



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

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HAIL LOSSES HIT MUTUALS

Kansas Insurance Commissioner Advised that Few Managers Intend to Renew Their Certificates

TOPPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 26.—There may be only one or two, possibly no mutual hail companies operating in Kansas next year. The 1928 season has been so bad that the managers of most of the companies which operated in the state this year have advised the Insurance Department that they do not intend to renew their certificates for 1929 so far as the hail business is concerned.

Just how much pro-rating of the losses will be necessary is not known at the present time. Most of the companies have large amounts in premium notes which are just coming due and the companies are making collections. The pro-rating of the losses cannot be determined until the notes are collected. Nearly all of the companies have losses far exceeding the amount of the outstanding notes. A few of the mutuals have small surplus accounts, but so far as known, none of these is sufficient to make up the losses sustained this year. The Farmers Union Mutual is regarded as in the best financial condition of any of the companies. It has a large surplus and may be able to make good on all of its losses.

Suffered Greatest Losses
The mutual and stock companies suffered the greatest losses in their history in Kansas this year. They went up against an almost record breaking wheat crop, fine oats crop and the best corn crop in many years. The hail was heaviest in central and western Kansas and caught every section of the state. The result was that mutual and stock companies alike have losses far in excess of their premium income on the hail business. This came even with marked increases in rates in some sections, due to the changing of the rate zones last year.

Some of the stock companies are expected to withdraw from the hail field in central and western Kansas. Also, some of the special agents have advised their local agents that they did not expect to write hail line next season. Several companies were not in the hail business during 1928 as they had a bad experience last year.

The Insurance Department expects to have some large increases in rates throughout the state for next year.

National Underwriter.
Under issue date of Sept. 27, 1928.

COMMENT:
The above article appeared in the National Underwriter under date of Sept. 27th. You will note that they say "Just how much pro-rating of the losses will be necessary is not known at this time. Most of the companies have large amounts in premium notes which are just coming due and the companies are making collections. The pro-rating of the losses cannot be determined until the notes are collected." Now, the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company has no notes to be collected because we use the cash system. Therefore, we do not have to wait to pay our losses until the notes are collected.

Another paragraph says "a few of the mutuals have small surplus accounts but so far as is known, none of these is sufficient to make up the losses sustained this year." I think that the author of the above article should have advised himself of the conditions. He goes on to say the "Farmers Union Mutual is regarded as in the best financial condition," saying "it has a large surplus and may be able to make good on all of its losses." Now, the facts are that the losses of the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company were

THINK

The great naturalist, John Burroughs, once said, "No race that does not take to the soil can long hold its country. In the struggle for the survival, it will lose its country to some incoming race that loves the soil."

Two thousand five hundred years ago, years before Christ was born, Aesop, the wisest counselor of all time, adviser of Croesus, the richest man of the ancient world, advised farmers to organize, in his great fable of the old farmer, his warring sons, and the bundle of sticks. This wise man of that early date saw the necessity of organization for the protection of farmers. Through all of the centuries since, farmers have made every effort to organize, but each effort has been more or less of a failure, or at least a limited success. Their vast numbers and their diversity of interests seem to make such organization for relief well-nigh impossible. Yet when congress votes relief for American agriculture, the president vetoes the measure and advises the farmers to organize.

Every suggestion the president makes for farm relief except curtaining middlemen, would, if carried into effect raise the price of bread and meat to the poor. Statistics show the balance of trade in favor of the country to be \$30,000,000 per annum, and the export of farm products to be \$1,870,000,000 per annum. The \$30,000,000 balance has made this nation the richest and most prosperous on earth. But for the farmer, the balance would be against him to the tune of \$1,000,000,000 per year and would speedily bankrupt the country. The farmer has made this wealth of the people. In doing so,

all paid in full 100 per cent and the checks made out and mailed on the 26th day of August, just one month before this article was written. And, while our losses were heavy, as all other companies were, it was necessary for the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company to only draw on its surplus to a very small extent, which leaves the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company with a splendid surplus on hand to start doing business with another season.

I think it ought to be evident to every thinking man and woman who has made any study of the hail insurance that the only equitable hail insurance that can be sold is mutual hail insurance. For, it has been fully demonstrated that no set of men, regardless of how much experience they have had, can determine in advance what will be an equitable rate to charge on hail insurance for the coming season.

As the above article intimates, there might be some radical raises in rates. When, in all probability we have just passed through the worst cycle the last two years that it is probable we will experience for several years to come in Kansas. The rates are already in excess of what people can afford to pay. Taking the renter, giving him 2-5 or 1-3 of the crop for the use of the land, and 18 per cent for hail, which is practically 1-8 or one crop in 8, by the time he meets his other expenses he has nothing left. We feel that the farmer is entitled to buy hail insurance when he needs it and not only entitled to buy it but it is almost necessary, under some conditions, that he does buy it. So, our contention is that the only equitable insurance is mutual insurance with a high rate, with a provision for a reasonable surplus, and then a rigid restriction on what can be used for expenses and salaries. The unused portion of the premium turned back to the policy holder at the close of the year's business.

We can go back to 1915 which, up to that time was the most disastrous year that hail insurance companies had ever experienced in Kansas and take the history of the Farmers Union Hail Insurance Company for the next cycle of 6 or 7 years. They were able to pay back to the policy holder an average of 30 per cent of the premium collected and at the same time to build up a surplus sufficient to carry them over the bad cycle we have just gone through.

I hope the members of the Farmers Union and the members of the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company will study the above article and take cognizance of the fact that it is intimated there that there will be a movement made to legislate mutual hail insurance companies out of Kansas. I hope they will make up their minds whether they want that done or not and get busy and interview the men asking for their votes to elect them to the next state and national legislatures. We do not feel that the farmers at this time can afford to have the writing of their hail insurance all turned over to companies that are in the business solely to make money and that they will undoubtedly go to the department and demand a still further raise in rates because of their experiences the last two years.

You may rest assured that the officers and directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company are awake to the situation and will be on the job when the time comes to endeavor to prevent any unfair legislation being enacted.

Very truly yours,
C. E. Brasted, President,
F. U. Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

he has almost, if not entirely bankrupt himself.

The president says that if the farmer is given a subsidy, all other interests will ask for subsidies. The farmers don't ask for subsidies, but manufacturers, railroads, banks, and utilities are already getting them. The farmer needs a subsidy, but it is not to be handed out to the farmer should have first place on the line. It is proposed to lend more money to the farmer. He already owes more than he can pay. There are very few productive farms that are not mortgaged and if the farmers do not soon get relief these mortgages will be foreclosed. If the financial interests take over our farms, peasant farming will be established in this country. Peasant destroys patriotism.

When President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill he raised the greatest campaign issue that has been fought in this country since 1860. That issue was black slavery; this one is white man slavery—Alabama Times.

A short cotton crop in Alabama is a cause for more cows and more chickens to replace part of the income lost by a short cotton crop which appears certain.

The Alabama Farm Bureau Credit Corporation has announced that loans will be made on dairy cows. Hereafter this corporation has been lending largely on cotton.

The timber industry has been one of the biggest revenue producers the south has had and it will continue to be as long as it is entitled.

Have You Elected Your Delegate?

The Strength of a Co-operative Organization is in its Membership. An organization that has for its boundary lines the State Lines has but two ways of keeping in touch with its membership, the Official Paper and Convention.

It is possible for every member to read the Farmers Union Paper. But it is not so easy for every member to attend the State Convention. However each Local, each County Union, each Business Organization should send a delegate to the Convention at Marysville this year. The strength of a Farmers Union Convention is its delegates. The visitors are fine and we would not like to do without them, and they will gain an abundance of information that will be of great benefit to their locals as well as themselves, but when it comes to the assistance they can give in the convention, it is but very little.

The officers and the organization depend upon the delegates, for this reason it is the duty of each local in the state to send a delegate well prepared and instructed to vote for the good of the Organization.

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers

..... who are members

in good standing of Union No. State

were electe das delegates to Union which meets at

..... on the day of, 19.....

..... Secretary

..... President

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

Resolutions From Riley County

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers' Union in session at Grandview schoolhouse September 8, 1928.

Please publish same in The Kansas Union Farmer.

I.

We again declare our belief in the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill and firmly believe that it is the only bill ever introduced in our National Congress that would give the farmers the benefit of the tariff.

II.

We are opposed to the present tax law which gives intangible a better rate of taxation than other property and ask our legislators to work for its repeal so that all property stands its fair share of the tax burden.

III.

We are opposed to the proposed amendments to the State Constitution which will come before the voters at the coming election for ratification.

Respectfully yours,

Gust Larson, Secretary.

MEMBERS RECEIVE CHECKS

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Union Produce Association was held Tuesday evening, Sept. 18 at the Bentin Opera House and well attended, not hardly parking room for the cars. No doubt had the nature of the meeting been foreseen by all the farmers in the vicinity of Beattie Community, the Opera House would not have been half large enough to hold the crowd. The meeting was in charge of E. L. Bullard, chairman of the Board of the Farmers' Union Produce Association. D. G. Francis and Mr. Pruitt filed manager. The former gave an interesting review of the creamery situation, his talk being illustrated by charts easily comprehended by all interested in the history as well as the present of our association.

In view of the facts and figures shown by Mr. Bullard, it is hard to understand why any farmer wants to patronize an old line company even if they should certainly times pay above the market in order to injure the Union Stations. As is said to have been done in various cases.

At the close of his highly and intensely interesting talk the Dividend checks were in order to the stockholders, paying 2 cents per pound on the 8 months business. There were lots of Stockholders who were not present to receive the checks. It seems a shame that they will not take more interest in their own business and be present at such a wonderful and informative meetings as these, after which two reels of motion pictures showing the actions of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission and two reels of comics added to the fun of the meeting.

But the lesson learned was well worth the time. Such meetings should receive the undivided attention of every farmer in every county.

J. D. S.

PLEASANT VALLEY

The Douglas County Farmers' Union held its regular quarterly meeting at the Pleasant Valley schoolhouse Saturday, September 15. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president, C. A. Ward, of Lone Star. At this time W. P. Lamberton, candidate for representative from the first district and a member of the Farmers' Union, was introduced. His very instructive and interesting talk was much appreciated by the large attendance, especially by the parts when he told them of the good the union was doing, not alone for its members but for all of the people of our country. Because of the lack of education and understanding along co-operative

lines some do not realize what the agriculturists are trying to do for them. At noon a bountiful dinner was served to the many guests and to their local members. Such a supply of delicious food was spread upon three large tables as only ladies of the Farmers' Union know how to prepare. To see the boys and girls and men and women eat you would think that they would certainly join the Farmers' Union right away if they were not already members. In behalf of our local organization we wish to thank the ladies for their efforts and also the visiting members who brought in such well filled baskets. After dinner the meeting was again called to order by the president but he was unable to remain because of another appointment which called him away. Because of the absence of the vice-president Mrs. Elmer Brown was chosen temporary chairman, which position she filled with the satisfaction of all. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and reports of the different committees were given. C. C. Gerstenberger, chairman of the good of the order committee, gave a very good report and Mr. Martin of the Franklin local read the report for the committee on resolutions. The discussions that followed showed much interest and gave food for good debate of all the members, especially the part which recommended the teaching of co-operative principles in our public schools. Both reports were approved and adopted. Well have meeting will be held with the High Prairie local at the Hone-well schoolhouse December 15. The members of the Pleasant Valley local were very happy to have such a large attendance and they hope for another welcome in the near future. The following program was given during the afternoon: Music by the orchestra; song, "Slumber Boat," by school children; reading, by Miss Emma Shutz; accordion selection, by Miss Nora Lee; song, by the school children; musical reading, by Miss Helen Garrett; reading, Delbert Richardson; reading, Katharine Luckan; reading, Mrs. Sawyer; music, orchestra.

