



# THE KANSAS FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1929

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## NEW CREAM BUYING PLAN

Members of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association and other cream producers of Kansas will not doubt be interested in getting facts and information concerning the new cream buying arrangement which was put into operation on a trial basis in a portion of several middle western states this week.

The new plan provides several changes in the method of cream procurement at the local station. This plan briefly outlined is as follows:

1. PRICE.
2. DEDUCTIONS.
3. MANNER OF PAYMENT TO PRODUCER.
4. PURPOSE.

The price to be paid for butterfat is to be determined in relationship to the Chicago butter market which, according to present indications, will range from one or two cents over to two or three cents over Chicago butter, varying according to the season of the year and the general condition of the butter market.

A deduction of thirty-one cents is to be made from the amount due the producer for each delivery made as a local handling charge to be applied as follows:

- A. 25c to revert to the station as a service charge.
- B. 6c to revert to the creamery with which the station is under contract to apply against station expenses such as breakage, field service, chemicals used, depreciation and interest on investment in cans and equipment, etc.

This thirty-one cent deduction is to supplement the commission which has been allowed the station under the old arrangement.

3. MANNER OF PAYMENT TO PRODUCER.

The stations are expected to use their own funds in paying for cream received instead of writing checks on the creamery as heretofore. Payment to producers can be made either with cash or regular station business check.

4. PURPOSE.

To divert thru the local station and thus thru the creameries subscribing to the plan much of the cream that is going to direct shipper today is anticipated by the station, thus insuring the plan that the "direct shipper price" as it is referred to at the station, plus immediate returns to the producer will induce a large number of cream producers to deliver their butterfat to the station instead of shipping direct—in many instances to creameries several hundred miles distant.

In order to comply with the Kansas State Dairy law, in operating under this new plan it will be necessary for the stations to post the price being offered for butterfat with the added provision "Less handling cost 31c per delivery." For this purpose, stations are being provided with a price card bearing the required information.

This new arrangement became effective Monday morning, March 4, in the northeast section of Kansas in the territory bounded by the Blue River on the west and the Kansas River on the east with the provision that, if the new plan proved satisfactory in this territory, it would eventually be put into operation as a general policy throughout the several Middle Western states effectively.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery voted unanimously to adopt this new plan on a trial basis in the territory as above outlined. Whether or not it is carried into other territories depends on the results obtained in the trial territory.

This plan as previously referred to is a new venture "here on trial." Its term of duration depends entirely on the willingness of the parties interested to adhere to the principles of the plan. Only time will tell the results.

One thing is certain: That this new arrangement will enable the producer to receive a better return for his cream which is the purpose for which your organization was established. Should this plan prove successful, it will eventually be adopted in your territory. We trust when it is, you will cooperate in giving the venture your support.

Further information concerning the practical application of this plan will be published thru the columns of the Kansas Farmer.

A. W. SEAMANS, Manager, Farmers Union Coop. Creamery Assn.

Indications point to a record-breaking attendance for the first Messianic Festival in the world. The hall is an unpolished opera chair. The Festival opens Palm Sunday afternoon, when Richard Crooks, the distinguished American Tenor, gives a recital. Glna Pinner, the sensational American soprano appears in recital Easter Sunday. The "Messianic" will be given twice during the Festival, the evenings of March 24th and 31st.

The Chorus will give "Pilgrims of the Prairie," a dedicatory cantata, written especially for the occasion by Carl Busch, Good Friday afternoon, and Bach's St. Matthew "Passion" that evening.

The "Messianic" was given at Lindsborg 48 years ago since then the Chorus has given the same program 139 times—a remarkable record in a town of 2000. Many members have taken part for 10, 20, 30 years—two for 48 years. The success of the festival has become a community has enjoyed 48 consecutive festivals. They have done more to advertise Kansas musically than any other institution, and have often been cited as an example of what a small community can do with efforts united.

## THE TEST OF FIRE

Pres. John A. Simpson, in Oklahoma Union Farmer

Everything new has to stand the test of fire. It matters not whether it be a new thought, a new invention, a new organization, a new discovery, or anything else untied.

The first test of fire that anything new has to stand is the fire of ridicule. A man may be working on some invention. He has worked day and night for years. He finally perfects it and calls in some of the neighbors to show them what he has wrought. They go away laughing, remarking that he is "bug house," although it may be within a few years from that day the whole world will be using the thing he has invented, and everyone wondering how they got along without it.

An organization has to go through this test. Take our own organization, the Farmers' Union. When it first started, people laughed. They laughed when out in your town the farmers started to organize a co-operative gin. That was the first of ridicule.

When you stood the test of that fire, and went on and completed the organization, then they applied to

you the test of the fire of misrepresentation, which is the second test. Everything new must stand. They lied about you. They lied about your manager, but when you proved that you could stand the test of the fire of misrepresentation, and that you not only completed the organization, but went on and built your gin, the next and the last test fire to which you were subjected was the test of the fire of discrimination.

They paid more for cotton ginned on the other gins of the town than they would on that ginned on yours. They paid more for seed than the old line gin was having at some place where there was no co-operative gin, but when you went on and operated your gin and did twice as much business as the other fellows, proving you had fully stood the test of the fire of discrimination, then they held out their hands to you and said, "Welcome brother, we knew you were going to make it all the time." In the language of Will Carlton—"They changed from a snarl into a purr."

From mother-in-law to mother, as it were.

## GETS FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

The last issue of The Farmers Union Herald carried an interesting article, accompanied by a cut showing C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Union, and Walter Maddock, ex-governor of the state and an ardent Farmers Union member, now representing our Life Insurance Co., completing Talbott's insurance transaction.

The Herald says:

"The above is a photo reproduction of Ex-Governor Maddock handing C. C. Talbott, state president of the Farmers Union of North Dakota, a \$10,000 life insurance policy recently granted by the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines. Charley is happy because he passed the examination and because, as he goes about his work, often hazardous because of long drives, his good wife is protected in case of death from want."

Talbott's insurance is in the form of an endowment policy which will pay its face value in ten years plus dividend earnings. To carry such a policy means that you must be frugal and saving for ten years, putting your savings into insurance instead of a bank, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that legal reserve insurance companies are safe, made so by rigid state laws and that unlike banks, they do not break.

The examining physician found Talbott minus a kidney, but otherwise sound in mind and limb a better insurance risk, perhaps, because the absence of a kidney makes it necessary to take better care of himself than a man will

ordinarily do with two kidneys. Talbott has suffered because of change in occupation late in life. No man could leave the active life of a farmer to a job, calling not for the use of muscle but of grain, without suffering nervous disturbance until he gets used to it. We are glad to know that the "docs" have found Charley eligible to insurance, which means that with proper care of himself, he has some years of active service ahead to give to the cause of organized agriculture.

And he has set a good example to every Farmer Union member in North Dakota, and for that matter the United States, by giving his wife the protection of insurance. A married man who carries no insurance is cheating his wife and family. But the time to begin on insurance is when you are young and rates are low. The best guaranty a young man can give a girl who he is about to marry that he can take care of her is a life insurance policy. Take out a policy young, pay on it regularly, and some day in a pinch you can borrow on it at a low interest rate. It beats starting a savings account "seven ways for Sunday."

Not only this, but your premium provides funds that farmers can borrow on farms at a low rate of interest. It is these interest earnings compounded also that come back to you finally in the form of dividends.

It seems certain to the writer that in ten years more the reserves of our insurance company will be told in figures of millions.

## Neglecting Opportunities

By A. C. Davis

(Editor's Note: Bro. Davis, expresses himself in a letter to Secretary Taylor, of the Arkansas Farmers Union, and we reprint the letter from the Arkansas Union Farmer. It is as good for us as for those for whom it was written.)

Dear Brother Taylor:

You supplied the text for this article which you intimated that certain measures were pending in the General Assembly of Arkansas, which, if enacted, would be detrimental to the farmers of the state and suggested that the Farmers Union must buy itself to protect the interests of the people.

We have no means of knowing the exact nature of the matters to which you refer, as you were not specific, but assuming that you have good grounds for the assertion and you are spending a few moments sermonizing to the dear old horny handed sons of toil in Arkansas.

Time was when you would have expected little difficulty in eliminating from the legislative hopper of Arkansas any bill or batch of bills that were frowned upon by the farmers of the state. No large expenditure of funds nor elaborate machinery was necessary to secure an accomplishment. The sole requirement was to notify a few responsible persons in the counties and Little Rock would soon overflow with representative direct from the old home towns of which fact members of the legislature took due note.

"These were the good old days" that live but as memories. Farmers are either too thick headed or too inherently mean and onerous to recognize power and worth of farm organization. We are situated in the midst of hundreds of occasions to be the smoothest and most efficient machinery ever set up for the protection of farmers interests. That fact has been demonstrated in Arkansas many times. The sole requirement was to notify the farmers of that "reat state" that a similar nature that have lived in the past or that may be in prospect for the future. Eliminating every all claims of possible direct financial rewards, and still the bold statement remains unchallenged.

