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FARM SHARE OF NATIONAL INCOME

One Tenth of Income for One Fourth of Population Shows Need of New Policies, Says Dr. H. O. Taylor of Iowa. Wealth is Distributed Through Price Relations. The Original Idea of the Tariff Has Proven Disappointing. The Agricultural Program of the United States Embraces Research Education and Service. Development of Laws and Institutions Which Will Bring About a Just Distribution of Wealth Between the Country and City.

The control of those economic forces which determine the distribution of wealth between those engaged in different occupations has fallen into the hands of groups who have directed affairs in their own interests, to the detriment of the American farmer. In the past six years, the capital of American farmers has shrunk \$20,000,000,000, while city wealth has increased more than that amount. The farm land of the United States, exclusive of buildings, was worth 58 per cent less in 1926 than in 1910, in terms of 1913. Note the comparison is not with 1920, when everything was high, but 1910, the farm land of Iowa was worth 23 per cent less in 1926 than in 1910, in terms of 1913 dollars. At the present time, farmers are going into bankruptcy at the rate of 444 per work-day.

This has come as a result of an unfavorable distribution of the income of the nation among the different groups who produce the wealth. Prior to the World War, agriculture secured 20.5 per cent of the national income. During the past five years, agriculture has received about 10.5 per cent of the total national income. Note this is a decline of one-half in the percentage share of agriculture in the national income.

How Wealth is Distributed
It is thru price relations that wealth is distributed. Since the war, farm prices have been higher than they were before the war, but the prices of city products have been a still higher plane. The purchasing power of farm products has, therefore, been on a much lower plane than before the war. In recent months the purchasing power of farm products has been about 80 per cent of what it was before the war. In other words, city products have a purchasing power of 125 per cent of pre-war when expended for farm products. In still other words, where 100 pounds of farm products would buy a given article before the war, it requires 125 pounds of the same article now. Furthermore, it costs more to produce each pound of product. Under these conditions, bankruptcy is inevitable for vast numbers of farmers, and hard times are assured to the efficient and the formerly well-to-do.

The important thing to bear in mind with regard to the expansion of agriculture for war purposes is that it came at the behest of the government, and that the expansion was in the same lines as any characteristic of peace-time agriculture, so that an adequate expansion for war purposes meant over-expansion on the basis of peace-time demand. When we turn to the manufacturing industries, it becomes a matter of common knowledge that the major war industries were devoted to the production of special war supplies of kinds not demanded in peace-time. Furthermore, many of the peace-time activities in the city industries were in part suspended during the war, thus was over-expanded and peace-time city industries were under rather than over-developed.

The war-time city industries were, however, without a market for their products at the close of the war. This might have proved as great a disaster to the city industries as the over-expansion of agriculture has proved to farmers, had not the government borne the expense of dismantling the city war industries, thus providing the capital for making the necessary readjustment to peace-time conditions. If 10 per cent of our agriculture had been judiciously dismantled at the expense of the government at the close of the war, so that those who needed to get out of agriculture into other industries would have been free to do so, and would have had the means to enter new occupations, this would have brought about a balance between agriculture and other industries, and would have avoided the maladjustment of price ratios which has been financially so disastrous to the farmers, and which has been so blighting to the rural population.

The dismantling process has gone on and carried with it untold loss and suffering. Thirty-one million acres of land have gone out of use largely thru bankruptcy. Millions of the farm population have moved to towns and cities, but less than half of them have found a footing. The others have drifted back to the farms. The net result was a reduction of 2,000,000 in the rural population between January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1925, during which time the population of the United States increased nearly 9,000,000. Thru these drastic remedies agricultural production has been reduced, but not enough to reduce the price ratios. New methods of production were introduced during and since the war. Owing to the scarcity of labor, labor-saving machinery such as tractors, combines and milking machines, has come in as a labor substitute. Thus a combination of circumstances has operated at a time when, owing to conditions at home, partly natural and partly artificial, a reduction in ag-

cultural production was essential if agriculture as a whole was to prove profitable; but the question of whether agriculture should be further reduced or some of the artificial conditions that seem to make that reduction necessary, particularly the price lifting tariff laws, should be removed, is a question which should receive the serious consideration of congress.

The amount of agriculture a nation should have as a basis of maximum national well-being depends upon the relative abundance of the natural resources available as a basis for agriculture and for other industries. When judged on this basis, we probably do not have too much agriculture in the United States at the present time. But we have too much to be profitable under our present tariff laws. The fact is that with Russia largely out of the European market the United States has been able to sell more farm products abroad since the war than before the war, and at better prices. The real difficulty would appear to be neither that we have too much agriculture in the United States nor that the foreign markets are too weak to absorb our agricultural surplus at satisfactory prices. The real difficulty is that the prices farmers pay for what they buy in the United States are on an abnormally high basis relative to prices in world markets in which the farmers receive the surplus, and which determine the prices of our staples sold at home. This is the result of an abnormally high tariff.

Original Idea of the Tariff
When the principle of the protective tariff was injected into our national life, it was thought that stimulation by means of a tariff on certain products which would otherwise be less profitable to produce than the unprotected products, would ultimately enable these industries to stand without the tariff crutch. It was believed that the time the nation as a whole would be more prosperous as a result of developing new industries, altho in the meantime the total annual production of the nation would be somewhat reduced by the tariff. The purpose of the protective tariff was to elevate the prices of certain products and thus enable the producers of these products to compete in the domestic labor and money market for the labor and capital essential to the industry and they would not have felt the necessity of a tariff.

At the close of the World War, owing to the conditions stated above, agriculture was in a weak position. City industries were in a strong position, and thus better able to compete with agriculture and other unprotected industries for the necessary labor and capital. Under those conditions, the tariff should have been reduced. Yet at that time the protective tariff was increased, with the effect of further lifting the prices of farm products in the domestic market just when unprotected products were suffering from low prices. This clearly had the effect of stimulating maladjustment of price ratios when a reduction in the tariff on manufactured products was needed, and would have had the effect of helping to restore price ratios and maintain on a relatively profitable basis a larger proportion of the agriculture that has been developed.

