

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928

THE FARM QUESTION TO THE FRONT AGAIN

Both of the major political parties declared their conviction that the farm problem constitutes the major issue in this campaign. The solving of this question was held to be the largest concern for the next administration. That this attitude resulted from facts in the situation and not from a mere desire to find a popular "issue" is easily proven by a glance backward over the past four years. The records of Congress show that increasingly the concern of our lawmakers body has been to find a solution to the farm problem. It has overshadowed all else during the time when political issues were largely forgotten. It is the major issue—the real issue.

For a time it became somewhat obscured by other questions, chief of which were religion and prohibition. Senator Robinson's speech of acceptance served to turn attention again more toward the problem of the American farmer. A campaign regarding religion soon becomes fanatic and loses its hold on the majority of people. The Republicans could not afford to allow the wet vote all to be won over to the Democrats, so Senator Moses has charge of the campaign in the east. Senator Curtis has declared, as reported, that Governor Smith could not modify enforcement laws even if he wanted to do so, if he should be elected. He warned his wet Republican audience that they were very deceived. Senator Curtis apparently believed that the situation of the man who wants liquor will neither be better under Smith nor worse under Hoover. So they may as well stay with the party. And so the farm issue emerges as the real issue. And Governor Smith's speech at Omaha should serve to bring it to the center of the stage and into the spotlight.

For this every farmer, no matter what his position on other questions may be, and regardless of party, should be grateful. The policy to be followed during the next four years is now in the shaping. Every move during this campaign which deepens the conviction of parties and candidates that the farmer must be reckoned with and his problem fairly met and dealt with, not on an emergency basis, but on a permanent one, is a helpful move. I shall be surprised and disappointed if within the next few weeks there does not come a clearer, more comprehensive and more positive declaration regarding our problem than ever before. A tariff gesture, or the distant prospect of a small saving by water transportation will not suffice. The real issue is coming to the front again, and it is well.

LOYALTY A NECESSITY

(Editor Herron in Nebraska Union Farmer)

Whether loyalty on the part of the members or efficient management is the more important essential in the success of co-operation is a perennial subject. Textbook co-operators generally range themselves on the side of efficient management. You can't build co-operation on appeals to loyalty alone, they say. Some of them go so far, indeed, as to declare that everything depends upon management, for without good management that will save money for the members there will be no loyalty.

Of course, co-operation cannot be built on appeals to loyalty alone. We must have efficient management. That is granted by all co-operators. But it is also true that you cannot build co-operation on efficient management alone. Business efficiency is not enough to meet unfair competition, which always comes sooner or later. Loyalty is a necessity, and no co-operative movement has ever been permanently successful without it.

The history of the average co-operative enterprise is about as follows: Old-line concerns are skinning the farmers. The line-elevator trust and the centralized creameries are an example. Farmers organize co-operatives to protect themselves. Then the old-line concerns seek to freeze out the co-operatives by paying more for products than they are actually worth, and making up their losses in other territory.

Business efficiency is not sufficient to meet such attacks on co-operation. Efficiency cannot be great enough to meet competition in losses engaged in for the purpose of freezing out co-operative enterprises. Only loyalty on the part of the members can save the co-operatives under such conditions. Loyalty is the only antidote against such attacks. Every experienced co-operator knows this is true.

It is safe to say that we do not have a successful co-operative enterprise over 10 years old that does not owe its existence to the fact that in temporary periods of stress and unfair competition loyal co-operators patronized it at an immediate loss to themselves because they had vision to see

that only by so doing could they retain their protection against exploitation.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CO-OPERATIVES

It has been called to my attention that the great majority of our Farmers Union business units are either conducting their business or keeping their records in such a way as to make them liable to the Federal government for income tax. In fact, it is declared that not more than ten per cent of them have actually established themselves as tax-exempt. I believe this estimate is much too low, however.

The law specifically exempts co-operatives from income tax. It also defines co-operatives. Out of the past several years there has grown up a list of laws, rules and precedents, so that now the status of co-operative institutions is rather well defined. If your Association has not established itself with the revenue department as tax-exempt under the co-operative laws it ought to do so. The tax now may be very small. It may be easier to pay it than to clear your organization of liability. But some other year it may be large, and your claim for exemption then will be prejudiced by the fact that you have already accepted responsibility and have paid in former years under identical conditions.

I should like very much to have the name of every Farmers Union business organization in Kansas that is paying income tax. If it is entitled to exemption under the law the exemption can be secured. If it does not come under the provisions of the law, perhaps it can rather easily adjust its business methods and its accounting to comply with the law. Give the Kansas Union this chance to help you to a secure position in the matter of income tax.

SOME PRODUCTION MAY SUCCESSFULLY BE LIMITED

That many industries control their price structures by a fixed policy of curtailing production when prices show a weakening tendency is common knowledge. That those, such as manufacturers, who have a practically fixed overhead, so that a reduction of output increases the unit cost, are able by their control of their own marketing to maintain their domestic price level and sell their "surplus" to the best advantage in any of the world's markets is also well known. They are able to make the tariff effective in the case of their own product—both such groups.

Of this first type of industries oil furnishes a good example. The oil is in the earth. No one knows whether the whole supply is limitless, in the sense that crop-producing ability in the soil is limitless, or whether it is very limited and will shortly fail us. Nor does anyone know whether a hundred wells drilled will yield millions of barrels of oil or none at all. So far it is on a par with farming. But when it was believed recently that a reduction in the use of gasoline and oils this fall would result in a surplus and a possible lowering of price, Ray M. Collins, oil field empire for Oklahoma, applied to the State Corporation

Commission for an order of curtailment in production over the entire state.

The petition set forth the present daily production of oil in Oklahoma is approximately 700,000 barrels, and that with smaller consumption in the coming fall and winter months the market will diminish to a point where even the present daily production will exceed the market demand.

The petition asked that all wildcat wells hereafter drilled in the state be required to limit production to 100 barrels a day for the first thirty days and that no other wells in the vicinity be drilled without first obtaining a permit.

In such a case production is adjusted to probable demand in the interest of higher prices, under sanction of government. You can stop a pump or close a valve and overhead is at a minimum. But you can't "shut off" wheat or corn. Acreage may be reduced, but yield is affected by so many other factors that either surplus or shortage may result from a given acreage, and no one can foresee nor influence the output. Surplus is safer than famine. The farm problem cannot be solved by reducing output to increase unit prices. That would not be by "artificial scarcity," to which the president objected, but very real scarcity. It is not a solution. An increasing number of people believe that a device by which the farmer will be enabled to do what the big manufacturer now does with his surplus will enable the individual farmer to continue. That it will leave to us and to our children the American farm home. That it will insure a continuance of individual ownership and operation upon our farms.