FRANKLIN WATERMELON SOCIAL

September 25th, Franklin Local, Ellsworth county, held their watermelon social for the children, the grown-up members and a few friends. It was a clear but cold night, but that fact did not noticeably keep anyone from doing justice to the watermelons provided by the visitors as well as the members. The beautiful silver spoons which Mrs. Grace Gregory, our highly successful worker, for the local, was instrumental in getting, as the result of her ability and zeal, were appreciated and a rising vote of appreciation tendered to her. The school room was beautifully decorated in green and gold and a profusion of autumn baskets, the artistic work of Miss Taylor and her pupils. Franklin is one of the most active locals in the state and by right it should be on account of its location in a spot so beautiful and with such fertile land and inspiring surroundings that the Garden of Eden might well have been right here. Well everybody reported a good time; and I think there will be another next year. If there is, you want to be present. Our next meeting will be held October 2.

Thus endeth the Franklin Local melon social.

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Sec.

MANAGERIAL MEETING

The First District Managerial Meeting will be held at Oakley Wednesday, Oct. 17th. This is an important meeting and

should be attended by all directors and all stockholders of all business associations within driving distance.

In fact all Farmers Union members who can attend this meeting will find it well worth their while.

State President C. E. Huff will be the principal speaker of the meeting. A. M. Kinney, Pres.

OTTAWA COUNTY PROGRAM

MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers' Union held their next regular meeting in the I. O. O. F. banquet room on October 5 at 8 o'clock. All local are requested to have a full delegation present as there is voting of importance, there will be lunch of sandwiches, cake and coffee, and the Salina Rural Rest Local will put on the program. Now this is the first meeting this fall. Everybody come out and start things going.

A. E. Watts, President.
Harley Watts, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING AT

SCANDIA

On Saturday, Sept. 29, Republic county held their meeting at Scandia, or in Riverview Park, near there. In most respects it was an ideal meeting place, but the ball ground was hoped to be some improvement, although the Scandia hall park. A good crowd was in attendance, although not so large as had been hoped for. Saturday is a difficult day for a picnic, but on no other day could the school children be taken along.

Mrs. Fred C. Granstedt, who is employed part time in the store at Courtland, and who teaches music, was in charge of the program. Her group of children and young people gave fifteen numbers of music and readings, well rendered and greatly appreciated.

County President G. R. Bundy was on the job, as was also Secretary Chas. Hanzlick. These good officials are boosting for better organization, and for small representation at Marysville. Mrs. Bundy is in very poor health, being confined to the house and unable to lie down. This condition has kept Pres. Bundy very close home. At present there seems to be some improvement, although physicians hold no hope for recovery. We are sorry indeed that this good home is thus darkened.

It was a pleasure to speak to the good sized crowd of folks who stayed for the address. Their interest in real and deep in the Farmers Union program, and in its future. The necessity of starting the ball game before the program at the hall was over broke into the attendance there a little, but not very much. It is always a problem at a picnic to arrange it so that the sports and the more serious part of the program do not conflict with each other. Quite often the speaker takes himself too seriously. Sometimes perhaps the ball team makes the same mistake. But it was in all a very successful affair.—C. E. H.

WHAT AGRICULTURE COSTS

THE GOVERNMENT

The Federal Government is spending more, now, in the assistance of agriculture than ever before. Eric Englund, senior agricultural economist in the Department of Agriculture, in an address before the University of Virginia, recently made public the fact that over one hundred and fifty-five million dollars are in the department treasury for the relief of agriculture. A great deal of this amount, however, goes to other than strictly agricultural uses. Fifty-six per cent of the amount is for Federal Highways. A large amount of the sum goes to the support of agricultural experiment stations. In 1925 over nineteen thousand was spent in co-operative agricultural extension work. The weather bureau, Food and Drug Administration, Wild Life Conservation and other activities come under the budget of the Department of Agriculture.

THE IOWA STATE CONVENTION

The Iowa Farmers' Union held its annual convention in Des Moines September 19 to 21. The attendance was good, probably reaching 2000 at the high point on Thursday, quite a few of these being residents of the city. The number of delegates indicated a very lively interest throughout the membership. Every part of the state seemed to be well represented.

Reports of their business activities were given, although not as much time was devoted to them as we usually give in Kansas. The entertainment features were good, ranging from the Iowa State Farmers' Union Band down—but not far down. Everything was of a high order. It seemed to me that rather more time was given to this than has been customary with us.

The addresses to which I listened were extremely well delivered and well received. Matters in connection with the meeting of the National Board, which held its sessions just prior to the Convention, prevented my hearing Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer. But I did hear a great deal of praise for his address. Also missed hearing Mr. Nockels, who is in charge of the Farmer-Labor radio station, W. C. F. L., at address. Nockels is a chap who has vision of the future and is at the same time as practical as a paving brick. Farmers' Union folks are interested in the future of that station—deeply interested. Just to hear C. T. Abbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers' Union, and William Thatcher, of the Farmers' Union Terminal Association at St. Paul, fully compensated anyone for attending the Convention. Mr. Chas. Grav, vice president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union was present and brought greetings from his state, together with a condensed report of their activities. He was cordially received, and his report impressed the delegates with the largeness of Nebraska's union activities.

The high point of the Convention, at least so far as excitement was concerned, was the session of Thursday afternoon. Senator Brookhart had made certain charges before the Republican State Convention against the Iowa Farmer's Union, and in his speech before the Republican Convention he promised or threatened to show the members of the Farmers' Union who was a "double-crossing" scoundrel. President Reno promptly invited him to attend the State Convention of the Union and tell the delegates who had betrayed them, and how. The Senator accepted, and came on Thursday afternoon, the best period of the Convention. He was given all of the time he desired, and there was little "heckling." Milo Reno had appealed to the crowd to give the Senator a respectful hearing, and but for that he would not have dared so well.

His address was carefully prepared

To say that over 155 million dollars is devoted, yearly, to the relief of agriculture, is under the circumstances, unjust, unless you realize that the farmer benefits by good roads as also by these other developments undertaken under the name of assistance to agriculture. Meanwhile the agricultural experiment stations, the Federal aid to Agricultural schools and what not have certainly not made such an appreciable difference in the farmer's condition but that the failure to make cost of production leaves him below the subsistence level.

The suggestion recently made by the Senator from New Jersey, Senator Edwards, that the farmer be given tariff protection. The farming states are the only part of the United States now entitled to tariff protection which are not receiving tariff protection, was recently stated by this Senator. The tariff, he goes on, cannot be a political party issue. The South needs protection, today, as much as the North.

The Senator overlooks the fact that a tariff law is of no benefit to the farmer while he has a surplus. The United States sends grain and cotton out of this country, does not need to bring more in from the outside. Hence the government might as well lock the stable door after the horse is gone, as raise the present tariff on farm products.

MR. HOOVER'S IDYL

Appropriately enough, Mr. Hoover's speech at West Branch, the place of his birth and his early youth, carried something of a personal note. In the first half of his address the candidate produced something in the nature of a pastoral idyl, and for the first time since he became a national figure he cast aside his official role and let the people have a glimpse of his real self. His graceful acknowledgment of his debt to his schoolteacher, Mrs. Curran, who was in his audience, and his playful references to Aunt Hannah, the ancient Quaker lady who even forty-odd years ago was moved to rise in meeting and denounce the ways of the younger generation, revealed something of the candidate's human side.

Mr. Hoover skillfully used the description of his bucolic boyhood as a means of approaching the modern farm problem. He showed how in his early years, when each farm was almost self-sustaining and only a small part of its produce was sold in outside markets, price fluctuations were a minor factor in the farmer's welfare. This he contrasted with present-day conditions, under which perhaps 80 per cent of the farm produce goes to market and price changes may de-

and forcefully delivered, but he softened on his criticism of Reno. Murphy, Peek and Hirth were very harshly criticised, however. Not a few of his hearers were greatly influenced by his speech, and at some of his thrusts he got a very hearty applause. But at the close of his speech he did the cheapest vaudeville stunt I ever saw pulled off, and that lost him all that he had gained, and more. The applause at the close of his address had died out, he had gathered up his brief case and papers. Then as Milo Reno stepped out on the platform a roar of applause went up from every part of the house, instant, spontaneous, sincere. At once the Senator stepped to the front of the platform as he was leaving, bowed low and thanked the crowd for the applause, which was greater, he said, than he had expected to receive! And the press reported that he had received an ovation! That was cheap.

Then the convention at once passed a resolution asking for defeat of the Republican party in the November election for its betrayal of agriculture. The vote seemed to be almost unanimous.

President Reno then went into action, removing his coat and a considerable part of the Senator's rhetoric. Then he read from documents in support of his claim that the Republican candidate had used his power to depress farm prices during the war period, and in denial of the Senator's declaration that Mr. Hoover had tried to prevent depression of farm prices at the close of the war. It was generally conceded, even by the press, that the Senator had all the worst of the argument.

Following Reno, Frank Murphy spoke. He had sat on the platform quietly while Brookhart almost bitterly assailed him as a betrayer of those who trusted him. He spoke quietly, and without rancor. The two previous addresses had been a sort of catch-as-catch-can contest, skillfully done. Murphy did not address himself very directly to the charge made against himself, although he did not ignore them. And although he took the Senator to pieces as a housewife dissects a chicken, he did it with a few sharp strokes and went on with his address. He outlined the history of the Corn Belt Federation and of the McNary-Haugen legislation, and when the Convention was asked if they wanted the farm leaders to go on with the fight, the response shook the building from foundation to rafters. The vindication of the accused leaders was complete. It was hazardous for a Farmers' Union Convention to go in so fully for political discussion, but it ended well. Milo Reno was re-elected without opposition; "Bob" Moore was elected Secretary. Plans were laid for the New Year's work. In point of attendance and in many other ways it was probably the best Convention the Iowa Union ever held. It was a privilege to have attended it.

termine whether the farmer shall live in comfort or in poverty.

Because of this tameness of Mr. Hoover sees the farmer "crammed in power, and yet delicate, forces which are working to his disadvantage." The remedies which he enumerates are not quite the same as those he set forth in his speech of acceptance. In that address he said: "An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief." In his speech at West Branch he did not even mention the tariff, and instead of harping upon the ill effects of foreign competition upon the American farmer, he talked of the advantages which Australian and Argentine farmers have over Americans in foreign markets. The absurdity of offering higher duties to the corn growers of Iowa was altogether too obvious, and so Mr. Hoover trotted out a horse of a different color.