But the tariff is not the only form of legislation which tended to magnify the price adjustment of ratios between the prices of country and city products. The labor legislation and the immigration laws had the effect of limiting the supply and maintaining the prices of city products. Both the tariff legislation and the immigration laws weakened the market and thus lowered the prices of American farm products abroad. If the populations of Europe had been free to manufacture products and sell them in the American market, many of them would not have felt the necessity of turning to agricultural production in the home country, but would have produced manufactured products to exchange for American farm products. This would not only have provided American farmers with the things they need to buy at lower prices, but would have stimulated the demand for American farm products abroad and thus had the effect of reducing the maladjustment in price ratios. The demand for American farm products in foreign countries was further weakened by the fact that the United States changed during the war from the position of a debtor nation to that of a creditor nation. Whereas before the war we owed large sums to foreign countries, we are now practically all of our surplus wealth to pay the interest on that debt, at the present time other countries owe us many billions, interest on which must, in the long run, be paid in goods imported into the United States. Furthermore, the expansion of manufacturing industry in this country under a protective tariff which gives them the home market free from foreign competition leaves American manufacturers in a strong position to fill special contracts abroad for manufactured products which, in turn, are helping to

absorb such purchasing power as is available abroad with which to pay for farm products.

The first economist to make a statistical study of the distribution of wealth in the United States was Charles B. Spahr, who published a book thirty years ago entitled "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States." After referring to the problems of distribution of wealth which led to the Civil War he prophesied that the next great political struggle tending to split the American nation would not be a struggle between north and south but a struggle between country and city.

With wise leadership, with leaders who can see the whole of the national life, with leaders who are not dominated by strong class interests, such a struggle will be averted. But the evaporation of more than twenty billions of dollars of wealth has developed a storm cloud which foreshadows a political upheaval no less significant than the one preceding the Civil War.

The government has set up the laws and institutions which are determining the distribution of the national income among those who do the work of the nation. While there are those who attribute the distribution of incomes to natural economic laws beyond the control of man, John Stuart Mill, one of the greatest of economists, has said, "The distribution of wealth depends upon the laws and customs of society. The rules by which it is determined, are what the opinions and feelings of the ruling portion of the community make them, and are very different in different ages and countries; and might be still more different, if mankind so chooses." The efforts of wise statesmen adequately backed by organized farmers are needed if Uncle Sam is to establish wise laws and customs which will bring about a fair distribution of the national income among those who contribute to its production.

Have I identified too closely the interest of the farmer and the interest of the nation as a whole? I would like to make my answer to this question clear. At the present time the class struggle of the farmers for a larger share of the national income is in harmony with the position of the statesman who desires to take the national point of view. Agriculture is the source of the national income which is the ultimate possibility and the well-being of the nation as a whole. First of all, such modification in our laws and institutions must be brought about as will make possible a distribution of the national income among other groups of people who apply equal intelligence, skill, energy and capital to their productive efforts. After this has been done, if the farmer should press Uncle Sam for a still larger share of the national income, at the expense of other groups, the interests of the nation would be in conflict. The statesman should then ally himself accordingly.

The agricultural program before Uncle Sam is a comprehensive one: first, the research, the education and the service essential to a rational agriculture; second, the development of laws and institutions which will bring about a just distribution of wealth between country and city.

CITY'S BOARD BILL TO FARMERS OVERDUE

Factory and Farm Mutually Dependent Deserve Apparent Pros-

City workers cannot live by taking in each other's washing, and the city industries which are profiting today by the cheap food that they get at the farmers' expense cannot evade the ultimate payment of their board bill to the farmer. Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"In the long run," he said, "the farm and the factory are mutually dependent and there can be no permanent prosperity at the expense of the other." "The fact that we have enjoyed in some lines a period of urban prosperity during the past few years should not delude us into the belief that the welfare of the city workers has become permanently independent of that of the farmer. Many city business men in the larger centers and many economists who look upon these questions cold-bloodedly are feeling and saying that the old idea of the interdependence of industry and agriculture has been disproven."

Profiting by Cheap Food
"Even though this delusion may have some force in the short run, there is something fundamentally insecure about the urban prosperity that is built upon the present basis whereby the city workers live by taking in each other's washing. Agriculture is slow in its economic adjustments, and it takes time to exact the penalty of its neglect. Though the city workers and the city industries are profiting today by the cheap food they get at the farmers' expense, all economic experience shows that they cannot evade paying their board bill to the farmer, and that another decade for the farmer to collect it."

EXPORTS RISE

Wheat exports from the United States up to the middle of June totaled 200,000,000 bushels in comparison with a total export of 103,030,000 bushels for the same period last year, according to the official bulletin issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NOTICE

The regular quarterly meeting of the Phillips County Farmers' Union, No. 27, will be held in Logan, Wednesday, July 20th, at 10 o'clock. Dinner served at noon.

J. P. Johnson, Co. Sec.-Treas.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORS

St. Paul Dispatch, June 25, 1927: President Coolidge is visiting in the West this summer presumably to get an idea of what the West wants done about agriculture, but it becomes more and more a question whether he is not here simply to get publicity for a plan that was cut and dried months ago.

So far as the public has been let in on the program, the number of visitors to the summer White House, who would in any slight degree take exception to Secretary Jardine's slight-of-hand play for agriculture, is kept to the absolute minimum. The others, no matter what their authority, are to be excluded.

If President Coolidge wants to find out something about the state of American agriculture, he had better talk to the men who know something about it. It would seem that the individuals can be given that credit, in convincing the congress of the United States of the necessity for the McNary-Haugen bill, should be given at least a casual hearing in any general consultation dealing with agriculture.

This bill was the first and only piece of general agricultural legislation which the congress has been able to accept in six years of desperate need. No matter what President Coolidge may think about the McNary-Haugen bill, he can hardly claim to have had the opinion of American agriculture until he has listened to the friends of this type of legislation.

He can ignore them, and find out to the last comma what Wall Street thinks would be good for the farmer; he can ignore them, and find out what the gamblers on the grain exchange think would be a good thing for the farmer. But he is not likely to find out what the farmer himself thinks would be a good thing unless he calls in the men who have the confidence of the farmer. Again it might be pointed out that practically without exception, the representatives of the farming districts of the country voted for the McNary-Haugen bill; that al-

most the whole geographical extent of the United States west of the Allegheny mountains voted for this bill.

Yet the fact is that as yet no invitation has been sent from the summer White House to those men who more than any others are qualified to speak for the millions of farmers whose appeal put the McNary-Haugen bill through congress last winter. These men, if any are to be named, would be Frank Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., chairman of the legislative committee of the Corn Belt committee with an aggregate membership of more than a million farmers; George Peek of Moline, Illinois; and William Hirth of Columbia, Missouri. Why have these men received no invitation to the summer White House to talk over agriculture with President Coolidge, and what will any advice he receives be worth without that which they might give?

"THE KANSAS ZEPHYR"

Once a Kansas zephyr strayed Where a brass-eyed bird-pup played. And that foolish canine bayed At that zephyr in a gay, Semi-idiotic way. Then that zephyr, in about Half a jiffy, took that pup, Tipped him over, wrong side up. Then it turned him wrong side out. And it calmly journeyed thence, With a barn and string of fence.