Gigantic corporations, operating millions of acres of land with hired help or by tenants, may easily be able to meet the situation unaided. Such corporations can exact an American price for the domestic requirement and any lesser price received from the sale of the surplus will merely reduce the average price to so much. But we do not want corporation farming. The farm must be enabled to do what others are now doing to maintain price levels, or the others must be prevented from doing it. A decline of ten cents per gallon in gasoline would help consumers as much as a decline in the price of farm products to a point below production costs. But it might result in bankrupting the industry and eventually making gas 50 cents a gallon. The solution lies in the direction of fair and stabilized prices for all.

SUPPLY COMPANY MAKES REFUND ON FERTILIZERS

Members of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, Atlanta, recently received a 3 per cent patronage dividend amounting to more than \$25,000 on their 1928 fertilizer purchases. These growers bought more than 35,000 tons of fertilizer last spring through their subsidiary, the Growers' Supply Company, at a cost of \$938,000. The fertilizer was sold this year at dealers' prices.

The Growers' Supply Company has operated only three seasons. The first year it handled 16,000 tons, and the second year 17,000 tons in an

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

GOOD BUSINESS REPORTED BY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

In the first six months of 1928 the Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa, increased the amount of its property insurance in force by the sum of \$7,900,499, bringing the total on July 1, to \$28,287,677. This volume of new business represented a gain of \$58,731 in assets and \$11,126 in surplus.

This Iowa company operates also in North Dakota and Illinois. In August it took over the entire business of the Mountair, County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Stanley, N. D., with a large amount of insurance in force. The consolidation was brought about by the farmers of the territory who decided that it would be to their advantage to be connected with a larger co-operative enterprise.

During one week in the early summer, following cyclonic storms in Iowa and North Dakota, the Association adjusted \$66 claims for wind damage and other losses.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Des Moines, is also making rapid strides, and the newest member of the group, the Farmers' Union Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, has begun operations.

SUGGESTED READING FOR CO-OPERATORS, NO. 3

As the story of the early organizations of farmers is so closely interwoven with the history of the Grange, a knowledge of that order will be helpful. Probably no one book gives a clearer picture of the agricultural organizations of 1870-80 than "The Granger Movement: A Study of Agricultural Organization and Its Political, Economic and Social Manifestations," by Solon J. Buck, a graduate student in Harvard University. The book was published by Harvard University Press in 1913.

"The granger movement" was a term used by several writers to include a number of organizations through which the farmers expressed their discontent with conditions existing after the Civil War. Of these organizations the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, was the leading and typical one. The volume is a study of causes and effects rather than a history of those critical years. However, the history is not lacking, neither is it dull. Roused to a new sense of their dignity and power, farmers were ready to undertake all sorts of enterprises and although many of their business ventures failed, the movement could never be called a failure. Its influence was of incalculable value.

A large part of the book is devoted to the story of the struggle between the farmers and the railroads, resulting in the first laws to control the powers of railroads.

The period covered is only the years 1870-80, which another writer calls "the sensational and undisciplined decade of the movement . . . when it had not yet found itself."

For the story of the beginnings of the Grange the reader is referred to "Origin and Purposes of

the Patrons of Husbandry in the United States: A History from 1866 to 1873." (J. A. Wagoner, Philadelphia, 1875). The author was Oliver H. Kelley, the man who conceived the idea of a fraternal agricultural organization to aid in developing better feeling between the North and the South. Mr. Kelley's detailed story of the trials and triumphs of those first years reveals his indomitable spirit, also the firm faith of himself and his associates in the project, which faith was justified when the new order electrified the country.

Nearly 50 years later another history was prepared, the "Semi-Centennial History of the Patrons of Husbandry," by Thomas C. Atkeson, then Master of the West Virginia State Grange, Overseer of the National Grange from 1904 to 1913, and later in charge of the legislative office of the National Grange in Washington, D. C. From his vantage point he was able to appraise the work and worth of the organization. A summary of the achievements of half a century is a record of which the order may well be proud. Due credit is given to many individuals who were prominent in establishing and maintaining the Grange. The book was published by Orange Judd Company, New York, in 1916.

—Christina Gardner.

FARMERS' UNION PLANS TO ORGANIZE OIL STATIONS

After a careful survey of the situation, the Farmers' Union Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., announces that it is ready to organize a chain of bulk oil stations throughout the Northwest. Plans provide that the Farmers' Union Exchange shall act as the central purchasing agency for all the local bulk stations, thus concentrating the purchasing power and making it possible to buy in large quantities and necessary gasoline, oils, equipment and supplies. The stations are to be organized on a uniform basis, and no station will be put into operation until it has sufficient capital subscribed to pay for equipment and provide a revolving fund for buying gasoline and other supplies. Another provision is that the local station shall become a shareholder of the Farmers' Union Exchange to the extent of 5 per cent of its capital stock. Each local station shall be entitled to one member on the board of directors of the central organization. Each station shall also have its own board of directors, manage its own affairs, but distribute its earnings only after deducting 5 per cent of net earnings for educational purposes, and providing for depreciation and reserves. This 5 per cent shall be paid into the treasury of the Farmers' Union of the county in which the local station is operating. Uniform by-laws have been prepared in which the local station is operating. Uniform by-laws have been prepared and uniform accounting systems will be established and maintained.

Both common and preferred stock will be issued. These will bear equal dividends but common stock will be sold only to members of the Farmers' Union, and voting privileges will be limited to holders of this class of stock.

REFLECTIONS

BACK TO SECRET DIPLOMACY

One of the famous "Fourteen Points" promulgated in 1918 as the basis upon which future international relationships should be carried on, was expressed in the phrase: "Open Covenants, Open Arrivals."

Since 1918 there have been many wide departures from this principle, which President Wilson, and those who were in sympathy with his policies, regarded as one of the essentials to the preservation of peace. Almost every one of the victorious powers which became parties to the Treaty of Versailles and to the establishment of the League of Nations, has violated this principle, in greater or lesser degree. It is not as yet clear how far the recently concluded naval understanding between the British and French Governments may be a case in point.

Certainly the public mind is in great confusion, and the confusion has not been dispelled by the announcement that the forging of a document for the purpose of creating distrust between certain of the powers, has recently been brought to light. It is at least evident that if all international engagements were "open covenants openly arrived at," the forging of state documents would cease to be a profitable profession.

