



# THE KANSAS COUNTY FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928

NUMBER 81

## JARDINE SCORED IN OPEN LETTER

Missouri Farmer Criticizes Cabinet Official for Stock Sale Methods

William M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture and an outstanding advocate of the farmers co-operative marketing plan, is taken to task in an open letter by a Missouri farmer, R. S. Rodgers, of West Plains, Mo., for selling his live stock through an old line Kansas City commission firm instead of a co-operative company.

Secretary Jardine topped the market last week with a carload of steers from his Manhattan, Kansas, farm. They were sold through Swift & Henry. That firm, according to J. C. Swift, has handled all of his sales of live stock on the Kansas City market in the last two years.

Jardine Boosts Co-operation  
The Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission, a co-operative corporation with 6,000 stockholders, the majority of them in Kansas, has never sold any livestock for Mr. Jardine, according to G. W. Hobbs, cashier, E. Woodman, manager, however, has advised a number of farmers' meetings in Kansas on the co-operative marketing plan at Mr. Jardine's request.

Mr. Rodgers' letter:—  
For the last few years you have been going over the United States telling the people of America of a way to affect a cure for American agriculture. You propose to strengthen the present co-operative selling associations, organize more and create a revolving fund, to aid the United States treasurer, to aid the present organizations and help finance the new ones.

In The Kansas City Journal, Saturday, February 25, 1928, you have an article, "The Secret of Prosperity," written by Theodore M. Knappen for the Magazine of Wall Street, in which you suggest a cure about as I have outlined in a few words above.

Under the heading, "May Assume New Powers," you say, "cooperation of the farmer may necessitate his taking over some of the steps in the distribution of his products and co-operative changes," meaning that you would not think it necessary to make any corrections where there are co-operative agencies functioning efficiently.

Another place you say, "wide margins between producer and consumer are a challenge to business initiative."

Under the heading, "The State of Affairs," you say, "the state of affairs is such that the farmer must take over some of the steps in the distribution of his products and co-operative changes," meaning that you would not think it necessary to make any corrections where there are co-operative agencies functioning efficiently.

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## Organized in 1918

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Under its plan of operation, all profits of handling live stock either by selling or by direct buying are turned over to the customers, in proportion to the amount of commissions they have paid in.

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## Neighborhood Notes

The family of our President C. E. Huff is quarantine.

The family of our President C. E. Huff is quarantine. Hope Alice has the scarlet fever. It is a huge joke but Paul is not so happy over it because that keeps him out of the marble contests at his school. That is the way of the world, what one gains is a loss for somebody else.

The old adage that the "Shoe makers children are always without shoes" holds good with our Insurance Field man. He had no authority to adjust the fire loss on a perfectly good coat that he found was on fire, as he was on his way home from the office one evening last week. Mrs. Simpson suggests that he carry his pipe in his trousers pocket hereafter, as he gets two pairs with each suit, and but one coat.

A SURPRISE VISIT  
Being in Kansas City the other night, on invitation of E. L. Bullard I drove with him out to Spring Hill, where he had a meeting scheduled. A fair crowd of deeply interested folks gathered at the Grange hall for the meeting.

E. L. explained the purpose of the meeting, and discussed the effect of local prices when the Produce Ass'n begins operations in any town. Almost invariably a big advance in prices occurs, and the numbers must be aware of that probability. Otherwise they may be discouraged to find their own firm paying less than the competition pays. Such a condition does not usually last long.

It was his meeting and I was along only because he had been kind enough to take me, but he gave me the main part of the program. He may never be forgiven for it. I appreciated the privilege of meeting these people.

H. R. GREEN GOES TO LEONARDVILLE TO DINNER  
The Farmers Union folk's up at Leonardville were having their Annual meeting. It seems that they always make it an occasion. This time I had been invited to speak. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Green accompanied me. It was a pleasant arrangement.

We arrived just as they were sitting down to a wonderful dinner. There must have been a million people there, but there was twice as much to eat as they all needed. Senator Green apparently noticed the fact, and tried to make it come out just even. He failed, but a more heroic effort was never made.

A fine program of music preceded the address, and sundown almost immediately followed. I spoke for me patiently, and it was a good crowd to talk to. I got acquainted with some bright boys and girls who are going to be Farmers Union members some day. If I ever have a chance I want to go to Leonardville again.

P. S. Saw Senator Green the next day and he was perfectly well, to my surprise.

FALUN HAS McNARY-HAUGEN DEBATE  
Simpson, Brasted and I went down to Falun on Monday night, where the high school team staged a debate under the auspices of the local Farmers Union.

The attendance was quite good. The musical numbers were rather unusually good, and the debate was put on in a really fine way. A great deal of value should result from these debates as they being put on in all of our high schools. There were no judges and that fact saved someone a headache. Honors were about even. Of course I felt sure that every argument against the measure could be easily and fairly met. But I am partisan to the bill.

After the debate, and two violins, greatly appreciated. I spoke. To my astonishment I quit at ten, after talking only a half hour. The seniors then served a lunch of sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee. Everyone seemed to have had a good time. We from Salina enjoyed it.

A DAY AT ST. JOHN  
Fieldman Simpson called at the home for quite early Tuesday morning, March 6th, and headed the Buick southwest for St. John, 130 miles away. The trip was uneventful, except for a flat tire, and allowed us to continue a visit begun 40 years ago and carried on from time to time since. I enjoyed it.

We got into the city at noon, or a little before, and with unerring instinct Simpson located the meeting and a place to eat. He did not have to inquire about either.

After dinner the meeting was resumed, under direction of Pres. Ward Spencer of Stafford county. There was a good attendance, but three funerals were being held in the county in all of which our people were directly involved. Sympathy and a word of prayer for the bereaved became the first expression of the meeting.

This country requires every local to report what they are doing. The test is now going on, and fine results are being secured. One local reported 150 in attendance at one of its meetings. The Secretary has promised to tell us how they are doing it, they have agreed to encourage their members to report. Our Junior editor thru the paper, and I have declared I will go back there if they will ever allow me to do so.

One local reported a 4-H club of ten members and one club of fifteen members. Other locals are getting this work under way. They are also going to tell us about this feature of their work. We Farmers Union folks in Kansas live in a big neighborhood and a good one.

C. E. H.

MITCHELL COUNTY UNION  
The first quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Beloit at the G. A. R. Hall on Tuesday, March 20th, at 10 a. m.

A potluck dinner will be served at 12 o'clock by the ladies. Every Union member who can possibly attend this meeting should be in attendance.  
C. L. Hedricks, County Sec'y.

MOTION PICTURES SHOWING CO-OPERATION IN ACTION  
The Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association has been using motion pictures very effectively in its organization work. Many are familiar with this as they have attended meetings in which Mr. D. G. Francis, Organization Superintendent, has had a prominent place on the program for his lecture and motion pictures.

It is part of a valuable program of the Produce Association to present these pictures for the purpose of bringing to the farmer the actual views of the activities of his co-operatives. Meetings when advertised by Mr. Francis and the motion pictures never fail to gain a good attendance. Not only pictures of agricultural activity but a story or two and a picture for the children are shown.

The value of this method of educational and organization work can best be judged by the appeal it has to the farm folks. The motion picture is primarily instrumental in assuring a large attendance at the Farmers Union meetings. This attendance is not only by men but also by the women and children as the farm women today are showing nearly as much interest in the agricultural situation as the men.

Perhaps it is the entertainment feature to a large extent that has its appeal to the farm folks in the country but, if so, it has its value for it is bringing them together in the greatest numbers and with expectations of an interesting program that the educational work can be put over in the most effective way. The farmer is first of all interested in his own vocation and he is anxious to see what is being done toward the betterment of his condition. He is better able to visualize co-operation in action by actually viewing the scenes of it than by hearing about it.

The pictures that are used at present are obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture. These pictures are of the various kinds of farming industries and of the various co-operative associations for educational purposes. Very often a picture of co-operative marketing is secured and this is of particular value to the Produce Association. However, there are not any pictures of Kansas delegates who attended the annual stockholders meeting in February had the opportunity of hearing Mr. T. G. Stitts of the Bureau of Co-operative Marketing give a talk on the work of the Bureau and, in fact, several of the value of motion pictures in educational work. Many of the delegates told of the interest shown in the Department pictures by the farmers in their counties and extended to the delegates the value of the pictures that we would endeavor to have this done but suggested that each one write a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture, telling of his interest in the Department's pictures and asking them to make pictures of Kansas activities.

This suggestion should be followed out as such a picture would be of immense value to Kansas Farmers Union organizations. Such a picture would bring to the farmers all over the state actual views of the Creamery, Livestock, Jobbing and Insurance Companies and showing these co-operatives in action.

FARMERS UNION CO-OP CREAMERY, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

MEETING OF ODESSA LOCAL  
Odesa Local held its regular meeting Wednesday evening, March 7. After the usual business was disposed of the obligations of the order were given to three new members, Mr. Ernest Hostetter and Miss Beul Beach.

The lecturer, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, then took charge of the meeting and the following program was rendered: Piano solo, "My Blue Heaven"; Musical reading, Mrs. Eleanor Brown; Selection by quartette composed of J. G. Cochran, Miss Helen Johnson, Mrs. B. M. Whitson and G. A. Beach. The musical selections were well received and all responded to encores.

A one-act comedy entitled "Marrying off Father" was presented by the following cast, Sue Robbins, the sworn enemy of stepmothers; Helen Eymola, Aida Saviles; the Robbins' family adviser, Pauline McGinn; Christopher Robbins, (Kit) Sue's younger brother, Gerald Whitson; Mrs. Finley, a candidate for matrimony, Helen Johnson; Floy Robbins, Sue's older brother, another ally, Ernest Beaver; Hilary Robbins, an attractive paterfamilias, Eugene Brown. The program closed with a piano duet by Helen Johnson and Beula Beach.

B. A. Reynolds, Pres.,  
R. C. Russell, Sec'y.

OSAGE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING  
The regular quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union was held in Overbrook, Thursday

night, March 8, with 120 members present.