MORAL

When communists loose The disorders of a gale, Act upon the well-known law, Face the breeze, but close your jaw, It's a rule that will not fail, If you say it in a gay, Self-sufficient sort of way, It will land you, without doubt, Upside down and wrong side out. —Eugene F. Ware.

NIZE BABY

Teacher—"Who can give me a sentence using the word 'Avant'?" Little Able—"Avant what avant when avant it." —Hardware Age.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

The Fourth of July picnic at Lone Elm, in Anderson county, was a great success, as viewed by this editor. The crowd in the forenoon was rather small, due to the press of farm work. It seems that the farmer does really work part of the time. But in the afternoon there was an enormous crowd. The plans for the day were well arranged. During the afternoon the Odd Fellows hall was used for a program. The colony band, singing, readings, a drill by a group of children, and every one enjoyed it. The Anderson Whitaker spoke for a few minutes, and introduced Mr. George Peet, of Madison. George was modest, and refused to speak, but if you want something done for co-operation he is your man. Howard Walker and the late C. Henderson, of Anderson county, I am told, notified the Farmers Union that possession had been taken in its name. I spoke for a few hours, and even though they were tired the folks cheered when I quit. They were so glad to hear Henderson and I, and the Farmers Union folks, and I appreciate the privilege of knowing them—such folks as the Bishops, Grettens, Barretts, Campbells, Johnsons, Van Sickle. It was my privilege, too, to see my family, to drive out to the home of Henderson and Mrs. Gretten, mother and sister of C. E. (Cliff) Henderson. For six weeks Mrs. Gretten has been ill, and is now able to be up and about a part of the time. One needs to meet such folks for the good of the co-operative movement. It will never fail while such people own it.

THE LEAVEN IS WORKING

Some Farmers Union folks once borrowed \$50 and went into the business of buying and selling. By 1914 they had written 264 policies on property, for over half a million dollars. The direct saving was approximately \$2,500. The admitted assets were \$253,722. At the end of 1926 there were 1,068 policies in force, for \$304,646.32, over \$80,000 of which was returned to the members. The company has paid \$714,000.14 in losses, and has saved its members directly \$400,000.00. The Kansas Legislature wanted to protect those who buy insurance from fire. But many mutuals are good, and honestly administered in behalf of the policy holder. Some are very much otherwise. It was proposed to require the officers of any company paying its losses pro rata, to use the same percentage in paying their officers. But many mutuals are good, and honestly administered in behalf of the policy holder. Some are very much otherwise. 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The Kansas Union Farmer

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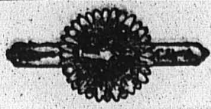
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927

HOW PROMOTE THE FARMERS UNION?

This is not a question for fall or winter, when drives for membership, or county meetings, or a series of lectures can be arranged. It is not a seasonal question, but a year around question. It includes special effort, but involves a program. There are more ways to choose from than there are ways to kill the proverbial cat.

We have opposition, and a fight to make. There is always the temptation to try promotion by hysteria. A fight is always a drawing card. It need not have any great merit within itself. A hundred men can be involved in a free-for-all over a fight between two very small dogs. The foes of co-operation are real enough, but sometimes the sensible method of opposing them is not spectacular enough to get a crowd. For the sake of having our members follow our leadership and stand behind the constructive program of the Union we are sometimes tempted to build straw men, and then in a fine fury demolish them before the admiring eyes of our members. Even, sometimes, we may have the hardihood to enter deliberately into a situation from which only the most loyal adherence by the whole membership can rescue us. Real battles are sometimes won in that way, too. But adherence won in the smoke of battle lets go easily in peace and most building is done in peace-time. The movement needs men for building, as well as for fighting.

Co-operation is a mass-movement. One man cannot do much co-operating, regardless of his make-up. "The movement needs lots of folks. There is the temptation to get them by "high-power" methods—to take them en masse, to overwhelm them with "drives." Almost anything is better than nothing, and such a method does gain a great many loyal members. But like the purchasers of Liberty Bonds in the war drives, a good many find themselves with something they can't hold, and it hurts the market. It hurts the bond market, and it hurts the Farmers Union market. It is always bad when too many sell out their holdings.

The real hope for tomorrow lies in education. We will not fight the air, and our crowd will be led in to some desert; unless we have knowledge and vision. We need confidence in each other more than we need suspicion of others. We need greater loyalty more than we need greater numbers. I should like to see the Women's Auxiliary of the Farmers Union take space in the paper for the promotion of their organization, and for disseminating information regarding it. But more, I should like for them definitely to become the agency for child- and youth-training in the Kansas Farmers Union. There ought to be a children's department in the paper. It ought to have a cartoon service. What a character the chap would make who joins the Union, helps to build an elevator, and sells his grain to his competitor? Children must be taught the aims and possibilities of the movement, for their own sake, and for the sake of the parents. A child's questioning can cure a mother of selling eggs and buying calico outside of the organization to which she belongs. The July number of The Mentor, in an article dealing with Cumberland mountaineers, tells of Long Towner, an old man who had never seen a railroad. He admitted that "hit would be right interestin' to see one." Long Towner used to be a moonshiner. His father was a moonshiner, and his grandfather. But "furriners" built a school near his farm and his children—four of them—began attending.

"When young ones start learnin'," he said, "they get talkin' about their old man and what he does and often hit is honest. I aim to help them look up at other folks, and so while farmin' haint payin' much hit suits the young ones better. I quit stillin'."

"I hope no one will take offense at the story of Long Towner in this connection, or carry the comparison too far. But children probably keep parents from going wrong about as often as parents do children. And if every local auxiliary will establish an activity for children and youths and become responsible for their training, it will give new life and purpose to the auxiliary, and security to the future. The work of the 4-H Clubs is fine. It may be encouraged. In many places the auxiliary could sponsor it. But however good it is to teach children how to make a flock of hens lay eggs, it is quite as necessary, at least, to teach them a way to make the egg producer an income. A membership developed in this way will be a permanent membership and a loyal one."

I personally believe in the contract basis of membership, but it is only a poor makeshift for fully convinced minds and hearts. The great majority must be loyal in conviction, or even a contract would be un-enforceable. The way of education may

be somewhat slow. It has the advantage of certainty. I am reminded in this connection of the condition in which many European co-operatives find themselves, after a generation of teaching. Mr. C. F. Emmert asked Dr. Warbasse, at the Nebraska Farmers Union convention, whether they were compelled to sign contracts with their members. He replied:

In Denmark, for example, farmers' marketing associations and other farm organizations require a contract that demands loyalty, usually running over a certain number of years. This seems necessary for the beginner. After a member has been loyal for five years, he has learned it is worthwhile, and he does not need to be obligated. He is loyal voluntarily after that. In consumers organizations a very few have attempted contracts.