In 1924 a British Government was defeated at the polls on the strength of a document which is now generally considered to have been a forgery, and in Berlin a spurious state document has been convicted, and it has been shown that the British have engaged regularly in this kind of activity. The present Government of Britain, it is claimed by the Labor Party of Britain, is in office by virtue of one forgery. And now, in its turn, the Conservative Government, apparently, has been made to suffer because of another.

The shedding of the light of publicity into the dark places of international diplomacy must be ardently desired by all citizens of the world who are concerned for the preservation of peace.—U. F. A. Magazine, Alberta.

A SOFT ANSWER

Lord Somebody or Other in England the other day declared that what that country needs is a Mussolini—a red-blooded dictator who would do things. Someone who would crush opposition, suppress criticism, force issues. This little Lord with the big yearning publishes the first act of a dictator would be to suppress such vitriolic sheets as he publishes the British press at once agreed with the lord that England needs a Mussolini.

ROLLIN AND ME

By Charles Ballard
Yesterday Rollin found me on the hillside gathering berries and he helped me.
He gave me one and laughed at the red stain on my lips, and kissed me.
Then all at once he knew what I had known for a long time, and told me;
But I couldn't speak just then.

So we went hand-in-hand, down through the long field, walking in the daisies,
Till we came to the grassy bank of the river.
There I answered him.

Rollin is good and honest, and a willing worker,
Soon he'll have money laid by.
Then we'll marry, and have a little house by the river.

I'll be a wife, and keep fowls, and save money for a cow.
Children will come.

At last we'll grow old and die;
And our children will lay us close to the church side by side;
And we'll go to our Father in Heaven.

That's all about Rollin and me.

HOW CARELESS

Mother—Poor Jimmy is so unfortunate.
Caller—How is that?
Mother—During the track meet he broke one of the best records they had at college.—College Humor.

Don't throw away the water in which vegetables have been cooked (unless you use too much) save it for soup—you will save vitamins in this way.

The United States Light Houses as "aided to navigation" have been operated since 1789. Boston Light has been in continuous operation for two hundred and seven years.

"I really believe I could make a better world myself," remarked the pessimist. "Of course you could!" replied the optimist. "That's what we're here for. Now let's get together and do it!"

Moth "proofing" solutions have been widely advertised. Some are decidedly helpful, but departmental entomologists have tested none that seem fully effective without injuring the fabric or leaving poisonous substances in the cloth.

Cod liver oil is rich in vitamins A and D. The cod liver oil extracts offered on the markets when tested by departmental chemists showed almost complete loss of vitamin A, and considerable loss of D.

With the aid of the weather record for the growing season supplemented by tests in an incubator it has been possible for experts for the past five years to estimate how well the cranberry crop will keep when placed in storage.

MORE HEAVILY ARMED THAN BEFORE WAR

Most of States Which Have "Outlawed" War in Theory, Cling to Immense Armaments

In a despatch from Paris on August 29th, Elmer Roberts, Associated Press staff writer, states:

Consummation of the war renunciation treaty finds western Europe with the exception of Germany more heavily armed than in 1913.

Upwards of 3,000,000 men are in actual military service, and as it happens at this season, many hundreds of thousands have been called to the colors for training. Swift practice mobilizations are in progress and trial war maneuvers are under way throughout Europe.

In artillery, in stores of munitions, in chemicals and in works for making gases, in aircraft, in tanks, in all the complicated apparatus of destruction, the nations have a striking power immensely superior to that of 1913.

This especially is true of the powers large and small lately allied in the war. The Central Powers are compulsoirly disarmed under peace treaty limitations but the victorious and non-combatant powers, excluding Serbia and Russia, have added to their armaments of 1913.

Great Britain and Ireland, which just prior to the war had 406,000 men under arms, now have troops totalling 408,000; France, whose troops before the war numbered 646,000, has added 20,000 to this figure; Italy, whose 1913 army consisted of 274,000 men, has increased its army from 250,000 to 290,000. Rumania has an army of 205,000, compared with 103,000 maintained there before the war.

It may be added that the United States, like most European states, is much more heavily armed than before the war. Only Russia, Germany, Austria, Serbia, and a few small states, have smaller armaments and fewer men under arms than in 1913.

A MALEFACTOR OF GREAT WEALTH

Great fortunes are often neither honestly gotten nor wisely used. We have our Sinclairs and others. In Germany, in the good old days of "super-men," Hugo Stinnes was one of the superest of them all. Late in the Associated Press carried the story that Hugo Junior, son of the late industrial baron, was being held without bail because it had been discovered that shady financial transactions had taken place. Officials were afraid that if he was given his freedom pending trial he would be able to destroy much incriminating evidence. In America we are mildly resenting the encroachments of wealth and the rather pernicious activities of such groups as the Power Trust. Those who merely get possession of things are no longer viewed as recipients of special favors from the Almighty, nor as benefactors of the race.

Taking No Chances

Finally, there is a new story about British efficiency. To the hospital for seamen in London came lately a strange old man whose conversation was unintelligible to the attendants. So they burned his clothes, scrubbed him, shaved him, gave him a bromide and put him to bed. When he woke up the next day, it was discovered that he had dropped in to call on a sick friend.—Christian Evangelist.

Boost for Literature

Sadie—"I'm going out to buy a book."
Gertie—"A book! What on earth are you going to do with a book?"
"Oh, my husband bought me the most wonderful reading lamp yesterday."—Life.

Old Age

By Bernice Kenyon
When I am old I shall sit quietly With folded hands, under the noonday sun;
And never let the past drift back to me,
And never hope for years not yet begun;

But watch, as I do today, ants in the grass,
And spiders patiently renewing webs,
And the unwary flight of gulls that pass
Along the river, while the slow tide ebbs;

And see how bees take honey and wing out
In perilous winds, back to their secret hive;
And watch the flowers opening all about,
And clouds of gnats that dance to be alive;

Until I find myself grown less than these,
Heedless as they, and happy, at high noon.
Where all unmindful of grim mystery
I can forget that death must take me soon.

STAY OFF THE BAND WAGON

(An Editorial in Wallace's Farmer)

The striking thing about the campaign so far is that farmers, in spite of the differing attitude of the two national conventions, are getting concessions from both sides. The Republicans started the campaign with the notion that it was not necessary to pay any attention to farm demands. The Kansas City convention, by adopting a platform and candidate distasteful to the farmers, acted on that belief. The farm response to the Kansas City convention has apparently brought about a change. Farm resentment has been seen as a very distinct menace to Republican hopes, and as a result Hoover has found it wise to take a position much more friendly to agriculture than any he has before assumed. On the other side, Governor Smith has declared for the principle of the equalization fee, even though he insists that a better method of carrying it out must be found.

