

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

ARTHUR M. HYDE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL

COMMITTEE 10:30 A. M. APRIL 3, 1929

The necessity for farm relief is no longer debatable. The discussions of that point upon every platform in the country during the last eight years have unified public opinion to a complete conviction of its necessity. The fact is frankly recognized that agriculture is not in the position of equality of other pursuits. This fact presents its own challenge to all of us that we do all we can, sanely, and constructively, to establish for agriculture an equality of opportunity and open the way to the same standards of living that we are enjoying by industry.

I wish to state that in discussing the subject I am speaking for myself alone. I have not within less than a month, had the opportunity to consider the problem in detail and I shall not attempt to present any detailed piece of legislation. You gentlemen are very much more fitted for that task than I. I have long been interested in the ends to be accomplished by relief rather than by the legislative method. While I make no pretense of being an expert, I do claim the same earnestness of purpose which dominates your body in its quest for solution of this vexing problem.

It was entirely natural, and to be expected that there should be differences over that specific measure around which the great political and forensic battle has for eight years been raging. Stimulated by that battle certain principles were developed. They were largely settled by the recent election. The broad principles were set out in the party platforms submitted to the people. We have their mandate to all of us, and which serves to chart our course for the present. The ideas laid down by the platform were positive and constructive. Broadly they proposed to attack the problem in three directions. First, the revision of the tariff for better and greater protection of American agriculture. That subject is being dealt with elsewhere.

Second, reduction of transportation costs by development of inland waterways and highways. The advancement of this likewise lies in another quarter.

Third, the assistance of the Federal Government in reorganization of marketing systems through which the farmer may obtain a more economical and more stable outlet for his products. There are some other fields of assistance to agriculture which I shall mention, which also bear upon the problem.

In assisting reorganization of the marketing system we have all of us conceived the creation of a great instrumentality which we have called the Federal Farm Board, with advisory committees, which should be given authority and resources with which to deal with this third category of problems. And it is not one problem. It is several hundred problems. Many of these problems are unknown to us today and will only be developed with experience. The scores of different agricultural commodities, the different localities of their origin, the different markets which they penetrate, their method and means of shipment, processing, and distribution, all point to the fact that we must find an agency to which each and all of the problems can be properly presented, considered, and upon which real and positive assistance can be given in solution.

We have to bear in mind that in their solution we are to a large extent called upon to make use of our own experience as we go. And it therefore has appeared to me that as we cannot foresee in advance the circumstances under which the powers of the Board are called into action, any attempt to write out too detailed legislative directions would probably serve only to defeat the purpose of the Board. That is the heart of the plan and the rest are details.

We can perhaps get at the question of the sort of authority required if we consider the character of some of the problems and the means at hand for the administration of the remedies.

I may enumerate some of these problems, that is some of the directions in which constructive assistance should be given.

Our farm cooperatives are in need of capital with which to acquire further facilities and to expand their activities. The agricultural industry is in need of finance in supplement to the established financial institutions by which they will be enabled to hold their commodities until they themselves can place them in the market and not be forced to sell immediately upon completion of production. Capital is needed with which to purchase a portion of the occasional surplus or seasonal surplus and assure its orderly distribution over longer periods. The progress of many commodities from the producer to the consumer is most disorderly and wasteful, and especially is perishables, the terminal markets are flooded in one week and starved the next. The result is undue fluctuation in the price and waste of the commodity itself. An enormous amount of unnecessary transportation takes place in the cross hauling of commodities in search of immediate market. There is a great hardship upon the consumer, for with some perishables, the price is almost doubled after the arrival of these commodities in terminal markets because of inadequate and wasteful terminal distribution. There are a minority of dealers and shippers of farm commodities, particularly in the perishables, whose business practices are unfair to the farmer and to the consumer. There is inadequate grading and standardizing of certain commodities, with the result of uncertainty in prices and opportunity for advantage to be taken over the producer and for speculation against the consumer. There is an inadequate development of processing for disposal of occasional surpluses of many commodities into by-products. There are, in fact, great wastes in the whole chain of distribution which are a tax on both the producer and the consumer. Our country needs need amendment in order to facilitate more perfect action in the establishment of credit. We have need for some agency to pass upon the inauguration of further irrigation and reclamation projects so as to prevent the waste of water and to prevent the need of irrigation for national purposes. We have need for a larger study and for action in determination of better use of marginal lands and their devotion to either forestry or pastureage. We have need for a better understanding of the national requirements of each commodity from season to season, and more active instruction of the farmers as to the volume of production required. We have need of a more exhaustive and accurate study of the different problems and wastes in distribution and the determination of their solution. We have need of a larger cooperation between the producers and distributors for the elimination of waste and more orderly marketing of products. When you consider that these needs and these difficulties arise, not in one commodity, but in scores of different commodities; and that the economic setting of each of these requirements and these problems is different, it is easy to realize the necessity of creating a broad authority rather than detailed plans.

