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## SENATOR GERALD NYE DISCUSSES FARM LEGISLATION

(Continued from last week)

Is it any wonder, in view of the disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission with relation to the Equity Cooperative Exchange, that we who know of that cooperative enterprise should ponder when the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce introduces a bill intended to aid the farmer in his cooperative undertaking? If the Equity Cooperative Exchange had enjoyed in its day the helping and protective hand of a friendly government, and had been permitted to live and grow much more to our people than actually does, and in all probability would have brought about a situation like the kind of legislation we are now considering quite unnecessary.

I would point out, too, Mr. President, the importance of a friendly, helpful, protective hand being extended to cooperatives by the Government. It means a great deal. Without that protective hand extended by the Government and the agents of the Government, cooperatives, I fear are headed for certain ruin. I would point out that it has become the policy of the Government, at least in words, to encourage cooperatives, to encourage farmers to go into cooperative enterprises.

For many years the organized farmers of the Northwest, through their equity cooperative exchange, through their farmers' unions, and through other avenues of organization, sought to win a place on the Duluth Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, where they could bargain on a par with the members who have places upon that board of trade and in the grain chamber of commerce. They have been up against the bar at every turn of the road. They have been denied that privilege. They have made their applications and have properly presented them, and then the boards of trade and chambers of commerce have voiced their opposition to the kind of organization that was seeking representation. They did not want them on the board; they did not want them on the chambers of commerce; they did not want to give them the advantage that would accrue to them by virtue of placing where they could operate to better advantage. They did not want them there. There was the place for the Government to show its friendly attitude.

Those who were seeking a place on the Duluth Board of Trade last fall came to Washington not only to ascertain why it was that application for a place on the Duluth Board of Trade had never been acted upon or had been denied, whatever the case may have been. It was disclosed that the Department of Agriculture under the law had made an investigation of the charges against the cooperative exchanges, had reported that there was nothing to the charges, and had recommended to the Duluth Board of Trade that they should admit this farm cooperative to a place upon that board of trade; but it had not been done, and it was not done until Mr. Jardine, then Secretary of Agriculture, put his foot down and used his influence and the force that was his in demanding of the Duluth Board of Trade that it make a place for the organized farmers of the Northwest. That indicates, Mr. President, what the Government can do if it will maintain a helpful, protective spirit toward cooperatives, toward the agricultural industry, as it ought properly to do.

Mr. President, why should the grain speculators and gamblers be for the House bill and against the Senate bill? A review of the bills and the actions of the present time prove to me most interesting. In this study and these conclusions I have enjoyed the aid of leading minds in the farm organizations.

Beginning with the wanton, drastic, and unwarranted deflation of our agriculture following the World War, the organized farm group have carried on a continuing fight to secure public and governmental recognition of the desperate situation in which the farmer was and is involved. Not only did agriculture suffer through loss of a vast amount of invested capital, but it lost, too, because of the disparity which developed between the prices at which the farmer sold and the prices at which he was compelled to buy the things which entered into his production costs.

That fight of the farmers has been waged so steadily and so effectively that the condition of the farmer and his need for legislative aid have become matters of chief and national interest. This special session of Congress has been called in response to that acknowledged need, and to remove, if possible, that disparity in the purchasing power. So long as the prices of farm products are out of line with the prices of commodities which the farmer must buy, there can be no such thing as economic equality for agriculture.

During these years of struggle and discussion, the whole realm of practical and possible remedies has apparently been explored, many plans and theories have been advanced, many methods advocated. Tariff adjustment and more favorable transportation rates are important factors in the way of help, but they do not lie within the province of a farm relief bill such as we now propose to enact into law.

Out of the entire discussion of the farm problem there have been developed five proposals which may be seriously considered in the shaping of legislation helpful to the farmer.

First, The giving of aid and encouragement to farm groups in the development of producer owned and producer controlled marketing agencies.

Such agencies are designed to secure for the producer a larger net income by lessening of marketing costs, with the consequent return to him of a greater portion of the consumer's dollar, which is in effect an increase in the farmer's unit price and by their ability to exact a more adequate price in the markets through collective bargaining power. The existing cooperatives, built up through years of effort and now handling about two and a half billion dollars' worth of farm commodities annually, provide a safe and sure foundation for the future structure of cooperative marketing.

Second, The giving of aid to the cause of lower production costs through the further development of the farm groups of cooperative purchasing agencies dealing in commodities and supplies.

Third, The establishment of clearing house associations through which, in the case of perishable commodities, the needs of separate consuming markets may be given more effective consideration in the routing of supplies, which will provide a more direct contact between producer groups and the handlers of this particular type of agricultural commodity.

Fourth, The establishment of stabilization corporations designed to ensure the market at times when surpluses are found to be depressing farm prices to a point of disparity, or, rather, disparity, with the general price level; and to buy up and remove from the market temporarily such amounts of the commodity as may be necessary to influence the market upward.

Fifth, Devices of law under which producers of surplus commodities would be able, in full or in part, to benefit by the tariff on that part of the whole crop which is consumed in the domestic market, and to accomplish this, if possible, without encouraging increased surpluses.

The recognized devices to this end are the equalization fee and the export debenture proposals.

Within the range of these five possible methods must then be worked out that legislative aid to agriculture which will give it, if it can be afforded, economic equality with other groups.

To my mind, the Senate bill

frankly faces this farm situation and proposes to meet it by well-defined provisions for securing an increase of net farm income—without which farm legislation becomes a mockery—and the necessary machinery is provided in the creation of a farm board of 12 members representative of agriculture as to areas and therefore as to sectional commodities and interests. It provides also for the establishment of advisory councils to aid the board in relation to specific commodities and to the problems peculiar to them. It provides for the creation of stabilization corporations, established by the cooperatives; for clearing-house associations where they may seem desirable and advantageous in the handling of perishable commodities. The bill also provides capital by which these agencies may function and by which farm groups and their cooperative marketing agencies shall be enabled more effectively to carry on their activities.

Fourth, That adequate provision is made for loans for marketing, for stabilization transactions when these have been determined upon by the board for the acquisition of facilities, for advances to grower members of a large part of the value of their product than is now normally possible, for the reduction of producer costs through the development of cooperative purchasing associations, and for price-insurance agreements. In these provisions the known financial needs of the cooperatives are met, and met in the most liberal and flexible manner consistent with sound business practice.

Fifth, And that whenever a situation arises under which these agencies and devices prove inadequate to carry out the purposes of the bill, and the price of any commodity declines to a point below the requirement for economic equality with other groups, the board may at its discretion put into effect the export debenture plan

member organizations for losses which may result from stabilization transactions. This arrangement will give to the cooperatives substantial and centralized marketing machinery capable of wisely and effectively marketing farm crops and of exercising great bargaining power favorable to the American farmer.

These provisions are the Senate's conception of the necessary machinery for making available to the American farmer the American level of a par with the American level of other countries and standards, which alone can constitute economic equality. They are designed to be carried out through and by cooperative organizations, farmer owned and farmer controlled, and to protect and aid as fully as possible those existing agencies which have been built by the farm groups through years of effort and investment.

So much for the Senate bill. In contrast to these provisions of the Senate bill, let us examine those of the House bill.

At first glance, the purpose indicated and the machinery proposed seem to be quite similar. Closer examination, however, reveals profound differences. The number of members provided for the board in the House bill is too small to represent fairly the areas or varied interests of the agricultural producers.

This House bill declared its purpose to be to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

The bill is very definite as to the first proposal, but exceedingly vague as to the second. In order to realize clearly the views of those who framed the House bill as to what constitutes "economic equality for agriculture," and hence to be able to interpret the intent of the bill itself, it is necessary to refer to the report of the House Committee on Agriculture which ac-

companies the bill. On page 2 of this report appears this most remarkable and enlightening language:

Our problem, then, is the effort to keep for the farmer his independence of thought and action, yet bring him a return for his capital and labor at least sufficient to maintain the traditional farm home which knew comfort even though it lacked ease.

This, we believe, is what the farmer means when he speaks of economic equality with industry. He neither asks nor expects equal financial rewards with the giants of industry or banking. He does ask and want that agriculture shall not be reduced to peasantry nor forced into corporate form to save its existence. In full agreement with his position we have therefore tried to find out how best we can accomplish his desire for that complete equality under modern conditions that the American farmer—alone of the farmers of the world—has heretofore enjoyed.

From this it would seem that the House committee is convinced that although equality means equality in other connections, when used in connection with the farmers' cause it means inequality. This declares that the farmer neither asks nor expects

the same labor, the same capital investment, and the same efficiency of production shall enable him to enjoy the same income and the same standards as are enjoyed by other American groups.