The grand old Union has protected the schools of the state and saved the farm homes, in the valleys, upon the mountains, and at the cross roads, she has been the sentinel on watch and has never slept at the post. Not only has she protected but in hundreds of instances she has saved the homes of the people from being sold under the hammer to satisfy the piracies of finance who fastened their octopus tentacles upon them by the help of a legislative body that has gone down in history as the most notorious group of perverted nit-wits ever to clutter up the rooms of the capitol building.

These are facts which cannot be disputed, and yet the farmers will not see. What in the world can be done to make them see? The Union is still functioning, praise be for that. Due to you and possibly a few others who are determined to keep the "home fires burning," but it is a serious reflection upon the intelligence of Arkansas farmers that it is not 100 per cent strong. Indications leads to the conclusion that farmers have become so benumbed that they have lost all sense of class pride. They have fallen into the ditch and are content to lie there. It makes one's blood boil to realize that in a state with 80 per cent of its people agricultural, they are so stupid as to permit selfish interests to put over anything they desire with hardly a murmur of protest.

Here is a true story of a happening in Arkansas which proves beyond question that many persons blind themselves to the real factor which has brought relief and are content to lie there. It makes one's blood boil to realize that in a state with 80 per cent of its people agricultural, they are so stupid as to permit selfish interests to put over anything they desire with hardly a murmur of protest.

Old timers will recall that President Barrett of the National Farmers' Union, did more than any dozen individuals to relieve the intolerable conditions brought upon farmers by the iniquity of the legislature of 1919. Several jubilee meetings were held to praise Mr. Barrett for his untiring labors. At one of these not so far

from Little Rock, a dear old soul and with tears in his eyes, said, "Brother Barrett, you have saved my home. I am very grateful for what you have done and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to do something for you. Barrett replied: 'The thing that you can do which would please me most is to join the Farmers' Union.' Now just fancy this dear old man as he replied, 'I belonged to the Union a long time and never could see that it did me any good.'"

How was it possible for Mr. Barrett to be of any service in this particular, through the opportunity given him by the Farmers Union? Had there been no Union, there would have been no Barrett so far as this old fellow was concerned. Had there been no Union there would have been no Davis, no Taylor, nor any other leader who has come into prominence because of the Union.

One can but wonder whether the old fighters have all died and left a priceless heritage to a bunch of namby pamby children who have no fighting spirit. Some one please advise of a sight more disgusting than a grown stalwart man whining around Congress for help, when he will not make the first move to help himself. Our attention was called recently to an article published in a Springfield paper from an old farmer who was demanding that the government pension farmers. Of all the absurd, disgusting, tommy-rot. Pension a bunch of imbeciles too sorry to even act like they were willing to fight for their rights. No, they do not deserve any pension. They deserve nothing and they are getting that in considerable quantities.

Our hat is off to the splendid group of the old guard in Arkansas who are determined to carry on. The job of giving your sleeping neighbors a shot in the arm is up to you. Nothing would give us quite the pleasure that would be ours to learn that that you boys were putting on a lively campaign in each county to enlist those of your neighbors who gave some evidence of having a backbone and some degree of spirit.

The hope of agriculture, the rectitude of home ownership, the perpetuity of institutions held sacred by a free people, all depend upon organized activity to protect and foster them. To this great purpose the Farmers Union is dedicated. Can it be possible that farmers in Arkansas will ignore the call?

## OKLAHOMA'S CO-OPERATIVE GINS VERY SUCCESSFUL

The Oklahoma Farmers Union now has some 90 gins in operation, and it is proving to be one of the most successful of co-operative ventures. The initial cost is quite high—25 or 30 thousand dollars each—but where they are given a good patronage it is not unusual for them to be paid for by the first year's operation. They have been great membership builders, and there is every prospect that this membership will be permanent.

Last week I spent 3 days with President John A. Simpson in Oklahoma. They were a bit strenuous, but it was a happy privilege. Particularly I appreciated the hospitality of the Simpson home, which was extended to them during my stay. Mrs. Simpson is a very gracious hostess.

Each night a meeting was held in the country—out 85 to 125 miles—and they were well attended and deeply interesting. There is no more alert or purposeful membership anywhere than those people I met at these meetings. After each meeting we went back to Oklahoma City. I slept some but I do not think President Simpson did.

An interesting thing occurred on one of our trips out to a meeting. Word was sent ahead for a local

group to meet us at a certain little town where there were two gins and the Farmers Union boys wanted one. They were waiting when we arrived, and when we left there 2 1/2 hours later the Farmers Union owned one of the gins. Within that time a deal was made, papers executed covering all terms and conditions of purchase and sale, a down-payment made and everything put into ship shape. This deal put about 100 members into permanent relationship with the Farmers Union. I was deeply impressed by this and many other evidences of sound growth and development within the Oklahoma Union. Everyone was very kind, and I hope to have the privilege of going back there sometime soon.

It should be mentioned, incidentally, that the Oklahoma Union handed out a check for \$500, 1929 dues to the National Union for 2,000 more members. This makes their total payment for 1929 to date \$3,000, dues for 12,000 members. The rest of us will have to do some tall hustling or be left behind by Oklahoma. They are getting the good habit of paying in advance and taking a chance on living through the year to get the benefit.

## THE BREWSTER FARMERS UNION

To the Board of Directors, The Farmers Co-operative Assn., Brewster, Kans.

Gentlemen:

For your information we have combined tabulations showing the changes in your Assets and Liabilities, the volume of business done, the bushels of wheat, corn and barley handled during the past five years with a summary showing the total business done in this period.

The Exhibits are:

EXHIBIT "A" Balance sheet Dec. 31st, 1923 to Dec. 31, 1928.

EXHIBIT "B" Condensed operating statement for 1923-4-5-6-7 and 8.

From the nature of your business, crop and market conditions as well as management have had their influence on the volume of business done as well as on the net gain or loss.

In all but the first year of this period your organization has shown a net gain.

In 1923 your net loss was \$3,398.69 and in all the other years you have made net gains, the lowest \$427.43 being in 1927 and the highest \$8,930.45 being in 1925.

At all times your handling cost per bushel of grain has been exceptionally low and governed largely by volume as your expenses have not varied materially.

The range has been from .011 in 1925 to .019 in 1927 and the average for this entire period is .013.

Our tabulation shows the bushels of corn wheat and barley handled each

## THE MESSIANIC FESTIVAL AT LINDSBORG

year, purchased or pooled and both stockholders and non stock holders grains.

The summary shows that your total sales amount to \$1,941,691.03. That you have paid out \$40,110.38 in labor and wages; \$29,198.60 for general expenses, insurance, interest and taxes; \$4,016.33 in prorates, a total of \$10,765.45 and the net value of your outstanding stock is \$9,225.00.

Your surplus and Undivided Profits amount to \$29,403.47 or more than three times the par value of your outstanding stock, so your organization is on an exceptionally sound financial basis.

You are to be congratulated on the showing made and it is extremely doubtful if the non members in your trade territory realize the benefits they have derived from the markets you have created and the greater benefits they could derive from joining the Association.

Yours very truly,  
Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Auditing Association.

## ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

By R. V. Garrod, President.

California Division, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

Our neighborhood was always sold on what electricity would do for us. In our contacts with our friends, living in towns and cities we saw only too plainly the great advantages of the labor saving devices that could be attained if we only had "the juice" so our problem was how to get it.

We are situated in a pocket in the western foothills of the Santa Clara Valley. Only a branch road leads to our farms, and when one reaches our places he has to turn around and go back, so there was absolutely no possibility of the Electrical Service Company building a through line which we could hitch on to. It was absolutely up to our neighborhood, if they wanted electricity to figure out some way of getting it.

Situated as we were, we had learned from bitter experience, the absolute necessity of co-operating, of pulling together for the common good; we had obtained our telephones, county roads, rural mail service, new concrete bridges, school bus by having meetings, stating our opinions and discussing our needs, thus finding a common ground for mutual action. So with this background when someone mentioned electricity we said let's get together and talk at once.

We held our meeting, to which a representative of the company was invited, talked over the situation and passed a resolution asking the company to make a survey.

This was done in the course of a few weeks, but figure as we could, making allowance for all the possible short cuts, we could not get the cost of the line below \$3,000. Well, that a lot of money for about one dozen "hillside billys" to raise, it was prohibitive, so we commenced to bore in to the company to see if there was a way around it.

