-day civilization in our sister states? (Even if they do act like step-sisters).

Farmers, ever since you are fighting for your rights, the right given you by your constitution, even though your burden is heavy and at times you feel your fighting a losing fight, can't you assume a little more burden? Remember, where capital punishment is allowed such an atrocious deed as the hanging of a man is possible. Capital punishment is an economic waste to say the least.

The best solution for the care of the so-called criminal class has not yet been found—and it never will be until we, as a nation, by a strong desire and the principals of Christ's teachings, study and strive to find how this problem is best worked out. Of course, we will make mistakes in handling this problem, that is to be expected but it will be, judging by present day facts, a long step forward when it is no longer possible for a state or nation to lawfully take a child's life. If there has been strong sentiments used here, remember, it is a moving subject—and a neglected one, one that demands we put our shoulders to the wheel so that this evil may never touch your home or mine.

LET US BE KIND

Let us be kind;
Around the world the tears of time are falling.
And for the loved and lost these human hearts are calling—
Let us be kind.

To age and youth let gracious words be spoken,
Upon the wheel of pain so many weary lives are broken.
We live in vain who give no tender token—
Let us be kind.

Let us be kind.
The sunset tints will soon be in the west.
Too late the flowers are laid then on the quiet breast—
Let us be kind.

Let us be kind.
And when the angel guides have sought and found us,
Their hands shall link the broken ties of earth that bound us,
And Heaven and home shall brighten all around us—
Let us be kind.

TAKES MOVIES IN SEMI-DARK

Amateur motion pictures may be taken indoors without artificial light, or even in the rain, by a new camera. The lens is three times "faster" than those of ordinary professional motion picture cameras and ten times faster than that of a high grade "still" camera.

This development means a marked advance in the growing art of amateur cinematography. No camera with amateur simplicity of operation and with an American-made lens has previously been able to take pictures under such conditions.

The average professional motion picture camera makes its exposures with the advantage of artificial lighting. The new Cine-Kodak has been built around a lens of extreme rapidity because amateur motion picture photographers must take pictures more often with only such light as the daylight affords.

Selfishness is suicide.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

POULTRY

Co-Operative Chicks Cost Less

Co-operation Does It.
ALL FLOCKS STATE ACCREDITED Famous laying strains. Circular Free.
W. H. or H. C. Lehigh, S. C. Road, 7c
Anc. 7c
Rd. and W. H. Rocks, W. H. Wyand, 7c
R. C. Red, H. Rocks, S. L. Wyand, 7c
B. Orp. Blk. Minorcas 7c
White Orpingtons 7c
White Langshans and White Minorcas 11c
Heavy Assorted 7c
Light Assorted 7c
CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

FARM WANTED

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

FOR TRADE OR SALE

FOR TRADE OR SALE—3 room and 5 lots. W. E. Reese, R. 1, Carlton, Kan.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMPENSTON TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 10, \$1.50. PIPER PRIZE. Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

ONTARIO'S "WHITE COAL"

KITCHENER, Ontario.—When nature overlooked supplying coal to Ontario, she gave a substitute which may prove even more valuable. Ontario has turned to her great rivers for the power which other provinces and states take from their mines. This "white coal" of Ontario has certain pronounced advantages. The supply does not become exhausted, as mines do; it is not subject to interruption by strikes or transportation difficulties; it is smokeless, clean, and safe, and, under Ontario's Hydro-Electric Power Commission, it is much cheaper.

In this city has just been completed the celebration of the silver anniversary of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Here, twenty-five years ago, were laid the first plans which have since developed into this great government-owned utility. The Commission began in a small way by buying power from private producers and distributing it over its own transmission lines. The field was steadily extended, until today the Commission handles about 1,800,000 horse power. It supplies current to 481 municipalities, of which more than 80 have already paid off the cost of their plants, and own their electric systems free of debt. Not only has this been done, but it is claimed that the prices charged to domestic consumers are less than one-third of corresponding prices in the United States, and that public ownership of their electric plants has saved the people of Ontario not less than \$200,000,000 in cheaper rates.