In announcing that he will call a conference of farm leaders to assist him in working out the details of his program Mr. Hoover boldly flitches the Democratic opponent. Quite significant is his announcement that this conference will be made up of "outstanding farmers such as Gov. Lowden."

The only part of his farm-relief program which he discusses in greater detail than in his speech of acceptance is that dealing with inland waterways. He hopes eventually that a great water transportation system of 12,000 miles penetrating twenty Mid-Western States will link them with the Gulf and the North Atlantic. The saving in transportation charges which this will effect will enhance the farmer's earning power and enable him more effectively to meet the competition of other countries in overseas markets. Mr. Hoover expects to see the Mississippi-Gulf system completed within four years. He sets no time for the completion of the Lakes-Atlantic project, but evidently it will be much longer in coming. We wonder whether the discontented farmers of the corn belt will be much elated at this prospect of watchful waiting—New York World.

Thirty years ago furfural was a chemical curiosity selling for \$30 a pound. Agricultural chemists found a way to manufacture it from corn-cobs and other farm wastes. Now it sells for as little as ten cents a pound in quantities, is used in manufacturing synthetic resins, solvents and insecticides, and agriculture is getting some return from a waste.

A damp, clean nose is good to take lint off broadcast.

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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, OCTOBER 4, 1928

A NEW REASON NECESSARY

When the Kansas City Star was carrying on its heavy campaign about a year ago to secure salvation for Kansas through a change in our road laws, the reason given for the necessity of change was that we were not getting any roads. Our money was wasted. Our township and county officials were inefficient, stupid or worse. Our counties were jealous of each other, or so mad at one another they would not permit connected highways to connect. Our so-called "system" of roads was a jumble of disjointed fragments. Kansas was not only in the mud, but in a muddle. Millions of dollars were thrown away. The Star kept up its campaign until it became clownish and was laughed down.

This paper made a detailed study of the situation, using the latest available information from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Highways, and from the Kansas Commission. This study revealed that Kansas was doing as good a job of road building as any adjoining state. It indicated that, mileage considered, Kansas was probably improving her entire road system more evenly and more rapidly than most others. That our officials were honest, competent, alert. That our dollars were buying as much highway as any one's dollars were buying. It was true that here and there a difference of opinion existed between county commissioners and the Highway Commission as to the type and location of the road. Such differences were honest ones. There was doubt in some quarters as to the infallibility of the Highway Commission. Some thought that even so wise a body as this Commission might not know everything offhand, and wanted to argue and reason. This was supposed to destroy our chance ever to have a highway, but the facts seemed to be otherwise. This office received quite a lot of favorable comment as a result of our published analysis.

It is significant that the campaign for the adoption of the road amendments to the constitution has not even a whisper of criticism for what has been done. "Kansas has very successfully carried on her road building. No change is needed on that account. In fact, we regret that any change has to be made at all. But if we are to have Federal aid for our highways we must change our constitution. The requirement for such aid is that we match, dollar for dollar, the appropriation made for our use by the federal government, and that the highways upon which it is used must be under the direct control of the Commission. We could meet the money requirement, but without the amendment to permit the state to build highways we cannot comply with the control requirement."

I have not had much confidence in this devised reason. It has seemed to me that when Kansas failed to respond to the first plea the promoters sought another. If the fish don't bite on stale liver, try worms, or minnows. Anyway, all at once there bobbed up an impressive lot of officials who swore by all that is or is to be that unless we amended our ways we were lost and undone. The governor began shyly to suggest a special session. Every whisper became a booming headline, and the session became an actuality.

Our present method is good—wholly good. Our roads are a-building. They are connecting up. They are well balanced as between major highways and country roads. The promoters regret that we must make a change. But we must, or lose two millions a year of federal aid. There is at least this to be said in favor of the new reason—it is better than the first one was.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS MEET AT TOPEKA

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organization will meet at Topeka next week. The officers and the executive boards of the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union will make up the personnel of the meeting. The major discussions will be upon the subjects of taxation and of the road amendment proposals. There will doubtless be other matters, also.

So far, relations within the Committee have been of the very best. We have frankly discussed together matters of general farm concern in Kansas, and co-operation has been rather complete when a policy has been agreed upon. This Committee fills somewhat the same place with the state organizations, and in relation to state matters, that the Corn Belt Federation fills in the larger field.

By the time the next legislature convenes Kansas farmers ought to have, through the co-operation of the three membership organizations, a definite and comprehensive policy and an organization for its promotion. The work done heretofore in a legislative way by the farm organizations has

been wholly helpful. Kansas laws are better laws for their influence. But the Kansas Committee will be able to do together more and better work than we have done separately.

PENNEY ADVISES FARMERS

(Editorial, Kansas Farm Journal)
"It was my good fortune to hear one of the 'princes' of the mercantile business, J. C. Penney, speak at a Chamber of Commerce Forum in Topeka. He talked of some of the needs of agriculture. I was frankly a little disappointed, but probably I expected too much. He was in attendance at the Topeka Fair where he had a string of the best Guernsey cattle in the United States. One bull is said to have cost him \$23,000. He stated in his address that his mercantile venture had been a decided success, as he now has 1,004 stores scattered all over the United States, and was very proud of his 'Emmagine Guernseys,' but neglected to state whether the latter had made any money or not. He is strong for 'diversification' in farming; his idea of that seeming to be more and better dairying."

He ascribed the troubles of the farmer (and admitted frankly that there were such troubles) pretty largely to over production, and cited the experience of the Kaw Valley potato growers as a horrible example. He failed however to suggest any remedy for this trouble except the general proposal that the farmers shouldn't do it.

"People in general have felt, and do feel, that the growth of the chain store business is unfortunate and attempts have been made to legislate against this system. Mr. Penney expressed it as his opinion that 'it would be a sorry day for this country when agriculture become industrialized' and expressed an earnest desire to never see that day. He told, however, in some detail of his 120,000-acre farm in Florida, expressing great hopes in the outcome of the venture. In view of that it is a little hard to understand what his idea of 'industrializing' agriculture means."

Mr. Penney is without doubt the most outstanding success in the retail mercantile business in America today. He started work at \$25 per year, when a small boy. Now he controls the most extensive chain store system in existence. Without meaning any discredit to him whatever, and fully recognizing his wonderful business ability, candor compels me to say that, in my opinion, Mr. Penney, as an agricultural economist and speaker is a wonderful success at organizing and conducting chain stores."

GOVERNMENT BY APPROPRIATION

It used to be the King. He was ruler by grace of the Almighty, and was of a superior clay. He could do no wrong. Then it became the people. We were to study and argue (and quarrel if we felt like it) and finally vote our convictions.

Now, it seems, we are to make careful estimates of available appropriations, and vote for the largest money. Kansas votes are being urged to amend the constitution, not for any improvement in our form of government, nor because anything is wrong with our present ways, but because, forsooth, if we do we get two million dollars a year and if we do not we lose it.

Of course, the federal government cannot use money indiscriminately, nor in a haphazard manner. There must be rules and requirements, fairly standardized. But in the Kansas road matter the distinction seems to be technical rather than real, so far as results are concerned. The public is getting as much out of the money spent in Kansas under our arrangement as it is getting out of money spent in any other state under any other system. But we are offered two millions a year for an amendment, and it may be that we ought to accept it. But it is a new way of determining political action—by appropriation.

WATER POWER CONTROL TO THE FORE

(Editorial, Christian Century, Protestant, Chicago)
However insensible the public may have been to the importance of the development of the nation's water power, that period of inactivity is plainly passing. Governor Smith's emphasis on this issue in his campaign, together with the educational process that Senator Norris and other liberals in congress have made of the debates on Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam, is waking up the country to the danger of losing, for a pittance, one of its most valuable resources. Especially is public attention swinging toward the court decisions on which the new superpower empire is being built. For this reason, the ruling of the Tennessee

courts in the case presented by the Tennessee Eastern Electric Power company is receiving more than ordinary scrutiny. This power company sought authorization to increase its capital by two million dollars. It did not intend to increase its physical valuation by that amount, nor to add to its equipment in any important degree. But it argued that, if it were to develop the same amount of power by steam that it was developing by water, the process would require an additional two million of capital. Therefore, it reasoned that it should be allowed to charge enough more for its product to keep on a level with steam-produced power, and incidentally to pay interest on the added two million of stock. The fundamental question was, of course, whether the natural power in water belongs to the people or to the power company that is fortunate enough to get possession of it. The Tennessee court ruled that natural water power belongs to the people and that any selling which may come through its use should accrue to the people in lowered rates. Now the case goes to higher courts. Enormous fortunes are at stake in its ultimate decision.

ONE MAN POWER

The life of John Brown inspired someone to declare that in all the world there is no power equal to one man power. This may seem to be the very opposite of the co-operative principle—group action. But it is not. The co-operative movement depends upon its individual members for power, and the organization merely transmits and applies it for the common good. Perhaps it is a weakness of every organization that the individual is apt to feel himself swallowed up in the group, and that his own attitude and actions are of small importance—that the way he plays the game does not matter.

One of the most striking examples of the attempt of a great group to separate the man from the mass, and to reveal him to himself as the real source of strength and progress, is that which is being made in Russia. Under the Czars the peasant was illiterate and often ignorant. The task under the new regime was to provide mental as well as political freedom. Schools were made more available, attendance more general. But no mere institution could meet such a situation in less than a generation or two. They are too impersonal—too mechanical.

It is now reported that two million of the younger people have pledged themselves to teach at least one person, either a member of his own family or a neighbor, to read and write. This reveals personal passion, the spirit of the Crusader, the evangelist. It gives warmth and radiance and power to so humble a task as teaching a grown-up his letters and how to write! The darkness of illiteracy can no more continue in the face of this attitude than can the shadows of night in the face of the morning sun.

The great need of the co-operative movement today is just this sense of responsibility, this acknowledgement and use of one-man power. All the machinery and all of the institutions we may set up (and they are necessary and vital) depend at last upon the individual member. He is the best teacher, the greatest missionary, the determining factor. He proves co-operation in his own practice. The members of his own family and his neighbors constitute his finest field. The Farmers Union is proud of the number of such builders which it has. We need more of them. They are the greatest force in the whole movement.

NOT VERY WELL KNOWN AT HOME

Recently some meetings have been held in Kansas with a view to promoting a Wheat Growers National Union, with headquarters at Greenville, Ill. Some of their literature came to this office, and we were interested to know the plan and purpose of any organization which proposed to enter Kansas.

A letter of inquiry, addressed to the "organization" at Greenville was returned to us, marked "Unknown." Apparently it is something less of an organization than those we already have in Kansas. Our need is not for another one, but for a better and more general use of those we have.

Refunds to the amount of \$53,268 were made recently by the Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department, Inc., Indianapolis, on fertilizer purchases made in the spring of 1928. A total of 16,000 tons of fertilizer was purchased by Indiana farmers through their own organization.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

NEBRASKA EXCHANGE MANAGES SEVERAL ENTERPRISES

Earnings of the McCook Equity Exchange, McCook, Neb., for the year ending May 31, 1928, amounted to nearly \$28,000 on its two elevators, lumber yard and implement business; and an additional \$13,631 on its oil station.

Sales of corn, wheat, barley, oats, coal, lumber, farm implements, radios, etc., amounted to \$527,206; operating costs were \$24,821; and net earnings, \$27,959.