After considerable work, and much trouble, we learned if we contracted to use enough electricity there would be a reduction in the cost of the line. Upon hearing this, we just spread ourselves and contracted for lights, ranges, water heaters and motors to such good effect that the company put in the main lines, which followed the county roads; at no cost whatever to us—the only cost we had to stand for, was when in order to reach our

COMPARATIVE BALANCE			
	DECEMBER 31, 1927	DECEMBER 31, 1928	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash on Hand	467.76	290.45	
Cash in Bank	568.03	8,171.50	
Accounts Receivable	7,804.04	9,268.99	
Notes Receivable	4,289.78	4,261.78	
<b>30.00</b>	<b>13,129.61</b>	<b>21,992.72</b>	
<b>WORKING ASSETS</b>			
Inventory Store	10,008.84	6,362.57	
Inventory Elevator	4,522.52	3,436.14	
	<b>14,531.36</b>	<b>9,798.71</b>	
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>			
Equity Creamery Stock		200.00	210.00
F. U. J. A. Stock	1,155.00	1,155.00	
Read Estate	14,973.34	14,963.34	
Buildings	2,463.50	2,483.50	
Furniture and Fixtures		695.54	
Delivery Equipment	18,591.84		19,297.38
			<b>21,000.00</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	3,027.10	7,625.92	7,625.92
Notes Payable	1,000.00	4,027.10	
			<b>49.00</b>
<b>ACCURED LIABILITIES</b>			
Expenses			49.00
<b>RESERVES</b>			
Depreciation		3,453.16	4,507.63
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>			
Stock Interest	873.58	264.68	
Stockholders Pro-rated	2,610.53	3,484.11	487.79
			<b>9,225.00</b>
<b>CAPITAL LIABILITIES</b>			
Capital Stock	9,225.00		9,225.00
Surplus	25,838.01	25,525.44	
Profit and Loss	427.43	26,263.44	3,878.03
		<b>46,452.81</b>	<b>51,298.81</b>

**BUSINESS MANAGERS**

The financial statements of almost all our organizations can be secured by asking the Auditing Association for them, and on receipt of written permission from the Manager or the President of the organization, we will be glad to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

**KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION**

Thos. B. Dunn, Secretary, Manager.

## ALL THE BIG NATIONS ARE ARMING

A series of beautiful gestures—that's what disarmament talk amounts to in the opinion of Albin E. Johnson, York World, who points out in an article published in the current issue of The Nation that the big nations of the world are spending more money now on preparation for war than they were spending in 1913 on the eve of the world conflict.

"Leaving Germany out of consideration since comparison of her pre-war military expenditures with her present figures would be unfair, the big nations of the world—France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Japan, and Russia—five years before the World War spent 8,011,000,000 gold francs yearly preparing for war. On the eve of the world conflict they spent (1913) 10,160,000,000 gold francs. Eight years after the Armistice their expenditures surpassed 10,787,000,000 gold francs. The estimates for

1928-1929 (and estimates are always less than actual expenditures because of supplementary items) show these six nations preparing to spend the colossal figure of 13,205,000,000 gold francs."

Great Britain is the only one of the great Powers who has made a reduction in military appropriations in the past year—120,635,000 in 1928-29 as against 122,515,000 the previous year. An actual decrease of 1.8 percent.

All others, the United States, France, Italy, Russia, Germany and even the neutrals, Switzerland and Sweden and Spain are spending increasingly sums on armaments.

"The United States has authorized the construction of fifteen cruisers while the 1928-29 military expenditures, as estimated by President Coolidge, are to be \$658,000,000 as against \$628,000,000 a year ago.

France—not considering her naval program—is spending 2,200,000,000 gold francs this year for defense. Last year she spent

Continued on page 4)

## NOTICE OF THE PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

The creditors and depositors of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, are hereby notified that I will pay a dividend of 10 per cent on March 29th, 1929, at the office of the Assistant Receiver of said bank in Kansas City, Kansas, Room 618 Huron Building.

Such dividends will be paid on certificates issued for claims filed against said bank.

**CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Receiver**

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



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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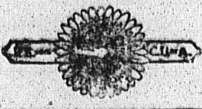
C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager  
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 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, MARCH 14, 1929

## TARIFF ADJUSTMENT WILL BE DIFFICULT

In spite of the fact that during the recent campaign it was declared through out the agricultural areas that tariffs would at once be readjusted more favorably to the farmer, the actual accomplishment will not be easy.

President Hoover seems determined to carry out the pledge made, but tremendous pressure is being brought to bear to prevent it. Some interests are apparently willing to allow higher schedules for farmers, and then propose to demand similar or greater increases on their products. This would destroy or neutralize the benefit to agriculture. Others seem determined to prevent any increase in farm schedules, holding that to shut out foreign agricultural products will destroy at least quite a part of our manufacturer's markets.

The Daily Oklahoman, of Oklahoma City, reprinted a few days ago from the New York World an editorial dealing with this matter. It was carried under the caption "The Best Editorial of the Day." That would indicate complete acceptance of it, and approval, by this farm region. Farm leaders have been accused during the last few years of overdrawing their picture—of "wailing" over an agricultural situation which was not serious. Yet here is the editor of one of our great metropolitan dailies who finds that, although the amount of Canadian farm products sold in the States is too small for our notice, yet the loss of our market to the Canadian farmer will utterly destroy his purchasing power!

Surely this is the grossest sort of exaggeration! The influence of the Canadian product upon our market price may not equal the effect of our market upon his price, due to the disparity in population. But the difference will be relatively small. The unfavorable effect upon our farmers will not be far out of line with the favorable effect upon theirs. This editor would have us believe that our markets afforded salvation for Canadian farmers, and so provided customers for our industrialists, and that without hurting our farmers at all.

We are not advocating higher and higher tariffs. In fact this editor cannot see how a nation with capital for loans and investments among other nations, and with manufactured goods for

sale in constantly increasing volume, can successfully maintain high tariff walls. If the world is to buy from us, and borrow from us, they must either sell to us or get rather badly into debt. But if we are to have tariffs it is equal consequence to farmers with others that the home market be protected. It was a campaign pledge, but it will be hard to secure. This editorial is indicative of the line of argument and publicity which will be used throughout the special session.

It is high time for the Republican leaders in Washington to stop long enough in a mad scramble for increased tariff duties to see where their plans are taking us. The present tariff agitation is not only counteracting any positive effects that may have been achieved by Mr. Hoover's goodwill tour among our neighbors to the south; it is plainly having equally undesirable effects on the goodwill of our neighbor in the north. If the tariff spokesmen have their way there will be a virtual embargo on Canada's exports of foodstuffs and raw materials to the United States. This possibility has already started a discussion over the border of retaliatory measures.

Canada is now our best customer. Her recent purchases of our products have placed her ahead of Great Britain in this respect. But these purchases will not hold up if the high tariff advocates get what they are after. Canadian imports amount to only a drop in the bucket when compared with our total domestic consumption, but to their producers the loss of this market will mean disaster. It will not be necessary for these producers to organize a boycott against American goods. With our tariff rates sufficiently high they will have to refrain involuntarily from buying.

## IS THE SMALL STOCKHOLDER GREEDY

Some co-operatives have suffered from the greed of their own members—shortsighted individuals who would kill the goose to get tomorrow's egg today. This is not a usual condition, of course, but it happens far too often.

Is it the tendency of those of us who own only small amounts of stock of any sort to be acting and greedy, concerned more for the immediate gain than for any principle or other consideration?

No doubt it would be unsafe to base a positive opinion regarding the contest between John D. Jr. and Colonel Stewart upon newspaper accounts alone. The actual issues may have been much more complex than the news columns indicate. But based upon those reports the issue was largely between morals and graft—between good business ethics and profits secured by questionable methods.

If that really was the issue—if Col. Stewart was as guilty of scandalous business conduct as seems proven, and if his appeal to stockholders was on the ground that he made them money—the vote is disconcerting, to say the least.

For although John D. emerged from the fight the victor by an overwhelming majority, it was a majority of stock and not a majority of stockholders. For the small stockholders seem to have gone largely with Col. Stewart, Teapot Dome and dividends. John D. was said to have had 15,204 stockholders and Col. Stewart 31,336.

## DO CO-OPERATIVES RAISE CITIZENSHIP STANDARDS

The increasing use of electrical energy makes the development and control of power the chief prize of this generation. It has greater possibilities than had the development of railways 30 years ago. Hence the struggle for power sites, for charters and franchises, for a place on the "ground floor."

Canada is conducting a large-scale experiment in publicly owned power enterprises, and of course comes in for a great deal of difficulty. The Power Trust uses whatever method is best suited to its ends, from a method hardly less

crude than bribery—the offer of personal gain—to the editing of school text books and the consequent warping of minds.

In Manitoba an official bought stock in a power company and then gave them a government contract to make his stock valuable. This was deeply resented by the public, and the United Farmers of Alberta (magazine) declares that a public conscience made responsive by the development of farm co-operatives will not stand for any such dealing. We quote:

"Under examination before a Royal Commission a few days ago, Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, admitted that just prior to the conclusion of an agreement between his Government and an electrical power company, he purchased stock in the company in the expectation that his stock would increase in value when the contract was signed and made public. He was emphatic in stating that as a Minister he 'made the best possible deal for the Province,' and that his 'own private interests were secondary matters.'"