A short though excellent program was rendered by many of the members as follows:

Music.....Mrs. India Coffman  
Reading.....By little Marian Vann  
Song.....By Joan Coffman  
Reading.....By Eva Wendt.  
Song.....By the Wendt children  
Mr. Sant McBride and his excellent helper at the piano, Mrs. Solan Craig, rendered some very acceptable music and the readings by Miss Elizabeth Hubener as well as the songs by Mrs. Joe Coffman and Mrs. Clyde Coffman were also much enjoyed by all present.

Our secretary, Mr. J. J. Cooper, read an article by one of the Osage County prominent citizens on the road question presenting some very interesting thoughts along that line.

A talk on general conditions relative to the co-operation program was given by the county president at the request of the members. A discussion relative to financial and other affairs of the Farmers Union was engaged in, in a more or less general way.

After this, the refreshments committee served ice cream and cookies to all present. Many getting not only one helping but were seen in line later for the second and sometimes the third.

At a later hour, the meeting adjourned and thus another successful meeting of the Osage County Union has gone into history. One remarkable feature—and not so remarkable either when we consider the needs of the organization at this time in the way of support, moral and otherwise—and also the maintenance of the splendid morale of the Union in that County. It bids well for the success of our co-operative program to see a group so determined and so willing to go forward even though disappointments and discouragements come at times.

We feel that this spirit is not only prevalent in Osage county, but, from our experience, at other points, more actual competition, however, the big packer may be organized to eliminate it.

The real reason, however, for direct buying either from the farmer, a shipping association or at a concentration point goes back to the time when the Farmers Union Livestock Commission on the terminal markets began to acquire a volume of livestock under their control that gave them power to bargain for a just price regardless of any collusion on the part of the buyers not to compete.

Many stories have come out of the terminal markets of days when the Co-op boys would receive a majority of some class of livestock on the market and would sit tight and make the packers pay more for it than if the livestock had been divided up among all the firms on the market. One of the basic principles upon which any big manufacturing business depends is its ability to obtain its raw materials.

WE QUOTE UNCLE ANDY  
Mr. Andrew Shearer, of Marshall County, vice-president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, contributes a column to the Kansas Farmer each issue. Uncle Andy has lived quite awhile without getting old. His keen observations are readable and stimulating, as this sample will prove.

"The tariff is protection against the law of supply and demand."

Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, says, "The dollar controls the world," and that the "real detriment in the world level of prices is the purchasing power of the dollar."

Maybe after all it isn't Liverpool that sets our price, but rather our own financial system. It might pay farmers to look into the matter.

House Committee of Congress has had such a bombardment of letters from constituents latest reports indicate they will report out the farm bill with the equalization fee as originally planned.

Farmers seem to be in no mood to be trifled with just now. Halfway measures will not be tolerated.

If it's all right to raise farm prices by co-operative effort, why should it be wrong to do the same thing by legislative effort? Don't all speak at once.

Senator Borah is putting all Republican candidates for the presidency on the cross as to where they stand on liquor law enforcement. Why should not our leaders do the same thing with them as to where they stand on farm legislation? This is a time for pussyfooting.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7th.—A. P.—"The President's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill cost the people of Nebraska one hundred million dollars last year," said Mark W. Woods of Lincoln at a Rotary Club luncheon here today.—Mr. Woods is candidate for national delegate, pledged for Governor Lowden.

That's what our Nebraska neighbors think reactionary gear will get snowed under in their primary 4 to 1.

Why should not our Kansas "Committee of Farm Organizations" put our candidates for Governor on record as to their stand on our adopted tax program?

Only three other states besides ours have as high direct taxes on real estate. It's time to shift the burden

## THE REASON WHY

Farmers Union Fieldman Finds Causes and Offers Remedy for Direct Buying of Hogs

I read with keen interest the address of Editor W. P. Neff quoted in your issue of Feb. 9, 1928.

I liked it all only the part he left out which is the vitally important part to one Farmers Union folk.

None of the livestock exchanges or the livestock journals have ever been able to assign a real reason as to why the packer began a systematic campaign of country buying about three or four years ago.

It was not to eliminate competition among the big packer in the terminal yard for no one has taken that competition seriously for a long, long time.

It was not for the purpose of getting a better grade of hogs for it they did not go to the country to buy hogs they would have to come to the terminal market and what little competition exists between the big fellow would not prevent each getting his share anyway.

It was not for the purpose of competing with the interior plants for the big packers are said to own a controlling interest in many of these plants and could easily acquire enough more to avert any danger in this direction, and could limit the production or purchaser of these plants at will.

It was not for the purpose of obtaining better grades and sorts for they do not grade any closer in the country than at the terminals.

If none of the foregoing reasons will suffice we must look farther for the impelling motive that caused the few big packers to completely revise their purchasing system and at a great expense.

One fact that I have never heard discussed in this connection is the quite recent development of very rapid means of communication both by radio, telephone and press which in itself has forced into the open market more actual competition. Ever, though the big packer may be organized to eliminate it.

The real reason, however, for direct buying either from the farmer, a shipping association or at a concentration point goes back to the time when the Farmers Union Livestock Commission on the terminal markets began to acquire a volume of livestock under their control that gave them power to bargain for a just price regardless of any collusion on the part of the buyers not to compete.

Many stories have come out of the terminal markets of days when the Co-op boys would receive a majority of some class of livestock on the market and would sit tight and make the packers pay more for it than if the livestock had been divided up among all the firms on the market. One of the basic principles upon which any big manufacturing business depends is its ability to obtain its raw materials.

Whenever the farmer of the corn belt decides that direct buying takes from them their most important economic asset, volume, control and ship their livestock all to the terminal markets to our Co-op Commissions that were organized for our sale department, then direct buying will stop at once and I therefore move you Mr. Chairman, that tomorrow morning be "rally day" for the Farmers Union of every state when every member will ship every head of livestock to the agencies that we have created to handle this business for us, and every farmer in every local ought to stand up and second the motion.

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Fieldman Farmers Union Livestock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.

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Fieldman Farmers Union Livestock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.

taxes are becoming a greater burden for farmers than their mortgages. Let's time that something be done about it.

It's all very well for the boosters to whoop it up to keep Kansas in the front line, but some time they'll pile on "the last straw that will break the camel's back."

Better slow down a while and give farmers a chance to catch their breath. If we keep on, taxes will amount to confiscation.

Of course this country's not going to the dogs. No amount of vicious legislation can destroy it. If so, it would have been ruined long ago. It slows things down and creates lots of misery, but always and forever we march forward, slowly at times, it is true, but always forward.

THE FARMER AND THE CAMPAIGN  
Early in the present session of congress Senator McNary has introduced one of the sponsors of farm relief legislation was reported as saying, after several conferences with the president, that a compromise was possible, with a bill passed that would be signed. It seems such is not the case now. The report is that farm organization pressure, stimulated by political backers of Lowden or Daves, or anybody to beat Hoover, is for obtaining the equalization fee in any bill that may reach roll calls. It is predicted that when farm legislation reaches the stage of conferences between the two houses, whatever else may be eliminated from the bill, it will not be the equalization fee.

This would no doubt be pleasing to the opponents of the Hoover candidacy. They would then be in position to attack Hoover as the supporter of a Coolidge policy that had denied to the farmers the kind of relief they believe they should have. With this situation, it would be expected that most of the agricultural states would support the candidacy of either Lowden or Daves.

The desire of many people in congress to help the farmer, it appears, is being rather intimately related to what may be done in Kansas City in June.—Beattie News & Press.

SEED TESTING IS FREE  
The seed laboratory of the State Board of Agriculture, located at the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, will test seeds for farmers and seedsmen free of charge.

The legalist has yet to learn that love prevails where law fails.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

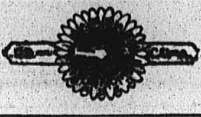
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 15, 1928

### IMPROVED METHODS IN THE CITY MOVING A BILLION DOLLARS

By cutting holes in the adjoining walls the Equitable Trust company, New York, has moved \$1,000,000,000 in cash and securities from its old building in Wall street to its new one in Broad street without anyone knowing the transfer was going on until it was all over. The work took five hours and 20 minutes, during which both buildings were closed and 200 guards patrolled the neighborhood.

### CAN'T OVERDO A GOOD THING

Missouri has proposals for bond issues by the state, by counties, by townships. It has been suggested that individual farmers build private roads, also. Here is a news item:

"BROOKFIELD, Mo., Feb. 25—Good roads advocates, led by the Chamber of Commerce of Brookfield, launched an intensive campaign today, urging the voters to support a \$160,000 bond issue to cover the graveling of every road in Brookfield township. This will make all-weather roads to 182 farms in the county.

State highway engineers pronounce the plans practicable. The bond issue will be voted on at a special election March 14."

### A TIMELY SUGGESTION

Let me tell you something. These Senators and Congressmen are just as human as you are. They have their frailties like the rest of mankind. They sometimes make mistakes but by and large they are in possession of as good a "fitting average" as the most of us, when it comes to responding to the appeal of friends, particularly if those friends are from back home and have a vote at election time. So go ahead and write to them. I'll bet you'll hear from them. If they don't write you a letter, they will make you the subject of their thoughts by day and their dreams by night and when the time comes to vote on this all important question of honest farm relief, they'll come pretty close to voting the way their constituents have asked them to. Try it and be convinced.—Stengle, in National Farm News.

### SENATOR CAPPER'S CONSCRIPTION PROPOSAL IS ECHOED IN CANADA

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited:

Whereas, we believe that the knowledge that in the event of war, all wealth and medium of exchange would be conscripted, is the best preventative against war;

Therefore, we demand that a guarantee be placed on the statute book that in the event of war, the immediate conscription of all wealth, currency, credit and man power will take place.

It is unnecessary to enlarge to any extent upon the resolution which is self-explanatory, and is but the expression of opinion of our members that no person or persons should be able to make a profit or financial gain out of our country's extremity, and that to conscript man power, while at the same time allowing manufacturers of munitions and other war supplies to become multimillionaires was the case during the last war, is the most unjustifiable form of special privilege and will not be condoned nor tolerated again if war is thrust upon us, which we sincerely hope an enlightened public opinion and conscience in our own and other countries will make impossible.