The House bill does not avowedly attempt to enhance the price of farm products in any serious way. In fact the bill would seem to insure against any threat of corporate farming, which the report complains by the very unique method of keeping agriculture upon a financially unprofitable basis and hence unattractive to corporate capital and talent. If the above quotation from the House committee report is not sufficient declaration that this bill proposes no upward adjustment of prices to the grower, attention may be called to the summary, on page 14 of the committee report, in which this statement appears:

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First, the farm board of but six members having been created, there will be set up advisory councils. These are the cooperatives handling the commodity involved will be asked to establish; but it is a provision of the bill that two of the members at least, and that may be more, shall be "experienced handlers or processors of the commodity," and who, therefore, represent

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There is no hint of price fixing or arbitrary price elevation. Having then clearly established the purpose of the bill by defining their understanding of economic equality applied to the farmer, under which it is not considered necessary to increase the level of his prices to the general price level, we may examine the proposals by which the House bill will carry out its other expressed purpose, that of promoting "effective merchandising of agricultural commodities."

First, the farm board of but six members having been created, there will be set up advisory councils. These are the cooperatives handling the commodity involved will be asked to establish; but it is a provision of the bill that two of the members at least, and that may be more, shall be "experienced handlers or processors of the commodity," and who, therefore, represent

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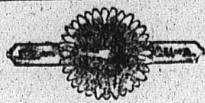
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 handed 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, MAY 30, 1929

## A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE

The favorite word in Washington at present is "Mandate." No adequate treatment can be accorded the agricultural situation, because the whole thing was fought out in the Kansas City convention and the decision there reached was fully ratified at the polls in November. The House Committee on Agriculture says: "It was entirely obvious after the recent election that certain forms of remedy and means of approach to the solution were not in accord with the views of the great majority of the people." Of course, Congress and the public know that the farm question was not the determining factor in the election. But to declare that we have a mandate from the people, from the farmers themselves, has a very brave sound.

But if we proceed on the basis of a mandate, surely it ought to compel us as much as it restrains us. If it restrains us from the use of such devices as the equalization fee and the debenture, surely it requires us to do everything possible outside of the use of those devices to help the farmer. We have no mandate to make the farm bill an agricultural trades bill or a consumer's bill. Pledges were made in the party platform and multiplied and enlarged upon during the campaign that the farm situation would be met effectively. The vote should have been a mandate upon that point.

The tariff was a major consideration in the campaign promises. The farmer was to be helped, greatly helped, by such revision of the tariff as would give him the domestic market as against the whole world. A special session of Congress was to be called to pass a farm bill and to revise the tariff for the farmer. But the very chaps who are so timid about doing much in the farm bill to increase the farmer's income, and who speak in awed whispers about the sacred mandate, are able to forget that mandate and to work very vigorously for increases in tariff schedules which favor their own (industrial) areas, and therefore are directly contrary to the "mandate."

As a plain matter of fact there is no mandate. There are definite promises to be redeemed. There are interests in conflict with those promises. Those whose interests are thus in conflict are careful to protect their interests. And his promises do not interest them. No such group has so far stood back and said "This is a special session called to enact legislation helpful to agriculture. The ad-

ministration has made promises to help the farmer and we will not ask nor expect anything for ourselves." These chaps are anxious to have the agricultural group take whatever is offered, without protest, so as not to delay matters or embarrass the administration. But they insist on getting advantages for themselves contrary to promises made to the farmer, and if it is against the administration for them to do so it is just too bad for the administration.

Farmers should take whatever is offered, they say, and be thankful. The big boys will take what they want, or bust a suspender in the attempt. The value, to the farmers, of the farm bill and the tariff measure will depend upon the vigor with which their claims are presented. Being "nice" wins nothing, and the "mandate" seems to be on-sided.

## REFLECTING WHEAT PREMIUMS TO PRODUCER

Since laboratory tests became the basis for selecting milling wheat and varying premiums paid for protein content there has been increasing need for means of reflecting premium values to the farmer.

The local buyer cannot operate a laboratory. He knows only in a general way the protein content of the wheat in his area. As soon as the content is known to be generally high in an area the bids to local elevators or the sales made for them enables the price paid to reflect, at least in part, that premium value. But it is an awkward and imperfect way at best.

The need for laboratory facilities near at hand, to enable the grower to learn the premium value of his wheat prior to selling, is more and more apparent.

To meet this need provision is being made for laboratories at Dodge City, Colby, Hays, Salina, Hutchinson, Wichita, Manhattan, and, of course, Kansas City. The administration believes that this arrangement will make it possible for the wheat growers in Kansas to secure in full the premium value of their wheat.

Like most other arrangements of potential value the best results will be obtained through co-operation. It is to be hoped that every Farmers Union elevator will make the fullest possible use of the new facilities, securing for their members general and specific information as to protein content, and thus insuring that the grower will himself receive the premium which mills will later pay. It is a good move on the part of the state but its value will depend upon the use made of it.

## RURALIZING THE CHURCH'S VISION

A Contributed Editorial by Rev. Fred G. Strickland

(From Herald of Gospel Liberty, Dayton, Ohio)

Two-thirds of the human race are farmers. A relatively small number are in the hunting and fishing age. The bulk of humanity has not yet entered into its industrial period. America was settled by farmers. So must every new country be settled. The land must first be subdued if civilized life is to be maintained. Our agricultural frontier is relatively recent and has left a decided stamp upon our national character. Religious movements having origin in America, like our own, are deeply marked with this pioneer, agricultural spirit. For instance, there is an air of independence about us which sometimes gets in the way of co-operative effort.

The country church of yesterday functioned not only as a spiritual institution but as a social clearing-house of rural life. It was there that neighbors met and before and after the services exchanged their experiences—a matter very essential to social life. This function is now performed through the telephone, the newspaper, and the radio. The country church was once the center of youth life. There young folks met, got acquainted and "saw each other home." This social function is now performed by automobiles, movies, talkies, and dance halls. The rural church is not only caught in a whirl of new social institutions; it has declined with the decline of rural life. England was until recently the classic industrial nation, but

the United States now stands as the most industrialized and urbanized nation of the world. Our use of power machinery and our scientific agriculture have made this possible. In Europe one farm family supports two urban families. In the United States one farm family supports four urban families. (These statements relate to the production of food.) As the agricultural process is accomplished by fewer and fewer hands, more and more country people will find their way to the cities.

But the decline of agriculture is not only with reference to the rural population—the relative income has also declined. Investment in the industrial field yields an average return of 12.5 percent. Investment in agriculture yields an average return of 4.5 percent. Each farm family receives for labor and management each year \$657—the lowest wage paid to any occupation in this country. Relatively speaking, agriculture has sunk to the position of an exploited occupation. National prosperity is no longer based upon agricultural prosperity. Great prosperity now is a general sign of agricultural depression. In mutual self-respect or morale, agriculture has also declined. In most other pursuits there has been a marked growth of organization and co-operation. Agriculture in limited areas has also shown such a growth, but relatively speaking, agriculture remains individualistic and competitive in a growing co-operative system of industry. The manufacturer produces in a protected market and limits production to avoid surplus. The farmer produces for a world market with no plans or machinery, broadly speaking, to prevent a surplus.

Not only is there an agricultural problem. Agriculture has become the problem of our civilization and the problem of the Church. The soil is God's greatest material gift to mankind. If human life—civilized human life—is to continue on this planet, the soil must be preserved for the oncoming generation. But this can scarcely be expected with growing tenantry and increasing indebtedness on the land. Social changes come so rapidly that our minds do not keep up with them. We live in an industrial age, but we think with frontier minds. The great industrial development in our nation has practically all taken place since the Civil War. It amounts to an industrial revolution. Our political journalism adds more due to the confusion. The life of a people cannot be changed by executive mandate or ignorance abolished by legislative enactment.

Here is a tremendous task, and only the Church and the school, working together, can accomplish it. Not only has the "little church in the wild-wood" fallen into decay, a pagan industrialism is eating at the very vitals of our civilization. The way out is not to go back. Mahatma Gandhi will find that out, even in India. The day of handicraft is gone, except in the arts. The power of machinery, science, and organization is here to stay. We can possess it and Christianize it and free the human spirit from drudgery, or we can be possessed by it and paganized. The International Missionary Council at Jerusalem was right: Christianity's arch foe is not "heathenism" but a brutal materialism, East and West.

What the churches can do in the situation is indicated by the interest they took and the influence they exercised in securing a slight degree of justice for the dairy farmers near Chicago in their recent contest with the milk dealers. It was a trivial incident, but a straw revealing a favorable wind. But if the Church would ruralize the vision of her Lord, we must go much deeper into the subject. We must lay aside current reports and make our own investigations. We are for justice for the farmer, but we must speak with the authority of intelligent information. We must remember also that whatever improvement comes to the lot of the farmer must come largely through himself. He does not want to be patronized, he wants justice.