That, however, was not the question. The question was whether a man occupying his office of high responsibility and trust, should have allowed himself to be placed in a position in which his conduct might bring him under suspicion. Mr. Clubb's answer to that question was clear—clear as to prove him unfit (if he reported correctly in the press) to hold high office. When asked whether he did not think it "improper for a Minister who was directly concerned with the making of the contract to take advantage of the knowledge that came to him to benefit personally," he replied that he did not, and that he considered his action in purchasing the stock "purely a private matter."

Mr. Clubb's purchase was made without the Premier's knowledge. It was made in consultation with J. T. Haig, a Conservative member of the Assembly, and evidence was also given to the effect that Mr. Haig, as well as the Speaker and the Attorney General of the Province, had purchased stock about this time. Mr. Clubb and the Attorney General, Mr. Major, placed their resignations in the Premier's hands immediately after the disclosures before the Commission. They have not been accepted as these lines are written. Mr. Bracken having stated that he will announce his decision in the Legislature today (February the 20th).

Now we are confident that upon the facts as given by Mr. Clubb, his conception of what is becoming conduct in a Minister of the Crown must differ from that of his chief, and from that of the general body of the Canadian public. If he had been summarily dismissed by Premier Bracken, the dismissal, upon the basis of the facts as stated, would seem to have been entirely appropriate. And unless the statement which Premier Bracken will make should shed an entirely different light upon the matter—and it is difficult to see how it can—it is to be hoped that Mr. Clubb will announce the acceptance of this and the other resignation.

For if the resignations should not be accepted, a standard would be set for Canadian public men which is not the highest standard. Not to accept the resignations would be to give notice to men now in public life, and to young men who aspire to it, that in Canada it is not considered improper for a Cabinet Minister to take advantage of his position, in the hope of reaping personal profit, in the manner in which Mr. Clubb and his colleague took advantage of theirs. We do not believe that Premier Bracken can wish to see such a precedent established.

Standards of political life are higher in Western Canada than at any time in our past history. The raising of those standards has been due, more than to any other single cause, to the influence of the organized farmers who have established traditions of citizenship. It is desirable that the standards shall not be lowered."

Indeed the "Sky is the Limit." Why not make a "killing" while you are at it? O. Hanson, Orleans, Nebr.

## A GOOD MEETING AT OAKLEY

Last Saturday the Farmers Union business institutions at Oakley, held their annual meeting at the township hall in that little city. Their profit showing for 1928 was very satisfactory, the elevator and implement department showing a particularly good profit and the store a small loss. The net gain was good.

This editor spoke. For the first hour or so everyone sat very still and listened. The one or two who got up quietly and tried to get away. It was no use. The doorkeeper had thoughtfully locked the door. I never saw a crowd stay so well. After another hour or two they became numb, and when they were finally dismissed no one seemed to care to leave. So I talked again.

There was a fine dinner at noon—chicken and everything. Some of it was left, but that was not my fault. A fine fellowship prevailed during the noon hour, and that alone would have justified the meeting.

I got acquainted with Esther Sims who is 8 years old and who told me lots of things. Also with her brother Clifford, who is eleven and wants to join the Boy Scouts. We must teach cooperation to our children and the future will then be safe.

I visited both store and elevator and found them very busy, unusually so on account of the Saturday afternoon rush. They are in charge of competent managers, and Mr. D. Wawter, Pres. of the Board, feels encouraged for the future.

They are going to try hard to increase the membership of their territory and to get delinquent members paid up. I greatly enjoyed this trip and visit.

## SATISFACTION MAKES MEMBERS

Mr. Geo. Korn of Bavaria was in the office last week. He is the secretary of Bavaria Local No. 1978. Mr. Korn brought in the dues for a new member, Mr. Komarek. He told us how Mr. Komarek happened to join. Mr. Korn and Mr. Komarek shipped a car load of hogs to the Farm-

## REFLECTIONS

### A MAN AND A MULE

Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a Dixie plow. The cloudhopper was broadcasting: "Bill, you are a mule, the son of a jackass, and I'm a man made in the image of God. Yet, here we work hunched together year in and year out. I often wonder if you work for me or I for you. Sometimes I think this is a partnership between a mule and a fool. For surely I work harder than you do. Plowing here we cover the same distance, but you do it on four legs and I on two. So, mathematically speaking, I do twice as much work per leg and you do."

"Soon we'll be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested, I give one-third to the landlord for being kind enough to let me use this corner of God's universe. The other third goes to you, and what is left is my share. But while you consume all your third with the exception of a few cobs, I divide my third among seven children, six hens, two ducks and a hound. Bill, you are getting the best of me; it ain't fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to rob a man, the lord of creation, of his substance. And come to think about it, you only help to cultivate the ground. After that, I eat, shock and husk it, while you look over the pasture fence and 'he-haw' at me."

"All fall and part of the winter, the whole family, from granny down to the baby pick cotton to help raise money to buy you a new set of harness, and pay interest on the mortgage on you, and by the way, what do you care about that mortgage? It doesn't worry you any. Not a darn bit. You leave that to me, you ungrateful onery cuss. The only time when I'm your better is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. But if I ever get any more out of politics than you do, I can't see where it is."—Yancey Builder.

### BRISBANE SANCTIFIES WATERED STOCK

Arthur Brisbane is said to be the highest paid writer in the country. He is worth it to those who pay him—or

to those who pay those who pay him. He has the safe viewpoint and he gets his stuff "over" big. He reaches conclusions with such finality as to make them seem right even when you know them to be wrong. Here is a case in point. Says Arthur:

"Gifford Pinchot says that out of \$8,000,000,000 or more of public utilities stock, three billions represent only water. The American people, he says, pay \$200,000,000 a year interest on pure water. That is sad. On the other hand, the same American people buy the watered stock, sometimes at low prices, as they once bought United States Steel for eight or ten dollars a share. Later, by a miracle that the ancient alchemists never dreamed of, the water turns into pure gold, and they get more than \$10 every year from the stock that they once bought for \$10."

The logic of this strange declaration, if any, is that the public should not object to the fleecing it gets through watered stocks, because the millions which the public pays makes the watered stocks pay those who own them—the earnings "turn the water into pure gold" for the investor. And if the watered stock pays it is good, and that's all there is to it. The "alchemy" involved is the same as that used by the hold-up guy who carries the cash out of a bank. The method is different, but each gets where he gave nothing, and leaves others poorer. We cannot prosper by charging each other for fictitious "property." What one gains another loses. The public pays, the manipulator gains. Pinchot is right.

### CHICAGO SENDS A NEGRO TO CONGRESS

Social storm signals are said to be flying in Washington. An Illinois congressional district, located on Chicago's south side, has elected a Negro as successor to the late Martin B. Madden, for many years chairman of the powerful committee on appropriations. And the agitated members of congress, with their wives, are wondering what they will do when the new member from Illinois takes his seat.

We are content to let them wonder. It is hard to take such social agonies seriously. But there is another aspect to the appearance of this colored congressman which deserves the thoughtful consideration of Negroes rather than of whites. The election of a Negro from this particular district was foreordained, for the district is almost solidly populated by colored citizens. There are other districts in the North in which a similar condition will probably lead to the election of Negro representatives in the near future. It is a pity, therefore, that the Negroes, faced with this new opportunity to impress their presence on the political life of the nation, should be represented by a man of the type who has been elected to succeed Mr. Madden. Mr. De Priest, the new congressman, has been closely identified with almost every undesirable element in the social and political life of Chicago. He has been in and out of the courts again and again. His strongest supporters have been discovered running disreputable enterprises calculated to debauch the morals and ruin the health of the very Negroes who have now elected De Priest as their representative. Plenty of white men attain high office who do not deserve it. But we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Negroes, especially during this period when their representatives will be so conspicuous, can find political leaders of a higher caliber than the man who will take the oath from the first district of Illinois when the special session opens.

—Christian Century, Chicago

### PRACTICAL OPTIMIST

Bride—"My husband has a hope chest, too, before we were married." Neighbor—"For mercy sake! What was in it?"

Bride—"A bushel of socks—he hoped some one would darn 'em."—Montreal Star.

### CLOSING OUT

One Billie and four Nanny goats, two babies for sale cheap.—Ad in the Houston Chronicle.

### MAGIC OF LATIN

A farmer who was much troubled by trespassers during the nutting season consulted with a botanical friend. The botanist furnished him with the technical name of the hazel, and the farmer placed the following notice at conspicuous points about his premises: "Trespassers, take warning! All persons entering this wood do so at their own risk, for, as all common snakes are not often found the Corylus ovalana abounds everywhere about here, and never gives warning of its presence."