### A NEW REASON FOR ADVANCING FREIGHT RATES—CANADIAN HITS UPON HAP- PY NEW IDEAL.

In an expansive moment during the course of an address in Toronto the other day, Sir Henry Thornton head of the Canadian National Railways, suggested that the railway companies

### HOUSE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE ENDS HEARINGS ON FARM RELIEF MEASURES

The House Committee on Agriculture has completed its lengthy hearings on farm relief legislation. The committee plans to start the drafting of a measure in executive session, beginning on March 5. Committee members predicted that a bill would be reported to the House by March 12.

Chairman Haugen is confident that the equalization fee plan, which already has been favorably reported out by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, will be the choice of 12 of the committee's 21 members. It is expected that right-of-way will

be accorded farm relief legislation by House Republican leaders. There seems to be little or no doubt in the minds of members of both Houses of Congress from agricultural districts but that the bill will be again passed and laid on the president's desk. Though there is a feeling among the majority of the friends of farm aid legislation that Mr. Coolidge will again wield the veto, some of them are optimistic enough to believe he will sign it for purely political reasons.—National Farm News.

**SAMPLES FOR TESTING**  
For free testing of seeds, state where they were grown and send to the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan, Kansas, in quantities about as follows:

should be permitted to advance their freight rates five per cent. This, he said, would give the two great transportation companies a fund of twenty million dollars a year which could and would be spent for the promotion of scientific immigration into Canada. Enthusiasm has not greeted the suggestion from any quarter. Immigration is the nation's business and what money is needed for its promotion should come from the general taxes and not from a supercharge on the shippers of freight. A fairly low level of freight rates is one of the advantages enjoyed by the Dominion and if there is to be any charge the farmer would like to see it in a downward rather than in an upward direction, no matter what use was to be made of the increase. In spite of the alarm sometimes vented by the railway companies, there is no disposition in any direction of rates, there is no disposition in any direction of the country, to compel a reduction which would not permit the companies to prosper moderately, but no public assent will ever be secured to a proposal to raise the freight charges for any indirect object, however laudable.—Western Producer, Saskatoon.

### PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME: A CONTRAST

On Thursday, February 23, Malachi Crowe was arrested in Kansas City, Kansas. He was charged with rape. Caught after a search of five months' duration, he was brought back to Chicago, arraigned, convicted, and sentenced to sixty years at hard labor. He began to serve his term in the penitentiary at Joliet on Monday, February 27. This is swift punishment, and merited. Crowe was guilty of an atrocious crime, deliberately planned and carried out with fiendish ingenuity. He had even used the resources of a great newspaper to make his crime possible. That newspaper took the lead in finding him, having him arrested, and having him imprisoned. From the time of arrest to the time when prison doors shut on him for what is likely to be the rest of his life was four days. If punishment came as swiftly and as drastically as this in every case, the problem of disrespect for law might not be what it is in this country. But the American who bemoans the lack of confidence in our courts will do well, while approving the sentence given Crowe, to remember that Crowe was (1) poor; (2) a Negro; (3) not a member of any political gang or clique; (4) without influence of any kind. They will do well, at the same time, to ponder the reports in the press that Harry F. Sinclair is about to sail for a vacation in Europe.—The Christian Century.

## GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

### INSURANCE COMPANIES LOSE CASE PROTECTING RATE REDUCTION

Distribution of Millions Back to Policyholders Begins at Once

The showing made by Mutual Companies in the insurance field was undoubtedly factor in the original order for rate reductions in Kansas. The fact that they were writing at lower rates, setting up legal reserves, paying all expenses and losses and making refunds to policyholders proved conclusively that the old-line rates were too high.

When you figure up what your insurance company has saved you it will be well to include its influence upon the general level of rates in the saving.

This is reprinted from the Topeka Capital: Washington, March 5—The United States supreme court will not review the decision of the Kansas supreme court upholding the state insurance superintendent's order, changing insurance rates. Petition for a writ of certiorari which had been filed by the insurance companies, was denied by the United States supreme court today.

In this action 162 stock fire insurance companies doing business in Kansas, were contesting the rate order issued by the state superintendent of insurance, January 20, 1922. This order increased some rates, decreased others and left others unchanged.

### Losses Would Be 'Ruinous'

The insurance companies in their brief said that "if the superintendent's order should be finally sustained, petitioners would suffer ruinous loss, not only in the amount of gigantic refund, but in the further fact that they would be compelled in the future to do business in Kansas at grossly inadequate and confiscatory rates, or to cease doing business in the state and thereby to lose their agency plants and established business, which are of great pecuniary value and which constitute property."

### Same Ruling in Missouri

In a similar case brought up to the United States supreme court by the insurance companies of Missouri, the court held that no constitutional question was involved and refused to disturb the findings of the Missouri supreme court. Charles Evans Hughes was counsel for the insurance companies in both the Missouri and Kansas cases.

The supreme court decision brought to a climax litigation over fire insurance rates, extending over six years, and involving approximately four and one-half million dollars in impounded or guaranteed excess premiums.

**Appeal by 162 Companies**  
The Aetna and 161 other stock fire insurance

companies had applied for a writ of certiorari in the highest court, following decision by the Kansas supreme court last October upholding the state insurance department's reduction of fire insurance rates. The reductions on various classifications ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, and were embodied in an order of Col. Frank L. Travis, as superintendent of insurance, early in 1922. Tornado insurance rates also were reduced.

The practical effect of the decision, said John G. Egan, assistant attorney general, is to uphold the state commissioner of insurance and necessitate the return to policyholders of the excess amount of premiums which have been paid by them pending the outcome of the litigation.

**Cut Augmented to 10 Per Cent**  
The district court, in 1925, found against the insurance department on the reduced fire insurance rates, altho upholding reductions in the tornado rate schedule. The reductions amounted to about 10 per cent.

William R. Baker, state insurance commissioner, then appealed to the state supreme court, where the case was argued three times. Final decision was rendered last October upholding the insurance department's rates.

The companies then carried the case to the U. S. supreme court, asking the court to take jurisdiction and review the case.

### Bonds Put Up Since 1925

Distribution of the huge sum of money involved will be under jurisdiction of the Shawnee county district court, where the litigation originated. Three million dollars was impounded with the insurance department and deposited in various banks designated as depositories by agreement of the insurance companies, the insurance commissioner and the state attorney general.

By order of the state supreme court, impounding of the disputed premiums ceased in September, 1925, since which time the companies have held the money, but have deposited surety bonds with the insurance department covering approximately \$1,500,000 additional.

### Tornado Refunds Next Week

The tornado insurance rates, which were upheld by the Shawnee county district court in the same decision that denied the fire insurance reductions, but were not contested further by the companies, resulted in the impounding of approximately \$100,000, and W. R. Baker, now state insurance commissioner, will start distribution of this sum next week, under an order of the district court. The accumulated interest will be used to defray expenses of distribution under the court's order.

Accumulated interest on the impounded fire insurance premiums now amounts to about \$140,000, Baker said.

### THIS WILL SERVE BOTH WAYS

Nearly every farm home can do some advertising to advantage. If you have seeds or fence posts, livestock or poultry for breeding, eggs for hatching, dairy or beef cattle, machinery or what-not for sale, the Kansas Union Farmer will serve you. We get a complaint now and then from an advertiser, saying he has had to give up all work and reply to letters and orders for his stuff. It will pay even if you do have to work overtime to care for the business offered.

We have the space. Our advertising has been fairly good, but we could use a great deal more. It would pay us. We hesitate to say so, but the additional income would not hurt us at all. In fact it would be a right smart help to us.

So, since it will help you and help us, and what helps us will help you again, why not let's start that good circle going? Thanks, awfully.

### ROAD BOND ISSUE PROMOTED BY CITIES

If You Can Add Your Taxes to Your Overhead and Collect It You Won't Be Hurt

Missouri is getting its campaign under way to overwhelm the voters of the state. The promoters hope to carry the state for the proposed 75 million dollar bond issue in November.

A Committee has been organized, under the name of "The Citizens Road Bond Committee. Major Lloyd C. Stark, wealthy nurseryman, is chairman. Here is the membership:

Harold M. Bixby, president, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis; Fred C. Wheeler, president, Kansas City Automobile Club, Kansas City; T. H. Cutler, chief engineer, state highway department, Jefferson City; Roy Britton, president, Missouri Automobile Club, St. Louis; George McIninch, director, St. Joseph Automobile Club, St. Joseph; Stephen B. Hunter, Cape Girardeau; John Malang, Joplin; Eugene Ruth, president, St. Louis County Chamber of Commerce, University City; J. M. Richards, president, Northeast Missouri Chamber of Commerce, Hannibal; H. B. McDaniel, president, Chamber of Commerce, Springfield; Arch T. Hollenbeck, director, Ozark Chamber of Commerce, West Plains; Clifford Scruggs, president, Chamber of Commerce, Jefferson City; C. F. Adams, Chillicothe; George Perry, Moberly; Andrew J. Murphy, Louisiana; Richard S. Hawes, St. Louis, and Anthony A. Buford, Ellington.

The committee organized by electing Anthony A. Buford of Ellington general secretary and Richard S. Hawes, vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, treasurer.

### THIS OUGHT TO CLEAR UP ALL DOUBT

A cute little booklet designed to show that Herbert Hoover has been the heroic and unflinching friend of the farmer comes from somewhere, post-paid and perfumed. Mr. J. R. Howard is credited as author.

It may not be highly convincing and satisfying within itself. In fact, it is rather admitted that the reader may want further proof. So documents are cited for fuller evidence. Two of the four reference volumes are by Frank W. Surace, one of them having been published by the U. S. Grain Corporation. If the U. S. Grain Corporation endorses what was done we can no longer fairly criticize Mr. Hoover. For the Grain Corporation is one of the best friends the farmer ever had. It was active, powerful, and stuck closer than a brother. The farmer was, of course, only the stickler.

To have the endorsement of the Grain Corporation as to the farmer's friend is to have the greatest last-handicap to Mr. Hoover's candidacy.

### BUSINESS MAGAZINE ACCOUNTS FOR SLOWING DOWN OF INDUSTRY

Farm Condition Does Not Enter the Picture

We live in a fast-moving world wherein fundamental changes in our economic life are so common as often to escape attention. With all the dust that has been stirred up over the rapid expansion of installment selling in the past few years, few have realized the extent to which the deep underlying currents of business activity have been affected. Most of the attention was given to a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the practice. What so many failed to grasp was the greatest phenomenon—the increased momentum given to business by the mobilization of a vast buying power predicated on the future income of the masses; a momentum that could not possibly sustain itself indefinitely. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the "ultimate consumers" of this country became temporarily over-bought, and that we are now witnessing an adjustment to a new system of consumer buying.