Total sales of the oil station came to \$91,472, and net earnings to \$13,631. This was the second year of operation of the oil station. Last year it reported sales of \$63,423 and net earnings of \$10,445. For the same year the business of the elevators and lumber yard amounted to \$214,400 with net earnings of \$21,641.

The association operates an elevator at Perry, Neb., and an elevator, lumber yard and oil station at McCook. Outstanding share capital on May 31, 1928, amounted to \$62,000. Surplus and undivided earnings were \$67,683.

Thirty-eight Tennessee co-operators recently joined forces and erected their own lime shed and warehouse at Pikeville. These men were members of the Blount County Farm Bureau and, although they lacked experience in this line of work, they completed the building in one day. The shed will hold about three cars of lime and the warehouse will be used to store feeds, seeds and fertilizer. Each member who helped construct the building is to receive a ton of ground limestone for his work.

FARM BUREAU BUYS SUPPLIES FOR MEMBERS

Many lines of goods are purchased for members by the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Baton Rouge. Among the supplies handled during the year ending June 30, 1928, the following are noted, with the values of the quantities handled: alfalfa seed, \$4,228; certified potato seed, \$16,544; cotton seed, \$27,878; feed, \$880; insecticides, \$66; miscellaneous seeds, \$1,458; cans, \$1,454; nursery stock, \$808; potato bags, \$1,902; potato graders, \$203.

The Millington Farm Bureau, Millington, Mich., is now operating a grocery department with a full line of supplies. It began in a small way several years ago to handle cream, eggs and a few supplies. Now it occupies a two-story building with a wide frontage on a business street. The cream and egg station is still maintained; seeds, feeds, fertilizer, and binder twine are handled; and recently groceries and staple dry goods have been added. Three hundred patrons are served.

Thirty-four co-operative cotton gins are to be operated this season, according to a recent statement by the manager of the Texas Cotton Growers' Gin Holding Company. These are in various parts of the state. Some are already at work, others are ready to begin as soon as the season opens in their sections, and others are undergoing repairs in order that they may be in good working order when needed. A number of applications for gins in other sections are now being considered.

REFLECTIONS

Paying the Hired Man Steadily

It might considerably lessen their influence upon the public if it became generally known that cartoonists were employed by such groups as the Power Trust. The well designed picture might have less appeal if we knew who paid for the cartoon.

The Federal Trade Commission has found that Albert T. Reid has been employed by the National Utilities Association for some time, but that his salary has been paid indirectly. This investigation has revealed a sorry mess. Nothing has been free from the touch of this slimy hand—churches, schools, newspapers, writers, cartoonists, all have been "used."

Robert E. Healy, commission counsel, developed that at first Reid had been paid directly by the joint committee but that about a year ago he began receiving his salary through Major J. S. Richardson, publicity representative of the committee without the checks being drawn in his name.

"Why were the payments not made to you directly?" asked Healy. "I haven't the least idea," replied Reid.

Nothing Missed—"So you remember way back to the Revolution, do you?"
"Yes, De Revolution and Gin! Washington an' all them."

"Perhaps you were a witness of the fall of Rome?"
"Nossa, Ah didn't exactly see it but Ah recollect hearing somethin' drop!"—Tufts Weekly.

Pass the Earmuffs—"Does your radio make an awful chattering noise?"
"Yes, it's just like one of the family."—Life.

When to Step on It—"What's the idea of that set of traffic lights over the avenue?" inquired the young man calling on daughter.
"It's father's idea," she explained.

"The red stays on until 11:30; then he flashes on the amber, and at 12 the green. And, you know," she added, "father is a traffic cop."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ANOTHER FARM RELIEF DEMONSTRATION

Elsewhere we re-print an editorial from the Kansas Farm Journal, dealing with Mr. J. C. Penney as a farm demonstrator and adviser. Salina now offers another solver of the farm problem in the person of Mr. Nathan L. Jones. Mr. Jones is president of the Public Utilities Investment Co. He has done right well. He has representatives constantly in the field arranging for the transfer of municipally owned utilities into private control. Usually some of the

local capitalists who advise the citizens to see out become stockholders in the Utility Corporation when such transfers are made, and probably his company is no exception in this regard. Profits seem to be adequate in his business. He is said to have made a considerable fortune within the past few years. His associates have also prospered, no doubt.

Now Mr. Jones is reported to have paid \$25,000 for some Guernsey cattle from the Penn herd. They will be shipped from New York shortly to Farmer Jones' farm here. There will be no farm problem with Farmer Jones, nor with Farmer Penney. But it will not be because they have dairy herds. It will be because they own profitable businesses, and can therefore afford to farm if they wish to do so. It ought to be more fun than golf.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS

To the Lords of Convention 'twas Cleverhouse spoke:
"Ere the King's crown goes down, There are heads to be broke!"

[Editor's Comment: We are taking the liberty this week of reprinting from the Kansas Farmer the wise saying of Andrew Shearer, of Frankfort, under the above heading. His stuff ought to be syndicated and made available for all of the farm organization press.]
If we mistake not, there will be a lot of political heads broke on the ideas of November.

We cast our first vote for Horace Greely in 1872 and have kept pretty fair track of political doings from then until now. In all that time we have never had such a political mix-up as at present.

Lifelong Republicans supporting Al Smith, and old hard-boiled Democrats supporting Hoover and niggers going Democratic. Formerly said Republican eastern states threatening revolt and the always solid south all torn up and none can tell what may happen.

With some it's a stomach proposition. They want the right to put anything they please into their guts. With others it's a matter of conscience in the threatened overturning of long-time beliefs and traditions.

Big business and monied interests are not sacred, for a wonder. They seem to feel safe no matter which way the cat jumps. Partisanship still holds considerable numbers although nausea is in evidence. Others say some supposed principal or appetite or personal interest have kicked over the party traces and become crusaders.

The Dry Goods Box

Maple Hill, Kansas,
September 25, 1928.
The Kansas Union Farmer:

One sees many peculiar sights as he travels life's road. He hears things hard to believe and reads much foolishness.

About the most foolish thing published is the advice to farmers to reduce their production in order to secure better prices. There has never been overproduction except in a few instances. The potato crop of this year is perhaps an example. In other lines it is not so. Meat, eggs, poultry and dairy products are dear enough to the consumer. Not nearly enough fruit is consumed by the general public because of the high price. I believe what I am writing is true. I am not writing of the submerged ten per cent but what I would call perhaps, the average sixty per cent or it might be even a higher number. People do not eat oleomargarine from choice of taste. That will be just an example of many other substitutes besides going without much that is desirable.

I am not trying to convince the farmer that he is receiving equitable treatment. The fact that the farmer and all common labor is at a disadvantage is too obvious to need mention. What then is the answer? Is it political action? I believe not only perhaps when obstacles in restraint of free co-operation arise. There has yet been no logical political plan advanced. The McNary-Haugen program is merely an attempt to compel the consumer to pay a greater price for his food supply. The burden of this would fall on shoulders so little able to bear the burden as the farmer himself. The farmer that expects to be benefited as the result of administration of other political party will wait in vain.

The answer to the problem is co-operation. A co-operation in purchasing power and a program of more direct selling.

A teacher asked a pupil: "If a farmer raised 2,000 bushel of wheat and sold it at 2.00 per bushel, what would he get?"

Pupil: "A new car."

That is one of the big troubles with farm life and life in general. We are living in an age that is so fast we can't keep up. We leave all the problems of production, transportation and distribution in the other fellows hands and then howl at the commission he takes. The time is past when any general business is not everyone's business. It is easier to chase rainbows of political hope than to organize and patronize co-operatives but it will not get us anywhere. What little has been done through the co-operative movement has accomplished a great deal. More than any appreciate. It is up to those who are interested to strengthen our outposts and prepare to advance.

Shall we await the coming of a political Santa Claus to make life easy for us or shall we co-operate? Hedges.

Mr. C. E. Huff, President Farmer's Union in Kansas,
Salina, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:
Permit me to take up for consideration the two Presidential candidates—their aims—public and private.

Hoover is in favor of connecting the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence by canals. This will throw the trade of the Northwest of America into the British channels of profit. How much this will cost the United States we do not know.

Smith, if elected, will use his influence in favor of connecting the Great Lakes, by canals, with the Hudson. This means that the profits of trade of the Northwest of America channels. The cost throwing the trade into American channels will not be less than 500,000,000 millions of dollars. Grove R. Gilbert, of the American Geographic Survey, says, "That the Lake Michigan rises in the North end four inches in one hundred years. This may take thousands of years, but that is the way the world has moved before and will do so again. If Alfred E. Smith's idea should prevail, he would divide the waters in the Great Lakes and send part of those waters into the Hudson river, thereby saving part of the central empire to the people. This proves that Smith's mind moves along conservative lines and unconsciously he moves along material world movement. Charles Curtis said in his acceptance speech that he was not in favor of state control—that is, he is against house rule. The majority of the people in Kansas, republicans as well as Democrats are in favor of house-rule. The Democrats are in favor of State and National control of all utilities. This means that Hoover and Curtis are actual foreigners in sympathy and will as far as they can lead us into foreign graft. I believe in my home—which is Kansas. Therefore I put my faith in Smith.

Charles Fern L. L. B.
And I am 81 years old and born in Sweden.

Frankfort, Kansas,
Sept. 23, 1928.
Editor Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:
I notice that farm leaders are still throwing bricks at Hoover. The Big Business sent their smartest men to Washington to work for Uncle Sam at \$1.00 per year during the war, and incidentally, to sell their goods to the government at exorbitant profits. A capable business man was hired by our government, and the allies of Europe to buy food from American farmers at the lowest price possible. That man was Hoover, and he did what he was hired to do. If the farmers had hired Hoover to go to Washington and act as food adviser of the government for \$1.00

All in all, it's a very interesting situation. It has at least roused voters from political apathy and no doubt good will come of all this political turmoil. We think it's good for people to be stirred up and woke up besides.

But what of the neglected farmer and his cause in all this hullabaloo. Candidates of both parties stoutly proclaiming that farm relief is the leading issue but neither willing to come down to "brass tacks" about it.

At the meeting of the Corn Belt committee September 30, we strongly opposed endorsing either candidate, feeling that our present position of playing the middle against both ends and of having both parties bidding for our support was favorable to our cause.

We held that we might guess wrong, and that the party endorsed might get beaten, in which case we would be out of a limb, but we knew the party we had antagonized to give us helpful legislation.

Both presidential candidates have solemnly pledged to forthwith, if elected, do all in their power to bring agriculture up to an equality with other industries and to make the tariff effective on farm products, to take care of surpluses, and to call in farm leaders and experts to counsel as to best how to do it.

Of course the Houston convention took advantage of the blunders of Kansas City. That was good politics, also good for farmers. Not that they loved us less, but themselves more.

That party blunder scared Hoover to stretch himself in his acceptance address, which he surely did. Like Smith on the liquor issue, he went away beyond his party's utterances, all of which is comforting to farmers.

We have made great progress since four years ago. Then we depended on platform pledges. Now we have the personal avowal of both candidates. Surely out of it all some good will come to agriculture.