The place was un molested that year, and the farmer gathered his crop in peace.—The Churchman.

### THEY ALL ADVERTISE

A hen is not supposed to have Much common sense or tact, Yet every time she lays an egg She cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot Of intellect to show, But none the less most roosters have Enough good sense to crow.

The mule, the most despised of beasts, Has a persistent way Of letting folks know he's around By his insistent bray.

The busy little bees they buzz, Bulls bellow and cows moo, The watchdogs bark, the ganders quack, And doves and pigeons coo.

### WORTH KNOWING

Too many young men at the age of twenty-one have positions that enable them to save \$10 a week? If there be any such and he will place his savings safely on interest at six per cent annually, he will have at the age of 34, \$10,000. If he will, with additional saving, through interest alone, increase to \$20,000 when he has reached the age of 47, and \$40,000 at 60.

The accumulation of a competence by a salaried man is not so hopeless as it may appear.

### BING GO THE BRANDS!

A writer in the National Petroleum News tells how two large refineries are swapping gasoline. These refineries are in different territories, far apart. For either to ship gasoline into the territory of the other was expensive. So each in its respective territory supplies gasoline for the retail trade of the other, and both save a lot of freight.

This arrangement means, of course, that identically the same gasoline is sold under two different brands in the same territory—which badly upsets all the advertising flapdoodle about brands.

The writer in the National Petroleum News predicts that this sort of swapping will become common. Will the old-line people be able to keep straight faces when they tell Sin. Clear gasoline, say, for Bloody Crown? Of course, they know that brands cut no figure; it is specifications that count. This is a great truth that the public needs to learn.

### IN LULLABY LAND

The following preciously preserved extract from a love-letter written home to his wife by a soldier on active service will evoke tender memories in thousands of former service men:

"Don't send me no more naming letters, Lettie. They do 't do no good. I'm three thousand miles away from home, and I want to enjoy this war in peace."—Christian Science Monitor.

Fibers of a wet rope become brittle when frozen and break more readily.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### ALLEN COUNTY

The first quarterly meeting for the year of 1929 will be held in L. O. O. F. Hall at Moran, March 10th. Business meeting will be held before noon. Dinner served at noon. All members are urged to be present. We will have a good speaker and a good meeting. Everybody come.

C. A. Houk, Sec'y-Treas.

Glen Elder, Kans., Mar. 6, 1929. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas; Dear Sirs:—

The regular quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Glen Elder, Kansas, on Tuesday, March 19th.

The meeting will be called at ten A. M. Installation of officers for the ensuing year will be held besides of business of importance. A potluck dinner will be served in the hall at noon. Every Union member should attend this meeting and by your presence help boost the cause of the Farmers Union.

C. L. Hendricks, Co. Sec'y.

### WICHITA DOES WELL

It was my privilege last week at Wichita to meet Manager Alkire of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission. I had spoken on the program of the Kansas Live Stock Assn. meeting, and had opportunity to spend about an hour with Mr. Alkire.

The Wichita market is suffering greatly from the extension of direct shipping—perhaps worse than any other market on which we operate. Yard receipts are off about 50 per cent. But in the face of this our house continues to show gain and growth. This is the more remarkable when one considers that it is being done on sheer merit and service, and largely without the benefit of strong organization.

The Farmers Union house at Wichita deserves the support of every farmer who is interested in better

marketing, whether or not he is a member of the Union. And it is getting that support in an increasing degree. Manager Alkire is entitled to a great deal of credit for this good showing.

### "BOB" LORENZ GOES A VISITING

The annual convention of the Kansas Live Stock Assn. at which Mr. Joe Mercer is the efficient secretary, is always the gathering place for stockmen and buyers. Packers and commission firms are always represented, and many helpful contacts are made.

"Bob" Lorenz, of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City represented that firm at the Wichita meeting March 7 and 8, soliciting business for our firm through acquaintance and friendly intercourse. He seemed to be enjoying his work very much.

### "THE SKY IS THE LIMIT"

Speaking about a gem of chance, a person does not necessarily have to indulge in bridge or poker in order to get plenty of financial excitement.

I have, personally, watched a few games of chance in my life time, but they all looked like "penny" rackets. The time was the year st. tin that has come to my personal observation just recently.

This game was played by 26 dairymen and a cow tester, opposed by 300 dairy cows. The place of the play was Harlan, Phelps and Furnas Counties, Nebraska, with 26 herds of cattle, composed of about 300 cows, with Chas. Grothe in charge.

The average yearly production of these 300 cows at the time they started, based on the production at that time would run about 150 pounds.

In one year's time this Cow Testing Association has been responsible for showing the farmers how to feed more and better, and also to cull out some unprofitable cows to such an extent that the average production of those 300 cows increased to 278 pounds of butterfat per cow, for the year.

Now, please allow me to do a little rapid calculation for you, friends.

This Cow Testing Association increased the production of those cows from 150 pounds per year to 287 pounds of butterfat per year, an average increase of 137 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Please multiply this by the 300 cows they had under test and you will see that they extracted 41,100 pounds more fat from those 300 cows this year than the year before.

The average price of butterfat delivered to our Creamery last year was 47.5c per pound.

Multiplying this by the gain of 41,100 pounds of fat, is \$19,522.50.

Now, you may be curious to know what the so-called "ante" in this game was, so allow me to explain that phase of it.

The cow tester and his expenses cost \$1,200.00. Estimated additional feed at \$20 per cow for 300, \$6,000.00. Total cost \$7,200.00. Total winning, \$19,522.50.

Net winning after all expenses were paid, \$12,322.50.

NOT SO BAD when you consider this winning was brought about by only 26 dairymen scattered over three counties or really less than 1 per cent of our total population of dairymen in those counties.

What a "Splendid Hazard" it would be to watch the results, if we could only get the rest of our dairymen (I am now speaking about the 98 per cent) to join this kind of a game of chance.

And, here is a little more power for the players. Why stop with producing an average of 287 pounds of fat, per cow per year—why not produce 500 pounds per cow or more?



## Ladies' Auxiliary NOTICE

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

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

Some day the world will need a man I stand beside his cot at night, And wonder if I am teaching him As best I can to know the right.

I am the mother of a boy His life is mine to make or mar, And he no better can become Than my daily teachings are!

There'll be need of someone great I dare not falter from the line The man that is to serve the world May be that little boy of mine

I have clipped an article from the Kansas University News, Service. The Auxiliaries over the State have asked from time to time for a Definite Task to do. In reading this article, it gave me some thoughts along the line of Rural schools. I remember our own school in our home district, and I am sure there has been but little change as the years advance. The teacher is usually equipped to furnish a well organized course of study, and the pupils go into the high school as well prepared as far as his lessons are concerned as any scholar who has been educated thus far in an urban school. Where the teacher in a country school is handicapped is in the way of organized play. This article speaks of the necessity of a spirit of co-operation, in training children to play, and the fact that certain things can be taught by play, better than any other way. What is left over here is the way to have a "well supervised play ground" in every school. Most teachers can qualify, as the supervisor, but they must have some assistance from the school board and the patrons of the school. A girl who has had no experience in the country, soon becomes disheartened to find no one to work with, but fifteen or twenty youngsters, and a bare plot of ground with the school house in the center, and perhaps not a fence to tell where the school grounds leave off and someone's field begins. It is not the job of the State Universities to solve these problems but it is someone's job, and why not make it ours?

### SCHOOLS PLAY MORE, WORK MORE, DO MORE THAN EVER

Two men are standing on the street corner talking about school. "Too much play and too little work" is the substance of their discussion. No doubt there are many who share that opinion. The chances are that few of them have visited school recently and they are likely judging by guess or by hearsay and are comparing the opinions thus formed with the type of school they attended many years ago. It is true that many school activities are carried out on a play basis but school people are perfectly willing that the method should be judged by the results obtained.

It must be understood that school is still a place for work. Schools are

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

doing more work today than ever before. There is a greater variety of subject matter and pupils touch life experiences at more points than has ever previously been the case. Schools are in session longer and there is less disciplinary trouble. Children really like school.

Play is Nature's Way The introduction of the play method and attitude has removed the tedium and reduced the drudgery which used to make school disagreeable. The games and contests in language, arithmetic, and spelling have introduced the spirit of play and also accomplished more in the way of real results.

Play is nature's method of education and man has not been able to improve upon it. The curiosity of normal play enables us to learn many things that give variety and enjoyment to life. The play spirit is likely to disappear if we attempt to replace it with dull and uninteresting labor. In its widest sense play is the most important activity in the child's education. From it, he gains experience of more value than he will get from dry and formal teaching.