We do see lack of loyalty in consumers' organizations. If the neighborhood merchant puts down the price of prunes a cent the housewife buys prunes at the chain store instead of the co-operative store. That lack of loyalty always grows out of the fact that people do not understand the significance of co-operation. Anybody whose mind grasps its importance is loyal from the beginning, but often people have to be coerced into loyalty for a little while until they can learn it.

In consumers' societies, those few who have attempted it have not made out very well. There is a feeling among consumers organizations that they must prove to the most stupid member that the thing is worth-while. It must be so good that it is perfectly clear from the beginning that it will pay him to be loyal.

The private merchant knows. Societies in the United States are put on the rocks by a combination of half a dozen merchants, meeting in one of the merchant's houses Sunday night and each agreeing to put down the price of one commodity. On Monday morning, there are six commodities the members can buy in another store cheaper than in their own. The co-operative society goes broke.

Europeans Better Grounded

That cannot be done in any European country of which I know. I was once talking to an old Scotch lady, and asked, "How do you keep your people loyal?"

She did not know what I meant. She was like the Dane whom I asked if they carried on co-operative education.

"What do you mean?" he responded.

"Do you have lectures and tell the people about co-operation?"

"You might as well have lectures in Denmark to tell people how to put on their shirts! They know how."

This old Scotch lady said she knew of a case like that. A poor woman was going to the shop with a little basket to buy something. She was met by the village merchant.

He asked, "Where are you going?"

"To the co-operative store."

"What will you buy?"

"Prunes," was the reply.

"Very good, what does your co-operative store charge for prunes?"

"They are 12 cents a pound."

"Twelve cents? I will sell them for ten."

In the United States, almost any American woman would have bought the cheap prunes. We have among our women the shopping instinct. It is the favorite indoor sport.

What did the poor woman in Scotland say? She said, "Run along with you! I would not have your

prunes if you gave them to me. If I go to your shop and buy your prunes for 10 cents, that means that every other woman has the same right. If every woman does that, then our co-operative store is busted, and the price of everything in this town goes up."

They do not need pledges of loyalty in the European countries. We are just beginning to get an education in this field.

NEW WHEAT POOL IN COLORADO

This doesn't sound just right, but it may be. We should like to know directly what the present pool thinks of the move.

Combining their efforts for the sake of building up a more powerful wheat pool, the Colorado Agricultural College with the State Director of Markets office and a group of influential non-pool farmers and business men will begin a county by county move this month to secure at least 60 per cent of the state's production for orderly marketing.

Although the Colorado Wheat Growers' association has been in operation for five years and although it is generally admitted that the effect of this organization has been to raise the general price level over the state, it is felt that the greatest effectiveness of co-operation and the greatest benefit to the farmers of the state cannot be reaped until a larger proportion of the state crop is marketed through one agency. The present work is being undertaken for the purpose of making this possibility an accomplished fact.

On Substantial Basis

The plan to place Colorado wheat pooling upon a substantial basis comparable with the Canadian wheat pools is a move being undertaken entirely independent of the present state association," declared Ben H. King, Director of Markets in charge of the work. "It is being taken up in the belief that non-poolers in the other hard winter states will see the wisdom of our action and join with us in our efforts. Colorado farmers who consent to go into this large pool will not be required to deliver grain until a substantial percentage of all the hard winter wheat is in control of the co-operative marketing groups."

The 60 per cent effort has the sanction and endorsement of the officials of the Colorado Wheat Growers' association. All of them, it is understood, will tender their resignations upon the completion of the sign-up, and the augmented membership of the Colorado wheat pool will elect its own directors and officials.

OKLAHOMA FARM CONGRESS

The Oklahoma Farmers Union sends the following notice to its members: The Farm Congress this year will be at the A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, beginning at 8 a. m., Tuesday, August 2nd, and closing at midnight, Friday, August 5th.

There will be sleeping places in a large tent for Farmers Union men, and a building for the women. Cots will be furnished by the college, but you must bring your own bedding, towels and soap.

The State Union Day will be on Wednesday, August 3rd, and the speaker will be Brother C. E. Huff, President of the Farmers' Union of Kansas. He will speak at 8 o'clock that morning.

There is no better place for a Farmers Union member to go for a few days, combining a rest with valuable instruction, than to Stillwater, Farmers Week. Those who expect to go, kindly let this office know as soon as possible, in order that we may give the college information as to how many cots will be needed.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

In many areas the co-operative marketing movement is bringing about entirely new alignment of marketing forces. Ridicule and opposition are giving way to acceptance and adjustment. The co-op way is right, fair, sensible and necessary.

In Florida steps were taken toward the organization of a clearing house to control citrus fruit shipments and prevent the dumping caused by unorganized distribution. In order to meet the requirements of the Capper-Volstead act, the clearing house must be in control of either an established co-operative or an association of farmers formed for that purpose. The plan is being worked out by representatives of the Florida Fruit Men's club, representing about 75 per cent of the citrus fruit interests; the Florida Bankers' association and the State Department of Agriculture, acting upon suggestions by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

Prune Dealers Co-operate

In Oregon and Washington the efforts of the growers and shippers toward co-ordinating the marketing of the prune crop have gone even farther. The new plan of co-operation includes the packers, the farmer co-operators and the farmers who are not at present members of a marketing association.

It is proposed that there be formed a central marketing board and a growers' price determining committee with specific authority over (a) the co-operative growers of Washington and Oregon, (b) the organized packers. The central board will consist of 9 members; two selected by the co-operators, two by the organized independent growers, four by the organized packers and one at large.

At the present time there are two co-operative prune associations, the North Pacific and the South Douglas. According to the present plans the North Pacific will be allowed to increase its membership by 1,500 acres and the South Douglas co-op. by as much as possible before the closing date. After this time both pools will be closed and the prune growers who are members of neither group, but who desire to enter the new organization, will go into a federation of independents organized by local units.

In reality, according to the growers, this will mean that the present independent farmers will form a new co-operative. The organized growers will agree to deliver their prunes to the organized packers and both will be governed by the price factors and regulations laid down by the central marketing board. The co-ops will be continuing agreements with yearly withdrawal clauses; and the packing and selling agencies will each post a \$10,000 bond to insure against violation of their agreements with the board.