Here is not a sentiment merely. Here is a task. Our fathers were farmers, but they farmed in a different time. Agriculture is not only a profession now, it is a cause. And having put our hand to the plow, let us look back!

Christ was a carpenter. Tradition says he was a maker of yokes for oxen. Be that as it may, he was rural with a rural background and he sent out a group of ruralists to save a world which was then and still is largely rural.

had the "reverse effect," and Jo. than M. Davis (Democrat) was elected governor.

Yours very truly,  
E. J. GARNER.  
504½ Commercial St.

## WHO WERE KIND

I've forgotten who were rich,  
I've forgotten who were poor,  
I've forgotten who were kind,  
Money never does me good.  
Nothing matters much but this,  
When your glances are cast behind,  
When you think of friends you miss,  
You remember who were kind.

I've forgotten who were wise,  
I've forgotten who were not,  
For a fellow's folly dies,  
And his wisdom is forgot.  
But I never shall forget  
Many friends I used to find,  
Many friends I used to find,  
I remember who were kind.

Emporia, Kan., May 10, 1929.

To the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer:

In a very recent issue of the K. C. Journal-Post Mr. A. G. Baker refers to the fact that Henry J. Allen, the newly appointed U. S. Senator from Kansas, made a very lengthy and "long-winded" argument in the Senate in favor of Mr. Hoover's plan of farm relief and against the Debutenure Plan, and that prior to Henry's speech the Senate was almost sure to vote down the Debutenure Plan, but after the flow of Kansas oratory had ceased the Senate was stampeded in favor of the Debutenure Plan of Farm Relief.

Then Mr. Baker asks the question, "When did Kansas oratory ever before have such a reverse effect?" I thought it would be very appropriate and proper to inform Mr. Baker when Kansas oratory had the "reverse effect." If Mr. Baker will recall that in the gubernatorial campaign between W. Y. Morgan and Jon. than M. Davis a few years ago, that one Henry J. Allen visited every nook and corner of the State of Kansas telling the people why they should vote for W. Y. Morgan, but lo and behold, when the votes were counted it had

Bullying Tips Column conducted by Leonard L. Brown, internationally known authority and founder of the Brown and Mann strain of S. C. W. Leghorns. Enquiries addressed care of this paper gladly answered by Mr. Brown.

Kansas alfalfa growers should use 2,000 bushels of poisoned wheat to kill pocket gophers on 250,000 acres of infested land during 1929, to protect the rapidly waning alfalfa acreage from further depletion through action by gophers. To accomplish a campaign on this scale, it will be necessary to start action during March.

## SCHOOL COSTS RECEIVE ATTENTION

Farm folks have found taxes taking constantly increased proportions of their gross income. The land grant colleges found that taxes took as much as 67 per cent of the rental income of farm lands in some large areas. Schools have been a large part of that tax cost. Expenditures for education have increased in the past ten years from 750 million dollars to 2 billion dollars. Some believe that this increase has been justified neither in terms of necessity for increased physical facilities to accommodate the larger enrollment, nor in increased efficiency of educational processes. That a good deal of money has been paid out for promotional schemes in the name of education can hardly be denied. Someone has called it "Sanctified Squander"—this misuse of public funds.

But whereas we had 1,600,000 in high schools ten years ago we now have 4,000,000. Our colleges now enroll 664,266 instead of the 330,689 at that time. Average salaries for teachers have increased from \$635 to \$1500. Nearly 3 per cent of the national income is used in education, and the per capita cost to the entire population is about \$17.50, but more children are in school and for longer periods.

A good deal of protest has lately developed against steadily increasing costs, however, and the organized groups engaged in the business of education (yes, my dear, they are organized—193,000 members of the National and 650,000 of the various State Education Associations) are making strenuous efforts to offset and overcome the criticism. The National Association Journal makes this very effective appeal editorially:

All that we put into the schools comes back manyfold. We put a dollar into education and gather two from our commerce; we build technical schools and found new industries; we draw four million of our young people into high schools and lay the foundation for a new civilization. We cannot afford to starve education—fundamental alike to individual success and national security. Let us rather insist that money wisely spent for good schools is an intelligent investment which every community should make according to its resources, its needs, and its ambitions for its children.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EARNINGS INCREASE

The great publicly owned railway system of Canada, The Canadian National, has made another great forward step. The net earnings for 1928, after taxes are paid, will be more than \$50,000,000, according to Sir Henry Thornton, President and Chairman. "In 1922 the net earnings amounted to only \$3,000,000," said Sir Henry. "Assuming that money is worth five per cent, the value of the Canadian National Railway System has risen from \$60,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 in six years."

## LANDLORD AND TENANT: A FABLE

Once upon a time there was a Goose, who, having been despoiled of her feathers by her Owner, retired to a corner of the yard to cogitate over her ill estate.

"Certainly," she said, "I must get busy and seek for a stimulating food to remedy my condition for, in the last analysis, it is from food that feathers are produced."

Accordingly she sought and by good fortune found some plants having succulent leaves and big rich seeds; these she gathered industriously and, as the Owner with a view to reward, in course of time, with a bountiful growth of feathers of fine quality, which she proudly displayed to her neighbors.

This the Owner noticed and, having caught her, led on by the unusual quantity and beauty of her feathers, plucked her so closely that it was positively indecent for any live goose to be seen so bare in public; consequently her last state was worse than her first.

"Surely," said the Owner, "this is a fine bird; I must breed and not eat her."

Moral: There is no moral, for the Goose knew that her mother and her mother's mother had been plucked in their turn, and did not think of the Owner with a vested right, and therefore, was it not also her destiny?

N.B.—However, it is reported that some Ganders have formulated a plan for submission to the Owner, whereby by the geese shall live frugally and surrender their feathers for a period of fifty years, after which their descendants are to be granted their freedom and the geese, being geese, are expected to endorse it.

—Antonio Bastida (Cuba)

## WHERE THE BETRAYAL WAS

(For Worth Star-Telegram)

Perhaps Senator Brookhart, who must have moments of decorum, inwardly regrets that in order to square himself with the Iowa farmers for the extravagant promises he made in his speeches for Mr. Hoover during the presidential campaign, he must accuse the President of violating his campaign pledges. There is nothing in the Republican platform of 1928, or in Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech, or in Mr. Hoover's speech in St. Louis on the agricultural question, which is so grossly untrue or unfulfilled by Mr. Hoover's present agricultural program. There was never any reason to expect that Mr. Hoover would advance any other kind of agricultural program than the one which the House has just passed.

When Mr. Brookhart stands on the floor of the Senate and recites the promises he gave the farmers in his 200 campaign speeches for Mr. Hoover, Mr. Brookhart merely emphasizes the fantastic nature of his promises. Thoroughgoingness being a

March.

## REFLECTIONS

ported him to the limit, and in order to make his attitude justifiable, he had to laud Mr. Hoover as "the best friend the farmer ever had" and as certain to advocate vast schemes of agricultural relief, equaling if not surpassing the McNary-Haugen scheme. And having delivered such promises, he had to demand postponement of agricultural legislation in the last session of Congress, so that Mr. Hoover might have a special session in which to deal adequately with agricultural relief, on a scale which Mr. Coolidge as President would never countenance. And agricultural legislation having been postponed, Senator Brookhart finds himself in a special session; and in this special session Mr. Hoover submits a farm program that could have been passed by Congress and signed by Mr. Coolidge in the last session or at any other time in the Coolidge administration!

Compelled at last to confess that the farmer is getting nothing now that he could not have got before, Senator Brookhart attempts to divest himself of all culpability for his extreme promises by accusing Mr. Hoover of breaking his pledges. Mr. Hoover is doing nothing of the kind. His campaign remarks on agriculture were mostly devoted to analyses. The few pledges he made were couched in general terms which hinted nothing beyond his present farm program. If the Iowa farmers accepted Senator Brookhart's interpretations instead of Mr. Hoover's well-delimited ideas, they have only themselves and Mr. Brookhart to blame. Their resentment should be directed—if against anybody—against such leaders as Senator Brookhart. There might be betrayal in their conduct. Mr. Hoover certainly betrayed nobody; he told the country very plainly that he would not do for the farmers anything more than the Coolidge administration was willing to do.

## TRAGEDY

I am sorry for the fellow  
That has never found his dad.  
That never got acquainted  
With the father that he had.  
The boy that grew up lonely,  
With a father day by day;  
Who never got to know him  
In a friendly sort of way.  
I am sorry for the youngster—  
He has missed a lot of joy.  
But I am sorer for the father  
Who never knew his boy.  
—Bulletin.