In their play children really live through again many of the experiences which humanity has passed in its upward progress. It is true that many activities must be carried as plain hard work and it must be omitted from school; but in these days most people have some leisure time that is filled up with the social life, recreation, religious activities, etc., and it is preparation for these activities that the so-called play education prepares for.

It is a big problem to direct play motives so that they will result in the best development of the individual. It is certain, however, that un-directed and uncontrolled activity will not produce as satisfactory results as will controlled and directed activity.

### Spirit of Co-operation Needed

Not only does play give physical training but it teaches the give and take of social contacts and the spirit of helpful co-operation. Mere training for a job is not enough preparation for life. We need to develop respect for others and the ability to work with them. The schools of Kansas will not be doing their work satisfactorily until carefully organized and supervised play is offered on every school ground. For the elementary grades this work will accomplish more real good than gymnastics or formal physical drills.

It is not intended that children do not play at present, but it is contended that un-directed play does not bring the results it should. Play and work are both necessary to a well developed life. Without recreation, existence is dull and burdensome. Both are needed and it is the duty of the public school in a well balanced scheme of education to see that both are furnished.—K. U. News.

## Junior Co-operators

### MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.  
JULIA POWELL—Colony.  
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.  
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.  
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.  
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.  
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.  
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.  
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.  
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.  
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.  
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.  
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.  
VERA FUNK—Utica.  
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.  
LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.  
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.  
NADINE E. NEIDENFAL—Timken.

RICHARD SCHIEFFELBUSCH—Osawatimie.  
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.  
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.  
MELBA PECENKA—Bremen, Kansas.  
MAX SCHIEFFELBUSCH—Osawatimie, Kansas.  
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.  
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.  
MILDRED ROGERS—Ogallah.  
NAOMI JEAN ROGERS, Ogallah.  
MARY HEINIGER—Bem.  
MAEBELLE FINK—Alma.  
MARGARET ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plaines.  
LOUISE ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plaines.  
NED CORLEY—Westphalia.  
FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.  
WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.  
RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.  
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.  
IVAH JONES—Norton.  
HILDA HELEN FABRIZIUS—Wakeeney.  
HELVIG FABRIZIUS—Wakeeney.  
ZENITH FOWLER—Norton.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: AUNT PATIENCE, In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

"A chain's as strong as the weakest link, And it breaks with a heavy load. But watch Kansas children as they make this chain That will pull over roughest road." —Clipped.

The last week's paper was full of good things for us, and next week if nothing happens the third lesson will appear.

Now the sad thing has to be told. I have sent out books to 27 boys and girls and thirteen have sent in their lessons. That means fourteen who are getting behind, and I am afraid they will get discouraged and never send in the lessons. This is all I am going to say about this at this time because I am sure that every one who wrote and asked for the book, means to do his lessons and be a good sport, and I expect to hear from some more by next week.

I have sent out all the books now, so if any one who has written asking for a book does not have one, write again, because the letter has gone astray or has been mislaid by me.

I would like to have some letters saying how you like our Natural History strip.

Right here I will say that your Junior instructor might ask some



6450. Girls' Slip.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of material 36 inches wide or wider, if made with shaped shoulders. With straight top 1 1/2 yard will be required. To trim the straight top as illustrated requires 1 yard. Ribbon shoulder straps and a bow will require 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5882. Ladies' Apron. Cut in One Size. Medium. It requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 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 POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

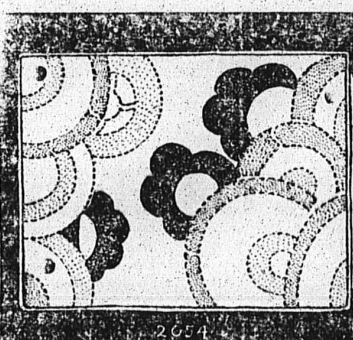
### OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

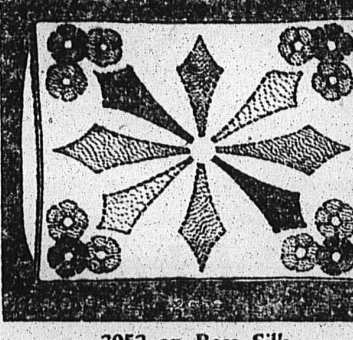
as the older ones. Hope you like it, but I will never know if you do not write and tell me.

Yours very truly,  
Aunt Patience.

The book of Genesis says, "Let us make brick and burn them thoroughly." We still do it. The brick industry in the United States amounts to around 100 million dollars each year.



2054 on Orchid Silk



2052 on Rose Silk

### MODERNISTIC PILLOWS PAINTED IN COLORS ON SILK RAYON TAFFETA

By Ruth Douise

Our designer in originating these modernistic pillows has combined all the latest and most pleasing features and brings a rare combination of colors and beauty into each of these designs, a combination that will gratify every woman in the home and make it possible for her with the minimum of labor to add materially to the decoration of her living room, boudoir, or dining room. These pillows are the highest grade silk rayon taffeta, with the modernistic designs already completed thereon in an oil paint that is washable, non fading, and non deteriorating.

To complete the designs all that is necessary is to quilt around the entire painted parts with a short darning stitch using three threads of black six strand cotton, or two threads of four or six strand silk. The edges of the pillows are finished in either black piping or black silk cord. These pillows are obtained in the following colors only: design 2051 comes in blue silk rayon; design 2058 comes in rose

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

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### PLANTS AND SEEDS

RED CLOVER, \$12. Alfalfa, \$2; Alsike Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3.25; Sudan Grass, \$3; Cane, \$1.25; Millet, \$1.75; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.50, all per bushel. Bags free. Samples Free. Standard Seed Company, 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name and address. Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Boston 2 year roots by Parcel Post for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; 2500, \$4.50. Express Collect. 5000, \$7.50; 10000, \$12.50; 6000, \$6.00. Express Collect. 5000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog, Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Hawkins Ozark Black Berries Only the very earliest of the berries commence to ripen earlier and I have never seen any other so productive and hardy and most delicious. They grow in large clusters. I started this wonder of berries on my grounds nearly 15 years ago and when even wild blackberries and all kinds of tame fruits have been frozen, including apples, my berries are still a crop from frost or freezing and they have never had the scale or other diseases. I have picked these berries since on my Ozark grounds on the 15th of May and I am sure they will make more money than any other berry. This is the first year I have advertised any for sale and my booking cash orders one dozen 2 year roots by Parcel Post for \$1.00, and will ship for spring planting. As I only have a limited number to sell, better rush your order at once with \$1.00 bill, check or money order.

GEORGE D. HAWKINS, 223 Maple St., Opeka, Kansas.

### FARM WANTED

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale, give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 96, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

### POULTRY

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, heavy layers. Leading breeds. \$7.50 hundred up. 100 live. Catalog Free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

THOMPSON Barred Rock Chix 13c each. Tom Barron White Leghorns, 10c each. To have a pair of Eggs, Barred Rock, 10c each. Good quality stock. High quality. Hugh J. Schmidt, Sumnerfield, Kans.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK FREE—"Under An Assumed Name" is the title of a book I have published to sell for \$1.00 and I print a guarantee in the book—Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It is highly recommended by people in all walks of life and by publishers. It is a story true

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS  
C. E. Huff, Pres. Salina, Kansas  
Joe Adkins, Vice-Pres. Emporia, Kansas  
J. B. Whitaker, Sec. Emporia, Kansas  
Jos. O'Shea, Sec. Roberts, Montana.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
C. E. Huff, Chm. Salina, Kansas  
L. A. Chambers, El Reno, Okla.  
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John Vesceky, Kansas City, Mo.  
J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas  
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Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri  
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.  
201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission  
406-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association  
Thomas E. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas

to life, all real characters, and I am one of them. Every boy and girl, man and woman should read it for it has a high moral and is extremely interesting from cover to cover. As long as these books last, I will give one free with each \$1.00 plant order—only 10 cents extra for postage. All other orders will include 6 extra plants in place of the book. GEORGE D. HAWKINS, Author, Lecturer and Evangelist, 223 Maple St., Opeka, Kansas, 131

WANTED: block of leaves for drilling, send complete data in first letter. Quick action. Morey Oil Co., Independence, Kansas.

SOUTH AMERICA, work! American firms pay fare, expenses if accept opportunities! Tropical Service Bureau, 14606 Alpha, Detroit, Michigan.

### POSITIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED in a Farmers Union business. Experienced. G. C. Griffith, Welda, Kansas.

### RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the father of our brother, George McIntosh,

Be it resolved that, we the members of the Buckeye Local 1031 of the Farmers Union hereby extend to the family our sincere sympathy in their time of bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the resolution be spread upon the Local minutes, a copy published in the Farmers Union paper, and a copy sent to the bereaved family. Committee:

J. J. MASKU, J. C. MAX, J. J. SAUNDERS.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, the grim reaper death, abroad in the land, has called at the door of one of our most faithful and esteemed charter members, and removed therefrom our worthy brother, S. P. Heisz,

Whereas, We the members of Lincoln Local of the Farmers Union, realize that we have lost a faithful member, leaving a vacancy that cannot be filled, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the stricken family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow. And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and the Courtland Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this Local.