I repeat it's too bad that our farm-er cause is all mixed up with other exciting issues, some of them of such a serious nature that our interests are being sidetracked. I have profound respect for middlewest Republican farm leaders and voters who, notwithstanding the repugnance of the dose, are standing true to the Houston platform.

Could the issue have been clear cut and unentangled, farmers would have shown such a political landslide as never before in the United States.

per year, he would have been working for his employer, the farmer, just as the representatives of industry did.

As for Al Smith being genuinely interested in farm relief, why is it that the farmers of New York state vote two or three to one against him in state elections? He has been elected by the foreigners in New York's three or four big cities. When he took the oath of office as governor he swore to support the constitution of the United States and of New York, both of which prohibit intoxicating liquor. His first official address to the legislature demanded the repeal of all laws against liquor traffic. The records show that as a member of the legislature he always voted against regulating liquor traffic. If a man has any respect for his oath of office, how can anyone be so foolish as to believe in his campaign promises, especially after he refused to accept the Democratic platform, which is a fine document that deserving of our support if they had a MAN to put upon it?

H. C. Lucas.

BIRD SONG

By Alfred Noyes

Tell me, you
That sing in the blackthorn,
Out of what Mind
You melody springs.
Is it the World-Soul
Throbs like a fountain
Up through the throat
Of an elf with wings?
Five sweet notes
In a golden order,
Out of that deep realm
Quivering through,
Flashed like a phrase
Of light through darkness.
But Who entangled them?
Tell me, Who?

You whose throats
In the rain-drenched orchard
Pearl your joys
In a cadenced throng;
You whose wild notes,
Fettered by Beauty,
Move like the stars
In a rounded song;
Yours is the breath
But whose is the measure,
Shaped in an ecstasy
Past all art?
Yours is the spending;
Whose is the treasure?
Yours is the blood-beat:
Whose is the heart?

Minstrels all
That have woven your houses
Of withies and twigs
With a Mind in-wrought,
Ye are the shuttles:
But out of what Darkness
Gathers these thoughtless
Patterns of thought?

Bright eyes glance
Through your elfin doorways,
Roofed with rushes,
And lined with moss.
Whose are the voiceless
Pangs of creation?
Yours is the wild bough:
Whose is the Cross?

Carols of light
From a lovelier kingdom,
Glimpses of a man's heart
On earth unheard,
Scattered like dew
By the careless wayside,
Pour through the lifted
Porch of a bird.

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 90c 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 Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.

MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.

PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.

LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

THE COUNTRYSIDE
Give me the lonely countryside,
Where peace and quiet reigns;
Where night stoops down to touch
The world
And kiss the lonely plains.
Where twilight throws her shadows
dim,
Across the country sky;
Where all the land is calm repose,
And twittering birds go by.

Give me the land where air is fresh,
Where the fountains of youth run
free,
Where dawn breaks o'er the low
hills
And disappears o'er the lea.
Give me the land where beauties
thrive,
And flowers bloom in the summer
day,
Where butterflies flit thro' hours
of June
And gracefully fly away.

Give me the land unknown to
wrong,
Where the ties of man are true,
Where wheatfields wave with golden
grace,
Beneath the skies of blue.
Where hillspeak of joy and
love,
And the plains of beauty and peace,
In that land that lives and loves
and gives,
Where scenes of nature ne'er cease.

Give me that land where autumn
falls,
To touch the happy world,
And tint the leaves with yellow and
red,
Where nature's works unfurled.
Oh in that land where timbers
stand,
Aglow with mirth and cheer,
Where brown nuts fall from
branches high
In the autumn of the year.

Give me the land where snowflakes
fall,
From Winter's leaden skies,
Where down beneath the blanket
of snow,
The promise of the wheatfield lies.
What could be a gayer vision,
Than old winter's host,
With her frozen ponds and icefields,
And her snow-capped fence posts?
What could be a greater study,
Than in Nature's living schools,
With her growing scenes of
beauty,
And her stern, kind rules
Who could see a fairer vision
Than our verdant hills and plains,
Who could pass these beauties by,
And not see them as our gains?
Oh wonderful land that never
grows old,

And plays fair every game,
That land that loves the rich and
poor,
And sees them just the same.
Beautiful land that our hearts
cleave to,
The lonely countryside,
Where Nature lives at the hearts
of youth,
And peace and quiet abide.
Golda Carpenter, Chase Mound
Local.

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Broad Uses of Clay
In the poetry of speech the word
"clay" is used to describe the earth
in general. Shakespeare spoke of
Caesar "as dead and turned to clay."
The poet Wordsworth wrote regard-
ing the burial of a man:
"And, without sorrow, will this
ground receive
That venerable clay."
Clay is a kind of soil or a mud pro-
duced by the wearing down of rocks.
In some of its numerous conditions it
is very valuable. It is used in Pot-
tery clay, works of art, for building
purposes, fire proofing, clay-pipes,
Fuller's Earth, and countless other
things.

Interesting figures about ordinary
clay used for industrial purposes
have been supplied by the Govern-
ment.
The average price of clay sold by
producers in the United States in
1927 is seems amounted to \$3.56 a
ton, and the total output was valued
at \$13,697,159.

WASHABLE WINDOW SHADES
Here's a question that is being
ed, and the fact that it is prompted
for commercial purposes does not
lessen the value of the experiment in
the least—the question is: If your
windows are bright and shiny, and
your curtains crisply clean, how about
your window shades? If you rub the
shades with your fingers, what hap-
pens? Are the curtains clean, as
you would have them? If they are
the old-fashioned curtains then water
spoils them, and therefore they are
never washed. But it is just as easy
to have clean window shades as
bright and shiny windows and spot-
less woodwork, since a new kind of
washable window shade known as
tintine is now generally on the mar-
ket, and it has been adopted by hun-
dreds of Government and other pub-
lic buildings and it is in thousands
of homes. It has the advantage over
the old style shades because it may
be washed clean, and freed from
every trace of dust and stain with
soap and water and brush.



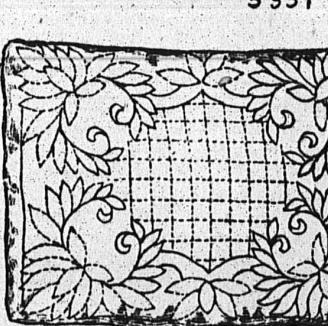
6085. Ladies' House Dress
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,
42, 44 and 46 inches bust meas-
ure. A 38 inch size requires
4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material,
together with 3/4 yard of 36
inch contrasting material. The
width of the Dress at the lower
edge with pleats extended is 2 1/2
yards. Price 15c.

6293. Girls' Top Garment.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12
and 14 years. A 12 year size re-
quires 2 yards of material 36
inches wide together with 3/4
yard of contrasting material.
Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our
UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER
BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing col-
or plates, and containing 500 designs
of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Patterns a concise — comprehensive
article on dressmaking, also some
points for the needle (illustrating 30
of the various, simple stitches), all
valuable hints to the home dressmak-
er.

Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farm-
er, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.



THE SEASON'S LATEST NOVELTY

The very beautiful designs which
we are showing in the season's latest
novelty, stamped quilted pillows, will
appeal to every woman in the home.
For these pillows the wadding or
quilted part as well as the front of
Rayon or satin is furnished. The pil-
lows are made up by following the
stamped design on the wadding and
carrying this design through the
front of the pillow. When finished,
these pillows are most artistic and
will add very materially to the de-
coration of any room in which they
may be placed. They are suitable
for the living room, boudoir, or sum-
mer cottage.

Prices of these pillows are as fol-
lows: No. 5332 rayon with wad-
ding, \$2.75 each; Nos. 5336 Rayon
with wadding, 85 cents each; satin
with wadding \$3.25 each. Nos. 5339-
41, Rayon, with wadding, 70 cents
each; satin with wadding, \$2.50 each.
The satin and Rayon can be had in
rose, Nile green, sea blue, maize, tan-
gerine, and black. Enough satin
and Rayon included to make back for
pillow. The satin and Rayon come
in glassine bags to fully protect them
from damage in transportation. In
ordering be sure to specify number
of pillow desired and whether Rayon
or satin is to be furnished with the
wadding.—Kansas Union Farmer,
box 48, Salina, Kansas.

SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928
The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday
for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for
\$1.60. Subscribe now and keep posted
on the political news. Please
mention this offer in subscribing.
Adv.

The heaviest wood known is iron
wood. It weighs 81 pounds per
square foot and sinks in water.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they
should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per is-
sue. 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 DE-
PARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

DOGS FOR SALE

WILL YOU BUY MY A-1 coonier that
strikes, trails and trees with the best?
Trial with price to please. O. Holloway,
Sedalia, Ky., R. 1, Box 100.

MANAGER WANTED

WANTED—Manager for Farmers Union
Produce Store at Williamsburg, Kansas,
on commission or salary. R. E. Cham-
bers, Homewood, Kansas.

MANAGER

DO YOU need a live manager for your
Elevator of Business Ass'n. Experi-
enced. Address 24, Union Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering
Combine Auxiliary engine at half price.
Crated to ship. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Catalpa telephone poles and
fence posts. S. A. McCune, McCune,
Kansas.

RANCH FOR SALE

800 ACRE sheep ranch, stocked and equip-
ped, price \$42,000. E. G. Kingwell,
Sutherland, Ore.
5,000 ACRE irrigated Sheep Ranch, price
\$100,000. Will consider some trade. E. G.
Kingwell, Sutherland, Ore.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.
Rapid changes in style have been
so profitable to the clothing man-
ufacturers and milliners that the mak-
ers of other products are attempting
to speed up the style cycle in their
own industries. And we women are
so fond of being considered "up to
the minute" by our neighbors that
we too often constitute a gullible
public. Even wallpaper has become
one of the things about which we feel
we must be stylish.

By way of keeping our heads in
this dizzy race of style, we might
well recall that the too familiar "oat-
meal" as dreary and monotonous as
a steady diet of the plain food for
which it was named, was not long ago
"the style."

Just now, dozens of livingrooms
are literally blossoming out with
great bunches of stiff, brilliant flow-
ers stuck stiffly about a glaring white
wall. That effect is anything but
restful. This "style" was developed
from old American colonial papers
which had a formal tracery of small
sprigs of flowers. Restrained copies
of these old papers may be had to-
day and are charming for a bedroom,
which is the appropriate place for
the light and airy colors consistent
with the paper.

Scenic effects are also "new."
Some give us a Rocky mountain tour
from our own easy chair, as it were.
Unfortunately, however, the scene
never changes, and may become as
irritating as a slow motion picture.
yet a discriminating use of the fash-
ion—in a hall or diningroom—may
give considerable pleasure.

The best scenic papers are still
relatively expensive. Models in wall-
paper, as in dresses, seem to grow
more flamboyant and brazen, and less
beautiful and artistic, as they are
cheaper for popular consumption.
This seems an insult to the taste of
women of moderate means. But we
deserve it so long as we adopt styles
indiscriminately and accept a product
simply because it is new rather than
requiring it to be a joy to live with.