## STICK TO CREAMERIES

(Editor L. S. Herron, in Nebr. Union Farmer)

There is no greater error than to believe that co-operative enterprises can always return farmers more for their products, or furnish them supplies at lower cost, than old-line agencies. Obviously, a co-operative cannot make as good returns or prices as old-line concerns operating at a loss in order to put the co-operatives out of business.

Times come when co-operatives must stick to their own co-operative enterprises at a temporary sacrifice in order to preserve those enterprises. Perhaps such a time is at hand right now in our co-operative creameries. Old-line creameries concerns are apparently making a desperate attempt to cut the co-operative creameries out of the field. To accomplish this, they could afford to lose a lot of money paying more for butterfat than they can realize for it.

Farmers should stick to their own creameries even though they might temporarily get more for their butterfat from old-line creameries. The sacrifice is only apparent. Farmers can be assured that our co-operative creameries will return them five to ten per cent more for their butterfat, in relation to the price of butter, than they were getting before we had co-operative creameries in Nebraska, and that much more than they would get if these creameries were put out of business.

In this situation we need the crusading spirit, the spirit that supports a cause through thick and thin. We believe our Farmers Union members have this spirit. Stick to the word, and show the old-line creameries that we will not sell our co-operative birthright for a mess of pottage.

## SOME RACE

Pin: "A cabbage, a hydrant and a tomato ran a race, which do you think won?"  
Jim: "Don't know—who?"  
Brookhart characteristically having decided to support Mr. Hoover, he said: "The cabbage came out a lead, the tomato is trying to catsup, and the hydrant is still running."

According to the American Automobile Association, 74.4 per cent of our farmers still have to travel an unsurfaced road to reach their markets.

## THE FOOLISH FIFTY

If fifty men did all the work  
And gave the price to five,  
And let those five make all the rules,  
You'd say the fifty men were foolish—  
Unfit to be alive.

And if you heard complaining cries  
From fifty brawn men,  
Blaming the five for graft and greed,  
Injustice, cruelty—indeed!  
What would you call them then?

Not by their own superior force  
Do five or fifty live,  
But by election and assent,  
And privilege and government—  
Powers that fifty give.

If fifty men are really fools,  
And five have all the brains,  
The five must rule as now we find;  
But if the fifty have the mind—  
Why don't they take the reins?  
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

## THE DIVIDEND COOPERATOR

Some one has made the statement that the average member's interest in his co-operative concern does not go any farther than the dividends he will draw out at the end of the year. Such members who are held in the organization by the patronage dividend alone are what is known as fair weather operators. They are willing to cooperate as long as they can draw large net profits but they do not want to take upon themselves any responsibilities or worries for the welfare of the business.

Where this condition exists in a local organization co-operative intelligence among the rank and file of the membership is not very high and this intelligence will have to be brought to a high level or plane before the organization can reach the heights it is necessary for it to climb. It is very difficult to get such members to attend the regular annual meeting of the stockholders and it is almost next to impossible to get them to attend a special meeting or take any interest in working up enthusiasm in the neighborhood in order to increase the membership and the business. This situation is a very trying one for both the directors and the manager.

We do not want to lose sight of the importance of the patronage dividend but we do believe there are other rewards and services which can be rendered by a co-operative concern that are of even higher order than the patronage dividend. A business cannot remain genuinely co-operative very long if the members themselves have a hazy or insufficient knowledge of the true nature of co-operation. It is difficult indeed for the directors and manager, or the national union, to get local members who never open a book or magazine on co-operation and who never spend a penny to increase their co-operative knowledge or intelligence. —Equity Union Exchange.

## FAST TRAVELING ON AIRWAYS

Pilot Robert P. Hopkins holds the speed record for the western section of the Chicago-New York line, established when he flew his Liberty-motored Douglas transport plane 318 miles from Chicago to Cleveland in one hour and forty minutes. Pilot Hopkins' average speed for the trip, on which he carried a full cargo of mail and express, was 190.8 miles an hour, or 3.18 miles per minute.

The record for the eastern section was established by Pilot Earl F. Ward, who covered 394 miles from Cleveland to New York in two hours and thirteen minutes in another Liberty-motored N. A. T. Douglas plane. His average was 176.4 miles an hour, or 2.94 miles per minute. Since making the record, Pilot Ward has become Operations Manager of another transport line, but his previous record for the eastern end of the transcontinental airway still stands.

Pilot Edmund Matucha flashed over the 454 mile airway between Kansas City and Chicago in two hours and thirty-eight minutes for the distance record. His average speed was 172.2 miles an hour, or 2.87 miles per minute. Pilot Matucha was at the controls of a Liberty-motored Curtiss Falcon mail and express plane, wing his regularly scheduled run over the northern section of the airway. To N. A. T. pilot, George B. Grogan, goes the honor of establishing the existing record for the 541 miles from Kansas City to Dallas. Flying a Liberty-motored Curtiss Falcon, Grogan covered the distance in four hours and ten minutes at an average speed of 129.5 miles an hour—2.16 miles per minute.

The composite record for these four flights is 1,707 miles in ten hours and forty-two minutes flying time—an average speed of 159.6 miles an hour, or 2.66 miles per minute.

## PERHAPS INDUSTRY OUGHT NOT TO PRODUCE A SURPLUS

A recent business bulletin discusses the serious situation which our favored industrial face. We have hampered down production costs through machinery and mass production. We have expanded our consuming market by establishing buying arrangements, so that next month's income was spent last summer. We propose to find foreign markets by having the government forgive the Exporters' debts, so the money may be spent for goods as troublesome as the farm surplus. The bulletin says:

Holding of our own prosperity as never before on stimulating the ability of buyers abroad to absorb our great production surpluses. A solution to the reparations tangle is a prime need to that end so far as European countries are concerned. It becomes more evident that the solution must involve further concessions from this side, which Congress will conflict grudgingly and only after prudential delay.

With the despair of other countries at the rise of our tariff law the urge for new markets becomes more acute.

## ALONE IN A CROWD

Many a man is alone in the world;  
Alone in the crowded street,  
Where life is strife, and men forget  
In the make of hurrying feet.  
They pass him by with nary a thought  
Whence life to him may mean;  
They rush and crush, and jostle along,  
All other lives unseen.

Often a man has gone down for a fall,  
Who slipped because nobody cared;  
In the slam and jam of mart and trade,  
Not one took note he fared.  
Call him a weakling, whatever you will;  
Insist that he got his deserts;  
In the end my friend; some day you'll find  
It is loneliness that hurts.  
—Charles Elbert Whelan.

## THE DRY GOODS BOX

Beattie, Kan., May 11, 1929.

Dear Editor:

Any article that I see that I think would be good reading for the farmer and family and general public I always try and send in. Of course if these articles don't meet with your approval you have a waste basket handy and know what is news. I am also sending you another article Mr. Mitchell wrote this week.

J. D. STOSZ.

Your letter of April 17 received and was replied to by my secretary and I want to assure you that you have full permission to use the article in any way that you want. I have had some take exceptions thinking I am ridiculing the farmer until I tell them that I am fortunate enough to have been raised on the farm and by a farmer father who believed in diversified farming.

With all of us it was "up at four o'clock" every morning to get the milking done, horses and cattle fed, pigs and chickens fed, the sheep taken care of and wood gotten in before we could go to school.

There were times when I thought it was pretty tough but on the other hand I am glad now that I had that experience.

If we had more farmers in Kansas who were not depending on one crop for their entire revenue our state would be a whole lot better off. When we lived on the farm mother nearly provided the expenses of the farm with her chickens, eggs and "home made butter." Those were the days when we six kids had plenty of "black molasses" on corn bread because mother could always sell her butter.

Our sandwiches for school were spread with home made lard with plenty of pepper and salt on it and I want to tell you it was darned good eatin' too.

We raised pigs and always had one or two salted down and a barrel of sauerkraut and a barrel of corn beef and the bins full of apples, rutabagas, turnips and plenty of "spuds" for the winter.

We six kids had better times evenings than they do now for we had pop corn nearly every night that we raised ourselves, with red apples which we cleaned and polished up ourselves, plenty of hickory nuts, walnuts, chestnuts and hazel nuts and we used that same black molasses and made molasses taffy out of it and you know I feel bad for the kids now days who haven't anything to do only burn up rubber, gasoline and go to picture shows and be dissatisfied because they don't have more money to spend.

On Christmas present in those days was a gauze mitten filled with mixed candy and an orange and a pair of mittens which mother made herself with a long cord to go through our coat sleeves so the mitten were always with the overcoat.

I want to tell you Old top, that "them were the days, them were the days."

Yours for better or for worse,  
C. L. MITCHELL.

## YOU CAN'T GET AHEAD OF MOTHER

Bud Hoover in the Kansas Farmer had a bright idea last week when he wanted to cross his seed corn with a cocklebur in order to make one seed produce three crops but his mother, Mrs. H. Hoover's idea was still better. She wanted Bud to cross black bread with something that would produce the remaining two meals for the day. Just then Bud gave up.