Why have these concessions been made to the farmer? Nobody need think that the representative of Tammany Hall has any overwhelming affection for the farmer, or that Hoover, whose previous record has been antagonistic, has suddenly fallen in love with the farm cause. The fact seems to be that both of these men are practical politicians and are inclined to go after votes where they need them and where there seems to be a chance of getting them. Hoover, seeing that the corn belt is wavering in support of the Republican party, is willing to make some concessions to hold that vote. Smith, seeing the same thing, is willing to make some pledges in the hope of pulling the wavering voters his way.

The hard fact in the situation is that it proves that it pays farmers to stay on the fence. If the parties can be kept doubtful as to the farm vote, agriculture will get a lot more. Great harm has been done to the farm cause by the folk who have been so eager to jump on the bandwagon and to look after their own political fortunes that they were willing to make it appear that their favorites would have no trouble in carrying the corn belt. The people who are doing the real work for the farmer in this campaign are those who have been doing what they could to keep both parties on the anxious seat. From the point of view of practical politics and the welfare of agriculture, we hope every state in the middle-west goes either Republican or Democratic this year by not more than a few thousand votes. If the corn belt can make itself doubtful political territory, four years from now it will not be forced to choose between men who are not satisfactory to it. It will be able to have a suitable candidate and platform in one party or the other.

There is no reason for farmers to be precipitate this year in deciding which way to vote. Every week they delay, every proof that farmers have decided to vote independently and coolly for the candidate who makes the best offer, will help to line up both parties to stronger agricultural programs than we looked for earlier in the campaign. Nor is such a policy likely to jeopardize their interest in other issues which the campaign involves. All issues will be made clear and the stand of the candidates thereon more plain as the campaign progresses.

The Dry Goods Box

Randolph, Kans., Sept. 15, 1928.

Dear Editor:

Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas:
I have been reading with much interest the Dry Goods Box column every week, but I think Mr. Johannes is sadly mistaken in his article of last week.

Just how any farmer can kid himself into believing that the farmer has never been west of the Alleghany mountains and whose knowledge of the farm and the farm situation is less than nothing, is beyond me.

Have we forgotten what one of the big politicians said at the Houston convention when they were arguing about the Democratic platform, namely, to H— with the platform, who pays any attention to a platform anyway. Smith is our platform.

And we see how much Smith regarded the dry plank of the Democratic platform so how can we expect him to pay any more attention to the agricultural plank.

Mr. Johannes seems to have great confidence in Smith just because he has been elected Governor of New York City. I say city because he has never carried over three counties outside of the city. So I think that

shows how much the farmers of New York think of him. Don't be fooled Mr. Farmers, any promises for farm relief by Al Smith and his gang is just a bait put out by the liquor interests to catch farmer votes.

There is only one issue in this campaign and that is neither tariff or farm relief but booze and booze only.

If there were any Democratic or Republican principles involved, why did Mr. Smith pick a life-long Republican for his campaign manager. Only because he was a staunch Catholic and sipping wet.

No, my friends, the farmers can expect very little help from either party but in order to save our nation and our homes from the damnation of booze, we must vote the Republican ticket. Now I don't want any one to think that I am an admirer of Hoover, because I am not. I was in hopes before the Republican convention that they would know better than to nominate Hoover, but now between the two evils we MUST choose the lesser.

Yours for a dry and prosperous nation.

E. Samuelson.
Randolph, Kans.

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 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

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 GUGGIBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA PUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILLE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kan.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rosedale.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

For the September party when the days have the odor of autumn about them and the leaves are just beginning to turn, what is more appropriate or more fun than a weenie and marshmallow roast. On the hike taken before the bonfire is made, the leader may point out the different kinds of trees, bushes, weeds and grasses seen. Or each may make a list of the various things seen and the one having the longest list will receive a prize.

The meeting may be held around the camp fire, and when the business has been finished story telling may start. One person begins a story which must be original on his part. He continues for one or two minutes and then stops to let the next person continue. He adds his bit, and the next goes on, and so it goes clear around the fire, the last person finishing it.

In the same way rhymes may be invented. One person gives the first line, and the second adds a rhyming line, and so on around the fire. Then a spelling bee may be staged.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

A plentiful supply of grapes this year, at comparatively low prices, offers South Dakota housewives an opportunity to include ample amounts of grape marmalade in their provisions for the coming winter. Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist in foods and nutrition for the State College extension service, recently made some suggestions on the preparation of marmalade. She says:

"To make grape marmalade pick the grapes from their stems, cover with water and simmer until the grapes are soft. Rub them through a colander to remove seeds and coarse skin. Add three-fourths cup of sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful of salt to every cup of pulp. Cook slowly until the sugar is well dissolved and the pulp is thick.

"Coarsely chopped walnuts or pecans, a fourth cup to a cup of grape pulp, may be added just before the

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.

Sometimes it is fun just to have an old fashioned spell down, seeing who can really spell the best. However, variations often add interest. Words may be given to be spelled backwards. In this case of course the words chosen should not be too long or difficult.

The group around the fire may be divided into two groups, while each individual is provided with one marshmallow. At a given signal the leaders on each side toast their marshmallows on the end of sticks, eat them and pass the sticks on to the next person who does the same. The side which gets the marshmallows toasted and eaten first wins.

It might be fun to provide a collection of odds and ends, such as needles, pins, corks, cotton batting, glue, nutshells, prunes, pickles, olives, etc. These are put in a bunch in the midst of the guests who are told that they must make a unique animal or bird, or fish with these materials. A certain time is given and at the end of that time the unusual animals are gathered up. The oddest, most attractive animal is selected by popular vote and the maker of it is presented with a prize.

Of course if the day is rainy and the weenie roast can not be held outdoors, the party can be held in the club rooms and these games used with a few changes. For the marshmallow race, candles may be used for toasting the candies.

—National Boys and Girls Club News.

Dear Juniors: We have had no letters from you for a long time. I know that it is quite confining to get started in to school, and keep up all the things that you need to do at home, but we miss you, and the Junior Department in the Kansas Union Farmer looks bare, indeed. We have had so many suggestions as to what to write about that it doesn't seem that we would have a hard time writing a letter. But let me suggest one more thing. Supposing that you send in the stories that you write your teacher for your language or English lesson. I am sure that I would be interested in reading them and I think all the members would also like it.

All Juniors please write soon. Aunt Patience.

pulp is removed from the fire. "If the family likes more body to the finished preserve, the seeds only may be removed and the skins left in."

"In canning, sterilize the containers in boiling water. Pour marmalade hot into the hot glasses. Cover with melted paraffin. When cool, cover with waxed paper or a tin top. Store in a cool place."