Negligent Salesmanship.—The only
reason a great many American fam-
ilies don't own an elephant is that
they have never been offered an ele-
phant for a dollar down and easy
payments.—Nashville Banner

COUNTY UNIONS. ATTENTION

Any county desiring a banquet for
its delegates at the state meeting in
October can have the matter attended
to by notifying the undersigned, who
was appointed for such purpose by
the committee on arrangements.
State time, price, number of plates,
etc. Please clip this notice for use
when needed.
R. H. HAWKINS,
111 North 11th St.

Marysville, Kansas. St

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
A proposition to amend article 11 of the
constitution of the state of Kansas by
adding a new section thereto.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the
State of Kansas, the House of Represent-
atives concurring therein:
Section 1. That there is hereby sub-
mitted to the qualified electors of the
state of Kansas for their approval or re-
jection a proposal to amend article 11 of
the constitution of the state of Kansas,
by adding a new section thereto, number-
ed section 2, to read as follows: "Sec. 2.
The state shall have power to levy special
taxes, for road and highway purposes, on
motor vehicles and motor fuel."
Sec. 2. This proposition shall be sub-
mitted to the electors of the state of Kan-
sas at the general election in 1928. The
amendment hereby proposed shall be
known on the official ballot by the title,
"The Motor Vehicle and Motor Fuel Tax."

Order Your Coal Now

Through your own INSTITUTION. You will need a supply
in a very few days. By ordering now you will be assured
that you can take care of your customers when cold weather
arrives.

We Can Furnish Coal

From mines in KANSAS, COLORADO, ILLINOIS and
OKLAHOMA. Write, wire or 'phone your orders to the

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

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

Branch Office SALINA.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres. — Union City, Ga.
C. E. Huff, Vice-Pres. — Salina, Kansas
A. C. Davis, Sec. — Springfield, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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Chas. Rogers — Des Moines, Iowa
D. Collins, Sec. — Rapid City, So. Dak.
C. C. Talbot — Jamestown, No. Dak.

KANSAS OFFICERS
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M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper — Logan, Kans.

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Peter Munn — Salina, Kansas
H. B. Whitaker — Emporia, Kansas
C. E. Clark — McPherson, Kansas
R. D. Samuelson — Osborn, Kansas

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
337 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
406-5-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas E. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Managerial Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas.
Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas
City, Kansas.

Amendment to the Constitution of the
State of Kansas, and the vote for or
against such proposition shall be taken
as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication
in the official state paper.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a
true copy of original Senate Concurrent
Resolution No. 4, now on file in my office.
FRANK RYAN,
Secretary of State.

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 3.

(L. 1928, Special Session, Ch. 3.)

A proposition to amend section 8 of
article 11 of the constitution of the state
of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the
State of Kansas, the House of Represent-
atives concurring therein:
Section 1. That there is hereby sub-
mitted to the qualified electors of the
state of Kansas for their approval or re-
jection a proposal to amend section 8,
article 11 of the constitution of the state
of Kansas, so as to read as follows: "Sec.
8. The state shall never be a party in
carrying on any work of internal improve-
ment except that it may adopt, construct,
reconstruct and maintain a state system
of highways, but no general property tax
shall ever be laid nor bonds issued by the
state of such highways."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be sub-
mitted to the electors of the state of Kan-
sas at the general election in 1928. The
amendment hereby proposed shall be
known on the official ballot by the title,
"The Highway Amendment to the State
Constitution." And the vote for or against
such proposition shall be taken as pro-
vided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication
in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a
true copy of original Senate Concurrent
Resolution No. 3, now on file in my office.
FRANK RYAN,
Secretary of State.

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

666

Cures Malaria and quickly relieves Bilious-
ness, Headaches and Dizziness due to
temporary Constipation. Aids in elimi-
nating toxins and is highly esteemed for
producing copious watery evacuations.



LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at
Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

A Farmers Union Company
Writing Farmers Union People

You're not up to the minute
if you don't have a policy in

Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Company

That's why we want to tell you all about it.

See any of our agents or write the office

SALINA, KANSAS.

Price List of Local
Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaf-	lets, per dozen	10c
Credential Blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used	instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimitt blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books 20c		
Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c		
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c				
Secretary's Minute Books	50c			
Farmers Union Buttons	25c			
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense				
in Postage and Labor.				
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.				

Successful Co-operation

among Farmers and Stockmen must be com-
plete

Co-operation

carried all the way through until the hogs, cattle or sheep,
or other products, are

Co-operatively

marketed, with the money in the owner's hands.
This firm is your

Co-operative

live stock marketing firm, and by letting us handle your
live stock on the Kansas City market, you are helping your-
self and the other men who believe in and practice

Co-operation

Our salesmen take pride in getting the highest prices
possible for our customers' live stock.

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

Stock Yards Kansas City

LIFE IS FLEETING

Cash Goes Fast

Health and a certain amount of worldly goods
are yours today but—

Look Back Over Your
Shoulder

Have you prepared for the emergencies of tomorrow?

Have you built an estate—a safeguard—through small
monthly payments for your wife and children?

Have You Drifted Until You
Dare Not Look Back Over
Your Shoulder?

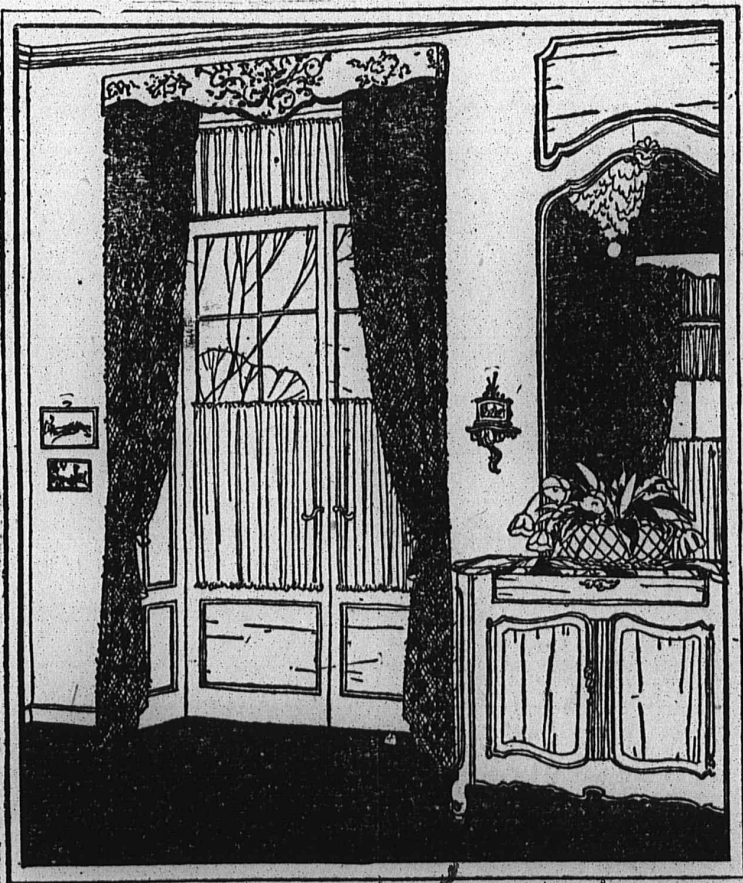
YOU Can Face the Future Without Worry, With Hap-
piness and Contentment For Yourself and Family If YOU
Will But Ask For A Life Insurance Policy With

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AT DESMOINES, IOWA

(Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)

USE UNION WANT-ADS



A PRACTICAL CURTAIN TREATMENT FOR THE
FRENCH DOOR

The country house with its porch
and terrace owes its air of hospitality
in great part to its French doors.
Leading directly from the garden to
the living or bedroom, this type of
door successfully serves as a window
its curtain treatment, however, some-
times presents a problem to the de-
corator.

A practical curtain treatment for a
French door that is in keeping with
the atmosphere of the living room is

illustrated in the sketch shown
above. To permit a view of the gar-
den beyond, the upper half of the
glass portion of the door is left un-
curtained. The lower half and the
transom are hung in a soft shimmer-
ing gauze which is in the color of
the surrounding woodwork. The
hangings and cornice board might be
of a plain or a brocaded material.

(Copyright 1928 by House and Garden)

FARMERS ARE
GREATEST HUNTERS

The farmer more, perhaps, than the city man, is a hunter, for the man on a farm has more opportunities to hunt, as frequently all he need do is dead yards from the farmhouse to find game. Because of that fact, it is likely that most of the shot-guns owned in the United States are in the hands of rural dwellers.

Further, taking the country as a whole, it is on farms that most of the game birds and game animals are to be found. But, of course, state-owned lands provide for the enjoyment of shooting by thousands of gunners. Usually, shooting is better on public lands than on the average farm. However, the farm can and should be as good a place for small game, especially birds, as a state-owned tract. Still, the official and unofficial reports disclose that the mortality rate of game on farms is excessively high, owing to lack of control of "vermin,"—as the natural enemies of game are called. Absence of necessary cover is also a factor both in mortality of game and in failure to attract wildlife to farms. This condition is largely due to the destruction of natural cover by farming operations. These observations are based on the composite opinion of sportsmen in various parts of the country.

Many are of the belief that the situation could be greatly improved by educational efforts along the line of instruction as to the kinds of cover required for various species of game. Concerning the subject of cover, the Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1521 states: "The favorite resort of upland game fowl have long been known as cover, no doubt on account of their being admirably adapted to covering up. These plants are usually characterized by an abundance of low but dense and stiff or thorny shrubbery, together with luxuriant growths of grasses and weeds. These plants supply also in important part of the food for the birds."

Covers for Game Birds. As this is "hunting time" throughout a large part of the United States interest attaches to information furnished by one of the Government departments designed to secure a greater degree of protection for upland game birds. It is pointed out by the Agricultural Department that bobwhites frequently use covers of rose, alder, baberry, sumac, and blackberry bushes, and dense banks of honey suckle. These plants furnish food for the birds, but they should be supplemented by others more exclusively adapted for the purpose. The quail is especially fond of mulberries in addition to those previously mentioned. Among valuable seed-bearing plants are Japanese clover, bergamot, buckwheat, sorghum, broomcorn, kafir corn, millet, wheat, vetches, cowpeas, and any plants of the pea family producing small seeds. These are sown in large quantities in cultivated areas known as feed patches. The seeds of milk pea, partridge pea, hog peanut, wild bean, and smartweeds, are important natural foods of the eastern quail, but their growth should be encouraged only where they will not become weed pests. Western quail are fond of the seeds of sunflower, bur clover, alfalfa, lupines, naptha, and turkey mullein, but where these plants are likely to become

nuisances the food species recommended for the eastern quail will serve. The Hungarian partridge, like the bobwhite, thrives in open country, where often the chief cover is furnished by growing crops hedges, or brushy fence rows. Improved covers for the bird may be made, however, by planting much as recommended for quail.

OF INTEREST TO RADIO OWNERS

Of interest to the resident on the farm who has struggled to reach the distant radio broadcasting station is the announcement made with the introduction of new radio models this year that the problem of obtaining both power and economy in a battery operated set has been solved.

The use of "Hi-Mu" tubes, which exact only a fraction of the current ordinarily demanded from "B" batteries and which have much greater power than ordinary tubes, has cleared the old obstacles to rural reception.