## DID HENRY DO THIS?

To the Editor of the Journal-Post:



## 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 \$1.00 PER YEAR IN YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL. YOU KEEP 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS 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.

### Notice Ladies Auxiliary Members

We have a chance to get Ladies Auxiliary Pins. These pins are a nice size fit with a safety clasp and enameled in blue and gold. They will sell at 50c each. How many want one? Send your name to this office and we will see if it would pay us to order any amount of them.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.  
Box 48.

## Junior Co-operators

### MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA	MICHIGAN VALLEY
Maebelle Fink	Floyd Lee
BALDWIN	Wilbur Lee
Hellen Holcomb	MAPLE HILL
Nadine Guggisberg	Rufus Miller
BREMEN	Jean Miller
Melba Pecenia	McFARLAND
BERN	Evelyn Mathis
Mary Heiniger	NORTON
BELLE PLAINE	Ivah Jones
Margaret Zimmerman	OTTAWA
Louise Zimmerman	Mildred Nelson
BEELER	OSAWATOMIE
Golda McBride	Richard Schiefelbusch
COLONY	Max Schiefelbusch
Julia Powell	OGALLAH
DELIA	Mildred Rogers
Loretta Simecka	Naomi Jean Rogers
DRESDEN	Hellen Hillman
Irene Fortin	OAKLEY
Irene Wentworth	Esther Sims
FLORAL	Eldha Beuerman
Letha E. Watson	QUINTER
Paul Elton Watson	Melvin Inoces
KINCAID	Cecil Phelps
Addie Hardin	RUSH CENTER
Clinton Donald	Helen Bartz
Howard Donald	RANSOM
Lucille Gretchen	Phyllis Turman
LYNDON	ROSSVILLE
Naomi Kitchen	Georgana Olepink
Florence Barrett	SCOTT CITY
LUCAS	Junior Rudolph
Wilma Brichacek	Kathleen Rudolph
Blanche Aksamit	SALINA
LA CROSSE	Paul Huff
Lucille Wilson	TIMKIN
Della Bond	Dorothy Kraisinger
MONT IDA	Nadine E. Neidenthal
Helen Centlivre	UTICA
Keith Centlivre	Marie Newton
MADISON	Vera Funk
Georgia Grace Coffman	ULYSSES
MORAN	Gladys M. Collins
Lucille Zornes	WAKEENEY
Evelyn Zornes	Hilda Helen Fabrizio
MERIDEN	Helwig Fabrizio
Margary Jean Kresie	WESTPHALIA
	Ned Corley
	WAMEGO
	Adeline Miller

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

### JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors:

I have good news for you. I received the invoice for your pins today. That means that they will be here on any mail now. Perhaps you will have them when you read this letter. I hope to receive many letters this week, because you will surely write telling me how well you like them. Then see how many new members you can get with them.

I am sorry the lessons have not been coming in very fast lately. We get a couple of new members every week. This week I am happy to introduce Irene Wentworth of Erie, and Blanche Aksamit of Lucas. Hope you girls will like the department and the lessons. I will send your books in a few days, and you will receive your pins with the rest of the class.

I am arranging the membership list, according to towns. This ought to be an inducement for you to get new members, to see which town could get the most names in their group. Find your name in the list.

Trusting that we may get all the

### GET KITCHEN READY FOR SUMMER

While housecleaning and reorganizing the house for the summer, plan to make the kitchen a cool place for the hot months, advises Miss Marguerite Harper, specialist in household management, extension division, K. S. A. C.

An "oven of a kitchen" saps the energy of any woman and makes cooking an ordeal. There are a number of things a woman may do to make her kitchen comfortable in summer and many short cuts she can take in her work so that she can spend less time in the kitchen.

Have cross ventilation if at all possible, urges Miss Harper. This means an air current from opposite directions, as a north doorway and south window, or an east and west cross current. If a direct cross current is impossible try to keep doors and windows open on two sides of the room.

Keep windows at least partially open all the time, even in spring and winter. Push the glass curtains back to let in the air and light.

It helps to have a kitchen simply look cool. An attractive green plant in a window will contribute to a cool effect. But it mustn't be large enough to shut out the air. Then keep the kitchen in order and avoid confusion, perhaps because what is calm seems also to be cool.

One convenience for making kitchen work easier in the summer is a

lessons in so that you will be ready for the new lesson, I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
AUNT PATIENCE.

Erie, Kansas, May 21, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I have been reading the letters that the Junior Co-operators have been writing and think I would like to be long to your club. And would like to join.

Please send me a book, my back lessons and a pin. I will try and send my lessons in every month. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade next year.

My birthday is August 12. Have I a twin in the club?  
Your niece,  
Irene Whitworth.

P. S.: I hope this will escape the waste paper basket.

Lucas, Kansas, May 25, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I want to join the Club. Please send me a book and back lesson and a pin. I am 11 years old and my birthday is Oct. 22. Have I a birthday twin in the club?

Yours truly,  
Miss Blanche Aksamit, Rt. 4.

stool. This is not a new idea but many women do not actually have one, or if they do, too often fail to use it. Sitting or standing is partly a matter of habit, so Miss Harper says to practice doing everything that can be done while sitting. It will be a valuable habit.

A large tray, another convenience talked about and too seldom used, will save many steps and much energy for carrying dishes back and forth from dining room to kitchen

and even from sink and table to cupboard when putting them away. The nice thing about all of these labor saving devices is that all women can have them.

### AN OLD WOMAN WALKING ON THE ROAD

By Louise A. Johnson  
Grey the day! And grey her life!  
Gone, the glory! Past, the strife!  
Daughter, she, of chieftains proud,  
Wooded by all with praises loud,  
For her beauty and her grace!  
Princess, she, of noble face!  
Many braves her favor sought,  
But her hand could not be bought.  
It, to him, should given be,  
Who showed most of bravery.

One there was, a warrior tall,  
Whom she loved the best of all.  
Wooded her with silent glance,  
Oft they met, as if by chance.  
In the dance his stealthy tread,  
All the other dancers led.

On the hunt for buffalo,  
He was always first to go,  
Or, when war-cries echoed shrill  
He was foremost o'er the hill.

But the years have sped away  
Leaving her old, bent and grey.  
Now the road with iron rail,  
Where was once the blood-stained trail.

And the country all is changed—  
White men's homes white Sioux once ranged!  
Now her children's children  
To be taught of the white foe.  
To the white man's God, pray,  
She has never learned the way.  
She must potter round and work,  
Doing what the others shirk,  
Bringing the wood, and after haul,  
(Clad in faded gown and shawl.)  
Make the fires, stir the soup.  
Others rest, but she must stoop  
O'er the kettle, keep it hot,  
Eat the dregs left in the pot.

In a corner she may lie  
Crying of the life gone by.  
Late I saw her on the road  
Bending nath a heavy load.  
Just a woman, old and grey,  
Trudging, lonely, on her way.  
—Pasque Petals, Ardmore, S. D.

### THE BARN, MAN'S LAST REFUGE!

Now the feminine beautifiers of the Kansas State Agricultural college have started a campaign against the red barn. They urge a white barn or at least a buff and cream combination.

"Why not color harmony in the farm yard as well as in the house?" inquires Miss Maria Morris, the instructor in art, who directs this most recent effort to extend the dominion of woman from her improved, convenient kitchen, her sunlit dining room, her furniture grouped living room, with its rest corner and other things that men wot not of, her bedrooms with the restful wall paper and grand mother's old dresser painted white. Why not, indeed? The idea of a white barn is bad enough. But the idea of a white barn, white because a woman art instructor wants it white—

But a white barn will go better with the cows, she urges. Does that sound like a woman? The black and white Holstein cattle "belong in front of white barns," this authority insists. While "the shrewd owner of the tan colored Jerseys, Ayrshires, or Guernseys can show off his herd to best advantage with a background of harmonizing tan buildings trimmed in a lighter or darker shade."

Possibly so. In that event, it might be well to whitewash the meadow and exhibit Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires only in August when the pas-

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

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE: Cane seed. Red Top or Sugar, cleaned, soaked, \$2.00 cwt. Samples Free. Cedar Vale Co-operative Co. Cedar Vale, Kansas.

**TOMATO PLANTS:** Six varieties. By express \$1.50 thousand. By prepaid mail 50c-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Sweet peppers by prepaid mail 100-75c; 200-1.25; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50. By express \$2.00 thousand. Also, Cabbage plants. All varieties, including Copenhagen and Golden Acres, \$1.00 thousand and charges. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

**SEND NO MONEY:** Frost proof Cabbage Plants including Copenhagen and Golden Acres, Bermuda Onion plants, 400-50c; 1,000-\$1.00 plus postage. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

#### INSURANCE

**FARMERS Union Fire Insurance:** hail insurance in season. H. A. Coate Agent. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone 1302.