Organization, experience, volume, and the determined purpose to serve the grower above everything else have enabled the Canadian wheat pools' central selling agency to operate on the last crop at a total cost of one-fifth cent per bushel. Patience on the part of the membership is a virtue which must be demanded. Full efficiency is not reached in a few days. But courage to make changes in method or organization whenever it becomes certain that such changes are in the interest of the grower is a virtue on the part of any association also to be demanded. It would seem that the Canadian membership has had loyalty and patience, and the organization has not lacked courage.

A bankrupt may be a good chap to buy a bargain from, but he is not a dependable source of supply. It has dawned upon the textile industry that the welfare of the grower, as developed by his co-operatives, is all to the good.

That the spinners should actively aid the farmers in formation of their co-operative organizations was the opinion expressed by George Harris, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association. He emphasized the necessity of farmers getting actual value for better grades of cotton produced and said there is no way that this can be done at the present except through the co-operative associations.

Double Value of Pool

Cotton manufacturers, according to the delegates, see a double value in the existence of co-operative associations. They encourage the production of the grades of cotton desired by the mills. This helps the manufacturers. They insure the farmers the proper returns for better grades of fibre. This helps the growers.

"Co-operative associations enable farmers to be better paid for growing the kind of cotton which the spinners want and the co-ops should be encouraged," declared H. F. Fitzgerald, president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills. Similar expressions were made by other cotton millers. Ward Thoron, treasurer of the Merrimack Cotton company, said that he had been prejudiced against the co-operative when they were first organized. He feared they would control prices and squeeze manufacturers.

"Since we have been buying cotton from the co-operatives, however," he said, "I believe there would be a greater advantage to the whole cotton industry if it were all organized. Associated cotton is better graded and more reliable and more fully up to type than any other cotton being offered on the market."

REFLECTIONS

No One Wants War

Neither pacifist nor militarist wants war. Each believes his way is the way to peace. There are many who believe peace can be secured by abandoning war as a legal method of settling differences, and substituting friendliness and law for suspicion and force. They are rather active just now. Their campaign is seemingly quite open and above-board. Mr. Fred B. Smith, of New York City in behalf of the Federal Council of Churches, has been vigorous and effective in securing vigorous and effective action among the Protestant churches in opposition to the entire militarist program. Dr. Frederick Norwood, minister of the City Temple of London, has just completed a six months campaign for peace, his church granting him a leave for that purpose. He spoke to about a quarter of a million persons, in England, Scotland and Wales. He also travelled in the United States and Canada. He found "people everywhere hating war, and loathing it—unable to free themselves from it." Without doubt it is gaining headway, this movement which militarists seem to hate. I attended a recent session of the Men's Bible Class at the First Methodist Church in Salina, and listened to a very searching discussion, by the teacher, of the last verses of the fifth chapter of Matthew's gospel. No attempt was made to apply the principle of the lesson to war, nor indeed to any specific problem. But the conclusion was inescapable, and this is an open method. Those who believe that peace is made secure by a sufficiently powerful array of force seem to depend upon quite a different method. To develop our youth physically, to teach citizenship—only these are the innocent aims of those who promote the R. O. T. C., and insist upon military training in our schools. If they suspect that these are "pacifists" in the state university they protest with vehemence. Not to believe in armed force is the great crime. If any teacher holds such a view he must be removed at once. Open and reasonable discussion must not be permitted. Argument is to be met, not with argument, but with force and suppression. Control of public sentiment is not to be sought by public teaching and appeal, but by devious ways and with concealed motives. Army titles have been conferred lately, it seems, upon many of the producers of films. They are now officers of the Signal Corps, motion picture advisory council, U. S. army. There will be a fine output of military films, cleverly designed to shape the mental processes of American youth. But no one wants war.

A correspondent from Denver seems to have met more than one person who has discovered where the whole present trouble lies. As might have been suspected, the close-fisted, grasping farmer has captured all wealth and wont spend it. He says: I recently heard a Nebraska woman from a small town say the reason times were hard was that the farmers had all the money and wouldn't let go of it, and I have also heard the same remarks made here in Denver. What do you think of that?

Bugs and Bughouse Methods

The campaign against the Corn Borer started out with a ten million dollar appropriation from the Federal Treasury, and the full support of all Treasury. Probably the menace is as serious as is claimed. The Kansas Union Farmer does not wish to be classed as opposed to concerted action under expert direction against a common foe. But some arguments

are far from reassuring. If not controlled, the cost of living will advance. Like the toll the wearer of overalls or gingham apron pays to the boll weevil, so those who eat will pay toll to the corn borer. But the way on cotton must have been very light last year, and the cotton grower paid some toll. And some news reports suggest another "bug under the chip." It appears that a very large part of the 10 millions was spent at once with implement and automobile manufacturers. The campaign required a great number of tractors and trucks, and enough automobiles to run down those borer whose wings carried them from affield. The "abandoned farms, absentee landlords' holdings, acreage of an occasional farmer where illness or accident has just been behind with his work, and once in awhile a 'conscientious objector'—this area the experts handle with bird help and the bright new machinery. The rest they only object. Farmers protest here and there that the work is often superficial. Some high-priced priced burning machines burn nothing but fuel and a few trees and orchards. The corn stalks remain. We hope the huntmen and hounds will not do more damage than the hare did.

E. E. Kelley, who digs Grass Roots for the Topeka Capitalist, is author of his poem. In his boyhood home in Indiana Mr. Kelley lived neighbor to Thomas O'Dowd, who had studied for the priesthood, but who met Katherine Plummer and changed his plans. They were married three days later, and thru a long life lived happily. In a letter to J. W. Conway of Norton Mr. Kelley says:

When I was a lad he was spoken of as "Old Tommy O'Dowd" and his invariable greeting was, "It's a fine mornin' this, a mighty fine mornin'" and should it be raining he would add: "A fine rainy mornin'." He was a poet, and of a stormy afternoon like as not he would visit the little country schoolhouse at the crossroads, and be called on for a speech, which he would make in soft Irish brogue, full of sentiment, full of sound advice, full of kindly humor, stimulating. And often he would conclude by reciting a poem of his own composition.

Mr. Kelley's last meeting with the kind hearted old man, then 82 years of age, inspired him to write these verses:

Tommy O'Dowd (E. E. Kelley)

Our Tommy O'Dowd was a gentleman fine

As a thrue son of Erin should be, Wid his spile now so swate, his brogue so divine

An' his manner so aisy an' free. He was ever beguillin' Our faces to smile!"

For whenever he'd mate us, says he, "It's a fine mornin'", this, a mighty fine mornin'!"