As a general thing prices of Alabama farm products have moved up during the past few weeks.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, it has pleased Our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother member, John Svoboda.

Be it resolved that we the members of Pleasant Ridge Local 900 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the entire family. Be it resolved that one copy be sent to our brother John Svoboda, also one copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, and one copy spread on the minutes at our next regular meeting.

Signed Committee on Resolutions.
F. J. Solleck, Sec.

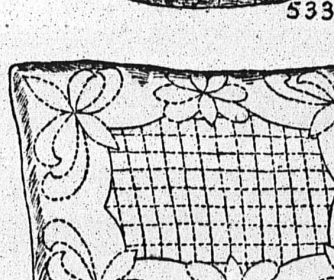
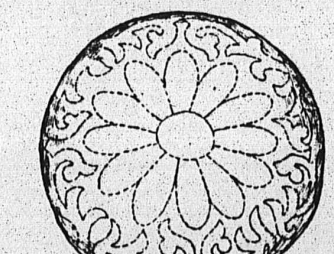


5940, Ladies' Dress
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

6258, Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. A sash of ribbon requires 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color 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 dressmaker.

Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, 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 pillows 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 decoration of any room in which they may be placed. They are suitable for the living room, boudoir, or summer cottage.

Prices of these pillows are as follows: No. 5333, rayon with wadding, \$2.75 each; No. 535 Rayon ding, \$2.75 each; Nos. 5334-5-6 Rayon with wadding, 85 cents each; satin with wadding \$3.25 each. Nos. 5337-40, Rayon with wadding, 70 cents each; satin with wadding, \$2.50 each. The satin and Rayon can be had in rose, Nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine, 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.

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,
611 North 11th St.
Marysville, Kansas.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per line. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MANAGER WANTED

WANTED—Manager for Farmers Union Produce Store at Williamsburg, Kansas, on commission to manager. R. E. Chambers, Homewood, Kansas.

MANAGER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Combine Auxiliary engine at half price. Crated to ship. Box 45, Salina, Kansas.

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

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 Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, by adding a new section thereto numbered section 8 to read as follows: "Sec. 8. The state shall have power to levy special taxes, for road and highway purposes, on motor vehicles and on motor fuels."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas 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 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.

(Seal) FRANK J. RYAN, Secretary of State.

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

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
No. 3.

(L. 1228, 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 Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection, 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 improvement 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 highway."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas 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 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. 5, now on file in my office.

(Seal) FRANK J. RYAN, Secretary of State.

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

Probably the biggest thing a farm woman gets out of the annual camp is the three meals a day that she does not have to plan or prepare.

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 Happiness 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)

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

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201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
406-510 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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666

Cures Malaria and quickly relieves Biliousness, Headaches and Dizziness due to temporary Constipation. Aids in eliminating 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

AERO-DUSTER



For COPPER CARBONATE dust treatment for the prevention of Stinking Smut or Bunt in wheat.

Price—\$32.50 F. O. B., Kansas City. Liberal discount to dealers.

HANDLED BY THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN., 337 Board of Trade Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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.

Consign Your Grain

Where you know you will get top prices and prompt service. An institution grown to its present strength through your help and co-operation. The F. U. J. A. is devoted to your interests and can serve you best.

We handle the "K F U" SUCCESS "TANKAGE" Manufactured for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Send us your orders.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

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

Branch Office.

SALINA.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

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 complete

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 yourself and the other men who believe in and practice

Co-operation

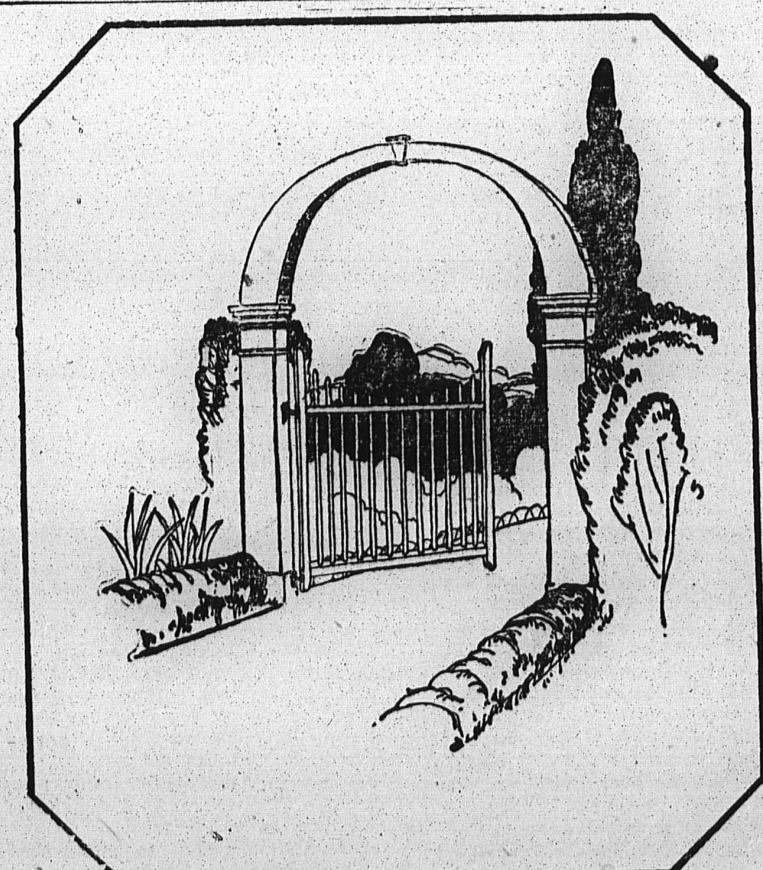
Our salesmen take pride in getting the highest prices possible for our customers' live stock.

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

Stock Yards

Kansas City

USE UNION WANT-ADS



© HOUSE AND GARDEN
A SUGGESTION FOR GATES

In selecting a garden gate there are two important considerations to keep in mind, apart from such obvious ones as size, color and material. One should decide in the very beginning whether the gate is to conceal or disclose the grounds and plantings which lie on the far side of it. Generally speaking, main entrance gates close to public thoroughfares should be of fairly close pattern in order to give a reasonable degree of privacy; as a rule one does not

want the passing public to be peering in all the time. What might be called inner gates, however, such as those which divide flower and vegetable gardens, can fittingly be of open pattern. When of this character they permit more extensive vistas even when they are closed, and thus increase the apparent size of small grounds.

(Copyright 1925 by House and Garden)

THE NEED FOR TAX REVISION IN KANSAS

(Continued from page 1)

delinquent corporations and 23,000 individuals who failed to file state tax returns in 1926 for the year 1925.