When we come to the question of agencies that the Farm Board should rely upon in the solution of these questions, we have at hand the large growth and the great experience of our cooperative marketing associations. They have already been organized by the farmers, they are farmer-controlled and farmer-owned. And in speaking of them I am not confining myself to the cooperative organizations as defined by the Capper-Volstead Act. I include the farmer-owned elevators, the clearing houses, the farmer pools, they are all, in essence, farmer cooperatives. Such organizations have pioneered the way under great difficulties, have educated a large group of farmers in the development of sense and stability in organization and management. We should take no action which would tend to supplant them or undermine their growth. It is largely upon these organizations that we should build the foundations of the collective action of the farmer. And such action will be the more consonant with American life. We want to build up the farmers themselves to control their products, not to build up bureaucracy.

It would seem to me desirable that the board, armed with resources and authority, could best work out these problems by receiving proposals from the various farmers marketing associations. These proposals in many instances, particularly in handling stabilization questions, have been bitterly hostile to effective farm legislation.

Congressman Fort of New Jersey (who admits there isn't a farm in his district) is to be the president's spokesman and advocate in all matters of agricultural relief. Congressman Newton of Minnesota has resigned to be Hoover's trusted buffer and assistant secretary in the innermost sanctum of presidential councils. And our Henry is supposed to be Hoover's choice.

All of the trusted advisors and advocates have been conspicuous for their opposition to the very thing the president has pledged himself to do. Fort represents a purely industrial constituency and is sufficient to show that there are many others that cannot be foreseen. All of which argues, to my mind, that if we are to create an instrumentality to which distressed agriculture can take its problems, that instrumentality must be clothed with broad and general authority.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



When tillage begins other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization.—Daniel Webster.

Well Henry Allen is to be our new U. S. Senator. We don't like it very well. Henry through his Wichita Beacon has in the past been bitterly opposed to any effective farm relief legislation.

But it is said of him he is a famous orator, the greatest since John J. Ingalls, and that he will put Kansas on the map. Oratory is a nice thing to listen to, but it won't buy a dress for the baby, nor pay for the one it has got.

Our great orators have not been great doers. Ingalls left no record of things done. Neither has Henry. He has left no mark on legislation; although he consigned most things that people wanted to the nethermost hell.

We pledged Gov. Reed that he would exact a promise from his appointee (whoever it might be) to support effective farm legislation and to stand by the great major interest of Kansas viz. agriculture.

Well we'll see what happens. If this pledge and promise is of no more force and effect than Henry and Clyde's pre-arranged avowals it probably won't amount to much.

We don't just like the way things are shaping at Washington. Hoover is surrounding himself with a class of men who in the past have been bitterly hostile to effective farm legislation.

SOLVING MARKETING PROBLEMS—FARMER-OWNED

CREAMERIES UNITE ON DISTRIBUTION DIFFICULTIES

By DR. T. G. STITTS
U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Co-operative organizations are working together as never before in American agriculture. One of the outstanding examples of this co-operation among farmer co-operatives is found in Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In building this large organization farmers have recognized that marketing differs from production in at least one important respect. Production is a problem of the individual on his own farm while efficient marketing is dependent upon group action. No single farmer, acting alone can bring about important improvements in our marketing system, however, by group organization dairy farmers have effected important changes in the marketing of their products.