Whatever this mornin' might be, he sayin' ways

Sure Tommy O'Dowd wid his blarney'd childer all love his blarney'd face,

The babies he'd plaise, and the girls he'd taize

Wid an Irishman's elegant grace! Faith now, he caljold 'em And flatter'd 'em 'til 'em

"Ye are swate as this mornin', this might fine mornin'!"

Whatever this mornin' might be, Said Tommy O'Dowd, wid me wanst on his knaze,

"It's a fine lad ye are now. Me eyes

Such freckles as these sure I think ought to plaise

Anny quane for their beauty and size!

If you'd only quit foolin'! An' take to your schoolin'.

Sure a great man ye'd make, now," says he

"As sure as this mornin's a mighty fine mornin'!"

Whatever this mornin' might be, Dear Tommy O'Dowd, ye are gone now, ohone!

Sure could I wish now, better nor this?

That now as of old ye are never alone

For the lack of sweet childer to kiss—

That where now we are stayin' Ye true can be sayin'—

"It's a mighty fine mornin' I see! A beautifil—illigant—heavenly mornin'!"

Whatever OUR mornin' may be!

Get a Job as Receiver

If you are having trouble to make ends meet, try for a receivership. It is said that not a few Kansas banks, closed on account of financial assets, have thrown out more for receivers than for creditors and stockholders. Maybe a bankrupt farm would do as well. The Orient railroad went broke some ten years ago. W. T. Kemper was appointed receiver and Mr. Histed counsel. No doubt these men had ability. Judge Pollock has just allowed them \$1,087,000 for their work. Of this the larger part was in stock—15,000 shares, to which the judge gave a value of 62½ cents on the dollar. The rates must take into consideration this value. These men are entitled to 5½ per cent on their "investment." By far the greater part of all such capital investment is produced by the business itself. The business collects from the public, expands on the money collected, then collects for the service, plus a return on the money invested. It is established beyond doubt that in many cases fully four-fifths of the rate-charge is required to make up the return on capital—after the public has contributed the capital. If an American agriculture is bankrupt, perhaps the solution is a receivership. Then the judge can "give it a value," and a rate on wheat and corn and hogs may be established which will make it yield a profit. Our appeal should be to the Courts and not to Congress.

Secretary Jardine Still Argues

A large part of Mr. Jardine's work at present seems to be that of cultivating a conviction among the members of farm organizations that any farm relief measure, except one permitting them to go more deeply into debt, will hurt them as individuals and as organizations. He assumes that any protection to the farmer will result in slowing up co-operative organization, and says:

"This, as I see it, is the insurmountable objection to programs of farm relief not based on the greater development of co-operative marketing. Efficient marketing is as much the farmer's job as efficient production and if they leave this work to others they will lose in dollars and cents and, which is even more serious, in knowledge, capacity and progress."

But with a tariff to protect, industries organize, combines, and seem very much alive and prosperous. Labor, with an immigration law, organized effectively, and collected wages instead of bruises—and that is all even organized labor would be apt to collect if there was a large labor surplus. It is a sound argument. Nothing but sound.

A FATHER AND HIS SON

(Editorial from New York World, Saturday, June 4, 1927.)

There comes to hand a little late but none the less emphatic, a document called "Radicalism in America," published by the Key Men of America—an organization on the pattern of the National Security League and the American Defense Society, and affiliated with these orders. Herein it develops, in short documentary proof to drive home each and every point, that there are certain members of Congress (Messrs. Borah, Norris and Howell included) who held a conference in Washington on December 2, 1922, and that one of the purposes of this conference was to consider "How to Drive Special Privilege Out of Control of the Government and Restore It to the People." Now there is a Minnesota Congressman who, until he died in 1924, believed in just about everything which the Key Men of America regard as vicious, dangerous, desperate, and, to use one of the favorite adjectives in their present brochure, "insidious." It was a red-hot radical. He came from a district where "the foreign element" predominates. He believed in the socialization of many of the chief instruments of wealth. He fought the vested rights of property at every turn. It was he who introduced the resolution which forced the famous investigation of the Money Trust. It was he who tried to bar bankers from the Currency Committee of the House. It was he who attacked the "speculative operations" of Wall Street and predicted that

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

The Farmers Union was a monthly publication, just as it was last week.

Washington county held a quarterly meeting at Greenleaf. Anton Peterson was County President. There were five locals, and each one was asked to appoint a correspondent for the Farmers Union paper. A full report of the meeting was sent to the paper at once.

Charles S. Barrett and A. C. Davis, president and secretary, published notice of the eighth annual meeting of the National Union, to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., the 3rd of September. North Carolina seems to have had the largest membership, with Texas second. Kansas was seventh.

A Farmers Union meeting at a school house near Plainville drew a great crowd, and a picture of the gathering appeared in this paper.

President McAniff announced that locals and business associations could buy twine from the Kansas penitentiary, just as they had done the year before. The price was 1-4 cent higher, but is not given. The con-

tinuance of the previous plan was in spite of many rumors to the effect that the twine would not be available through "regular" dealers, and resulted from a conference with Governor Stubbs and Warden Coddling.

The 34th Senatorial district had two Farmers Union men as candidates for state senator—L. L. Ruggles and Harry Gray. The editor commented on this situation, and upon the character of the candidates. He said "Either Gray or Ruggles would make a better Congressman than the Sixth District had for 15 years."

R. A. Bough was state purchasing agent, at Osborne, and carried a small ad in the paper. It was being discovered that such an arrangement would not do what was wanted. Very few firms were willing to sell to the agent. There was some discussion of a jobbing association, but it had no definite form as yet.

The Kansas Farmers Union has "made history" in the last 15 years, and has just begun to find itself—to get its stride. The next 15 will be wonderful years for the organization, and all his near-Socialism, did not really undermine American institutions and the American home. In fact, his home produced a son who is now being acclaimed rather widely as a fine example of young manhood. For the son, like the father, is a brave fighter and a gallant man. His name is Lindbergh.

GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME

With the presidential family running wild in the Black Hills; with the airplane excitement well nigh subsided, and with congressmen and senators mending their home fences or visiting in foreign lands, the national capital has settled itself down to an enjoyment of "the good old summertime." There is not very much exciting government activity in Washington—and everyone is glad of it.

The Country Woman

A BOND OF SYMPATHY
A cockwren flew to the tiny hole
Near the top of a doxy chestnut pole
And placed a worm in an open beak
To stifle a horrible, hungry shriek;
Then flew to a neighboring twig to rest
And warbled and warbled his very best.