### HE MIGHT HOLD OUT AS A FARMER

An extraordinary feat of strength has been demonstrated in England by Saxson Brown, said to be the world's strongest boy, when, as the result of a challenge, he held the ropes against two horses pulling in opposite directions.

### SENATOR "JIM" REED SPEAKING

"Trusts choose and the president does not choose to interfere. We are close against the city; 'Monopoly grows fat and the president does not choose' to act. 'Combinations are formed and arrogantly pursue their methods under the protection of the government, and the president chooses' to approve.

—Thomas Moore.

### TOILING IN THE VINEYARD

I hope that every farmer boy in whose home The Missouri Farmer is a visitor will give careful thought to the comment which follows: The other day I asked a student of the University of Missouri who had appealed to me for work during his vacation hours to tell me about himself. His answer was, "I am from a North Missouri farm and I am working my way through the University. I want to graduate in Arts and Science first, and then maybe I will study law, journalism or some other profession—you see I have hitched my rope to a star." Thereupon I asked, "You don't like the farm?" and with a laugh that had a ring of derision in it he replied, "No young fellow with ambition thinks of staying on the farm these days. You know very well that the big opportunities are in the cities."

As he said this I looked him over rather carefully, the size of his head, the look in his eyes, the strength of his face, etc.—and then I wondered whether it isn't a near tragedy modern life when some young fellows hitch their rope to a star. If possible, complete a high school education—and remember that Abraham Lincoln would have been profoundly grateful for such an opportunity. And by all means read as broadly as possible, and instead of devouring the current novels and magazines, get hold of the works of Victor Hugo, Charles Dickens, Alexander Dumas and other classics which will give you a wonderful insight into history and human nature—and last but by no means least, study carefully the lives of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, not merely because they had such a big part in building our great Republic, but because nothing will give you a better and broader understanding of the obligations of citizenship. Means as you go about your tasks on the farm, learn to do them a bit better each day, and finally try to "find yourself"—if the distant heights persist in beckoning to you, then perhaps you will be safe in "hitching your rope to a star," but always remember that the path to glory is not bordered by roses and that its first requisite is to do well the tasks of today, however humble. The big men of history were nearly all scarred by grueling toil and adversity—destiny seems to love the man who makes life worth while. In a nutshell, I have come to ask you whether you think farming will come back? When I say that I sometimes think that it is a near tragedy when certain young fellows "hitch their rope to a star," I don't want to be misunderstood, for ambition is a splendid thing—in fact without it no boy can hope to scale the heights of great accomplishment. But, after all, we ought to be honest with ourselves. We ought to realize that only one among the thousands is destined to become a "great" lawyer, banker, merchant prince, doctor, journalist or engineer, and too often we waste the best of our lives chasing the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow"—we picture the World at our feet, and when in the after years the World refuses to make the obeisance, we become soured and

thus drift aimlessly with the current. I have been a rather careful reader of history, and as I recall the great men who illumine its pages I am reminded that almost every one of them learned to do a certain thing well—and then because of their outstanding ability to do that one thing other and greater opportunities came to them. Furthermore, not one boy in a thousand who is in his latter teens or early twenties has "discovered" himself—he may think he may think he wants to become a great lawyer, author or what not, but later on when he gets his bearings he is content to fill an average station in life along with the rest of us, and if he really excels, however commonplace the station, he will drink deeply of the sweetness of life. Therefore my advice to every farmer boy is to do well the task of the day, and if possible, to complete a high school education—and remember that Abraham Lincoln would have been profoundly grateful for such an opportunity. And by all means read as broadly as possible, and instead of devouring the current novels and magazines, get hold of the works of Victor Hugo, Charles Dickens, Alexander Dumas and other classics which will give you a wonderful insight into history and human nature—and last but by no means least, study carefully the lives of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, not merely because they had such a big part in building our great Republic, but because nothing will give you a better and broader understanding of the obligations of citizenship. Means as you go about your tasks on the farm, learn to do them a bit better each day, and finally try to "find yourself"—if the distant heights persist in beckoning to you, then perhaps you will be safe in "hitching your rope to a star," but always remember that the path to glory is not bordered by roses and that its first requisite is to do well the tasks of today, however humble. The big men of history were nearly all scarred by grueling toil and adversity—destiny seems to love the man who makes life worth while. In a nutshell, I have come to ask you whether you think farming will come back? When I say that I sometimes think that it is a near tragedy when certain young fellows "hitch their rope to a star," I don't want to be misunderstood, for ambition is a splendid thing—in fact without it no boy can hope to scale the heights of great accomplishment. But, after all, we ought to be honest with ourselves. We ought to realize that only one among the thousands is destined to become a "great" lawyer, banker, merchant prince, doctor, journalist or engineer, and too often we waste the best of our lives chasing the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow"—we picture the World at our feet, and when in the after years the World refuses to make the obeisance, we become soured and

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The preacher should remember that Christianity is caught rather than taught.

## REFLECTIONS

### WISE BIRD

"What do you think of your new sister, Tommy?"  
"I don't blame the stork for wanting to get rid of her."

### RELIGIOUS INSTINCT

A skunk and her four baby skunks were basking in the sun when a big hound dog made his appearance. "Children," said the mother skunk, "Let us spray!"—Bison.

### BLACK BREAD

The black bread of sorrow is acid to the taste, But he who would be nourished Cannot afford to waste;

The white bread of baldness is made of frothy yeast, A little goes a long way When taken at life's feast;

The black bread of sorrow is neither fine nor light, Yet it refines the spirit Far better than the white;

With toll enough to bless it Some even find it sweet, The heavy bread of sorrow That is so hard to eat!

—Carrie Ward Lyon.

### MISSOURI FARM CLUB NEWS SPEAKING

They say that Senator James A. Reed has struck a long trail westward in quest of the Democratic presidential nomination. We hope he will learn something about the farmer's problems before he returns. If Reed was worthy of the farmers support it would be very pleasing indeed to have a man from Missouri for president.

### WHAT IS "AIRPLANE POISON"?

"Have you ever ridden in an airplane?"  
"No; I'm scared of airplane poison."  
"What's that?"  
"One drop and you're dead."—The American Boy.

### WORTHY OF A PLACE IN YOUR SCRAP BOOK

I remember, I remember  
The house where I was born,  
The little window where the sun  
Came peeping in at morn.  
He never came a wink too soon  
Nor brought too long a day;  
But now, I often wish the night  
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember  
Where I was used to swing,  
And thought the air must rush as  
fresh  
To swallows on the wing;  
My spirit flew in feathers then  
That is so heavy now.  
The summer pools could hardly cool  
The fever on my brow.

I remember, I remember  
The fir trees dark and high;  
I used to think their slender tops  
Were close against the sky;  
It was a childish ignorance,  
But now 'tis little joy  
To know I'm farther off from  
Heaven  
Than when I was a boy.  
—Thomas Moore.

### THE VANISHED FRIEND

Around the corner I have a friend;  
In this great city that has no end;  
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,  
And before I know it a year has gone.

And I never see my old friend's face;  
For life is a sweet and terrible  
race.

As in the days when I rang his bell,  
And he rang mine—We were younger  
then;

And now we are busy tired men—  
Tired with playing a foolish game;  
Tired with trying to make a name;  
"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on  
him."

"Just to show him I am thinking of  
him."  
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow  
goes,  
And the distance between us, grows  
and grows.

Around the corner yet miles away;  
Here's a telegram, sir—"Jim died to-  
day."

And that's what we get and deserve  
in the end.  
Around the corner, a vanished  
friend.

—Exchange.

### SEED CORN

"There is much seed corn of poor quality in Kansas this year, contrary to general expectations," according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "This has been shown by tests of 188 samples made to date at the State Seed Laboratory. Only 50.0 per cent of these samples tested above 95 per cent germination. The highest was 99 , and the lowest 24.5 per cent. The average of all tests was 90.5 per cent. Good seed corn will test better than this average. Many corn growers use old plant corn which tests less than 95 per cent and it is not rare to find a man who insists on 100 per cent. The samples tested came from 46 different counties, which suggests that this uncertain germination condition may be more or less general. There is plenty of good seed corn in Kansas. The question is to get that kind, and the question can only be answered before planting by testing.

"Corn may be corn but seed corn is not always seed corn. Seed is not seed when it will not grow. In that case it is grain and should be fed, not planted. Neither can one tell from appearances whether seed will grow. But testing will tell. It eliminates guess work. Anyone can do the testing with home-made contrivances. It is interesting and profitable for teachers and pupils of agricultural classes in our schools to make testing of seeds in their communities a regular art of their school work, and a number are doing so."

"In Kansas the services of trained experts are available, however, to do the testing for you or as a check on your own tests. Send samples, of about one and one-half pounds of corn, to the Board's Seed Laboratory, at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, and a report will be made promptly on completion of the test. This work is done free by the state, and is urged that our farmers utilize generously the facilities that have been provided."

### CENSUS DATA

The United States Bureau of Census receives 48,000 inquiries a year, covering practically every phase of our economic, business and social existence. The Bureau has become vital to every form of industry, and it invites the population of the Nation to call on this government organization for statistics that will be helpful to any person in carrying on his contacts and affairs with the world.

As the sun sinks to rest behind the Western hills? Somehow we seem closer to God out in the open country than in the roaring cities, and in the years to come, as in the past, it is my belief that help will be found the true anchorage of our civilization—a civilization which realizes the fullest and sweetest life that is possible in this World, and which slowly but surely climbs to higher and better things.—William High in Missouri Farmer.



## 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

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.

## Junior Cooperators

### MEMBERSHIP LIST

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

HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.  
JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

We now have our new Per-haps some will be sorry that the name that they suggested was not chosen. But you know that we must abide by the decision of the majority. And above all things we must learn to be good losers. All the names were good, and I think this one will do nicely. We have some names added to the list of members this week.