Important Co-operative Groups are the most important groups of farmers' business organizations in number of associations, in value of products handled and in membership. The most conspicuous growth in the marketing of dairy products co-operatively has been in the three states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. This section produces 41 per cent of the creamery butter manufactured in the United States. Reliable estimates indicate that 60 per cent of the creamery butter coming from these states is manufactured co-operatively. This section is not only the largest butter producing region in the world but is also the most important in the production of large amounts of fine quality butter.

The Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., The Dairy Products Co-operative stands out as one of the largest and most prominent butter marketing organizations in the United States. It is also one of the outstanding farmers' co-operative associations. When it is considered that this association has won national recognition and is known in all the chief butter markets of the United States, has created a trade preference among consumers for its butter in many of the large cities and that the organization has been engaged in the merchandising of butter only since 1924; immediately the question arises, how was this accomplished in so short a period of time? Study of your organization demonstrates that your success up to the present time can not be attributed alone to temporary conditions that have existed in the markets or at any other accidental factors. The position which you have attained as the leading association in co-operative marketing can be attributed in part to the application of the same sound business principles that are practiced in other big business organizations.

There are three outstanding factors that have contributed to the successful development of this co-operative selling organization: (1) Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., has been made up of members who have had many years of successful experience in co-operative butter manufacturing; (2) improvements in quality of products are reflected back to the producer through the payment of price differentials according to grade; (3) a merchandising program has been developed which passes on to the consumer the benefits derived from standardization and quality improvement.

Quality of Product Reflected in Prices

Creameries of the Northwest are favorably located for production of fine quality butter. No other section of the United States is so advantageously situated for the production of the higher scoring grades of butter in large quantities. The co-operative creamery has a special advantage in a quality program because it is a comparatively small plant located near the producer and can and does receive a supply of sweet cream regularly.

Before the formation of this federation the creameries had been manufacturing much fine butter but there had been no standards of production for the entire group. Each creamery working alone had maintained its own policy regarding quality. One of the first steps in a merchandising program is the production of butter not only of a fine quality but of uniformly fine quality. To manufacture a fine quality of butter a creamery must have cream of the best quality. Therefore, the farmer must have an important place in any program of quality improvement that is adopted.

The quality payment program of the Land O' Lakes organization is one which furnishes to the producer the right incentive for quality production. Butter is sold on grade and payments are reflected back to the creamery on the same basis. In the same way payment to the producer is based on differentials for the quality of cream delivered by the producer. That is, the farmer who produces first grade cream is paid for his extra care and effort. In carrying forward this standardization program the Land O' Lakes has attacked one of the weaknesses of individual selling. Instead of a standard for each creamery there has been substituted a standard for the entire membership. This probably explains the remarkable improvement in the quality of the butter sold by the Land O' Lakes since the sales program was adopted in 1924.

CHAS. SIMPSON WRITES FROM CALIF.

To the Farmers Union Friends:

I am sure that many of the policy holders of the Kansas Farmers Union are wondering what has become of the field man. Will try to keep them posted as to what I am doing and where I am. I told some of the officials that I would write a letter to the paper every week, and here is the second one.

Sunday we went out to the Beach and ate our dinner in the sunshine and the fieldman took a bath in the bay after dinner. These baths seem to be what makes a fellow feel good. I am taking one every day.

To tell you about this country I might say that sunshine and flowers are about all there is to it. But they pick

oranges eleven months out of the year. Of course it depends on what the price is, as to what their income will be. We are paying eight and a third cents per dozen for the same fruit that we pay sixty cents for at home. A quite a difference in a distance of 1700 miles. So you see the producer of oranges in California gets one dollar out of every eight of what the consumer pays. Looks to me as though the fruit growers have something to do yet. One dollar out of eight of what the consumer pays only 1700 miles away looks to me like a greater gain than the wheat gain of Kansas.

This place, Chula Vista, is close to the border line. Uncle Sam seems to have his airplanes all ready in large numbers for any emergency that might arise. When you cross the border line you are inspected. When you come out you are inspected again. They won't let you carry out more than \$125 worth of anything, at a time. So if you spend much money in Old Mexico you have to spend it at the Faro board. This seems to be the principal business along with the bull fight every Sunday.