**FARMERS Union Fire Insurance:** Hail insurance in season. H. A. Coate Agent. Carlin, Kans. Phone 2272.

#### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grocery fixtures: 18 ft. Shetler counter, 30-lb computing scale, cash register, adding machine, 2 show cases, large refrigerator, office desks, large posting machine, McCaskey register, fireproof safe. Several smaller items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

#### POULTRY

BUFF Orphington Duck eggs, 12, \$1.25; 24, \$2.25. Chas. Sanders, LeRoy, Kansas.

#### FARM WANTED

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 36, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

#### AND WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send description and price. C. E. Mitchem, Hartford, Illinois.

#### MACHINERY

FOR SALE: One Runney 30-40 Tractor; Will trade. L. J. Hart, Delphos, Kansas.

#### ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twenty thousand bushel iron clad elevator. For information write or see, W. H. Hines, Elmo, Kansas.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

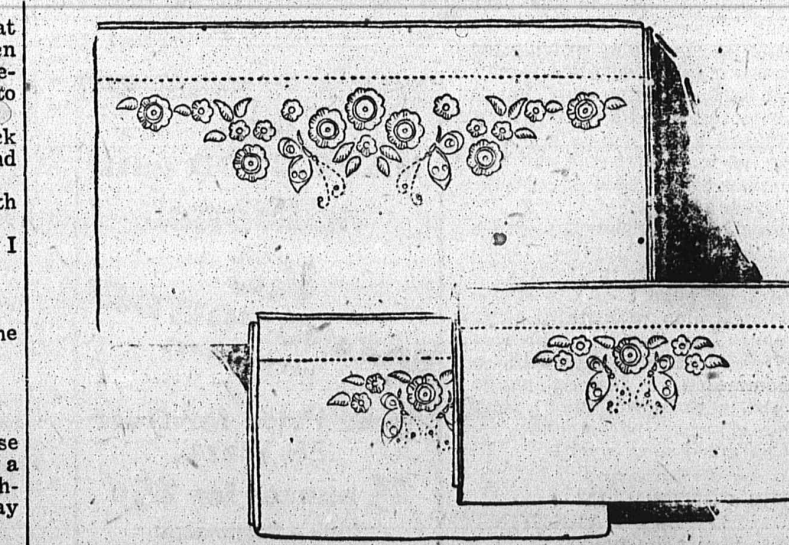
**RADIO FOUNTAIN PEN!** IT PLAYS! Send \$1.00 quick. Agents hurry. Radio Specialties, Box 561, Rye, N. Y.

tures are tan to go with their pretty shades.

Have a care, Maria. The Kansas farmer has about reached the limit in yielding to women folks. They run the wheels off the car adding to misery that, eat themselves into misery at afternoon gatherings and bring home a can of something from the store to feed him. They wear their scandalous and expensive clothing, what there is of it. They "get away" with everything except murder, that being permissible only in New York and Chicago.

But let them be warned in time. The barn is the last remaining refuge of man. His house no longer is his castle. He knows it. The women folks run the house. "She does, as she likes in the house and I do as I like in the barn," has been a formula for "happy married life on the farm for generations."

Man still is sovereign at the barn, and in Heaven's name, Maria, let him paint it red if he desires.—From the Topeka State Journal.



### STAMPED BUTTERFLIES AND BLOSSOMS

Number 582 is a charming conventional arrangement of butterflies and blossoms done in buttonhole, outline and solid embroidery. The scalloped outer petals of the large blossoms are button-holed to the outside, then there is a plain circle and another of buttonhole stitch which again centers a small plain circle. This is effective in all white, or in white embroidery on the new tinted linens.

Wax pattern for the three piece set is number 582 at 20 cents. Stamped

on first quality white tubing cases, 40 by 6 inches, it is number 582A at \$1.15 the pair. For a finished sheet of the same grade sheeting, 81 by 90, stamped to embroidery, order number 582B at \$1.95. Or the set of sheet and two cases mailed to one address for \$3.00 postpaid.

If interested in the new fast-color tinted sheeting and tubing, mail a request for samples and prices. Delicate pink and blue, are most popular and either one or the other will harmonize with any bedroom.—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Joe Adkins, Vice-Pres., Salina, Kansas  
Jas. O'Shea, Sec., South Dakota  
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**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
337 Board of Trade Bldg.  
Kansas City, Mo.

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

**Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission**  
406-8-10 Live Stock Bldg., 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 Union Farmer**  
Salina, Kansas.

## for Healthy, Big Pullets

**Gold Medal Growing Mash** (with dried buttermilk) supplies health-giving energy. Makes pullets and cockerels grow up like weeds. Builds up tissue, bone and muscle. Makes them able to resist disease.

### After six weeks

Start feeding your birds this mash after they are six weeks old. Guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or money back by the largest millers in the world. Order today. If you aren't satisfied with results, we will refund your money.

For Sale by all Farmers Union Stores and Elevators, Distributed by

**Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.**

## Itching Skin Quickly Relieved

Don't suffer with Dandruff, Pimples, Blemishes and other annoying skin irritations. Zemo antiseptic liquid is the safe sure way to relief. Itching often disappears overnight. Splendid for Sunburn and Poison Ivy. All druggists 35c, 60c, \$1.00.

## zemo FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS

666

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known

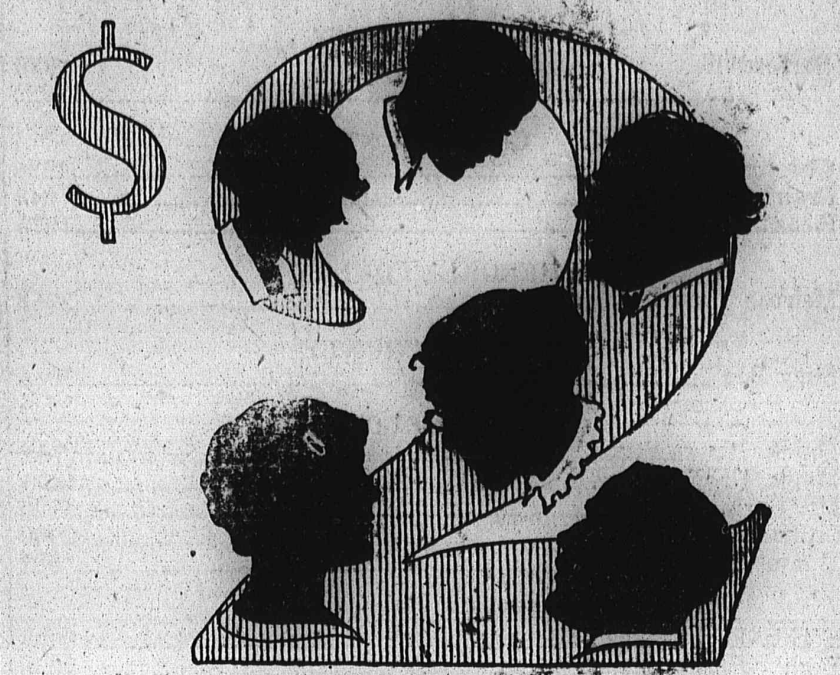
## MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book Murine Co., Dept. H. S. E., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

**CARES OF OFFICE**  
"Are you in favor of Prohibition?" "Absolutely," answered Senator Sor-hum.  
"Have you ever taken a drink?" "Occasionally. As a trusted legislator, I feel it my duty to study the side of a question."—Washington Star.

**TOUCHING TRUST**  
"Loan me five dollars, will you?" "Sorry, but I have but four dollars and seventy-five cents."  
"Well, give me that. I'll trust you for the other quarter."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

## Two-Dollar Dinner for Six



**Pear Cocktail—37¢**  
**Mashed Potatoes—10¢** **Liver with Fried Onions and Spinach—73¢**  
**Parsley, Peas and Carrots—19¢** **Hoi Buttered Rolls—25¢**  
**Mocha Spanish Cream—27¢** **Black Coffee—5¢**  
**Total—\$1.96**

SIX people can dine charmingly with an outlay of less than two dollars when the money is judiciously spent. Here is the way it can be done:

For pear cocktail: cube and divide into six cocktail glasses the canned pears from a number 2 can and pour the pear syrup over them. Add one tablespoon grenadine syrup to each glass and chill well. The pears cost 25 cents and the grenadine 12 cents.