By diversification and classification in taxation, Virginia has reduced taxes on land. The state taxes exclusively incomes, certain licenses, intangibles, corporations, and the localities tax exclusively land and tangible personal property and some local licenses.

Business has improved in Virginia under its reform tax system and capital is entering the state. "Virginia," its Governor boasts, "today is the only state enjoying this advanced system of taxation, a system that is operating with such beneficial results." Last year "for the first time since 1776 Virginia collected more tax on land and tangible personal property. No local tax is collected or assessed on intangibles. After 11 years of effort and discussion the fundamental principle of tax segregation was adopted." In 1927 "tax reduction was made in 90 counties and eight cities." For 1929 a further reduction in aggregate taxes of \$1,200,000 has been effected. "Virginia," says her Governor, "is an exception among the states in reducing taxation and not seeking new taxable sources."

The former state land tax of 25 to 35 cents on the \$100 now repealed yielded about 3.1-2 million dollars, which went mainly to roads, schools and public health. Under its new plan the state makes good this sum out of its own revenues and "in 1927 paid every dollar of these appropriations and a comfortable surplus remained in the treasury." By state aid therefore rural school facilities are maintained and in fact have been raised to something like equality with city schools, an important problem of education in all states.

"Under segregation," says Gov. Byrd, "it is possible for Virginia to take its tax hand from real and personal property and still contribute to the localities nearly 19 million dollars in the next two years." Meeting the \$250,000 annually in expenses has been saved by simplification of the tax machinery.

Virginia in short is an example of a state that can increase revenues while reducing the burden of taxes, simply by a re-study of the tax administration, by readjustment of the burdens and by applying sound principles of taxation and of administration of a state government. This can not be done by any hit-and-miss action of the legislature. It calls for a survey of the whole subject and action by the legislature upon a well studied plan.

How We Can Get It

In concluding this series of articles on questions of state taxation a matter of importance is how to go about tax revision.

This cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by piece-meal subtractions and additions or by repairs of a system that needs not overhauling but scrapping, to give way to another system. We can not have a working system based upon the general property tax and the localities tax plan, and at the same time, with a classified plan tacked onto it, based upon a different principle. We can retain the general property tax, limiting it to localities, with the state entirely out of it. The general property tax has its place in a modern tax plan, and that appears to be its proper place, but as the main structure it is already overweighted and cannot be strained any further. It should become a minor feature in state taxation.

The tax structure should be completely revamped, with the principle diversity rather than uniformity.

A legislative meeting for 50 days every two years has so many things of a routine character to fill its time that it cannot be expected to devote the time necessary at any one time to work out as complicated a matter as

tax revision. If tax revision therefore is expected from a legislative session what will follow is tinkering with present laws.

A matter as important as this requires preparation. A legislature might appoint a joint committee of two houses to meet between sessions and report to the following legislature. This is the least likely plan to give Kansas real tax revision. The members of the joint committee will be politicians appointed for political considerations.

As stated in a former article Virginia's legislature appropriated \$25,000 for a tax survey of the state and turned it over to the national Bureau of Municipal Research. The report of that bureau became the basis for the action of subsequent legislatures.

Another plan, better than a joint legislative committee, would be the appointment by the Governor of a commission of private individuals, leading men in various business lines, to take up the subject of taxation and bring in a report to him, to be referred by him with what recommendations he saw fit to the next legislature.

An advantage of this plan is that men could be chosen with regard to special knowledge of business conditions, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers, insurance representatives and others, with perhaps the State Tax Commission as chairman. Men acquainted with the state and its needs and would bring in a report adapted to Kansas conditions, a representative commission of the state.

Such a plan, would perhaps not be as satisfactory as submitting the problem of a tax survey to an expert organization which specializes in this work, but would be more promising of good results than if the entire problem were assumed by a legislature, acting on the report of a joint committee of the two houses. But any committee, commission or bureau that undertook to prepare a systematic tax plan would hold hearings and conferences with representatives of the business interests of the state.

Whatever the method taken, the need for tax revision can be summed up in the single question whether the blanket of "general property" has not already been stretched to the limit to cover the increasing needs for revenue of a growing state.

HOW PROGRESSIVE FARMERS ARE MAKING ONE TRACTOR DO THE WORK OF TWO

With the advent of the farm tractor, agriculture gained an impetus which enabled it to be placed in the same category with industry. The modern farm tractor is a long way removed from that jugging yoke of oxen and mules which the legislature upon a well studied plan.

Progressive farmers have found a way to improve still further the usefulness of the farm tractor. This is accomplished by equipping the tractor with lights and running them on a day and night basis. Night work may often prove the salvation of a crop, when for instance, rain threatens or a devastating frost is due. Heretofore the farmer operating on a night schedule, when caught in such a predicament, had to hurry about for extra equipment and labor and he usually found that the other fellow was in the same fix as he.

He found too that depreciation costs were greatly reduced if he kept his tractor in continuous operation. The work was finished on time, and on a shorter schedule and consequently many hours were saved in which to accomplish other tasks about the farm. These advantages apply equally well to the small farmer who operates a single tractor or the large scale farmer who relies upon a fleet of tractors to work his acreage. Furnished with dependable lights one tractor will do the work of two.

There have been several means for lighting farm tractors devised in the past. The best method appears to be the auto gas unit which has been on the market for a great many years.

PASTURES OF BRITISH ISLES WIN PRAISE OF U. S. DAIRYMEN

American Delegates to World Dairy Congress Amazed at System of Pasture Management and That Pastures Sixty Cows on Forty Acres

Washington, D. C.—Dairy farmers of the British Isles have a system of pasture management which enables them to carry mature dairy cows for six months of the year on from one-half to one acre of pasture land each and maintain a heavy milk flow throughout. This is the most interesting and valuable agricultural observation to be made by American dairymen visiting England, according to A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union and who was also secretary of the American delegation to the International Dairy Congress held recently in London.

The keys to the English system of pasture management are alternate grazing of small fields and fertilization which, with a fairly even distribution of rainfall and relatively low evaporating temperatures, are conditions so favorable to pasture grasses that a given amount of land will carry from two to five times as many animals as under the ordinary method of pasturing followed in this country.

This rotation-fertilization system has been common practice on English farms, as yet, but it has been so conclusively demonstrated, and for periods as long as ten years, that general adoption is coming very rapidly.

Under this plan the pastures are divided off into 6 or 8 fields and the animals allowed to pasture for only a few days in each field and then moved to another one, thus providing new, tender grass for the animals at all times. Fertilization consists of several applications of commercial fertilizer—"artificial manures," as they are called in England—made at intervals from late winter to fall.