We will drive north to Los Angeles tomorrow. We expect to see more things of interest farther north.

Mrs. Simpson and I are feeling fine and are having a good time. Best wishes to all of our friends.

From the field man,
CHAS. SIMPSON.

THE DRY GOODS BOX

Editor's Note: We are running Mr. Sikes' article in two issues of the paper. It is rather long for one issue, but its value as a study is very important at this time.

Mr. Sikes submits this article for the purpose of awakening your interest in this problem that has been before us for so long, and with the purpose of drawing you into a discussion of the subject. It is worth your attention.

Two methods may be used to give farmers relief, either raise the price of the products they sell or lower the price of articles they buy. The farmers' products are sold on an unprotected market and are not controlled by trusts or combines. Their factories which we call farms are scattered all over the world and it will be very difficult to control the price at which their products are sold through cooperative marketing organizations.

The former national president of the Farmers Union, Charles S. Barrett, now at Washington, D. C., writes to the Kansas Union Farmer in Salina in regard to the problem as follows:

"Congress will likely press farm legislation which will provide a board for administration and appropriate from three hundred to five hundred million dollars to be used in cooperative marketing associations. The all important feature lies in personnel of the board to be appointed. The money to be administered by this board should be used for the aid of farmers and encouragement of support and encouragement of cooperative institutions. It should not meddle in farm organization affairs. It should be an agency of service."

We quite agree with Mr. Barrett but wish to suggest to the farmers of the nation that they ask for the privilege of using a portion of the Government millions under the direction of Government experts to manufacture articles especially farm machinery which is now controlled by trusts and combines. Let us take for example self binders. In 1882 we sold the McCormick binder for \$125.00. In those days competition was very keen between the different manufacturers of self binders. We recall especially the fight we had with the Deering binder which was made in Chicago as was the McCormick. As time passed there was a combination formed which now is known as the McCormick Deering Company and the price today is \$250.00. While it is true that wages have been raised which account for a portion of this advance there has been great savings by the use of improved machinery and I feel confident that were it possible to interest the Government in assisting a cooperative factory to manufacture self binders for the farmers at cost that the old price of \$125.00 could be returned. I doubt very much how ever if my suggestion will be carried out, however we should be pleased to have the question argued pro and con by those interested.

It has been interesting to me to

watch during the past fifty years first one line then another which we sold go into a combine or a trust. Among the first articles was the item of crackers, we understand a lawyer developed the cracker trust. The beef trust was one of the first, bar wire, sugar, threshers, tobacco, thread and even pins, followed.

As we look over our store and compare prices with those of the 80's and 90's they will easily average today double the price of the former days. Manufacturers learned competition was the law of death and cooperation was the law of life. There is at present a merger being contemplated by which over eleven thousand miles of railway will come under one combine or huge corporation. It is self evident that greater economy will be effected and even better service as has been shown by some of the railroad officials in furnishing cars during the rush of wheat harvest. We do not believe the saving in operation is given to the farmers or those who use the road as we find freight from New York to Leonardsville has doubled since the early days of which we spoke. Asking for Government assistance to lower the price of trust made articles purchased by the farmer sounds like a pipe dream and still I maintain it is the more feasible way of the two to give farm relief. We hope by writing this article to at least interest farm leaders and others in a discussion of the question.

There are nine corporations at present with a capitalization of over a billion dollars each and their influence is powerful in the political and financial world. There are at least twice as many urban votes as there are rural so that the farmers do not control the majority of our congressmen.

There are only a few small store keepers and a few small farmers comparatively speaking who work for themselves as the single unit of labor and capital combined and their numbers are steadily growing less. The cause we believe is a monopoly of the means of production and this monopoly is controlled by our corporations. Farm relief to be a success should improve conditions for those who wish to till the soil so they could make open the road to all those who have no room to work in other industries. Many small merchants are being crowded out by the more powerful mail order houses and chain stores. Labor saving machinery under our present system leaves millions idle in the city and many of them have left the farm in recent years owing to the hardships in this industry. Farm relief that increases labor's reward on the farm will be a boon to all classes of labor.