It is significant that the celebration of Hydro's silver anniversary predicted that in another twenty-five years Ontario's rivers will be producing 5,000,000 horse power. The Hydro organization is already so extensive that it covers not only towns and cities, but supplies electric light and power to farm homes throughout large areas, thus making the last of the city's advantages available on the farm.

SAFETY IN "SPECS"

Safety engineers are reported to be somewhat disturbed by the suggestion that, for the sake of style, there is propaganda being carried on with a view to a return to the wearing of the antiquated rimless glasses.

It is pointed out that the motorist whose glasses were blown off or dropped and broken, thereby depriving him of the aid to vision provided by glasses, would become almost as great a menace to himself and those in his car and to other drivers as a driver who shoulder to the wheel so that this evil may never touch your home or mine.

The style of wearing rimless glasses, with the great risk of breaking, would, it is asserted, be quite as dangerous as the style of carrying a hip flask and making the mistake of mixing it with whisky.

All that has been accomplished in states where vision test is required to obtain a driver's license would be more than offset, it is claimed, by the general adoption of glasses without protective rims such as the "shell rims" which are so much in vogue.

It has even been suggested that just as laws provide for proper headlights and other aids to safe driving, it should be made illegal for a motorist to wear glasses so susceptible to breakage as those of the rimless type.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

Do you ever think as the hearse goes by
That, some day, both you and I
Will take a ride in that big plumed hack,
And never remember of coming back?
Do you ever think in this struggle for gold,
Many a dead man's hand won't hold?
Rake, scrape, borrow and save,
But you lose it all when you go to the grave.

If life was a thing that money could buy,
The rich would live and the poor would die.
There the rich man, the miser, the grifter,
They don't live well for they live in fear.

There is the rich man, the poor man,
The cripple likewise,
Six feet of earth makes them all one size.

CALCIUM ARSENATE CONTROLS ALFALFA WEEVIL

The alfalfa weevil, which now occurs in several states of the Great Basin, sometimes destroys an average of one-half of the first cutting and nearly all the second cutting of the alfalfa crop, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In this stock-growing region of the West, where alfalfa is such an important crop, this may mean most of the win-

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ter feed of the livestock. Although the weevil feeds upon a large number of plants of the clover family, it is not known to damage any crop plant other than alfalfa.

The alfalfa weevil is thought to have been found by farmers near Salt Lake City in 1903 or 1904. It is possible that it was brought to this continent from Europe on household goods, nursery stock, and the packing material in which crockery and other commodities were shipped.

Attempts to control the weevil have consisted principally of quarantining alfalfa, the importation of foreign parasites, and direct methods of preventing damage to the crop. The most dependable means of control known is to spray with calcium arsenate. The only safe course is to be prepared to spray the alfalfa when its condition shows that it will fail to reach maturity without protection against the weevil.

The best time to spray is several days before the feeding of the larvae reaches its height, when conditions for poisoning are most favorable. There is, however, no way of forecasting this turning point in injury. Careful watching of the field, coupled with experience, is the only safe guide to the best spraying practice.

Further details are given in "Farmers' Bulletin 1295-E, The Control of the Alfalfa Weevil," a copy of which may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEWSPAPER BRAINS AND GOOD GOODS

The other day I was going through a department store and I was attracted to the labels "extra mileage foot" and "tip toe heel" on packages of Phoenix hosiery. My partnership for my profession led me to declare that I would bet four dollars against a plugged nickel that there was a newspaper man managing this great hosiery industry. Upon further inquiry I located the gentleman. His name is John E. Fitzgerald, and he is general manager of the Phoenix company, having climbed to that place from the bottom round of the staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel. It is another evidence that newspaper men always know their onions.

KNOW the latest FACTS right from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited for farmers and rural folk by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, "dry" news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

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Free
LETTER HEADS \$6 PER THOUSAND
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High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Insurance Co.
NEARLY 13 YEARS IN BUSINESS

They said we couldn't do it and are still saying it; but we are going stronger than ever. Have you had the advantage of the low rate and got a part of the \$101,672.00 paid back in rebates? If not, why not? Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company
Des Moines, Iowa.

FIRST TO SETTLE DEATH CLAIM

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company prides itself on the service it renders in the hour of affliction, when prompt and courteous service is most appreciated by those in sorrow.