I would like to hear from all who

### THE AUXILIARY PRESIDENT GOES VISITING

Mr. Simpson on my self left Salina Tuesday afternoon and drove to Woodbine, where we met a large crowd of people who were assembled to hear Mr. Huff, but as Mr. Huff was unable to be there, an we were going through, we stopped for a meeting. Mr. Simpson told them how impossible it was for him to take President Huff's place, and after the meeting one man told us a story that fit Mr. Simpson's case exactly. It was about the Negro Pastor who was reminding his congregation of a straw berry supper they were planning to pay for the Church Organ, while he was admonishing them all to leave any other things they might be doing so that they might participate in his supper, one of the ushers handed him a note which he read, and after a short pause, finished with, "we are sorry to announce that the Straw berries are all gone and we will have prunes instead, but don't fail to come. Mr. Simpson could well see how he could be compared to Prunes, and President Huff Straw berries. But their meeting was fine and we enjoyed it. I would like to go back some time soon and visit those women, they have fine material for an Auxiliary.

After the meeting we drove to Council Grove, arriving there about eleven thirty. In the morning we visited our old friend, Fred Fraley, and Daughter Eugenie, found them busy doing a fine business. We did business all along the way to Council Grove, where we stayed all night. In the morning we stopped at Mr. Trout's, one of the insurance agents, and visited with the new member of the family, a beautiful baby. From there we drove on to Columbus, settling losses on doing business all the way. Met some old acquaintances with whom we visited a while, and could have stayed a week and visited all the time, but business was calling. Called on some agents and that night attended a meeting. A big crowd of much interested men, not one woman in the crowd. Not much chance to organize an auxiliary there. The women in that local don't know how much fun it would be to make a raid on that big local some night and all join in a body. After the meeting we went back to Columbus putting up at the Brooks Hotel where we were nicely taken care of.

In the morning we drove to Erie for lunch, settling some losses on the way. We drove out to the fine home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Collins where we enjoyed a wonderful visit with Mrs. Collins, we missed Mr. Collins as he was not at home.

Our next stop was Iola, we arrived there rather late. Saturday morning we went to Colony where the Ander-



CHILDREN'S APRONS NOS. 4181 AND 4182

Here are two lovely designs in children's aprons in sizes four to six years. They are plain stamped on fast color lora cloth and will give excellent service, as the material will launder to very best advantage. Design 4181 comes in blue and Design 4182 in maize. Either of these aprons will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 45 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send our book, the Art of Embroidery, consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

will write on the subject of "What I Have Planned to Do This Spring to Make Money."

A Name for Your Editor? We have one name submitted. It is a good one, but I am sure that many more have ideas that they would like to see in print. So send in your letters. You may suggest a name, at the bottom of the letter that is suggested above.

Names  
Aunt Patience.

### JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Ottawa, Kansas, March 5, 1923.

Dear friend:  
I am writing a letter to the junior department. I would like to be a member of the Junior department and also vote for a name. I like "Farmers Union Workers." I am nine years old. I go to school. I am in the fifth grade. I have a Shetland pony to ride.

Yours truly,  
Mildred Nelson,  
Ottawa, Kansas, Rt. 7.

son County meeting was in session. We had a splendid dinner and had a pleasurable visit with several of the Auxiliary ladies. They had a full program for the afternoon. Mr. Clyde Reed was scheduled to speak at three o'clock, but as we had, had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Reed before and it was raining, we thought it was a good time for us to start for Salina, stopped on the way to help a man out of the ditch. Carried upon the Coolie family at Wilby, although it was after their supper hour, we got our supper just the same. We always count on eating when we stop at Cooks no matter what time it is. We arrived home about eleven o'clock.

A trip of this kind is an inspiration to me. I can see so many places where the women could do so much, if they could only get started. If you have any idea of getting into your Farmers Union Local and helping the men work out this Farm Organization problem, write in to the State Office, and we will give you any assistance that is possible. We can't make you attend the meetings, that is your job. We can't make you meetings interesting, but we can tell you how others have made theirs a success and we can give you many reasons why you should be in the work, shoulder to shoulder with the men.

—Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

### IOWA GIRL ANALYZES MR. HOOVER'S FARM RECORD

It would be a fine thing, indeed, to have a man from our state for president, but should we let a thing of this sort influence us if he is not the man for the job. We should not lose sight of the fact that it was Herbert Hoover that demanded an increased production on American farms to insure a nation's and an army's well being in the time of the great World War. In response to this call for help the farmer went heavily into debt for land and equipment, and fed the nation and the army and many of the war stricken peoples of Europe. This was only to be met in 1921 with the sudden demand to pay what they owed, and to make these payments, products were forced to be sold at a price below cost of production.

During the war, Mr. Hoover, as food administrator, promised the government would pay for one hundred pounds of pork a price equivalent to the price of thirteen bushels of corn on the Chicago market. The farmers took the promise in good faith and produced the hogs, but when fall came and the farmers had their hogs ready for market, Mr. Hoover was not "in the hog market," nor did he try to lend his influence to make good his promise.

Mr. Hoover has had much influence and authority in Washington and his records prove him to be an efficient man, but he has not been a farmers' man. When Mr. H. C. Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hoover would not support Mr. Wallace's agricultural policy.

Answers, Mr. Hoover.

On Tuesday of this week, the counties of South Dakota picked proposal men for a state proposal meeting where delegates will be chosen for the national convention. Some of these men telegraphed Mr. Hoover and asked him to please tell them just what he would do for the farmers. The telegram ran like this, "Please wire your position and constructive suggestions to restore farming to the level with other industries having due regard for the fact that is the only major industry that has no change value of its products." Then it went on to say, "Since you were morally responsible, at least in part, for the appeal which led to disaster of farmers, we would assume you, of all public men would insist that now, after six years of agricultural depression and market discrimination, the farmer's dollar be brought up to a parity with the dollar of other industries." Won't Herbert Hoover answer to this telegram have a lot of influence over the farmer's vote?—Esther Frances Bedell in National Farm News.

A consummate religious bigot is one who advocates the grant of religious liberty only for himself and his religion.



5778. Ladies' Dress

Out in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. 38 inch size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch lining, and 4 1/2 yards of material 40 inches wide together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

6091. Girls' Dress  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1923 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.

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

### GETTING THE INCUBATOR READY FOR USE

The first thing in getting the incubator ready for use is to fumigate it good. After you have fumigated it go over the incubator to see that all parts are in good shape. Be sure that the thermostat is in good condition and that it is fastened properly to the regulator. Have your thermometer checked to be sure that it is accurate; an incorrect thermometer may result in total failure. The next step is the leveling of the machine. If you have a hot water machine, fill it with water before you level it in order that you have no air bubbles in the pipes. By tipping the machine you will free the pipes of all bubbles and then they will be leveled. After you have the incubator level start the lamp but first trim the wick so that it will burn with a rainbow shaped flame. A wick trimmed in this fashion may be turned fairly high without danger of smoking. Use a low flame as much as possible in keeping up the temperature, then when you have a drop in the temperature you have some leeway in turning up the wick without danger of smoking. Start the lamp at least 48 hours before putting the eggs in the incubator in order to get the desired temperature and to have the heat regulated.

Don McClelland  
513 N. 16th St.  
Manhattan, Kansas.

### SELECTION AND CARE OF HATCHING EGGS

The time for the hatching of the baby chicks is not far off and one must be looking out for this if he wants to raise his own chicks.

There are many factors that help the chick raiser to have a low mortality of chicks also a higher percent hatch.

First check up your flock to see that you do not have too many hens to the rooster. For Leghorns fifteen to twenty hens to the rooster and in the general purpose breeds twelve to fifteen. It is always advisable to have hens' eggs rather than pullet eggs because the chicks from the hen eggs are always more healthy and vigorous thus cutting down on the mortality.

In saving hatching eggs one should observe the following rules:

1. Gather eggs several times a day to prevent chilling.
2. Hold at a temperature between 40 and 60 degrees.
3. Never wash the eggs, this allows too much evaporation.
4. Turn the eggs every day.

Don McClelland  
513 N. 16th St.  
Manhattan, Kansas.

### WOODSON COUNTY

The Woodson Co. Farmers Union held an all-day meeting with Burt local on Saturday, February 25. At noon the ladies as usual served every one there with plenty of eats.

After dinner we had our regular business meeting and several questions were discussed. Then we listened to a talk by Howard "Pitcher" which was really good. It seemed real good to have him back with us, as he is the one that organized us down here in Woodson Co. Come again, Howard. After Mr. Whitaker's talk we adjourned to meet at Piqua on the last Saturday in March.

Respectfully yours,  
L. L. Byfield, Sec'y.

### CHILD LABOR

The movement in behalf of the proposed Article 20 to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to regulate child labor is at a standstill. Only four states have adopted the proposed amendment through their legislatures. These states are Arizona, Arkansas, California and Wisconsin.

The amendment has failed to secure approval in nearly 40 states. No action has been taken by the legislatures of four additional states.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 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

#### FARMS

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

320 ACRE farm. Price \$1850. Free list. Joe Hammer, Holly, Colo.

#### LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—A very short legged deep bedded, level lined, gentle four year old, South Short horn Bull. E. W. Schneider, Logan, Kansas.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. A very efficient carrier. Send for circulars. Wm. H. Miller, 1205 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

#### POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of "Farmers Union Store." Ten years experience as manager of any store, large or small. References from former employers. A master fond of hard work. Reasonable salary expected. Ready on short notice. Add: XYZ care Kansas Union Farmer.

#### POULTRY

DARK R. C. Rhode Island Red Chickens, \$12—100, Eggs \$5—100, postpaid. Mrs. V. V. Bird, Stockton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Minorca Eggs, \$1.25 for 16; \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Mary Klingham, Oronoke, Kans.

MASTER BREED CHICKS. From World's Largest Poultry Breeding Organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly, 14 varieties. Utility Chicks low as 3c. Live delivery. Catalog from Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 74, Columbia, Mo.

TOULOUSE GEESSE—From Prize Winning Stock \$8.50 each. Trio \$10.00. Emma Rose, Scott City, Kansas.

#### SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC. FOR SALE

200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage and 200 Bermuda Onion plants, prepaid \$1.00. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed White Blossom Sweet Cloverseed, State Board of Agriculture Analysis, 85% hulled, and free from weed seeds and Special Price List. Standard Seed Company, 21 East First Street, Kansas City, Mo.