To prepare the liver, wash a pound and a half (42 cents), cover with boiling water and parboil gently for fifteen minutes. Drain, remove membranes and skin and cut into serving portions. Slice a pound of onions (10 cents) and fry in four tablespoons drippings; remove onions and keep in a hot place. Brown the liver in the pan, reduce heat and cook until tender. Season well and remove to a hot platter, piling onions on top. Heat contents of a number 2 1/2 can of spinach (17 cents) in the pan and

arrange as a border around the liver. Make a gravy of two tablespoons flour, one cup milk and drippings in the pan.

Heat a number 2 can of peas and carrots (15 cents), drain and add two tablespoons butter and one-fourth bunch minced parsley. Season and toss together.

For the dessert: Scald together in a double boiler, one and one-third cups evaporated milk, seven-eighths cup strong coffee, and three-fourths square chocolate until the chocolate melts. Beat two egg yolks slightly, add one-half cup sugar and add to above mixture stirring constantly until thickened. Add one and one-half tablespoons gelatin softened in three tablespoons cold water and stir until dissolved. Cool. When about to stiffen fold in two stiffly-beaten egg whites and chill. In this, the milk costs 8 cents, the gelatin 4, and the eggs 9 cents, and the others 6 cents.

## STOP BEING ROBBED of your choicest land USE

### THE SUCCESS DITCH CHECK

Economically and easily installed—Portable—Guaranteed to stop the wash, and fill the ditch if properly installed.

For full particulars, write or see—

## The Jetty Manufacturing and Sales Co.

First National Bank Bldg., Hiawatha, Kansas  
Agents Wanted—Good Commissions

### FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE USE

## UNION GOLD FLOUR

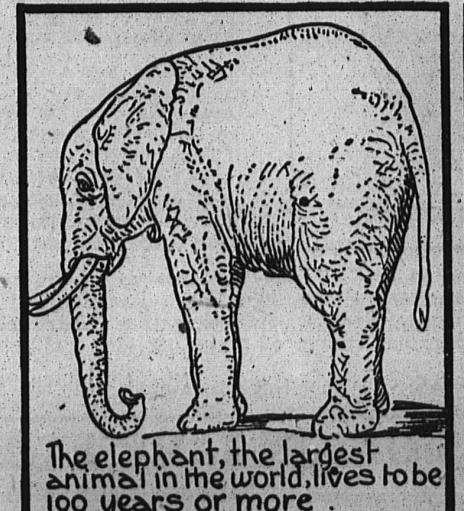
**NOURISHING**  
The strength is milled in, and not out.

**HEALTHFUL**  
Made for folks who work. Not doped with medicine.

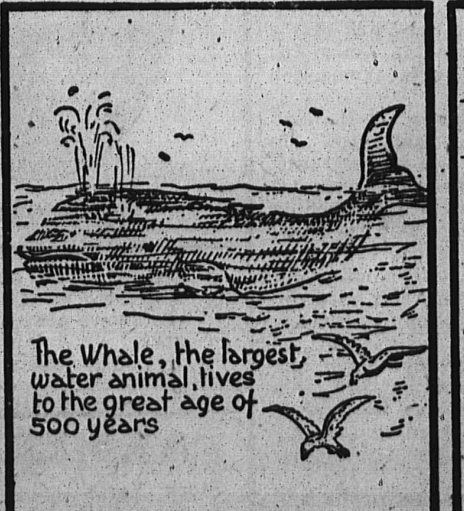
**TASTY**  
Has the natural Kansas Sunshine flavor 24, 48 and 98 lb. bags.

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATION

## DAD AND I



The elephant, the largest animal in the world, lives to be 100 years or more.



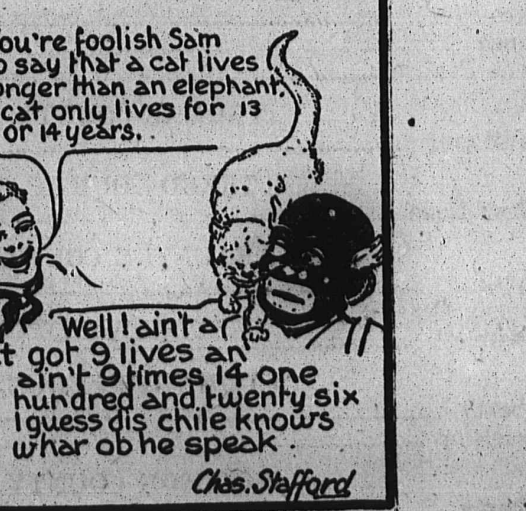
The Whale, the largest water animal, lives to the great age of 500 years.



The Tortoise lives for over 350 years.



The crocodile often lives to be over 300 years.



You're foolish Sam to say that a cat lives longer than an elephant. A cat only lives for 13 or 14 years.

Well I ain't a cat got 9 lives an ain't 9 times 14 one hundred and twenty six I guess dis chile knows whar ob he speak

Chas. Stafford

By Stafford



## HONOR ROLL

ANDERSON COUNTY	
Fairmount	2049
BROWN COUNTY	
Temple	1431
Carson	1035
Hamlin	1820
CHASE COUNTY	
Saffordville	1936
Miller	1929
CLAY COUNTY	
Chester	1125
Prairie Star	944
Pleasant Valley	1025
CHEROKEE COUNTY	
Melrose	2059
COWLEY COUNTY	
Busy Bee	1986
CRAWFORD COUNTY	
Quick	765
Maple Grove	1803
Mt. Carmel	1706
Stillwell	2060
Dumbbell	581
COFFEY COUNTY	
Eighty-Eight	2098
Eighty-Eight	2098
ELLIS COUNTY	
Pleasant Valley	1804
Wiles	834
Excelsior	606
ELLSWORTH COUNTY	
Advance	1889
Little Wolf	1876
Excelsior	975
Fairview	1070
Shamel	974
FRANKLIN COUNTY	
Rock Creek	2149
GREENWOOD COUNTY	
Neal	1813
HARPER COUNTY	
Freeport	1539
JACKSON COUNTY	
Mayetta	1904
JEFFERSON COUNTY	
Grantville	2055
Fairmount	1912
JEWELL COUNTY	
Pleasant Prairie	594
JOHNSON COUNTY	
Sharon	1744
LANE COUNTY	
Amy	5164
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY	
Stamwood	1330
LINN COUNTY	
Pleasant Home	2055
LYON COUNTY	
Bushong	579
Allen	1075
McPHERSON COUNTY	
North Side	1061
Pioneer	656
MIAMI COUNTY	
Jingo	1737
MARSHALL COUNTY	
Summit	859
Barrett	1071
NEMO COUNTY	
Prairie Grove	899
NORTON COUNTY	
Almelo	918
Pleasant Valley	1025
OSAGE COUNTY	
Union	1412
PHILLIPS COUNTY	
Crystal	876
RICE COUNTY	
Chase	1563
Pleasant Hill	1387
RILEY COUNTY	
Rock Island	1199
Pleasant Hill	1202
RUSH COUNTY	
Lone Star	917
Sand Creek	804
Independence	773
RUSSELL COUNTY	
Pleasant Hill	728
SEDGWICK COUNTY	
Greenwich	1875
SCOTT COUNTY	
Pleasant Valley	1526
Beaver Flatts	2117
Excelsior	1534
Pence	1740
Lone Prairie	1544
THOMAS COUNTY	
Sunflower	1181
TREGO COUNTY	
Silver Lake	679
WABAUNSEE COUNTY	
Chalk	1580
Turkey Creek	1868
Freemont	2014
WASHINGTON COUNTY	
Liberty	1142
Excelsior	959
WOODSON COUNTY	
Liberty	2148

## LIVESTOCK MARKET

**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo., May 23.—No market Thursday, May 30. The Stock Yards will be closed Memorial Day and live stock arriving that day will be held for Friday's market.

**STEERS**—Our steer market was fairly active today, and 15 to 25c higher on the most desirable kinds, or a recovery of 35c of the loss suffered the first part of the week. Bulk of lightweight and heavyweight of the topky kind bring from \$12.50 to \$14.25. Dodge steers and plainer kinds are selling from \$10 to \$12.25. A load of finished 1633 lb. Black Angus steers this week brought \$14.25. Stockers and feeders are slow and draggy, from 25c to 40c lower for the week, selling from \$10.50 to \$12, with light, thin choice Whiteface yearlings up to \$13.25.

**COWS, HEIFERS, MIXER YEARLINGS, BULLS**—Receipts of cattle are heavy this week, with fully 60 per cent of the killers here being fed yearlings. Our cow market is 25c to 50c lower, but the better grades of killing cows from \$9.50 to \$10.50. Canners selling from \$5.50 to \$6, and cutters from \$6.50 to \$8. Mixed yearlings have suffered a 50c to 75c decline for the week, although there has been a little rise in the past two days, Tuesday being the low point. A choice load of light weight mixed steers and heifers sold at \$4.50 this week—the kind that would have brought \$15 last week. Bulk of fed yearlings bring from \$12.50 to \$13.50. Half fat yearlings are being hit harder than anything else, due to the fact that we are now getting a fair supply of grass cattle from the south. Stock cows and heifers 25c to 50c lower for the week. Bulk 25c to 50c lower for the week, good to choice \$10.25 to \$8.25; fair to good \$8 to \$8.50; and common ones \$6 to \$7.