Spurs in radio development during the past few years have been so pronounced with sets of the A C type that the theory was gaining hold that high class, modern reception was impossible in the home that had no supply of electric current. Greater attention as a matter of fact, was devoted in faithful reproduction over long which has the advantage of a nearby, manded by the battery set all along, for the farm home is more interested in the city household.

One of the big accomplishments in local reception has been made by the National Carbon Company, Inc., long identified with radio through "Eveready" batteries, and "The Eveready Hour," which occupies a pioneer position among broadcast programs. This company experimented three years in its laboratories before entering the receiver field and introducing the "Eveready" battery set.

Radio fans will recall that the "Hi-Mu" tubes were developed in the first instance for use in custom built sets. The fact that they tax the "B" battery but lightly is an economy of importance to the farm dweller.

"Under ordinary conditions of use," says a National Carbon Company announcement, referring to "B" battery use with the new set, "one set of Eveready layer-built B batteries No. 486 should last a year, or even longer. In fact, we would expect the Eveready heavy duty B battery No. 770 to last a year if the amount of daily use is not excessive."

"To accomplish these highly desirable and really remarkable results, we have developed a special circuit which is used in no other receiver, and have incorporated other unique features of design which are exclusive to the Eveready battery set."

"In general, the set consists of three stages of high gain, neutralized, tuned radio frequency amplification, a high gain detector and two resistance coupled audio stages with a power tube in the output stage."

FREE CALF BOOK

Describes Blackleg Situation
The loss of well over \$60,000,000 each year by the cattlemen of the country because of the Blackleg situation indicates the need for a better understanding of the subject.

Blackleg is practically 100% preventable. Therefore this enormous annual loss is preventable.

Think what the elimination of that \$60,000,000 Blackleg tax every twelve months could mean in the way of increased ranch and farm prosperity.

To help turn this loss into gain is the chief purpose of the material presented in the Calf Book, now being distributed by the O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Company.

A careful reading of the pages will abundantly repay any stock raiser as the information and suggestions contained therein point the way to a profitable protection against the greatest source of calf losses.

Copies of this booklet will be gladly mailed to any address free upon request. Write the Franklin Blackleg Serum Co., Denver, Colo., for one of these books.

Even the lowly egg when prepared in different ways will seem new and appetizing. The same vegetable or fruit may be served many times when prepared differently.

In the perfection of the new set, according to National Carbon Company officials, primary consideration was given to the problem of obtaining fidelity of tones without sacrificing range or other qualities essential to modern reception. An announcement by the company says: "Extensive tests have been made to determine the exact fidelity of the new receivers. Music and speech, being vibration, may be subjected to scientific measurements. Virtually all sounds range between 60 and 5,000 vibrations a second and delicate laboratory tests can determine faults in radio reception which are too slight for the ear to detect."

"The scientist produces various notes of the musical scale, one after the other, and with his delicate instruments observes how the radio receiver responds to each note. For instance, the A string of a violin vibrates 427 times a second. In the laboratory tests of the new receivers it was found that the note is reproduced with 97 per cent fidelity. To such ear such reproduction is faultless."

This set is being housed in a maple cabinet of antique finish, a wood selected because of its present popularity and because of its golden finish, which gives a touch of brightness and freshness to the average room. Maple was chosen also because of its harmonizing effect with Colonial interiors.

With both the Battery and the A C (batteryless) sets, which were introduced simultaneously, the National Carbon Company, Inc., according to its officials, sought to combine beauty, suitability, economy and efficient results.

COLD STORAGE REPORT SHOWS
LARGE OIL MOVEMENT
OF PORK

A large movement of pork out of cold storage during the past month, with stocks of pork in storage approximately 136,000,000 pounds less on September 1 than on August 1, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Larger holdings of eggs in cold storage on September 1 as compared with September 1 last, are also indicated, whereas holdings on August 1 this year were considerably under those on August 1 last year.

The bureau's figures on cold storage holdings are as follows:

Total meats 772,637,000 pounds on September 1 compared with 867,039,000 pounds on August 1, 1927.

Frozen beef 17,621,000 pounds against 17,241,000 pounds last year.

Frozen pork 174,206,000 pounds against 181,072,000 pounds.

Cured beef 6,130,000 pounds fully cured and 7,394,000 pounds less on September 1 than on August 1, 1927.

Dry salt pork 85,133,000 pounds fully cured and 70,857,000 pounds in process of cure compared with 646,000 pounds fully cured and 73,461,000 pounds in process of cure September 1, 1927.

Pickled pork 155,441,000 pounds fully cured and 197,189,000 pounds in process of cure compared with 132,500,000 pounds fully cured and 124,739,000 pounds in process of cure September 1, 1927.

Lard 178,226,000 pounds against 167,018,000 pounds.

Creamery butter 136,136,000 pounds against 163,701,000 pounds.

Case eggs 9,940,000 cases compared with 9,650,000 cases.

Total frozen poultry 40,700,000 pounds against 39,711,000 pounds.

FAMOUS TRAPSHOOTERS
While the famous "Tennis Cabinet" of the Rooseveltian dynasty is hardly likely to find a parallel in a trapshooting cabinet, the environment of Cedar Island Lodge was treated to the sight of a presidential shotgun "bustin" clay targets, the fact remains that the gun game is being looked into by the great and near-great of the nation's capital.

Only that, but President of the United States has established a kinship with several hundred thousand sportsmen who, in the aggregate, constitute a gross section of American life.

Devotees of the "scatter-gun" have always claimed that shooting clay "pigeons" is at once the typically American and the most democratic of sports. In support of the claim, shooters point to the fact that in any trap meet of importance there may be seen on the firing line men of every social strata.

Unknown farmers have won the highest honors in the Grand American Trapshooting Handicap, an event which has long been recognized as one of the real classics in amateur sport. In this big annual affair, a millionaire manufacturer may find himself flanked on one side by a mechanic, while shooting from the peg on his other side may be the keeper of a cracker-barrel general store.

John Philip Sousa is a trapshooter of no little note, Fred Stone was long classed as a trapshooter, "Chief" Bender, the Indian twirler, was famous for his shooting eye, while many others known to fame have been numbered among the galaxy of shooting stars.

Trapshooting, well up the grade of renewed popularity, has been given a boost such as any other sport might envy by President Coolidge seeking relaxation in breaking the elusive clays as they streaked from a trap in the Chief Executive's vacation retreat.

MAKE SOMEBODY HAPPY
The man who originated the idea that there is no sentiment in confectionery, according to a successful candy manufacturer, is one of the corner stones of the trade. Nobody knows how many million pounds of candy the American male buys each year to give to his sweetheart or his wife or mother or children, but they must come close to half the total amount of all candy sales.

While the dietitians tell us that candy is just another kind of food, the scientists in the country cannot destroy the sentiment that goes with a gift of candy, from the humblest lollipop to the most elaborate upholstered box of high priced bonbons.

The confectionery trade proves that it recognizes the value of this intangible attitude in choosing a slogan for its annual "Candy Week" with a purely sentimental appeal—"Make Somebody Happy." In more than 200 cities all over the country local committees have been organized to celebrate "Candy Week" from October 7th to 13th, by making presentations of candy to those whose drab lives are seldom brightened by gifts of this kind. The candy men will do this in an organized way by sending their waves to orphan asylums, hospitals for cripples, homes for old folks and other relief institutions.

In this day of business slogans the language has been drained for expression that grip the imagination and stimulate the desire to buy. "Make Somebody Happy" is unique in that it appeals primarily to the pleasure we all experience in giving gifts.

CRIME
The writer of a recent article depicting the deplorable crime conditions that exist in Chicago stated that in 1926 and 1927, murders had been committed in that city to the number of 760 and that only 19 persons had paid the supreme penalty for their crimes. Further, that convictions were obtained in only 22 per cent of the cases and these for crimes of lesser degree than murder.

It is probable that the murder rate in that city this year will equal, if not exceed, that of the past.

Not in Chicago alone is its crime record. In all of the large cities and in the country as a whole the number of murders, robberies and lesser crimes committed is apparently large.

Before the publication of the daily papers there are seen accounts of deeds unbelievably atrocious and brutal, even the descriptions of which are enough to cause the average person to shudder with horror and yet in many cases, the perpetrators go unpunished.

Why in a comparatively prosperous nation, where poverty could hardly be named as the stimulus, does there exist such a large amount of unlawful behavior? There have been many numerous reasons. Before the eighteenth amendment those who wanted prohibition blamed the saloons; since the eighteenth amendment prohibition comes in for a large part of the blame.

Others lay the fault at the doors of our legal system. Doubtless the "cat's whisker" of the criminal law is a contributing factor. From a day when a suspect of crime was meted out swift punishment without reasonable deliberation or investigation, it seems that there has been a swing to the other extreme.

The accused is safeguarded on every side. Innocence is assumed until the guilt is proven to the satisfaction of twelve men. The failure of the court to observe the most minute technicalities gives a right to a trial. The defendant may be appealed to the higher courts. Shrewd lawyers find many loopholes of escape in the law. Besides, the calendars of the courts are over-filled and as a result it is often many months and even years before a case is finally decided or comes up for trial. In many instances with the lapse of time the baseness of the crime is forgotten and public sentiment is entirely in favor of the criminal, which, undoubtedly, has an effect upon the decision of the jury.

Too often, hardened criminals are set free or given short terms, and then gain freedom to continue their depredations upon society.

Another factor that adds to the nation's high percentage of crime is the alien element. Foreigners come to this country with visions of gaining wealth quickly. They join their own groups, make little effort to become Americanized and often remain wary of estranged and alien Americans.

Soon they perceive the dreamed-of fortune is not so easily obtained and often resort to crime as a means of livelihood. Then, also, the inadequacy of our immigration laws makes it impossible to prevent the seeping in of undesirable and criminal characters. This particular phase of the situation could be greatly aided by larger appropriations and an increase in the size of the immigration force.

Of course, the vision of a nation entirely free from crime is utopian in its conception. Yet, the percentage of crime that exists in the United States could be greatly reduced. The problem that is presented is of vital importance and is well worth the study of every citizen, especially, since it is one of the people's most expensive burdens.

The quickest paths to the reduction of crime lie most often through a better education that will give the citizen a better understanding of our legal systems, getting rid of superfluous laws and unimportant technicalities, restricting emigration, and finally and most important, education. An education that will give the citizen a better understanding of the value of the law and the rights of the citizen.

Not only a broad concept of the arts and science, but will tend towards the strengthening of their characters and imbue them with the ideals and principles of American citizenship.—Scottish Rite News.

THE FARMERS' UNION RADIO PROGRAM
For two years plans have been for a broadcasting station have been before the Farmers' Union, nationally as well as locally. The purpose of such a station was to get the Farmers' Union program before all of the people.

Experience has taught us that it is nearly impossible to get our information to the farmers and citizens at large through the press. The radio, however, has demonstrated time and again that it is for the special interests. Our own publications are limited to our membership.

National magazines are controlled by the moneyed interests and carry chiefly propaganda, constructed and construed to destroy the very principles upon which the Farmers' Union program is built.

The lecture platform is controlled by the enemies of agriculture and insidious propaganda is fashioned to discredit the standing of the American Farmer.