RED CLOVER \$12.00—Alfalfa, \$6.50; White Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.25; Timothy, \$2.00; Mixed Alfalfa and Timothy, \$4.00; all per bushel. Bags Free. Tests about 96% pure. Mixed for Free Samples and Special Price List. Standard Seed Company, 21 East First Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA \$6.00; Clover \$4.00; Sudan \$2.00; Millet \$1.50; condensed \$1.00. Sackful free. If you have any canesed or Millet to sell send samples any quantity. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kans.

Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage fifty to bundle up to roots, labeled with variety named. Jersey Handfield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 100, \$5.00; 200, \$9.00; 500, \$22.50; 1,000, \$45.00; 5,000, \$75.00. Express Collect extra twenty-five cents. Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$8.00; 1,000, \$15.00; 5,000, \$75.00. Express Collect extra. Write for Free Seed and Plant Catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN—85% pure, five dollars hundred. We are in the market for car lots of cane seed. Harmon Seed Co., McPherson, Kansas.

### CALL FOR FLOWERS

"Hello!" came from the phone, "Is Rose there?"  
"No."  
"Is Violet there?"  
"No."  
"Is Lily there?"

"Say, what do you think this is, a bloomin' conservatory?" —Pittsburg Telegram.

### DISTEMPER COUGHS, COLDS.

Caution Diseases among Horses and Dogs. Bottle FREE. DISTEMPER REMEDY. Guaranteed or money back. Two doses is a preventive. Booklet free. At Drugists, or for 5c and 5c per bottle. HINLEY MEDICAL CO., 24 S. Clark St., NAPPANEE, IND.

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# BETTER HOG PRICES ON THE WAY

By Merrill V. Nippes

Hog prices will be on the upgrade for the next two years. This is the statement of F. L. Thomsen, of the Missouri college of agriculture in a recent address before a farm gathering in Kansas City.

He based his conclusions on a study of cycles in the hog industry and itemized the factors that cause them. These included statistics on the anticipated supply and demand from figures compiled annually by the Department of agriculture.

Farm experts agree that in the present slump, the market price on hogs has been shunted much lower than normally expected, by the practice of packers of buying part of their supplies direct from the producers.

By thus shunting prices downward, more farmers have gone out of the hog business, and economists see every indication that hog prices will see a remarkable climb when the full force of the weakened supply is felt in the United States.

It has become evident to market students that while, in the main, prices will wave up and down in the cycles mentioned due to supply and demand, packers have been shunted further down by manipulating the direct purchases, thereby costing the farmers of the country many millions of dollars a year.

Statistics show that the 35,000,000 more population in the United States than there were thirty years ago, there are 20,000,000 fewer animals in the country, which would indicate no over supply at this time.

Nor has there been a flood of hogs on the market during 1927 to justify such a drop in hog prices as has been expected. Crop and Markets, a government publication, reports that receipts of hogs at 67 markets in 1927 were 4,140,000 head, which although 4.1 per cent greater than in 1926 were still 6,291,000 head or 13.2 per cent below the average for the five years preceding.

With such figures available market experts agree that manipulation rather than the law of supply and demand has brought hog prices to the present low level. The fight of the farmers against the direct buying of the packers has moved to Washington D. C., where the committee on agriculture and forestry is conducting hearings on the Capper-Hoppe bill which is intended to curb that practice.

Walter P. Neff, editor of the Kansas City Drivers Telegram appearing before the committee February 29th declared that the farmers of the country are face to face with calamity in the direct purchase of hogs by the packers.

He details the growing custom of packers of supplying part of their requirements directly from the farmers, thus enabling them to keep off the open competitive markets early in the day, a practice that inevitably forces prices down, he said.

"On the average farm," he said, "the price of hogs is the financial income of the farmer."

He says that the packers are staging a great fight. Their friends never have any ringside seats but they should know that there are no foreflushers among them. They are not ducking or side stepping. They are standing squarely and give just what they can take. They are not going to be "doped." I hope to see them land their "equalization fee" right and pass the McNary-Haugen bill. There is no question but what they will win the fight in both branches of congress.

The Republican and Democratic reactionaries are playing the White House game. Some of the weaker sisters are slipping and are saying the farm legislation will be just as good without the equalization fee. They realize that something must be done for the farmers in the Congressional elections and the presidential election but they would rather hand them a "sop" than anything real.

This just-as-good talk does not set well with the farm leaders from the corn belt and wheat sections. They have laid their cards on the table and demand a showdown. None of the pussfooters are going to win on a hot-foot flush either! They will have to have better than a full house and that includes the equalization fee. They won't stand for a "joker." Farmers will not stand for foreflushers when members of congress come up for re-election and the farmer leaders do not have to bluff. All they have to do is stand pat!

What the reactionaries want is to have the farmers stand in line until after the big presidential parade falls. They are willing to have the producers see the free exhibition on the circus ground in the form of a Hoover Boom Balloon ascension but they are not going to let them have any passes to the special privilege show they can help it.

Keep-cool Cal, Herby Hoover and Andy Mellon are not going to give the protection to the producers that is now enjoyed by the large slush fund contributors—the privileged industrialists. These big boys will not allow to continue the exploitation of the farmers little business men and bankers just as long they are in power. What would be the use of big business giving large campaign contributions if the farmers (who contribute nothing) were to receive the

dictator that points either to profit or loss in the year's conduct of the farm. Today, were it not for the low price of hogs, the farmer would be sitting about as near to the top of the earth as he ever gets. But with all other farm products bringing a fair price, they are more or less null-hogs.

Mr. Neff said that in his many years' experience in the study of markets he has never seen such a spread between the prices of hogs and of cattle, especially with the corn prices raising steadily.

He pointed out also that the packing interests, because they have found this new way of getting hogs at lower prices, thus making greater profits on their finished products, would naturally bitterly oppose any legislation that would curtail the practice.

"Gentlemen of the committee," Mr. Neff said in conclusion, "five million farmers in the United States are looking to congress to change this situation and are praying that legislation may come to their rescue speedily to restore the public markets to their former state. They have faith that the wisdom of congress will fashion the Capper-Hoppe bill so that 100 per cent competition will greet their hogs from a 100 per cent demand."

Dr. A. W. Miller, of the department of agriculture, testifying before the committee said the department of agriculture is in favor of the general proposition of curbing the direct buying or the buying by packers through any other industry through their own yards, when such market and enabled the buyer to competition incident to open market operations.

Representative Clifford Hope, Republican of the seventh Kansas district, co-author of the Capper-Hoppe bill recently delivered a speech before the house on the farm situation urged action by this session of congress to curb the rapidly growing menace of the private stockyard direct buying by the packing industry.

Mr. Hope asserted that the private yard and direct buying operators to the detriment of the producer in four ways.

"In the first place," he said, "the packer buyers of the local communities known as selected shippers, by uniting their methods drive out competition so that farmer with less than a car load of hogs have no other market outlet."

"In the second place by reason of the selected shipper plan, the packers are enabled to get the best hogs in any territory without competition. The result is that the inferior hogs are shipped to the central markets and thus make the prices for the good hogs purchased direct."

"Again the private yards, being operated without government supervision and inspection, there is nothing whatever to guarantee the farmer fair grading and weighing, since the packer himself fixes the grade, weight and price."

same benefits as they do? "That's the big idea," Big Biz says, "of stabilizing farm prices and putting agriculture on the same footing with us when all the farmers contribute in their votes while we put up all the money to elect these birds? If they are going to pay the fiddle, they want to call the tune and all the people have to do is dance to their music."

The Big Parade will start soon and these reactionaries would like to clear the streets of these naughty farm kids who may holler right out during the procession and ask, "Where is the farm bill?"

Andy Mellon, chief adviser, owns the aluminum trust and you may think he is a light man but he has a lot of weight with Cal. Herby Hoover is the president's farm adviser. I made a reputation as you know by feeling foreigners with low price-fixed wheat of the American farmers. He is the true friend of the consumer nations and they will go to any length to see him elected president of this producer nation. It's a good idea for them but if this Hooverized hope goes parading on the old G. O. P. elephant out in the Wild West a liar is liable to pull him off his perch and leave the White House without a Big Business occupant.

It's a great four-ring circus for Big Business. They own it. The people have no "show." In one ring the tariff schedules are performing at the highest altitudes in history. In another ring Kellogg is cracking the whip while aeroplanes are dropping bombs on South America. "Bandits" who are charged with trying to steal their "freedom." In a third ring the strong man lobbyist of the rich is reducing the burden of those most able to pay and putting it on the back of the little taxpayers and in the last ring we have the sad spectacle of the G. O. P. elephant in control of Andy Mellon trying to balance a prosperity enjoyed by a few so that it appears to be in the possession of the entire audience while the kept Press snaps a photo for campaign purposes.

Some think that they must get into this circus if they have to crawl under the tent. What they should do is elect a new manager and walk in the main entrance. It's the public that supports the show and instead of allowing a few to control it and take all the gate receipts, the people could take possession of it through the ballot box.

HIRAM A. RUBE,  
Washington, D. C.  
—From Oklahoma Union Farmer.

We can never surrender our own sovereignty over our souls without degrading ourselves to the level of slaves.

One way to lose your religion is to force it upon others.

## SENATOR NORRIS FIGHTS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS—INSISTS THAT POWER OUTPUT IS PRIZE SOUGHT.

The Muscle Shoals issue came to the forefront again last week when Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, discussed his resolution, providing for government operation of the project for a ten year period, on the senate floor. In opening his address, Mr. Norris directed attention to the fact that his resolution was almost unanimously voted out favorably by the senate committee on agriculture and forestry. Congress, on June 3, 1916, vested in the President of the United States authority to operate Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of munitions, time of war, and to make fertilizers for agriculture in time of peace. To see Uncle Sam carry out his part Senator Norris would like very much of this contract and operate the project in such a way that the farmers will derive some benefit from the plant.

Under the provisions of the Norris resolution, the secretary of war would complete dam No. 2; also, the steam plant at Nitrate plant No. 2. Then, the secretary would sell the electricity developed at the dam and steam plant to states, cities, municipalities and corporations, giving preference to organizations not existing for profit.