"We saw this system of pasture management under the most carefully controlled experimental conditions and also under large scale practical farm conditions and it works in either case," Mr. Loomis stated. "Near Edinburgh, Scotland, on the dairy farm located on the site where our American aviators were given intensive training, we saw large pastures successfully handled in this way; we also saw the system in operation at the Kilmarack Dairy School at Kilmarack, Scotland, where for six months of the year they carry 50 to 60 head of dairy stock on 40 acres of pasture."

"The grass plots at the Rothamsted Experiment Station were extremely interesting. Here for 72 years they have fertilized grass land in various ways without any seeding or cultivation. The surprising thing was the large amount of clover on the unfertilized soil wherever phosphate and potash fertilizers had been applied. I had heard that cattle grazed by preference on phosphated grass land but I had never seen proof of it until my visit to Rothamsted where the claim was substantiated."

Danish farmers, according to Mr. Loomis, who also visited a number of European countries, have made great progress in the fields of production, manufacturing and marketing of their products. However, much they have done in the way of co-operative marketing and marketing, their efficient and economical production of crops and dairy and meat products is still the outstanding accomplishment and their most remarkable achievement, he believes.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 1)

great many visitors to the convention from this county. It was a pleasure to meet all of these good people, and to get acquainted with Managers Victor Tappenhorn and Leo Eunningshake, of the store and creamery respectively. Their business is going forward encouragingly. The store is very neat and well arranged, and they have a good patronage in both store and creamery.—C. E. H.

WOODSON COUNTY

The Farmers Union is called to meet at Vernon the last Saturday night in September at 8 p. m. If the men are too tired, the women are requested to bring them. We must meet and attend to business before the State Convention. If it rains or is very muddy the meeting will be held the first Saturday night in October.

S. C. Cowles, President. L. L. Byfield, Sec'y.

STRENGTH FOR THE DAY

Take thou thy task—it is God's gift. What thou thy hands be weak to lift The burden? Strength comes through the heart. Unto the hands. Do thou thy part.

Take thou thy task full trustingly. As thy day, so thy strength shall be. And know thou this: God measures unto doubly to faith—and naught to doubt.

If sodium nitrate is applied to wheat at the time of heading, the protein of the grain is increased. Where farmers can secure the premiums the millers are willing to pay for high protein wheat this practical crop chemistry may prove profitable.

Edward E. Slosson, director of Science Service, told the 4-H boys and girls in national camp in Washington that the X-ray can produce new and more profitable varieties of tobacco, wheat and barley.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1928. Believing that good, hard work, coupled with intelligent co-operative marketing, is the surest way to get farm relief, we work hard in order to get the highest possible prices for your live stock when you ship to us.

STEERS—The market on steers is 75c lower for the week on practically all classes, following the largest run Monday that has been recorded for two years. Most good fed steers sold from \$13.50 to 16.25. Grass steers and shortfeds are slow. The slump in the demand for fleshy feeders has placed some of this class in packer competition. Grass steers sell from \$8 to 13.00. Stockers and feeders are about 75c lower for the week.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—With the heaviest run of butcher stuff of the year this week our market is sharply lower on all classes of killing cows and heifers except canners and cheap cutters, which are selling fairly steady. The best classes of heavy cows are closing up today from 25 to 50c under the best time this week, selling mostly from 8.00 to 9.50. Fair to good cows 7.25 to 8.00; canners 6.00 and cutters 6.25 to 7.00. Grass heifers suffered the most decline of any class and are selling today from 50c to \$1 lower than Tuesday. The stock heifer traders are holding over big supplies of stock heifers and the packers are taking advantage of this to pound prices on those carrying flesh enough for them to buy. Mixed yearlings 25-50c lower except on the choice ones. Stock cows and heifers 25-35c lower. Bulls steady.

CALVES—The veal calf market is weak to \$1 lower for the week. Good to choice veals 13.50 to 16.50 and a few up to 17.00. Fair to good, \$9 to \$13.00. Medium weight and heavy killing calves 50c to \$1 lower with the packers still bearing down on this class. Good to choice 11.00 to 12.00. Fair to good 9.00 to 10.75. Stock calves 50c to \$1 lower. Whitefaces 12.00 to 13.25. Reds 10.00 to 11.50.

HOGS—Market slow, uneven, mostly 15-25c lower than Wednesday's average. Stock pigs 25-35c off \$1.00. Top to shippers 12.35 on choice 215 to 225c. Desirable 180 to 230c, 12.00 to 12.25. 270 to 350c, 11.65 to 12.00. 140 to 170c, 11.00 to 11.90. Packing sows 10.25 to 10.85, and a few at 11.00. Stock pigs 10.25 to 11.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs steady to 15c higher. Sheep strong to 25c higher. Western lambs 13.90 to others 13.60 to 13.75. Top ewes \$7. **FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION**

UNION CATTLE SALES FEATURE ON LOWER MARKET

With liberal receipts this week the market on all grades of cattle, with the exception of those good enough to bring top price of \$18.50, has shown a material decline. Steers that brought \$18.25 last week now selling around \$17.50 and those good enough to bring \$17.00 last week are off \$1.00. Butcher cows valued at \$8.75 to \$10.50 show a decline of 50 to 75c.

In spite of a lower market, the following Farmers Union sales stand out as a feature of this week's trade: Monday—

John Rohlf, Rock Rapids, Iowa, 51 steers averaged 1501 lb. at \$19.10. Ed Elise, Ida Grove, Iowa, 26 steer and heifer yearlings averaged 860 lb. at \$17.50.

Theo. Ernst, Schleswig, Iowa, 45 head medium grade cattle averaged 960 lb. at \$16.00.

Tuesday—F. Feurbach, Stockton, Iowa, 23 steers averaged 1060 lb. at \$17.00. C. F. Paulson, Stockton, Iowa, 21 steer and heifers averaged 1010 lb. at \$17.75.

Wednesday—Wm. Seltzer, Manhattan, Ill., 36 steers averaged 1164 lb. at \$17.75.

J. E. White, Thornburg, Iowa, 44 steers averaged 1106 lb. at \$17.25. Wm. Beckman, Shelby, Mo., 14 head medium grade steers averaged 1005 lb. at \$16.25.

Hog Market Suffers Setback—In spite of a very moderate supply of hogs, the market this week has been on the decline since Monday when top hogs sold at \$12.50 with the bulk of the good choice 190 to 300 lb. weights at \$12.50 to \$12.75. Good hogs weighing 180 to 250 lb. \$12.00 to \$12.40. Good to choice 150 to 180 lb. hogs brought \$11.25 to \$12.50. Packing sows and butchers declined nearly \$1.00 per cwt and are now selling at \$11.00 to \$11.50 with a few on the butcher order as high as \$11.75.