Every channel of public information has been "taken over" by those

who are pleased to call themselves in this free country our "ruling class."

Now they seek to take away from the common people the radio and the right to use, other than breathe, the air about us. Through the few publications which are and have been friendly to the common people, you have been warned that the ever out-reaching canals of the monopolies would, inevitably seek to embrace the radio and the air. THAT DAY IS HERE!

There is abundant evidence of these efforts. Through high-paid and high-pressure lobbies in the national capitol, they have had laws enacted tightening down a little more each year, until today a monopoly all but exists.

To a decent thinking mind, the idea of taking the air away from us is unthinkable but it is being done.

The Farmers' Union recently appeared before the radio commission for the purpose of obtaining a wave length as the first step in the establishment of a broadcasting station.

The Farmers' Union wanted to construct a station of moderate power with a suitable wave length so that the Voice of the Farmer would have its place in this wonderful new discovery which in a short time will probably displace all other means of public communication.

We, as farmers, knew just as well as the capitalistic group that we must be a part of this great development, or we would miss the last God-given chance to hold our interests together against the subtle schemes of our common enemy.

We made a fair presentation of our case. We did not ask for more than others were asking. We only asked for our share of the air. The radio commission saw fit to deny our request, and had the law to back up their refusal.

It is not difficult to see where this action places us. We have lost the press, the magazines, the open forum and the moving pictures. We are being edged in by hundreds of financial papers and trade publications and our farm papers are crowded in their policies by national advertising restrictions, in fact every avenue of public expression is bottled up and insidious moneyed interests are taking from us the greatest of all opportunities for mutual help. THEIR MONEY CAN EVEN BUY THE AIR.

Every part of radio apparatus from the "cat's whisker" of the crystal set to the water cooled tubes of the super-power broadcasting sets and even hook-up dial and condenser on your receiving set is controlled by these people.

You cannot build the simplest kind of a broadcasting station without paying a huge tribute in the way of royalties, license fees and lease charges to these barons of the monopolies.

If a genius of the common people conceived and built a better radio broadcasting system than we have today, this crowd would "take it over," steal the patent rights and charge the inventor for using his own brain child.

The reason for this is evident. One illustration will serve to develop that reason.

Within the year one manufacturing concern paid \$65,000 for one hour of advertising on the air. This program was a chain system of 17 stations at an average payment of \$3,825 to each station. The total advertising bill in the United States is \$1,330,000 to all publications and for all purposes.

It is constantly expected, by those who hope to monopolize the air, that they will control at least 12 per cent of this huge sum within the next year. Twelve per cent would amount to \$160,800,000.

Now, if you think of the most advanced and most powerful of the radio stations, you will find that they are advertising in the millions of dollars to be derived from advertising, for in the end practically all advertising will be done from the air, anyway.

The human mind receives its lasting impressions through the two senses of hearing and seeing. The spoken word and the picture. Television is a fact. Before October of this year television will be broadcasted in every home, to more than 30,000,000 people. Propaganda will be flashed in words and pictures. If the monopoly controls this wonderful medium of expression, there is no limit to the uses to which they may put it.

Propaganda, biased and pernicious interpretations of the questions and problems before the people of this North American continent will flood the air, so subtly embossed and arranged that they will fool the most astute mind among the common people and lull into lethargy an enslaved nation.

Fortunately, certain groups of the Federation of Labor saw the possibilities attending such a monopoly and took steps to break it.

WCFR, The Voice of Labor now operates a station in Chicago. They are now building a super-power radio broadcasting station at Downers Grove, Ill., 22 miles west of Chicago. This station will operate with a powerful wave length of more than 400 meters. It will be the most powerful broadcasting station in the world and it will cost labor approximately \$500,000.

The offer to fellowship with the Farmers' Union in this station, giving us one-half of all the privileges of this great project, is contingent upon the payment of 25 cents per quarter per member.

Quarterly dues also include a subscription to the WCFR Radio Magazine, which the Farmers' Union will also have the privilege of joint ownership and one-half of the space to bring our problems nationally before the people.

Free and untrammeled speech—justice and equality to all men is the constant demand of the Farmers' Union. The Farmers' Union realizes with labor the necessity of keeping the air free from the influence of a great national body in construction, operating and maintaining a super-power broadcasting station—with more power, in fact, than any other station in the world today.

It will be our purpose to preserve our constitutional rights—to so multi-

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., September 2, 1928.

DEPENDABLE SERVICE at all times to shippers of live stock is the constant aim of Farmers' Union salesmen, as well as of all others connected with this firm. Shippers are sure of dependable service when they ship to us, their OWN CO-OPERATIVE FIRM.

STEERS.—With continued liberal receipts of fair kinds of steers, and with very few good fed steers on the market, prices have slumped 50c to \$1 below ten days ago, on all kinds except choice ones which are about 50c off. A few sales of the better grades of corn fed steers are recorded up to \$17.50, but the bulk of sales from \$11 to \$15, and other grassers ranged down to around \$9. Stockers and feeders are unevenly lower due to an accumulation in the traders' pens. Stockers sell from \$8 to \$12 and feeders range up to \$13.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS.—The general cow market is 50c lower for the week, and grass heifers are 50c to \$1 lower than last week's low close, or close to \$2 below 10 days ago. Fat cows that were selling from \$9 to \$9.50 are now \$8 to \$8.50. Canner cows are still in good demand selling around 6c. Cutters also sell readily from \$6.25 to \$7.00, lower for the week. Stock cows and heifers have slumped 50c to 75c for the week. Bulls 25 to 50c lower. Best \$8.00 to \$8.75. Fair to good \$7.00 to \$8.00. Light common \$6.25 to \$6.75.

CALVES.—The veal calf market is \$2 lower for the week. Good to choice \$10 to \$14, with a few fancy at \$15. Mediumweight and heavy killing calves 50c to \$1 lower. Good to choice \$10.50 to \$11.50. Fair to good \$9.00 to \$10.00. Stock calves 25 to 50c lower. Whitefaces \$10.50 to \$13.00. Dicks \$10.00 to \$11.00.

HOGS.—Market very uneven and around \$1.70 lower for the week. Desirable 200s up 25-35c lower than Wednesday's averages. Lighter weights weak to 25c lower. Stock pigs steady. Top bulk range lambs \$3.50, old lots natives quoted downward from \$13.00. (We sold natives up to \$13.35.) Range ewes \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission.

THE WEST CO-OPERATES
The feature of this week's cattle trade in the pens of the Farmers' Union was a consignment of thirteen co-operative carloads of cattle from Montana. Every year for the past three or four years the Farmers' Union has been receiving such shipments and each time the consignments have grown larger. Co-operative marketing is on the increase in the far west as well as in the corn belt. Farmers' Union has also received an unusually large number of straight shipments of steers from cornbelt feeders the past few days. Among these were consignments from: E. S. Simonson, Rolfe, Iowa; Ford Hawley, Vail, Iowa; H. J. Jensen, Charter Oak, Ia.; A. Evans, Greencastle, Mo.; H. Keller, Middletown, Iowa; Jacob Brues, Wagner, S. D.; A. N. Harl, Seymour, Iowa; W. A. Jacob, Rowan, Iowa. Co-operative shipments have also been quite plentiful and our Cattle Departments has been on the jump. Keep them coming and help make the Farmers' Union a power in the trade.

The market this week has been lower on cattle bringing \$17.00 and down. The decline has been especially evident on cattle weighing around 1100 lbs. The class of cattle that brought \$16.50 two weeks ago is now selling around \$15.00. However, there is a better tone to the market on both yearlings and heavy cattle showing finish. Butcher cattle as well as stockers and feeders have met with an unevenly lower market.

Hog Market Topples Headlong
Continuing the sudden decline which started last week, hogs have dropped 25 to 75c per cwt every day until prices are now \$2.25 to \$2.50 lower than on Monday of last week. The trade is in a semi-demoralized condition. It is more a question of being able to sell hogs at all than it is of getting a certain price. Many hogs are being carried over from day to day. Medium grade hogs are hard to move. There is a glut today of \$1.00 and the bulk of the good hogs weighing 170 to 300 lbs are selling \$10.50 to \$10.90; unfinished hogs same weights \$9.00 to \$10.00. Light hogs weighing 140 to 160 lb. \$9.00 to \$10.25; pigs \$8.00 to \$9.00. Bulk of the packing sows 9.00 to \$9.40 with a few sows on the butcher order as high as \$9.50 and thin hinds down around \$7.75 to \$8.00. We don't predict any improvement in prices and think it advisable to finish your hogs as soon as possible through the Farmers' Union. It has been the policy of Farmers' Union salesmen to sell hogs at their market value on the day of arrival rather than hold them and speculate on the next day's market. This policy has resulted in many outstanding sales.

Market Farm Lambs Now
Receipts of lambs have been pretty heavy and the market is 25c to 50c lower for the week. The top today is \$14.00 with the bulk of the lambs selling around \$3.50 to \$13.75. Throwouts are selling at \$10.00 to \$10.75. Feeding lambs have shared the decline and very good 61 to 69 lb. lambs are selling at \$13.25 to \$13.50 and a heavier kind weighing 71 to 74 lb. at \$12.25 to \$12.50. There is no prospect for better prices soon, so make your lambs fat and let them come in the advice of Tommy Lynch, our sheep salesman, who has topped the lamb market every day this week.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

ply the power and usefulness of our station that the monopoly, which is trying to drown the voice of the farmer and of labor, will be forever halted.—Farmers Union Herald.

Delinquent Payments
Briggs—"I've lost my new car."
Griggs—"Why don't you report it to the sheriff?"
Briggs—"He's the one that took it."—America's Humor.

We still say sunrise, even though we know it stands still.

Te beauty of color and the odor of nectar in the gorgeous flower has for its object the cell union of two germs.

When you call central and say "842 please," you start a train of operations so intricate that no mind can follow them.

A freight train weighs more going from Chicago to New York than when going west. This is because the centrifugal force is lessened by its speed when traveling east.

DEPARTMENT
OF PRACTICAL
CO-OPERATION

NOTICE
To The Produce Pool Members: The Erie Produce Pool local meets on the first Monday night of each month. All members expected to be present.

CHAS. NORRIS, Pres.

ANDERSON COUNTY
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2159
Meets first and third Monday of each month. R. D. Northway, Sec.

CHAS. COUNTY
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets each second and fourth Thursday. W. H. McCandless, Sec.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alice Ames, Sec.

BUCKEYE NO. 2074
Meets first Wednesday of each month. Roy Johnson, Sec.

MIAMI COUNTY
INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Della Burns, Sec.

NEMAH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Robt Steele, Contralla.

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1845
Meets the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec.

SCURRY LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scurry School house. Mrs. Ben Doebble, Secy.

ALLEN COUNTY
Bayard 2033.
Fairview 2154.
Fairview 2154.
Belleview 2042.

BROWN COUNTY
Madow Brook 1167
Chase Creek 1337
New Hope 1337

CLAY COUNTY
Swanton Local No. 1191
Kavanaugh 408
Maple Road 416
Pleasant Dale 435

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Pleasant 1540
Barnes 1448
Shamel 974
Exelsior 975
Pleasant 1038
Fairview 1070
Littell 1070

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Prairie Glen 665