In order that the secretary could carry on the work on a strictly business basis, he would also be given authority to construct, lease, own, operate and maintain. This is absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that the Alabama Power Company is the only concern that has physical connections with the Muscle Shoals dam or steam plant. Revenue derived from the sale of power would be deposited in the treasury and used for experimentation in the manufacture of fertilizer anywhere in the United States. The principal objective for carrying on this experimental research work would be for the express purpose of cheapening the price of fertilizers which the farmers must buy.

\$2,000,000 Appropriations — The secretary of agriculture would have charge of the fertilizer end of the work. He could carry on experiments anywhere in the country, but would be direct to the Muscle Shoals. A \$2,000,000 appropriation to make possible immediate activities in the fertilizer experimentation is provided for in the Norris resolution.

The Alabama Power Company now has a monopoly on the electricity generated at the Muscle Shoals plant because it has the only transmission line running to the dam or steam plant. Speaking with reference to the present leasing of the plant to the Alabama Power Company by the Secretary of War, Senator Norris said: "The company is enabled to demand all of the power generated or none, and it also can set the price which it will pay the government for the power—about two mills per kilowatt-hour, which power is resold almost within a few minutes of its production for 10 cents per kilowatt-hour."

To prove his contention that the Cyanamid Company is not acting in good faith, particularly insofar as the manufacture of fertilizer at nitrate plant No. 2 is concerned, Senator Norris read excerpts from the testimony of J. C. Hammit, vice president of the Air Nitrate Corporation, also a representative of the American Cyanamid Company, given before the House Committee on military affairs at the second session of the 67th Congress. The excerpts follow:

"At the present time we would not make any offer, because we do not believe—(He is speaking of Muscle Shoals, and nitrate plant No. 2, Norris explained)—it is practically impossible for us to make an offer of the nitrate plant at the present time unless the United States Government will make up the loss by provision a subsidy."

"I do not believe, frankly, that the U. S. Congress is going to appropriate the money to support a manufacturing operation; and I do not personally want to see the American Cyanamid Company put in the position of competing for that kind of subsidy. There has been no change made in nitrate plant No. 2 since this testimony was given, according to Norris. Henry Ford was the bidder for Muscle Shoals at that time, however, and Mr. Hammit was opposing and fighting the Ford offer. Now, with the Cyanamid Company and the Air Nitrate Corporation bidding for the plant, representatives of these concerns agree to manufacture fertilizer for the farmer, and they are only asking cost plus 8 percent for doing it. First however, the Government must expend about \$40,000,000 to put the plant in shape to make fertilizer."

"It's a case of the American Cyanamid Company's trying to grab off the power rights at the Muscle Shoals," Mr. Norris contended, and he proved his contention with the testimony advanced by the present bidders when they were out to lick Henry Ford.

Misleading Propaganda — Directing attention to misleading propaganda that has been broadcast among the American farmers, Norris declared that the claim as contin-

ually been made that the American Cyanamid Company would pay the Government 4 per cent on its investment. The Senator contended, and presented evidence to prove his case, that the interest which will be paid to the Government, under the provisions of the Willis-Madden bill, would be 2.6 instead of 4 per cent as claimed.

Then Senator Norris showed why the American Cyanamid Company is interested in the Muscle Shoals water-power rights. The entire cost of construction to the Government, when completed, he said, would exceed \$200,000,000; paid out of the U. S. Treasury—out of the tax money paid into the Government by the people. "What will the Cyanamid Company put into the proposition?" he asked. "The total sum of \$5,400,000, that much and nothing more. How much profit would the American Cyanamid Company make on its investment of \$5,400,000—the government would realize about \$200,000,000—a good thing for the Cyanamid Company," he asserted.

## NEED FOR SERVICE ORGANIZATION IN CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

A national service organization in the development of a co-operative stock marketing program is desirable, says C. G. Randall, United States Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, economist, following a nationwide survey of the co-operative marketing of livestock by terminal associations.

"Such an organization," Mr. Randall says, "should be composed of members of the co-operative livestock marketing associations. The association would serve to coordinate and strengthen the co-operative movement in livestock marketing and would tend to eliminate the elements of competition among the various co-operative groups. Federation of the marketing associations for a given commodity on a national scale has been carried out successfully in Canada and in some other countries, and it is felt by those co-operative groups that the plan has important advantages."

"Control of the national organization would be in the hands of representatives from the board of directors of the member associations. This board would have a large direct vote, but would be direct to the Muscle Shoals. A \$2,000,000 appropriation to make possible immediate activities in the fertilizer experimentation is provided for in the Norris resolution."

The following program is suggested by Mr. Randall for the proposed organization:

1. To unify and help put into execution a livestock marketing program for co-operative livestock marketing agencies.
2. To consolidate, wherever practicable, two or more co-operative agencies competing for business on a local basis.
3. To assist stockmen, through the agencies, in meeting emergencies, such as the movement of large numbers of livestock from a drought area to new pastures, to feed lots, or to market.
4. To assist the survey of the whole field of co-operative marketing of livestock by terminal associations have been published in Technical Bulletin No. 57-T, "Co-operative Marketing of Livestock in the United States by Terminal Associations," copies of which may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## A DIVISION OF TERRITORY

Two Packers Cited for Alleged Unfair Practices.

K. C. Drovers Telegram, Jan. 12, 1928. Warning! The story herewith, telling of a government charge against an Iowa packer and a Minnesota packer, said to have agreed to a division of territory in hog buying, is an illustration of the sort of thing that is inevitable if country buying of hogs by packers continues. It is inevitable with the development of facilities for such buying a division of territory leads to bids on hogs limited to a single packer, price control, and market price, manipulation made possible by lack of buying competition and the influence of independent supplies in the hands of packers.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has filed complaint against George A. Hornel and company of Austin, Minn., and Rath Packing company of Waterloo, Ia., in docket 269, bureau of animal industry, which reads, viz.:

"Because of the matters and things hereinafter alleged upon the basis of a sworn statement on file with him, and upon information, the secretary of agriculture has reason to believe that the respondents have violated and are violating the provisions of Title II of the packers and stock yards act, 1921, by entering into an agreement, arrangement, and combination with one another to apportion territory for carrying on the business of purchasing swine in commerce, and apportioning territory for the purchase and sales of swine in commerce;

"Wherefore the secretary causes this complaint to be served upon the respondents and alleges on the basis of said sworn statement, and on information, that the respondents, George A. Hornel and company, is a corporation, has its principal place of business at Austin, Minn., and is now, and at all times heretofore alleged was, engaged in the business of buying live stock, to wit, swine, in commerce, for the

purpose of slaughter and of manufacturing or preparing meats or meat food products for sale or shipment in commerce, as defined in the packers and stock yards act, 1921;

"II.—That the respondent, Rath Packing company, is a corporation, is its principal place of business at Waterloo, Ia., and is now, and at all times heretofore alleged was, engaged in the business of buying live stock, to wit, swine, in commerce, for the purpose of slaughter and of manufacturing or preparing meats or meat food products for sale or shipment in commerce, as defined in the packers and stock yards act, 1921;

"Charge Buyers Instructed — "III.—That said George A. Hornel and company prior to July 28, 1924, employed George F. Summers as a solicitor and buyer of swine; that on or about July 28, 1924, one Ben F. Hornel, head of the live stock department of the said George A. Hornel and company, communicated with said Summers and informed said Summers that one Hoffman, head of the live stock department of the said Rath Packing company, had seen him, the said Ben F. Hornel, that morning and that said Hoffman had made an agreement to divide territory in which swine had been previously purchased by both the said George A. Hornel and company and the Rath Packing company, and to carry into effect such agreement, the said Ben F. Hornel instructed said Summers not to purchase swine at Plainfield, Waverly, Jacksonville and Jackson, Ia., points south of Nashua, Ia., on the Illinois Central railroad, and further instructed said Summers to inform one W. H. McCahan, a buyer for the said George A. Hornel and company, concerning the agreement, and to instruct said McCahan not to purchase or attempt to purchase swine at Fredericksburg, Summer, and Westgate, Ia., points lying south of New Hampton, Ia., on the Chicago Great Western railroad, on or after July 28, 1924; that the said Ben F. Hornel also instructed said Summers that if any shippers from any of the aforementioned places asked said Summers what was being paid for swine on and after July 28, 1924, for the said Summers to make some kind of an excuse so that Summers would not have to bid on the swine in the territory apportioned to the said Rath Packing company by the said agreement, and to the shippers that it would be impossible to purchase their swine;

"IV.—That the foregoing agreement, arrangements and combination between the said George A. Hornel and company and the Rath Packing company constituted and was a violation of Title II of the packers and stock yards act, 1921.

"Wherefore, the respondents, the George A. Hornel and company and the Rath Packing company, hereby are required to attend at a hearing to be held in the Federal building, at Mahoning, Ia., at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 15th day of February, 1928, where they may give such relevant and material evidence as they may desire."

NEED DEFINITE ACTION — Kansas Producer Tells How to Stop Direct Buying.

Procrastination, Indecision and Fear To Venture Interfere With Effective Organization Work.

K. C. Drovers Telegram, Jan. 7, 1928. Evidence continues to accumulate that the farmers are fully convinced that the system of direct packer buying of hogs in the country is detrimental to the hog market and the mental interests of hog producers. The need for definite action is becoming more apparent, and there are indications that many farmers are ready to take such action. These indications are emphasized in many communications received by the Telegram from farmers and producers of hogs. They are to be observed in the action being taken in many counties to call meetings of farmers to organize and pledge themselves not to sell hogs to buyers who ship direct to the packers.

One of these interesting communications is a letter today from J. A. Willis, a farmer-minister, of Bolcourt, Kansas.

Editor Telegram: I want to say a few words in the farmer's interest. I have fed cattle and hogs for over 40 years and have been a close observer of the markets, and in all my experience I never saw such a spread in the prices of hogs, cattle and sheep. There is doubtless a cause for it and I think you are on the trail to locate the cause. How on the open market to buy ought to bring 12c, and they would, if justice could be met at the markets.

It seems like the farmers are a sort of dependent fellows, just waiting for the packers to take some one else watching to see what some one else will do for them, and they seem to be distrustful of each other. They seem to want to be tied up in a bond in order to work for their own interest. Then it seems when they are bound to sell out his brother, just like Epitaph of old, for a parcel of meat.