Farmers Union Tops Lamb Market—The lamb market has suffered a decline of 25 to 50c this week. The present top is \$14.00 for both western and natives and the bulk of the lambs are bringing \$13.50 to \$13.75. Cull lambs are selling from \$10.00 to \$11.00. Yesterday the Farmers Union topped the lamb market with a load of lambs shipped by C. Dieleman, Pella, Iowa. These lambs averaged 81 lbs. and brought \$14.00. We also sold a load of lambs at that price for Albert De Jong, Leighton, Iowa. These lambs averaged 79 lbs. Tommy Lynch is still filling feeder orders for a host of well pleased customers. Tommy says that feeders can be bought around \$13.25—not of the best quality, but a good doing kind of lambs.

Thursday, Sept. 20, 1928. **FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION** Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Broken horizontal strippings and zigzag lightning streaks in rust gold and black form the base of a striking new coat material, while over this is worked at irregular intervals knots of white rayon which cause the whole fabric to gleam with metallic luster—a thing quite to be desired as fashions stand high in the world of fashion.

THE INSURANCE FIELD MAN'S TRIP

On Tuesday, the 18th of Sept., we left Salina, making Beloit our first stop. We called at the Farmers Union Business Association, of which Mr. Dean is manager. Mr. Dean is one of our Big Managers, he is sure doing the business and he is working for the Farmers Union Stockholders of Mitchell County by carrying out the Farmers Union Principles and the Farmers Union Program to the letter. We found that Mr. Dean was not at home so we attended to some other business and drove on to Downs.

We had some business north of Downs which we hurried through in time to reach Osborn where we had a good chicken dinner. Mrs. Simpson had to acknowledge that it was good, but anything would taste good after a 150-mile drive. After we had eaten our dinner, we drove to Stockton where we had a good night's rest.

Stockton has the best Court House in the state and is an all round nice little city.

The county is full of corn and wheat and more than enough feed to feed all the stock in the county. The Farmers Union members in Rooks County buy Farmers Union Insurance. From Stockton we headed west, stopping at Hoxie a few minutes for refreshments, then continuing our drive we arrived at Mendenso where we had business with Mr. Leister who had a barn and other buildings wrecked by the wind. We found that Mr. Leister was not at home and would not be until about four o'clock, so we decided to drive north to our old friends, John Huber. Needless to say that we arrived in time for dinner, which we always plan to do, and that it was cheerfully accepted. There are no better people than John Hubers and no better place to get a dinner, and have a good visit. Friend John took his coat off years ago to work for the Farmers Union and the Wheat Pool. Just imagine where we would be now if we all had worked as hard as Mr. Huber has for the organization. Sure there are many who have, but we need more. The trouble is that there are too many out of the Union.

We have solved enough of the farm problems that it is proof enough to me that co-operation is sound.

We left Hubers in high spirits and drove back toward Salina. Stopped at the Bryant Hotel and Wagonery where we met Charley Neeley and others, so we had a fine visit and a good night's rest.

Drove home Thursday morning in time for dinner. Mrs. Simpson stood the trip fine and is ready to go again in a few days.

Simpson, The Fieldman.

AIR SAVES CROPS BY REMOVING MOISTURE

Farms Adopt Air Conditioning to Halt Spoilage of Potatoes and Other Products

Electrical science, through mechanical control of air conditions every season is saving thousands of bushels of potatoes for farmers, not to mention large quantities of seed corn, cotton seed and other agricultural products, according to air conditioning engineers who have studied the problem of halting spoilage of crops on the farm.

Large growers of sweet potatoes in Texas, for example, have reduced rotting of this very useful "spud" to a negligible quantity by adopting an ingenious method for forcing air "drying" them. Ordinarily the moisture which is abundant in these potatoes comes to the surface and they rot. The growers, however, place them in a bin with a screened bottom underneath which is a powerful ventilating fan which blows air up through the roots of potatoes and carries away the excess moisture.

A similar method is used in "conditioning" cotton seed after it is taken from the gin and stored in large bins. The natural heat developed by the seeds is sufficient for the air motion to carry away the moisture.

A large manufacturer of seed corn in Pennsylvania has developed an elaborate drying system to handle tremendous quantities of seed corn. It consists primarily of two large specially constructed rooms with basements, each with a capacity of 1500 to 2000 bushels at a time. The floors of these rooms are made of grate steel, with openings between each board placed edgewise. The dimensions of these rooms and the floor grating are carefully calculated so that a blast of warm air driven into the basement may be distributed equally through the whole room above.

Some 3000 to 4000 bushels of corn in drying racks are placed in these two rooms in such manner as to allow complete air circulation around and between the ears. Everything ready, the doors are tightly closed, the intakes and ventilators properly adjusted, the steam-heating plant started. Enormous fans, with a capacity of 8000 cubic feet of air per minute, are then put in operation, bringing in air, passing it through an ingeniously designed steam-heated radiator and into the basement of each room. The air then passes rapidly up through the grate flooring and open drying racks.

The experts point out that seed corn troubles are generally due to too much moisture, and if the corn is dried down to 12 per cent moisture before cold weather, most of the troubles and dangers disappear. Freezing is the greatest danger. Corn containing 20 per cent of moisture will not stand a temperature of even 15 or 20 degrees. To seed germ is killed although much eastern corn frequently enters the winter season bearing 25 to 35 per cent moisture. It is not sufficient to reduce the moisture to 16 to 18 per cent because it may mold and heat in the spring. This, like the cold, will kill the germ.

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.

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, Chairman, Kansas.

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

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

GREENWOOD COUNTY
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alice Ames, Sec.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
Meets first Wednesday of each month. Roy Emmens, Sec.

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

NEMAH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 888
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Robt. Steele, Centralia.

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 512
Meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec.

SCRIPSY LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scripsy School house. Mrs. Ben Doobie, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY
BIRCHWOOD LOCAL NO. 1929
Fairview 2154.

ANDERSON COUNTY
BIRCHWOOD LOCAL NO. 2042
Fairview 2049.

BROWN COUNTY
FRONTIER LOCAL NO. 1187
Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY
SWANSON LOCAL NO. 1191
Crawford County.

DOUGLASS COUNTY
FRONTIER LOCAL NO. 1684
Burlington 943.

ELLIS COUNTY
BURLINGTON LOCAL NO. 944
Shamel 974.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
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