How well we are achieving this ideal is indicated by the following letter:—

Sabetha, Kans., June 3, 1927

Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen:—
Your representative, Carroll F. Brown, was here today and delivered your check for \$5,000 under policy No. 5588, taken out by my son, George, with you last fall. He had paid only one premium on this policy and died very suddenly on May 22, of acute indigestion.

Your company was the first to settle the claim on any of his policies, and I wish to compliment you on the satisfactory manner in which this matter was handled.

Sincerely yours, Pauline Weiss.

The beneficiaries of every policy holder will receive exactly the same sort of service that Mrs. Weiss did.

In carrying a policy in this—your own company—you not only share in its earnings but are helping promote the entire Farmers Union Program.

Why not insure today in the—

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Des Moines, Iowa.

PRESERVED WOOD
"Preserved lumber" is recommended by the National Committee of Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce. Official tests have shown that sap wood is just as strong as heart wood for construction purposes, although in its natural state it is not so durable. But sap wood, the experts tell us, absorbs wood preservative with greater ease than heart wood and lends itself particularly well to the process of being "preserved." These new suggestions have resulted from systematic efforts to conserve our forests.

Mococo Copper Carbonate Is Pure

MOCOCO Pure Copper Carbonate costs 40 cents per pound. Using 1/2 pound per acre, it will cost you 5 cents per acre. Imitation copper carbonate, known as low grade carbonate, costs 25 cents per pound but to get good results you must use 1/2 pound per acre at a cost of 6 1/4 cents per acre.

MOCOCO Pure Copper Carbonate is 54 per cent copper while low grade material is only 20 per cent copper. The pure article is, therefore, the cheaper and is endorsed by the Agricultural College at Manhattan, so why use the low grade imitation?

Use Mococo Pure Copper Carbonate

Manufactured by

THE MOUNTAIN COPPER CO., Ltd.

San Francisco, Calif.

CONSIGN GRAIN and HAY

WHERE BUSINESS IS BUILT ON SOLID SYSTEMATIC SERVICE. A REPETITION OF SATISFACTION WILL RESULT from

CONSTANT CONSIGNMENTS

—to—

YOUR OWN INSTITUTION

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

Just Suppose

If you were in the grocery business, would your family be supplied with goods from a rival concern? Of course, not. Why? Simply because by using goods from your own store you would reduce the actual cost by saving the profits you would otherwise realize by selling to some one else.

If you ship your live stock to us you patronize YOUR OWN FIRM and REDUCE your expenses.

It isn't good business to compete with yourself.

SHIP TO YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards Kansas City

Price List of Local Supplies

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

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

REVIEW OF CHAS. SIMPSON'S TRAVELS FOR TWO WEEKS

Mr. President: On July 6th I hired the Buick west. I drove over some of Ellsworth county and a good deal of Russell. The hail losses were not heavy in these counties but scattered. In view of this fact I was not very badly disappointed and the people of Russell county were generally feeling pretty good as they were just finishing harvesting a pretty good wheat crop. I drove over Ellis county with about the same result. J. J. Werth was the last man to meet, very fair and can be depended upon at all times.

After leaving Mr. Werth I drove over to Rush county and stopped with our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Art Glessner. I have been stopping with them for many years, and always find a welcome. You talk about Farmers Union People. After a good night's rest I called on another friend, Mr. Shanks. I found he and the boys busy harvesting, but they stopped for a few minutes visit. Mr. Shanks is a Union man. There comes Ed. Baker. Ed is always the same, always makes the field man welcome, and always seems glad to see you. Upon leaving this jolly bunch of fellows, I drove down into the Timken country, where I found a few losses here and there, but on the square, one good Farmer Union Lady gave me my dinner, I have forgotten her name, and that is unusual for me to do that.

I left Rush county going west only stopping at Ransom, had a nice visit with our Agent Mr. Sanders, who is also Business Manager. My next stop was at Uta, after a good night's rest I went on to Shields where I settled a loss on the M. E. Church and one for our good agent Mr. Davidson, and one for his brother.