I said: "Cockwren, I savvy you
And all you are bravely struggling
through.
I'm feeding a family of my own,
Maintaining a brood on my wits alone.
I savvy the thing that you think and feel:
"All right so far—but the NEXT
darned meal!"

Strickland Gillilan.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
The dishpan and tea towel, which have long posed as the dispensable aids to the housewife, have been at last unmasked. And lo, they are found to be sneaking, hypocritical conspirators against the health of the home. A recent issue of The Forecast, which claims to be America's leading food magazine, and which really is a very dependable one, carries an interesting article entitled "Modern Science Discovers the Dishpan."

Accompanying pictures of bacteria developed on supposedly clean dishes washed in the usual way are alarming. "Perhaps you think, madam, that your dishes are clean? Ah, yes, they have been scrubbed in a pan of hot water and soap, well rinsed, dried by fresh towels and now stand shining and spotless on your shelves. "To your uncritical eye they are clean. But to the infinitely more sensitive eye of the microscope they may be quite otherwise. Yes, those very plates, gleaming from their hot bath, may be the haunt of deadly bacteria."

This is the startling statement from that article. And since it is based on the findings of bacteriologists of Pratt Institute it is really quite impressive.

What, then, can we housewives do to be saved?

Fortunately the writer points out the way of salvation. Still more fortunately her way makes for less instead of more work.

Constant boiling of tea towels, which is the only way of making them safe to use, takes too much time and work. Hence she says, "Put the washed dishes in a wire rack in the sink and rinse them with clear, hot water and let them air dry. Throw away your towels." Those racks cost only 90 cents, by the way. So much for the dish drying!

As to the washing she wrote that experiments showed that if the dish mop was boiled and the dishes were washed with plenty of hot water and soap, less germs were found on them.

Washing down the sides of the pan and changing the water frequently helped to cut down the number of bacteria still further.

And discarding the pan entirely and washing the dishes under running hot water with lots of soap and a boiled mop left the dishes entirely clean!

So the moral of this little tale is: Throw away the dishpan and tea towel, boil the dish mop, wash the dishes under running hot water with plenty of soap, and let the dishes dry themselves in the wire rack.

HOME EXTENSION CLUBS ADOPT MANY NEW IDEAS

Successful home makers are constantly searching for new ideas. The new ideas are tested out in the homes and those that prove helpful in making the home a better place to live in are adopted.

South Dakota women in home demonstration clubs were given many new ideas through the demonstration program of the last year and as a result 75,309 practices were adopted, according to reports from secretaries of these clubs.

Enrollments for the home demonstration club work during the coming year are again being received at the state extension office at South Dakota State College at a rapid rate. Many new clubs are being organized and already almost 14,000 women and 3,500 girls have been organized into local clubs to receive this program.

Any community can have a home demonstration club if there are sufficient home makers interested in receiving the program.

Seven demonstrations are included in the new 1927-28 home demonstration program. The subjects for the demonstrations include "New Christmas Gifts," "New Clothes for Old," "Prevention of Spread of Disease," "Care of the Sick in the Home," "New Meat Dishes," "Desserts That Are Different," and "Cleaning Up Chick Troubles."

The extension clubs will be served by ten home extension agents located in the various counties, and by two state extension specialists. Any group of women wishing to organize a club should apply either to the home agent or write direct to the state extension office for information.

In carrying on the extension program, each club will elect two members to attend training school which will be given at regular intervals by the agents or specialists. The club members will in turn give the demonstrations before their respective clubs.

ANOTHER VIEW.

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

So sang Scotland's "Ploverman Poet" and we all have quoted these lines and thought them a clever criticism—for our friends, forgetting that they may be every bit as fitting a criticism for us as well. They seem at a glance but still would it be best really to see ourselves that way?

If we viewed ourselves through our mothers eyes we would be very egotistical, insufferably so and then again seeing ourselves from an enemies viewpoint we would be ashamed to be ashamed to have such a very poor opinion in regard to our looks, manners, abilities and prospects that we would be miserable and in the business of life we would be foredoomed to failure.

It is very necessary to have faith and confidence in ourselves, in our abilities and capabilities. Anything that destroys or lessens this confidence subtracts from our chances in life. We can know better than our friends, our strength, our inherent and potential abilities.

It is generally true that people who have passed the giddy age have no exaggerated opinion of their importance, life's struggles have a tendency to lessen rather than increase their natural confidence and to strip them of the buoyancy of spirits that they as youths had. We should never under rate our abilities neither should we over rate them. The one leads to a person never changing his line of work even though he is not successful or happy in his present employment thus giving but meager success in life, the other leads to unnecessary and foolish risks.

Thus we come to see that, taken all in all, things are much better planned than we at times have thought. Things are all right—but not yet complete or perfect and we all have a part to play in the worlds affairs, small though it may be. Remember that all was lost for the want of a horse-shoe nail.

Ethel Whitney.

Don't love to well the one who reports hard things another said about you. Such things are spoken only to sympathetic ears.



5549. Misses' Dress
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 38 inch material. For the ribbon, trimming 2 1/2 yards, 2 inches wide is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards. Price 10c.

5875. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 38 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME PATTERNS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrations 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.

PEOPLE WILL SMOKE

It requires more labor to raise an acre of tobacco than any other major crop. An acre of Burley tobacco yielding from 800 to 1,000 pounds requires for growing, preparing for market, and marketing, from 350 to 400 hours of labor. Cotton can be raised with about half of the amount of labor, and good old Irish potatoes will take less than 100 hours of labor per acre.

MORE MONEY FOR FARMERS

The Department of Agriculture, studying the problem of getting more money for the farmers, has discovered that about 345,000,000 meals are eaten every day in the United States. This means 125,925,000,000 a year, if you have a fancy for impressive figures.

Almost all the ingredients of these meals have to be shipped by rail, steamship and highway to fill 115,000,000 American stomachs three times daily. Now the farmers are finding that a great deal of what people eat is shipped from some place else, when it might as well have been supplied from nearby farms.

The incomes of thousands of farmers would be increased several percent if they could sell for nearby consumption instead of for distant shipment. The cost of the haul has to come either out of the farmer's pocket or the consumer's pocket, or both.

To assist farmers who are interested in their local opportunities for serving nearby markets, as urged by the government's agricultural experts, the magazine Farm and Fireside has in augmented a Selling Service which will probably be widely

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

MAKE CANDY

PLEASURE AND PROFIT in making candy, learn how. Send a dollar for recipes and instructions for 5 popular dainties. Tenet Co., 5, Box 605, Birmingham, Ala.