J. G. SPITLER, ED ROSENQUIST, R. M. GLENN, Committee.

The farmer today may have electrical energy from two sources—adjacent power lines and individual plants. The individual plants may be driven either by gas engines or windmills.

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### CHRIST IN THE STREET

He came to earth one blue-skied day— He walked with world-men down the street; The people stared in a wide-eyed way, Noting his wounded hands and feet.

Then they whispered and hurried by: Some of them mockingly jibed and smiled When he stopped where buildings towered high To stroke the head of a ragged child.

"Out of the way," the world-men cried: "Hurry along," called one in blue: "You look like a man we crucified, But no . . . Oh, no . . . it was not you!"

"Have you the price of board and bread?" They hurled at him as nightfall neared, And when he shook his thorn-scoured head The mob pressed close and laughed and jeered.

"Have you a house of bricks," they called, "Or a chariot which runs alone— A vault for silver, steeled and walled With blocks of mighty granite stone?"

"Have you some other earth-made thing— A purse of coins or flying plane? You who have called yourself a king You must have prospered through your reign."

"The night closed in—none gave a crust: I heard the wan Christ groan and say: "Better my dark tomb in the dust Than the world today . . . than men today."

Jay G. Sigmund.

We smile at the superstitions of the Chinese and the African, yet many people fall for all sorts of fakery by crooks who attempt to show that electricity will cure most anything. A tom-tom would be just as effective as some of the advocated cures by electricity.

Includes cardboard cutting patterns each part and full instructions. The quilt is most simple to do and is especially attractive in yellow, orange and green on a white ground. It sets together like a diamond paneled window with white blocks and yellow squares. Patterns only 20 cents.

This requires 20 blocks 10 1/2 x 19, and 7-3-4 yards assorted colors. We can supply this material in Peter Pan, fast colors, \$4.65. Perciles, fast colors, \$2.35.

Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kans.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE BUSH 35c

Special, two-year No. 1 heavy field grown plants, regular value, 75c, introductory offer, 35c. Order Today.

Free large illustrated catalog covering complete line of hardy trees and plants at "direct from grower to planter" low prices.

WINFIELD NURSERIES Dept. A Winfield, Kansas.

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c  
Credentia blank ..... 10 for 5c  
Dimit blank ..... 15 for 10c  
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 20c  
Farmers' Union



## HONOR ROLL

Independence	RUSH COUNTY	773
Temple	BROWN COUNTY	1431
Carson		1035
Saffordville	CHASE COUNTY	1936
Chester	CLAY COUNTY	1125
Prairie Star		944
Pleasant Valley	CHEROKEE COUNTY	1025
Melrose		2059
Busy Bee	COWLEY COUNTY	1986
Quick	CRAWFORD COUNTY	765
Maple Grove		1803
Mt. Carmel		1706
Stillwell		2060
Pleasant Valley	ELLIS COUNTY	1804
Wiles		534
Swanson	ELLSWORTH COUNTY	1191
Little Wolf		1376
Excelsior		975
Neal	GREENWOOD COUNTY	1313
Mayetta	JACKSON COUNTY	1904
Grantville	JEFFERSON COUNTY	2055
Pleasant Valley	JEWELL COUNTY	1309
Sharon	JOHNSON COUNTY	1744
Amy	LANE COUNTY	5164
Stamwood	LEAVENWORTH COUNTY	1330
Pleasant Home	LINN COUNTY	2055
Bushong	LYON COUNTY	579
Jingo	MIAMI COUNTY	1737
Almelo	NORTON COUNTY	918
Chase	RICE COUNTY	1563
Pleasant Hill		1387
Rock Island	RILEY COUNTY	1199
Pleasant Hill		1202
Lone Star	RUSH COUNTY	917
Sand Creek		804
Pleasant Hill	RUSSELL COUNTY	728
Greenwich	SEDGWICK COUNTY	1875
Pleasant Valley	SCOTT COUNTY	1526
Beaver Flatts		2117
Excelsior		1534
Pence		1740
Sunflower	THOMAS COUNTY	1181
Silver Lake	TREGO COUNTY	679
Chalk	WABAUNSEE COUNTY	1580
Turkey Creek		1868
Liberty	WASHINGTON COUNTY	1142
Liberty	WOODSON COUNTY	2148

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT Of Riley County Farmers Union Co-operative Association Leonardville, Kansas December 31, 1928 RESOURCES

Current Assets	\$9513.99
Cash	3485.01
Accounts Receivable	339.95
Notes Receivable	9498.21
Inventory	
Total Current Assets	\$22837.16
Stock in Jobbing Association, and Telephone Co.	275.00
Buildings and equipment	8788.47
	\$31900.63
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Last half 1928 taxes unpaid	\$14350.00
Capital stock paid up	7576.37
Surplus	9795.86
Net gain for 1928	
Net worth of the Company	\$31722.23
	\$31900.63

No accounts payable.  
No notes payable.

### ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

(continued from page 1)  
homes, it was necessary to build a private line over privately owned lands. In my particular instance the actual cost of job being \$53.08 which I gladly paid. The company did its part and installed the line shortly after the residents of our neighborhood signed the contract.  
How do we like it? Wouldn't it be more than enough to do without it than of returning to the old horse stage-coach days of transportation. I presume there are few practical things we do not use it for; lights, of course, come first, then electric stoves and water heaters, water pressure systems, pump, grade on his fruit and give an even grade on his fruit and no more fussing with the gas engine. An electric washing machine has taken the terror out of "blue Monday," while of an evening we listen to mu-

sic, lectures, weather and market reports, in fact all the useful and helpful things that can be brought into your home by a radio, which in our case is operated by electricity.  
Then of course the electric h ing pad is mighty fine, I'll tell the world, in case of lumbago—and similar diseases—say boy, when you put that pad up against your back, you sure can feel the pain walk right out. I know, because I've been through it, also, in case of cold feet, in a cold bed, on a cold night, its "too bad" if you don't have one.  
And the electric iron keeps the wife smiling, she tells me it sure makes a difference; then of course these are all the other contrivances such as electric refrigeration (which we have, got but hope to have), fan in the summer, heater in the winter, toaster and percolator for breakfast, in short, there is not a single factor which can be bought on the farm today which is

so much comfort and usefulness as electricity.

I quite overlooked the barn, other out buildings and the yard lights. In the barn especially. It is valuable, many a fire has been caused by upsetting a lantern in the hay, I believe a cow kicking over a lantern was the cause of the big Chicago fire.

In the early morning, turn on the switch; lots of light to feed and care for the animals; coming at night the same convenience, I believe, fig ring on the cost unit, I get more out of the barn being wired than in any other way.

There are, also, the hired men's quarters, makes them more comfortable; the summer kitchen under trees to which we emigrate in the cool old "hot summertime" which frequently drags out the shortened days in the fall when the early evening breeze always blew out the oil lamps. Electricity calmly withstands a midwinter gale, for out-door light electricity beats them all.

Our fruit house, when the dried fruit has been hauled away, is thrown open to the community for gatherings, particularly dances.

It may seem an exaggeration, but old residents come from four or five counties, and over an area of 100 miles; before the electric light it was not nearly so convenient, the musicians could not get light er. gh. There was always danger of an "acc" lamp. Now with plenty of light, guests can have all the jollification they desire with no disastrous results. In rural California it is no longer a question of educating the country folks as to the advantages of electricity, the problem is how to get them to co-operate so as to get a line to their homes.

There are not many communities faced with a greater problem in construction than my community; all they have to do to obtain this necessity and comfort of modern life is to get together, all go the limit in what they can use, and what will happen is a long line of power poles with c-ner wires strung out, and the exclamation from every home, "how could we do without it."

### ALL THE BIG NATIONS ARE ARMING

(continued from page 1)  
1,929,000,000 gold francs as against 1,580,000,000 the year previous.

Italy—confessed believer in force—has allotted 1,324,000,000 gold lire for armaments in 1929 and spent more than 1,127,000,000 gold lire last year and 976,000,000 the year before.

Russia—who would scrap all military equipment—manages to raise 900,000,000 gold rubles for defense in 1928-29 and spent 813,300,000 last year and 692,000,000 in 1926-27.

And Germany! Disarmed by the peace treaties and with an army strictly limited numerically—she has almost doubled her financial expenditures since 1924. On the force for which she spent 465,750,000 gold marks in 1924-1925 she spent 717,154,000 gold marks in 1927-1928.

The neutrals: Switzerland which spent \$7,700,000 in 1909 had more than doubled her expenditures by 1926. Sweden, after a century of peace spent \$42,900, in 1928-29 against \$24,100,000 in 1914. Spain with a fifty-million dollar bill in 1913 now is expending nearly \$150,000,000 annually.