I just barely stopped at Healy to speak to our fine agent Mr. Prusch who is also Business Agent at this place and making things humm. By letting the Buick have its own way, I made Scott City by noon, so that I could eat at their fine hotel. From there I drove into Wichita county where I settled on 1100 acres of wheat, but finding very pleasant men to deal with, it didn't take long, and at 10 o'clock I was headed toward Thomas county going through Logan county. You find going from Modoc to Russell Springs just one big pasture. But the road was good and the drive was not unpleasant.

I stayed all night at Monument and

after a good breakfast, I drove out to call upon Mr. and Mrs. Gollert where I had a fine visit, this is one of the field man's stopping places, they have a fine home and several sections of the best of Thomas county. From here I turned northwest heading toward another of my stopping places with C. C. Cole a director of the Insurance Company, and where I have made my home whenever I was in Thomas county for several years. They have several hundred acres of land and a fine home, where they have raised their children to be grown men. We settled up all of our losses in Cole's territory and drove on to Goodland where I spent the day attending to business.

On Monday evening I turned east to Brewster, where I called on Mr. Miller, one of the best Managers in the State. Mr. Miller is a fine young man 32 years old with good business sense and is for Co-operation all the time. Let's have more of them in our business places throughout the State. Leaving Mr. Miller in high spirits, I drove 12 miles north of Rexford to Mr. Latimer's place. Mr. Latimer had lost his barn by wind. He has a fine farm. He is a Union man and for the Farmers Union Insurance Company. This left me 12 miles from friend John Huber's and 20 minutes to 12 o'clock. And I am always on time for one of Mrs. Huber's dinners, and don't you forget it, John Huber is one of the hardest workers in the Union in the State, he is always on the job. He gives his time day and night for the cause.

I left Huber's and drove south, stayed all night at Quinter, attended to some business there and turned north by way of St. Peter and Mankin, ate my dinner at Lenora, where I got the sad news that Will F. Atkinson had been killed. Killed for no cause at all. Will, as we all called him never did any thing to cause any body to do such a thing. There never was a cleaner pure man than Will. We sometimes called him "Handy Will" because he was always ready to lend a Helping Hand. Mr. President must put up with such as this? Will Atkinson has been at my home many times always a gentleman. I was in the same neighborhood with the Atkinsons for many years. No better people ever lived than Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, and to think that their son so true must be shot down like a beast for no cause at all. Think of what time these old people who are past 80 years old, and think of the comfort that this monstrous deed

has deprived them of. Why did they stand for the threats that I understand had been made always trying to make trouble. I lived in this county for many years and there was a better neighbor than Mr. Will Marshall and his parents were the best of people. It is a shame that such sorrow and trouble has to be borne. The funeral alone was a tribute to Will, as not many times have I attended to a funeral in Norton. After attending this sad funeral of my neighbor I turned the Buick toward home arriving in Salina Thursday evening after having driven 1512 miles settling 560 losses and had been away from home 8 days.—Chas. Simpson, field man.

NEW WALLS FOR OLD

There is a distinct leaning toward the Spanish and Italian motifs in interior decoration, both of which are being plastered over the old. But many plasterers lack the finesse necessary to produce designs that are harmonious or in keeping with the rooms which they seek to enrich. The year 1927 is likely to become known as the "Color Year." Color has been introduced as cheerful were classed as ornate not so long ago. Difficulties of securing the right finish for walls and a method to avoid hit and miss results have been overcome by the use of a new wall paper, which is a light weight cloth or paper, artistically decorated. Mural art is rich in colors, and blends itself into beautiful embossed designs that give the appearance of rough-finished plaster, and stucco at its best. A room may be finished with it in a day. It can be washed with soap and water.

Fifty thousand years ago the Cro-Magnon decorated the walls of their cave dwellings. At a later period the Pharaohs arranged elaborate and difficult carvings on the walls of their tombs and temples. But you've got to hand the Chinese the title leaves as the inventors of wall paper.

Italy taxes bachelors and a member of the Nebraska legislature believes that such a law is a good thing. He has introduced a measure that would impose some sort of a poll tax on all single men and women after they pass the age of twenty-five. The fact that it is a measure that was initiated by an Italian dictator is the only argument against that proposition.