Should the farmers be able to stabilize the price of their products through cooperative marketing and Government aid will the land lord or the farmer own the land? Where would make no difference whether the advantage accrued to the land or the laborer. The affect of raising the price of farm products in the past has proven that it increased the value of the land and land rentals without permanently benefiting the hired men or tenants. The reason for this result is that under the law of supply and demand the number of good farms for rent is less than the supply of tenants and laborers.

Raising prices of farm products through proposed Government aid through cooperative organizations should it succeed means increasing the cost to labor in other industries. Lowering the price of commodities purchased by the farmers through cooperative factories aided by Government would relieve labor as a whole. Either process is revolutionary and a gigantic undertaking the latter would be fought by the powerful trusts and combines. The former is an attempt to control world-wide farm products and farm prices and very doubtful of success. The cry for farm relief is in evidence of the crisis now upon our civilization. Many laborers say there can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Returning after eighteen years in the senate James A. Reed spoke as we believe would have Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Payne or John Quincy Adams in regard to human rights. He stated "Every infant born in America is born with chains on its limbs. Government in America has become a house in which is incarcerated human hope and human liberty." What does the fearless Reed coming from the Western prairies where the war to abolish slavery originated mean by these startling words? Have we a country monopolized by the few or a country in which all men have an equal right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness? We have no right to apply Mr. Reed's declaration to our social and economic conditions as it was made in reference to the question of prohibition. We believe it applies to the economic future of every youth.

What is our remedy? It is very simple. We believe the first duty of Government is to collect the full economic rental value of Mother Earth and all it contains.

The second reform we propose is the election of all officers including the Supreme Court in place of appointments. The two above proposals should be amendments to our constitution and enforced by Government.

James A. Reed may well be proud of the welcome given him by the home people on his return to private life after eighteen years in the Senate. They admired his ability, his courage and honesty and declaration for human justice. He stated that there is only one sound theory of Government and only one justification for its existence. Government is instituted for the protection of the individual in his human rights.

At the time our constitution was written as we are told was behind closed doors Thomas Jefferson representing the democracy and the common people opposed Alexander Hamilton representing the aristocracy, in securing a supreme court appointed by the President. Today we see the results, the judicial branch of Government overrides the legislative dictating what laws the people may make and enforce.

At this time we wish to refer to the return of Senator J. R. Burton, the silver tongued orator of Congress Kansas. He was met by the home folks of Abilene with a band and loud cheering even though he had been recently released from the Iron Town jail of St. Louis county where he had been confined, convicted of using his official position in preventing justice to an alleged convicted get rich quick grain concern called the Rialto Grain Company. We do not wish to discuss the merits of this case but simply state that we do not believe that Mr. Burton was guilty of the crime of

(Continued on page 4)

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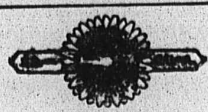
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be 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, APRIL 11, 1929

COMMENTING ON THE SENATORIAL APPOINTMENT

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN WASHINGTON

There seems to be a well-defined tendency to slant the agricultural census for 1930. Schedules were proposed which would greatly reduce the value of the census, so far as agriculture is concerned by shortening the list of questions. The Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union united in attempting to secure adequate consideration to farm facts, and the attitude may change favorably. It may.

Churches were crowded on Easter. Vice President Charles Curtis was in his pew at the Metropolitan M. E. The male quartet there was quite the best I ever heard. President and Mrs. Hoover attended services at the Friends meeting house. There has been some speculation as to whether the Quakers would not lose some of their peculiar identity as a result of the prominence given them by President Herbert Hoover. Here is the Easter church notice, as clipped from a Washington paper, and you may judge for yourself how much this congregation has been "spoiled".

Friends Meeting
1811 Eye St., N. W.
March 31 Meeting at 11 A. M.
Anna J. Branson of Philadelphia will attend meeting.
HERBERT LEWIS, Clerk.
36 Eastern Ave., Takoma Park.
ALL ARE INVITED

The Agricultural Committees are besieged by advocates of this and that for the farmer. One man solemnly declared that if the weather reports were more fully available to the farmer nothing else would be needed. He did not seem to be concerned even with whether the guesses proved accurate or not. Weather reports would be needed by the farmer. Another would be witness declared that he could in 5 minutes reveal a plan completely which alone and single-handed would cure the whole ill, and that it would require neither legislation nor money to make it operative. What a place for squirrels this has become!