Great Britain—laying out "the Dominions" appropriated more than \$100,695,000 for military purposes in 1928-29 as against \$22,818,000 for the previous year, or an actual decrease of 1.8 per cent—the only one of the great powers to make a reduction."

### STEADY JOBS

A big task under way in Washington attempts to provide steady employment for every able bodied person in the United States who wants work. The President in his Inaugural address declared that "the larger purpose of our economic thought should be to establish more firmly stability and security of business and employment and thereby remove properly still further from our borders."

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has just made a report in which it estimates that the country could save \$2,000,000 annually by eliminating seasonal unemployment. A part of the program to accomplish this provides for legislation for the construction of public work in times when employment is slack. This means a system of relief that would be entirely under the control and regulation of the Federal Government, the States and municipalities. Still another recommendation of the Senate Committee is designed to encourage insurance against unemployment, and the development of employment exchanges by the states and cities in cooperation with the Government.

Naturally the plans of mice, men and legislators will have to be worked out in detail before real economic and public reforms will become an actuality. But we are moving onward!

### FOR SALE

Three Black Mammoth Jack: 16 Hands High  
Big Boned  
Just the Right Age  
ART McKNIGHT  
Westphalia, Kansas

### UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"New occasions teach new duties. Time makes ancient good uncouth. We must upward still and onward. Who would keep abreast of truth." —Lowell.

Well, Hoover is inaugurated. A brand new president and almost a new cabinet. We have no criticism so far. New cabinet members seem to be men of good ability.

As farmers our greater interest is in the new Secretary of Agriculture, ex-Gov. Hyde of Missouri. Although not much of a farmer he is from the midwest, right from the heart of the agricultural section.

As governor Mr. Hyde is said to have done all possible to help farmers and to have shown a sympathetic interest in their troubles. The further fact that he supported Gov. Lowden at the Kansas City convention poses us to believe that he will be friendly to our cause.

He can't be any worse than Jardine and the chances are he may be a great deal better. Let us keep open minds hoping for the best.

President Hoover in his inaugural address acknowledges his party's responsibility for favorable farm legislation and promised a special session of Congress for that purpose and also for some adjustment of tariff rates.

Chairman Haugen of agricultural committee of the House of Representatives says he is going to have a brand new farm bill ready to present at the extra session. He now differs radically with Senator McNary who has had a bill pending in the late session.

We have lots of faith in Congressman Haugen. He is a real "honest to goodness" Iowa farmer. Operates a large farm. Feeds lots of cattle and hogs and has practical knowledge of our farm troubles.

So it may not be the McNary-Haugen bill anymore but possibly the Capper-Haugen bill. Anyhow we hope it will result in giving agriculture an even chance with other industries and start us off on a debt paying basis.

President Hoover has already announced his opposition to converting agriculture into large-scale cooperation farming. He insists that farming "is a way of life," a system of homes, and must be preserved as such.

That sure sounded good to us old farmers who have spent our lives as individual boss and operators of our own farms. There is something of comfort and security in the ownership of a farm. Something that makes for independence and good citizenship. That binds the farm family together in true cooperative enterprise. That would be all lost in extensive corporation operation.

What though as individual farmers we do not produce quite as economically, the chief end of life is not altogether economic and material. In this materialistic age we are prone to judge everything by the dollar standard.

If we simply live to work we are but galley slaves. We dignify our lives when we work to live. A well rounded life being our objective—money property but incidental thereto.

Our city consuming cousins eagerly grasp at legislation and schemes forcing us farmers to move economic production—to live more treadmill lives, but they have a mortal terror of raising prices a few cents.

If Hoover's solution is merely more intensive mechanistic production it will be no solution at all. We will continue to protest in the name of agriculture against any system or solution that tends to make mechanical automotons out of our farm operators.

### PILES NOW CURED WITHOUT SURGERY



A milder, safer, surer, quicker and less expensive cure for piles and other rectal diseases is being used with amazing success by Dr. O. A. Johnson, eminent rectal specialist of Kansas City. There is no confinement to room, no sanitarium or hospital expense, yet he guarantees a cure or his treatment costs nothing. His work is well known in this section, many here having taken his treatment. Among them are— If you are a rectal sufferer write today to Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 181, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., for a free copy of his big 68-page book on rectal diseases and learn how quickly and easily he cures piles without cutting or other drastic means.—Adv.

### THE NEW CABINET

A good many of the names in the new Cabinet are unfamiliar to the country at large. But there are several nationally prominent men who served in the Coolidge Cabinet whom nobody heard of until they were given their places by Mr. Coolidge. It may be interesting, by way of passing comment, to know that Washington regards the Hoover Cabinet as a very strong one.

Water gathers in the crank case of the car during cold weather. If frozen, heat a kettle of water to boiling, pour into crank case, and let stand till ice is melted. Then drain.

### LIVESTOCK MARKET

#### FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., March 7, 1929.  
Having been selected by the Board of Directors to succeed Mr. E. E. Woodman as manager of this firm, I wish to say to our many customers and friends that the policy of the firm will continue to be one of SERVICE and CO-OPERATION with the shipper, with expenses reduced to the lowest point consistent with good service in order that we may continue paying back to our customers, in patronage dividends, a large percentage of our earnings.—G. W. Hobbs, Manager.

STEERS—Receipts were light again this week, and trade was active on desirable grades of light steers and yearlings which finished 25 to 35c higher. Heavies were scarce and in poor demand the first of the week, making trade slow, but with values today about steady for the week. Bulk of our fat cattle are selling from \$10.00 to 13.00, with top yearlings at \$13.50. Most of daily runs were fair to good short fed steers and yearlings. Stockers and feeders steady to strong.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—Our killing cow and heifer market is steady to 35c higher than a week ago, with most of the rain on the tidy weight heifers. Canner cows are bringing from 5.00 to 5.75, and cutters are selling from 6.00 to 7.50. Better grades of killing cows bring from \$8.00 to \$10.00, with tops at \$10.50. Bulk of fed heifers sell from \$10.50 to \$12.00, with tops up to \$13.00. Stock cows

and heifers continue scarce and are in good demand at steady to strong prices. Bulls steady. Good to choice, \$8 to \$8.50. Fair to good, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Common, \$6 to \$7.

CALVES—The veal calf market is \$1 higher than last week's close. Good to choice \$14 to \$16.00. Fair to good \$9.00 to \$13.00. Canner calves \$6 to \$7.50. 12-drumweight and heavy killing calves steady. Good to choice 300-450 lb. fat calves \$10.50 to \$11.50. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are unchanged selling from 10.50 to 12.50. Stock calves steady to strong. Good to

choice Whiteface steer calves \$11.50 to 12.50. Reds 9.00 to 11.00. HOGS—Market slow and uneven. Early trade to shippers steady to 10c higher than Wednesday's best time; later very dull. Practical top \$11.70. Bulk desirable 170 to 270s, 11.40 to 11.65. 280s to 300s, 11.25 to 11.35. 140 to 160s, 10.00 to 11.50. Stock pigs 25 to 35c higher; 8.75 to 9.85. Packing sows 9.50 to 10.35. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs strong to 10c higher. Sheep steady. Top fed lambs 16.85; others 16.00 to 16.40. Best ewes offered \$9.00. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

## ANNOUNCEMENT

At the annual Stockholders Meeting of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission held in Kansas City February 7, 1929, Mr. E. E. Woodman tendered his resignation as manager of the firm. The resignation was accepted at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, and Mr. George W. Hobbs, formerly cashier of the firm, was selected to succeed Mr. Woodman, beginning March 1, 1929.

Mr. Hobbs has been with the firm for a number of years, and is especially well acquainted with the details of the firm's business. He enjoys an intimate acquaintance with the Kansas shippers, and with the men and firms that compose the live stock market. He will see that SERVICE and CO-OPERATION are kept uppermost in the mind of each employee.

Every cent of expense possible is being cut out except in cases where to cut would impair service. This is done so the firm will be able to pay back the largest possible patronage dividend to the shippers. Last year we paid back 22 percent of commissions collected; this year we want to pay back still more.

The same force of salesmen and of other employees is retained. These men know the requirements of each shipper and take pride in getting the best price possible from each sale. Their tireless efforts and great success are largely responsible for the growth and success of this firm.

Remember, this is YOUR FIRM. Patronize it, and receive the benefits of intelligent co-operative marketing. Any suggestion for the betterment of your firm will be thankfully received.

## Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards

Kansas City, Mo.

# WE CAN BE OF SERVICE TO YOU IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE

## Let Us Handle Your Next Shipment of Grain or Hay

## We Feel Sure Our Interested Service Will Insure Satisfaction, Prompt Returns, and Liberal Advances

## Phone Us For Bids On Grain

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