Virtue is the first title of nobility.—Moliere.

LEGISLATION FOR FARM RELIEF (Continued from page 1)

for it. When that happens the bill would require the collection of the fee upon all the marketed units of that commodity. The principle involved is fundamental in popular government.

There is much more compulsion, and of the same kind, in the Federal reserve act than is proposed in the surplus control act. During the debate on the bank bill in the recent Los Angeles convention of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Max B. Bahr, vice president of the Chicago National Bank and Bowling Green Trust Co., of Bowling Green, Ky., said:

The Federal reserve system can be preserved only by conscripted capital. You can conscript the capital only of national banks. The law does not allow you to reach the State banks.

I say that the Federal reserve system can exist only on a conscripted capital. During the Revolutionary War the continental States had no authority, and the Revolutionary War was won by private subscriptions of Washington and Morris and the Government of France. During the Civil War the United States could not sell its bonds, and Salmon P. Chase and Jay Cooke raised \$2,000,000,000 through the national banking system. In the last war you sold \$25,000,000,000 of bonds through the Federal reserve easier than they did \$2,000,000,000.

In the course of the same debate, Mr. H. H. McKee, president of the Capital National Bank of Washington, D. C., said:

We can not have a Federal reserve system in this country that is not based upon the compulsory membership of national banks that are under the sole and supreme authority of the Federal Government, that can make them contribute the capital and the assets to that great system to make it function.

If it was right to compel all national banks, the willing and the unwilling, to provide the capital for the Federal Government, the banking business, how does it become wrong to require a minority of farmers to contribute a small fee to stabilize their particular branch of the agricultural industry?

Everybody knows that a majority of the national banks opposed the passage of the Federal reserve act. It is equally well known that a majority of interested farmers' organizations favor the passage of the surplus control bill with the equalization fee provision.

The Federal reserve act became operative when passed by Congress. The surplus control bill will apply to a particular commodity only when the spokesmen and representatives of the commodity ask for it to be applied. It is not nearly so arbitrary and compulsory in character as the banking bill.

National banks can not relieve themselves of the requirements of the Federal reserve act, but farmers may relieve themselves of the provision of the surplus act when there is no need for it.

It is beyond the point to say that these comparisons are inapt because national banks are chartered by the Government. Their stockholders are citizens and their investments are private property and just as much under the legal and moral protection of the Constitution and the Government as are farmers and their property. If it is a right and moral policy of government to require owners of national bank stock to pay an assessment into a capital fund to stabilize the banking business, why is it not a right and moral policy to require owners of farm crops to pay

a small fee into a capital fund to stabilize the branch of agriculture?

Another frequently heard objection is that surplus-control legislation is new and novel and an untried experiment.

In the very nature of things all fundamental legislation must be new and untried and to that extent an experiment. The interstate commerce act was a new experiment. The national bank law, the original protective tariff law, and all new legislation.

It was impossible to know in advance exactly how any of these laws would operate. The same is true of surplus-control legislation. The condition of farmers is desperate and threatens the prosperity of other classes. While this is not the first time in history that agriculture has been unprofitable, there are in the present situation many factors which were not present in the other depressions and which give special significance to present conditions.

The surplus control bill proposes a plan which is new as legislation, but old as business practices. It aims to make it possible for producers of five major agricultural commodities to create with their own money stabilization funds which will be employed to stabilize the market for these crops by a sound business method. If all the wheat or all the cotton in the country were produced by a relatively small number of people such legislation might not be necessary because the producers could "get together" and stabilize their markets as the steel market, and many others are stabilized. But with farming in the hands of millions of men, legislation is required to secure stability.

Nobody can guarantee the complete success of the plan. Experience may and probably will suggest changes. More than 30 provisions of the Federal reserve act have been modified since its enactment and many others are now pending.

To oppose surplus control legislation because it is new and untried, is not only illogical, but it is a discrimination against farmers because it makes a requirement of them that is not made of the classes when they are in need of legislation—that is final perfection and guarantees of perfect operation.