If the Grangers had stuck together they could have had the farmers on top by this time. If the Farmers' Alliance had staid like other organizations in other lines, the farmers could have had their products in their own hands today to dispose of at a profit. If the Farmers' Union had staid in line, they could have had things coming their way, instead of having to ask the middleman what he will give for farm products and animals. The manufacturer what he will take for his goods.

The farmers seem to like just that sort of a game and seem to like to kick and snort about the way it is played. They have only themselves to blame for 95 per cent of their troubles. It takes more preaching to get a farmer to work to his own interest than it does to get a sinner to see the dangers of hell.

Now in this crisis of farm disaster over the declining prices of hogs, how long will it take the worthy editor of the Telegram to bring about a revolution unless the farmers wake up to their own interests? Every farmer just ought to put his ban on selling hogs to the packers' agents

and not each one wait to see what Nebraska farmers are going to do and how they succeed in their organization, and if they succeed, then fall into line. That is no way to bring about results. It would take two generations to accomplish anything at that rate, Kansas, Oklahoma, and a dozen other states, if they will organize and say, "We won't sell to a packer agent," will help to do something. There is no use to wait for an organizer on a paid salary to come around to stir you up to work for your own interests. Your grandchildren will be gray-headed before such procedure will bring noticeable results. Every reader of the Telegram should make up his mind that, "right now I quit selling my hogs to the packer buyers." To carry such a program into effect would accomplish something. Inside of a month the packer buyers would be looking for another job.

Some one says, "How will we dispose of our hogs, if the packer buyers are shut out?" Listen, Brother Farmer, you don't have to take a four-year course and get a diploma to be a shipper of hogs or cattle. All you have to do is to concentrate your stock with those of your neighbors and ship together. Or some one who knows pretty well the value of live stock and keeps posted on the market can deposit four or five hundred dollars in the bank as security and have the returns from all the shipments returned through the bank. If such action is taken, live stock buyers can be established at every shipping station within a week's time.

One farmer says, "Oh, an affair to venture out that way. I might lose in my shipping experience and that would hurt me." But, he can take the packer buyer's offer and lose 4c on every pound of hogs sold and lie down and sleep over it. Next day he rubs his eyes and finds the loss and finds it is several hundred dollars.

Don't wait for the other fellow to act. Put your own shoulder to the wheel and lift the load out of the ditch. The Telegram is doing all it can do, but the farmers must do the real work.

-Bolcourt, Kans. J. A. WILLIS.

Truth is a stranger to superstition, and never employs the weapons of tyranny; for truth is God's medium of setting all men free.

A good fortune—the idle rich have ceased to be the idol rich.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1928. COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS — Receipts of cattle so far this year 325,169, against 343,606 in 1927. Calf receipts 46,558 as compared to 51,721 last year. Hogs number 502,886 against 450,655 same period last year, and sheep 239,711 compared to 261,832 in 1927. It will be noticed that cattle and calf receipts are lighter while hogs and sheep are greater. This also applies to two years ago.

STEERS—Lightest run this year, yet packers were slow coming out first three days, but market showed a better tone today. Top heavy cattle for the week 14.60, which is 20 higher than last week. Bulk of heavy cattle sold at 12.50 to 13.25. Medium weights 11.50 to 12.50, lightweights 10.75 to 11.50. Receipts of dogs or plainer fed steers liberal, selling mostly at 10.00 to 11.25.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS—Liberal holdover of this class caused trading to be draggy; not many country buyers here. Bulk of best light white-face stockers 12.00 to 12.50, medium 11.50 to 12.00. Best short horns 11.00 to 11.50, fair to good 10.00 to 10.50. Good whiteface feeders, weighing under 1000 lbs. 11.00 to 11.50, choice up to 12.50, plainer grades 10.00 to 10.50.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS & BULLS—In spite of a very light supply of killing cows and heifers this week, our market has been very draggy, with cows closing steady to weak, heifers little stronger. Big packers very indifferent, but with some eastern orders here for killing heifers this class has shown. Little more strength. Bulk of fat cows sold at 7.50 to 8.00, with some one else est on heavier weights. A few odd head of fancy cows sell up to 10 cents, and heavy heifers at 11 cents. Canners 4.75 to 5.25, cutters 5.50 to 6.25. Bulk of fat heifers bring 10.00 to 10.50, with 600 lb. baby heifers at 11.50 to 12.50. Very few mixed yearlings come in, selling mostly at 11.50 to 13.00, providing the steer end is fat enough to attract packers. Stock cows 4.00 to 4.50, heifers scarce and fully steady. Whiteface stock cows 7.25 to 8.00, reds 6.75 to 7.75. Stock heifers about a dollar over cows, bulls steady. CALVES—Veals broke 50 cents Monday, but regaid the loss Tuesday, closing steady with last week, practical top 13.00. Medium weight and heavy killers 50 higher, bringing 10.00 to 11.50 for good to choice, fair 9.00 to 9.50. Stock calves fully steady.

HOGS — Market averages about steady with last week. Market today slow to 10 lower than Wednesday's average to shippers, packer market 6 to 10 lower. Shippers top 8.15, packer top 8.05, 160s to 240s 8.00 to 8.15, 250s to 350s 7.60 to 8.00, 140s to 160s 7.75 to 8.00. Pigs 15 higher today, 6.50 to 7.25. Packin' sows 6.50 to 7.25. Stags 6 to 7 cents.

SHEEP — Fat lambs steady with last week, top today 15.40. Feeder lambs 14.50 to 15.00. Fat sows 8.50 to 9.00. Culls, canners and bucks 3 to 5 cents.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

NEWS ITEM—ASK YOUR EDITOR TO PUBLISH THIS

The statement for business for 1928 shows that Farmers Union Stock Commission has handled Five Million Dollars worth of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in a little over two months. This co-operative commission house owned and controlled by live stock farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other corn-belt states is rapidly gaining control of live stock selling at the

world's largest market in Chicago. Sales of live stock since the first of this year total 2,183 carloads or 173,047 head of cattle, hogs and sheep. Shipments were received from four different states. Colorado being the largest shipper outside of the corn-belt. Iowa furnishes the largest amount of business. Live stock exports for 1928 are made up as follows:

Cattle, 342 carloads, 9,633 head. Hogs, 1,386 carloads, 132,507 head. Sheep, 155 carloads, 30,911 head. Good Steers 50 to 75c Lower Medium Kind 15 to 25c Lower

The cattle market flopped over completely this week. Higher priced steers that were higher last week are now lower. Higher priced steers that were higher last week are now lower. Higher priced steers that were higher last week are now lower.

Good Cows and Heifers Higher — Cheaper Grades Show Loss — Butcher stock market was directly opposite to steer trade. Buyers wanted, the better grades of young cows and heifers and prices gained 25c compared to last week. Canners and cutters were neglected, trade very draggy and prices 25 to 75c lower this week. A sharp drop in hide prices caused this loss on cheap cows and heifers.

Farmers Union Sells Top Price Hogs Every Day This Week — Today \$8.40 — Monday's run was 85,000. The packers received 16,000 direct to their plants and came on the market bidding 25c lower. Shippers of small packers bought hogs 10 to 15c lower early and the late trade was practically steady. Since Monday the hog supply has been small and the market showed only slight changes. Today's top is \$8.40 with bulk of 170 to 210 pound hogs \$8.20 to \$8.30. Best demand now for 220 to 240 pound hogs worth \$8.25 to \$8.40. Bulk of 220 to 260 pound butchers 8.10 to \$8.30. Heavier weight butchers from \$7.75 to \$8.00. Packing sows generally \$6.30 to 7.25. Thin light pigs \$5.50, others as high as \$7.00, according to weight and quality. Looks like hogs should gain a little in price during the coming week. Ship to your own firm at Chicago and help the Farmers Union boost hog prices.

Receipts have been very light this week as we had about 12,000 less than a week ago. Our market is about 25c higher on all grades of lambs. Wednesday we sold three loads of lambs for Lloyd Loeffler of Rome, Iowa, at the highest price paid for lambs this year. We feel we can do just as well for you if given the chance. There is any information you want at any time just let us know and we will be glad to furnish it to you.

Thursday, March 8, 1928. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION Chicago, Ill.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

ALLEN COUNTY — Walnut Grove Local No. 2159. Meets first and third Monday of each month. R. D. Northway, Sec. GREENWOOD COUNTY — Summit Local No. 10. Meets the second and fourth Friday. Allen Ames, Sec. GRACE COUNTY — Cook Local No. 1645. Meets the second and fourth Thursday night of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. TREAS. — WASHINGTON COUNTY — Scrubby Local No. 1021. Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scrubby School house, Mrs. Ben Doobie, Sec'y.

## HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY — Bayard 1923. ANDERSON COUNTY — Fairmont 2949. CHASE COUNTY — New Hope 1834. CLAY COUNTY — Swanton Local No. 1191. CRAWFORD COUNTY — Maple Leaf 415. BELLWORTH COUNTY — Prairie Star 344. EXETER 913. Case Hide 1023. Ash Creek 1385. ADVANCE 1389. GREENWOOD COUNTY — Neal Local No. 1313. HARPER COUNTY — Freepot 1529. JEFFERSON COUNTY — Grantville 2023. JEWELL COUNTY — Pleasant Valley. LEWIS COUNTY — And Local No. 1564. LINCOLN COUNTY — Dew Drop 454. LINTON COUNTY — Goodrich 2020. LYON COUNTY — Admire 1249. MARSHALL COUNTY — Herkimer 1002. MIDWAY — Dew Local No. 858. Bait 1071. 3500s 7.60 to 8.00, 140s to 160s 7.75 to 8.00. Pigs 15 higher today, 6.50 to 7.25. Packin' sows 6.50 to 7.25. Stags 6 to 7 cents. SHEEP — Fat lambs steady with last week, top today 15.40. Feeder lambs 14.50 to 15.00. Fat sows 8.50 to 9.00. Culls, canners and bucks 3 to 5 cents. NEWS ITEM—ASK YOUR EDITOR TO PUBLISH THIS The statement for business for 1928 shows that Farmers Union Stock Commission has handled Five Million Dollars worth of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in a little over two months. This co-operative commission house owned and controlled by live stock farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other corn-belt states is rapidly gaining control of live stock selling at the