**CALVES**—The calf market is about steady with last week's close. Good to choice \$10 to \$12, few fancy \$13. Fair to good \$8 to \$9.50. Medium weight and heavy killing calves steady. Good to choice 300-450 lbs. fat calves \$11.00 to \$12.50. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10.50. Canner calves \$6 to \$7. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are steady, selling from \$11.00 to \$12.50. Stock calves 50c to \$1 lower for the week. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves \$11 to \$12. Red steers \$10.00 to \$11.

**HOGS**—Market active, mostly 10c to 15c higher than Wednesday's average. Top \$10.70. Bulk 170 to 270s, \$10.50 to \$10.65. 280 to 350s \$10.25 to \$10.50. 140 to 160s \$10.25 to \$10.50. Packing sows \$8.75 to \$9.60. Stock pigs strong, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Lambs and spring lambs steady to 25c lower. Sheep steady. Top Arizona spring lambs \$16. Others \$15.50. Better grades \$14.25 to \$15.00. Top clipped lambs \$12.50, most sales \$12.25 to \$12.50. Toy ewes, \$6.

## SENATOR GERALD NYE DISCUSSES LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 1)  
views and interests foreign, if not opposed, to those of the cooperatives. That these are to be trade representatives and not men of similar experience in the cooperative field is made clear in the committee report on page 8, which says:

This committee shall contain at least two members to be selected by the cooperative associations, who shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity.

And these members shall be selected in such manner as the board may prescribe. Experience has shown the futility of attempting to secure an increased return to the farmer through a working arrangement with those groups whose property and well-being depend upon their ability to exact toll or impose a profit upon the farmer's production.

The stabilization corporation is provided for in the House bill are not controlled nor capable of serving as year-around central marketing agencies for the cooperatives, though apparently having all of these advantages.

Under paragraph 4 of section 6 the House bill provides:

The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

No corporation which is thus compelled at the beginning to sign away its entire future, even to the agreement to change its form and by-laws upon request, can be said to be producer controlled. It is not producer owned in any substantial sense, because it is designed to be without capital except in a very small amount and to be within financial responsibility; this in order that it may engage in stabilization ventures with the appearance of a cooperative corporation but without capital risk to its nominal stockholders.

The voting stock, or "membership interest" must be held by cooperatives handling the commodity, but the operating capital is to be advanced by the board for such periods and upon such terms and at such rates as the board may prescribe. Such a corporation is necessarily owned in all but the most technical sense by those who furnish it the entire capital by which it is enabled to operate. This sort of corporation is manifestly unfitted to function as the marketing agency for the cooperatives, being apparently designed to operate only a temporary surplus.

It is provided in the House bill that no dividends shall be paid out of profits until ample reserves have been established, but inasmuch as no provision is made at the time, in the manner of paying such dividend, and since all profits are liable for any losses which may be encountered through its operation as a stabilization corporation, there is no good reason to believe that the individual producer would ever receive any

## PRODUCER CONTROL IN WHEAT MARKETING

A group of men representing a business with an annual volume of 1 billion dollars last year is meeting at the Coates House today. The group is made up of the national executive board and state presidents of the Farmers' Union, largest organization of farm co-operative marketing associations in the United States.

Today's meeting was to discuss proposed farm relief legislation and to work out unity of action in the co-operative merchandising of farm commodities, principally grain, livestock, dairy products and cotton. C. E. Huff, Salina, Kans., national president, presided.

**To Place As Storekeeper**  
The co-operative marketing program of the Farmers Union, according to M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, is to put the farmer in the position of storekeeper with a sound place to stock his merchandise and with sufficient credit for his facilities and the commodities he handles.

"We are seeking to make it possible for the farmer to participate in a campaign to which he has been educated by the last eight years of farm relief discussion," Mr. Thatcher continued. "The farmer knows the value of his product, but he has lacked the facilities and the credit to handle his goods."

"We hope to avail ourselves of the

additional price for his product as a result of the profits secured by the stabilization corporation. Furthermore, the hope is expressed in the report of the House committee, that these corporations may be fully able to capitalize themselves out of their profits, and, inasmuch as this capital would thereafter be at risk for losses resulting, there would seem to be no basis for hope that patronage dividends might ever be declared and paid. Furthermore, the requirement placed upon these stabilization corporations by the provisions of the agency designed to secure for the farmer more advantageous prices.

As pointed out clearly on page 2 of the Senate committee report which accompanies the Senate bill, "the lack of equal bargaining power has deprived the farmer of a fair price." The farm groups have sought through the organization of cooperative sales agencies, with the consequent ownership and control of a large volume of the commodity, such gains as could be secured for the farmer through the influence of prices upward by power to bargain. This House bill seems to impose a far more definite requirement upon the stabilization corporation to operate to depress the market for consumers' prices advance than it does to producers' prices decline. In fact, both the House bill and the report which accompanied it indicate that the possibility of stabilization corporation profit lies in their "than in the direct of enhanced sales prices."

The other line of help by which the House bill proposes to put the farmer into a position of "unequal equality" and in a straight jacket, lies in the field of services rendered to the farm groups in their cooperative selling agencies. The board is authorized to "encourage" them and to loan funds. There are to be funds for marketing, for the acquisition of physical facilities for clearing-house associations and for educating the membership.

This looks hopeful, but, as has been pointed out, it does not appear to be the intention of the bill to provide the farmer with an enhanced price for his product, at least under no condition to turn to the farmer through a working arrangement with those groups whose property and well-being depend upon their ability to exact toll or impose a profit upon the farmer's production.

The stabilization corporation is provided for in the House bill are not controlled nor capable of serving as year-around central marketing agencies for the cooperatives, though apparently having all of these advantages.

Under paragraph 4 of section 6 the House bill provides:

The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

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benefits of any farm relief legislation. We desire to give society its twelve months' needs as society needs those commodities, so that the flow to market will harmonize with demand. That, and tariff parity, are all that there is to the farm problem, but it's a huge task to bring even that about and will take years in its solution."

**Benefit In New Laws Cited**  
Discussing the wheat marketing problem in the Southwest, Mr. Thatcher explained laws recently enacted in North Dakota which permit the storage of wheat on the farms, under state inspection, on which warehouse receipts can be used as collateral. A blanket indemnity policy insures the wheat against tornado and theft, and also insures the integrity of the owner.

The North Dakota Farmers' Union now is buying grain bins in Kansas City in carload lots, so that its North Dakota members can take advantage of the law. These bins are being sold at a small profit to the union in North Dakota—about \$40 cheaper than they cost the Kansas farmer—according to Mr. Thatcher. Mr. Huff attempted to obtain passage of a similar law in the recent Kansas legislature.

Mr. Thatcher is business manager for the Farmers' Union in St. Paul. He said his agency would handle about 20 million bushels of wheat this year—Kansas City Star, May 17.

Every factory is running at full speed. What, then, are these thousands of men doing in the lines before the employment agencies? One of the companies advertised some months ago that it would take on thousands of new men. It is now employing about two hundred a day. But the men are still streaming in from all parts of the land and standing wearily in the employment lines. Where do they come from? From every section of a prosperous country which is making rapid progress in displacing men with machines so that it can produce more and more goods with less and less men. Everyone is driven to get rid of the goods; and still there are thousands of men without employment. These men are not trying to escape the circle in which we find ourselves at home by exporting gold and goods to the rest of the world. The rest of the world does

not like our growing economic over-lordship. But as long as we keep this productive process going we cannot bother to avert the danger of an ultimate international catastrophe. Perhaps we must content ourselves with the consolation that it is more glorious to die upon the field of battle than to perish in hunger.

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G. W. THOMPSON, Sec.-Treas.

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C. H. FLOERSCH, Secy.

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Yours very truly,  
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## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

**BUCKEYE 1031**  
Buckeye Local 1031 of Ellis County, Kansas will hold its annual picnic, June 4th, at the Jensen grove, 6 miles north and 1 mile east of Hays, Kansas.

Chicken dinner will be served by the Local Ladies. Refreshments, games, contests for old and young, and a commodious dance platform. We have asked the President of the National Farmers' Union, Mr. C. E. Huff, to be the principal speaker of the afternoon.

Come and enjoy the shade of Ellis County's largest grove with friends and neighbors.

**ROLLA D. JOY, Chairman,**  
Advertising Committee.

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