Mr. Jones of Washington, Mr. President, in line with the concluding remarks of the Senator from Indiana I desire to say that during my service here there have been many bills presented and considered to meet special situations. Dire predictions were made and the constitutionality of every one of those measures was raised, but after their passage the legislation demonstrated its wisdom, and its constitutionality was upheld, and but little question now is raised with reference to it. I remember when the proposal was made to establish the parcel-post system in the country, it was met with very violent resistance. It was proposed that it would practically destroy the mercantile business of the country; yet that system went into effect and has been in operation for a good many years and there is no suggestion now of a change in it, at least no suggestion that it should be repealed.

I also remember when it was proposed to establish a postal savings bank system in the country that it was met with very violent opposition, especially upon the part of the banking institutions of the country. I remember the argument on this floor that the constitutionality of the legislation was raised and very earnestly pressed upon the consideration of the Senate. Notwithstanding those direful predictions, notwithstanding the opposition, the Congress provided for the postal savings bank system.

No one hears any suggestion today for its repeal.

I also remember that when the Federal reserve system was presented we had days and weeks of violent controversy over that system. All sorts of woeful predictions were made as the Senator from Indiana said, it was not perfect. It has been amended quite a good many times, but I do not hear anybody proposing to repeal that system.

This was true with reference to the problem dealing with railroads. We had important legislation proposed dealing with this situation. The legislation has been enacted. It has not been entirely satisfactory, but there is no proposal to repeal it. There are proposals, however, to amend it to meet the objection which experience has proved justified.

So with reference to the pending legislation. It is in a sense a departure, a new movement, but I feel pretty confident that the calamitous results which will come from it will be found just as baseless as in the past. It is a very serious problem we have to meet, and I feel that those who have given it special study are proposing a measure which we can pretty confidently rely upon to solve the problem in a reasonably satisfactory way.

I have always felt that those who are peculiarly acquainted with the line of industry which is to be dealt with are better able to suggest the means of meeting the problem than the line of industry than anybody else. I have always felt that bankers were better able to determine what the problems of banking are and also are better able to suggest proper remedies to meet and solve those problems. I have always felt that the manufacturer knows better the problems which face him and his industry and that he is better able to suggest remedies to meet the problems of his line of business than anybody else.

So I have felt that the farmer knows the farmer's problems better than anybody else and that those who are especially familiar with the conditions which confront the farmer know better also the problems that face him and ought to be better able to suggest proper remedies than anybody else. As I understand it, this bill has the practically unanimous approval of the great farm organizations of the country. They have been working on it for years. I feel that I can safely rely upon their judgment and the wisdom at least of the fundamental provisions of the measure, and that if passed it will go a long way toward meeting the farmer's problems. If experience demonstrates that it needs changing in any particular, that need can be met. So, Mr. President, I am going to vote for the measure. I feel that agriculture has special problems which we ought to be able to help to meet.

I want to see agriculture put upon as stable a financial basis as we can. I want to see legislation which has apparently put our financial system upon a firm basis, so I believe we are able to put agriculture upon a reasonably firm basis. It used to be said that we must have, about every 8 or 10 years, a financial panic, a crisis in the financial affairs of the country. We do not hear much about that now. No suggestions of that sort are made now. Apparently our Federal reserve system has met that situation. So with the prices for the products of agriculture and the disaster for the farmer, it seems to me we ought to be able to devise some legislative system by which we can help the farmer to meet and do away with the recurring financial panics and disaster for the farmer. I am hopeful that the pending bill will go a long way toward doing it.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., July 14, 1927—

Things are looking up. The late spring delayed planting. Looked like it would never stop raining. But, it did, then the weather was hot and dry in many localities. This week brought fine rains over most of the middle west. Everything will be better than we thought. Things are looking up. They always do.

STEERS: Fed cattle steady for the week, top \$13.00, same as last week. Choice medium weight steers up to \$13.50. A new top for the year for the weight. Quite a few half fat cattle coming, weighing around 1000 pounds, which sell at \$10.00 to \$10.75. Kansas City red steers generally 25 lower, although one fancy load heavy grassers sold up to 12 cents. Lightweight fat grassers \$8.50 to \$9.50. Yearlings steady, best 11 to 12 cents, fair to good 10 to 11 cents, medium 9 to 10 cents.

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