MEDICAL

RHEUMATISM—I will gladly tell anyone how I was cured in four days after two years' of terrible suffering. It makes no difference what form you have, what you've tried or how long standing. Send name and address today. Dept. U, Box 147, Little Rock, Ark.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOPSPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 10, \$1.50. PIPE FREE. Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of Farmers Union store. Have had 20 years retail experience, 10 years as manager. No. 1 references from former employers. If you want a man who will work to handle your store, at a reasonable salary, address A. W. Carr, Kansas Union Farmer.

adopted and imitated by the rural press throughout the country. It aims to show the farmer, practically and definitely, how imported food supplies in every community can be replaced by the same products locally produced, and also how home-grown foods of one kind can be sold to take the place of shipped-in products of other kinds. The opportunity is undoubtedly there, and the result will be as profitable as the farmers of the country desire to make it.

Many a town family has for Sunday dinner a pecking-house roast which has been shipped hundreds of miles, when a tasty chicken from a nearby farm would have suited them much better. Perhaps the day is coming when they can have what they want.

NEW FOUNTAIN PENS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The beauty of color and the romance of chemistry nestled in the vest pocket that carries the fountain pen. The United States Census of Manufactures shows that \$48,731,057 worth of pyroxylin solutions and plastics was produced in the United States last year. Advances from industrial sources indicate that about three-fourths of a million pounds of pyroxylin plastics are used annually in the manufacturing of fountain pens and that 90 per cent of the manufacturers are using this chemical product in preference to the older types of fabricating material.

The new fountain pens are being produced in many attractive colors including jade, lacquer-red, the pastel shades of mauve, blue, magenta, beige-gray and tan. In fact, the seven primary colors of the rainbow would compete with the color schemes shown in window displays of fountain pens.

The new chemical products in fountain pens would have the ability to withstand rough usage. A fountain pen was dropped 3,000 feet from an airplane and remained intact. In another case a manufacturer ran a heavy fire truck over the barrel and cap of a pen made of this material without scratching it.

Other tests consisted of dropping the material from a twenty-five story building and when it hit the pavement sidewalk was injured. The pyroxylin substance was injured. The material used in the caps and barrels of these pens has a resistance of approximately 800 pounds to a square inch.

ORDERLY MARKET FUTURE

NECESSITY
"Until the American farmer learns to market co-operatively, in an orderly manner, without dumping everything he has on the market at one time, he will not realize what he should be entitled to for his products," says Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Co. "Individualism is fine to talk about from the platform, it makes the farmer swell with pride—but it doesn't swell his pocket book."

The Canadian grower has a year around market, and his wheat is sold at prices fixed by the consumptive demand for wheat. Canada has orderly, co-operative marketing. The grower is not dependent upon the sale of wheat futures, speculation, nearly to the extent the American farmer is. The American farmer won't have to go through government ownership to accomplish the same result if he will forget about being an individualist and market his products co-operatively, in an orderly manner. And he is going to have to come to that, or give way to a generation of farmers that will."

EVERLASTINGLY WATCHED

Pilate has been for over nineteen hundred years before the gate of the world, with endless orators describing his every look and word, and writers expounding it by the volume.

Oh the eternal dragging out to the light of every word and every act against Jesus! How is that the fools who quibble about "eternal punishment" make us as now that they will not have Christ must go on bearing its own excuses, forever. The devil not only prompted Pilate's action, but the wriggling that makes it memorable forever, and our weeping and wailing will not lessen his savage purpose to make us all as everlastingly wretched as himself.—War Cry.

AUTO KILLINGS

The number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents is considerably less this month than it was last year at this time. In fact only about 21 persons out of every 100,000 were killed by automobiles in June, whereas 23 out of the same number lost their lives in 1926.

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Kansas Union Farmer
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RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, Sister Mrs. Etta A. Glenn, and Whereas, We, the members of Lincoln Local No. 638 P. E. O. of A. do feel and realize that we have lost a very loyal and unselfish member, therefore be it Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow. Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the grief stricken family; a copy spread on the minutes of our Local; a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy to the Courland Journal.

Mrs. Maude Veach,
Mrs. Otto Rosenquist,
John C. Schlutsky,
Committee.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their tortures by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely out of this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

USE AMERICAN BRANDS OF SALT

OF ALL KINDS—
Our No. 4 Ground Rock Salt and Gray Brine are best for

STOCK SALTING
We own and operate three separate and distinct Salt Plants, practically under one roof, at Lyons, Kas., and can make quick shipments of straight cars of any kind or size, or of assorted carlots of all kinds and sizes.

AMERICAN TABLE SALT
Is Over 99% Pure
Address
AMERICAN SALT CO.
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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. Print truthful, "first hand" news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. Special trial subscription offer 10c 10 weeks for

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LETTER HEADS \$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
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

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased the Divine Ruler to remove from our midst Frances, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watson,
Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of Chase Mound Local extend to the bereaved parents our sincere sympathy.
Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved

parents and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.
Mrs. Elmer Lash
Mrs. Murve Beissel
Mrs. Jos Uphoff
Committee.

There isn't much wrong in a land where the big problem is deciding where to go.

Mococo Copper Carbonate Is Pure

MOCOCO Pure Copper Carbonate costs 40 cents per pound. Using 1/4 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 1/2 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.

New Grain Is Moving--

LET'S CENTRALIZE CONSIGNMENTS

by building
a broader co-operative marketing wall of volume.

Draw dividends of solid satisfaction by investing in our stock of consignment service.

Send us your grain.

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
Credential 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 COMPANY 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 \$2,000 under policy No. 5593, 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.

THE LATEST CREATION!

"Daisy Dell"

ALL WOOL
FELT HATS



THESE are the MOST WONDERFUL HATS in their class that have ever been placed before the Women of this Country. When finished, they have all the style and smartness of an importation direct from the Paris Boulevards.

The hats come flat, stamped on finest quality all wool felt, in the most popular millinery shades of the day and are correctly styled from every standpoint. Everything furnished except embroidery silk, as the colors for the finished hat are at the discretion of the purchaser.

Can be completely made up in less than an hour's time and their low price makes it possible for every woman to have a "chic and becoming" hat to match each of her costumes.

4891 comes in Rose with Hickory ornamentation.
4892 comes in Castilian Red with Black ornamentation.
4893 comes in Copenhagen Blue with Hickory ornamentation.

4894 comes in White with Castilian ornamentation.
4895 comes in Monkey Skin with Rose ornamentation.
4896 comes in Black with White ornamentation.

These hats are packed flat in special glassine envelopes to insure safe delivery.

Price of hats is only \$1.25 each, postpaid to any address, delivery guaranteed. Prompt attention will be given all orders.