One cannot escape the conviction, while listening to the hearings, that the Agricultural Committees are sincerely seeking for a legislative method,

at once practical and effective for application to the farm problem. The Senate Committee particularly shows a grasp of the situation, and a determination to meet it adequately if it can be done, which is most encouraging. In spite of the fact that more than 27 million words have been spoken before them in which the assay of ideas runs discouragingly low they continue to sort and sift and grind carefully, to recover whatever value there may be. There is every evidence that the Committees, at least, will do their level best. Congressman Hope, of Kansas, is displaying both earnestness and ability as a member of the House Committee.

Now and then there is bloodshed. Likely not too often. An engineer, whose degree, he admitted, was for another line of educational achievement, presented a plan involving control of farm production by a system of Sales License. A farmer, he said, could buy an automobile and wear it out driving it on his own farm and no license is required by the law. But the moment he puts it upon the highway he must secure a license or face arrest. He would allow the farmer to grow upon his land anything he pleased. But the moment he went upon the markets he would be required to get a license permitting him to sell. At that time he would be required to pay his share of the previous year's loss on surplus by an equalization fee set up on an acreage basis. Congressman Atkins, of Illinois, said: "Did you say that you just blundered on to this plan by accident? I'd like to ask what you were looking for when you found this thing?" Coroner's report not yet received.

Governor Clyde M. Reed was in the city for a couple of days getting solved the problem of Senatorship or of a friendship, or both at once. The agony of DOUBT is over.

SIGHTS

The children on the White House lawn, rolling eggs. Bro. Lansdon in golf regalia on the way to the links. Bro. Barrett sitting for a moment in quiet contemplation before hurrying away on an errand. The Japanese cherry blossoms. Fifty thousand sightseers in town for the Easter holiday. Almost any Congressman. Cliff Stratton with the toothache.

PAID POLLYANNAS FIND GLAD NEWS

Some "farm" papers are campaigning for advertising contracts, one may judge from the favorable factors they find in the farm situation. To begin with, the farmer will buy more machinery, much more, and of the new types. The farmer, these papers find, is determined to meet the situation by reducing his production costs. That reduction will come by the use of machinery purchased from our advertisers. Once he was going to buy because he had money. Now he is going to buy because he is out of money.

Farm lands, they admit are at a lower price than at any time since the war, "but this does not indicate demoralization in agriculture." It seems that it is only a funny little way the farmer has of concealing his prosperity "He will buy plenty of your stuff, only he is shy and needs more coaxing through convincing, appealing ads in our columns." Actually the farmer is shy—shy some 6 billion dollars per year in total income. Yet these papers find that there is good in everything. "There is no market for lands, and no money for investment in them. But more lands are not needed, since we are producing a surplus now." "There are fewer cattle and hogs, but likely those who have them will get a higher price."

They sagely conclude that "and values will be the last thing to show the improvement which may take place in the farm situation." The farm leaders have been condemned as "paid wallers" for the farmer, and that by some of these paid Pollyannas who find good in evil and profit in advertising.

PROSPERITY ITEM, RICHEST COUNTRY ON EARTH

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is advocating for New York the enactment of old-age pension legislation.

In a special message to the legislature transmitting a bill embodying his idea, he said: "New social conditions bring new ideas of social responsibility."

"Poverty and old age should not be regarded as a disgrace or necessarily as a result of lack of thrift or energy. Usually it is a more by-product of modern industrial life."

"An alarmingly increasing number of aged persons are becoming dependent on outside help for bare maintenance."

Shorter Period of Employment
"While improved medical science has in-

creased man's span of life, the rapid pace of modern industry has proportionately increased the number of years during which he is an unskilled employee.

"While the worker of today, on the average, may look forward to a longer life than did his grandfather, he must necessarily count on a shorter period of industrial availability."

"No greater tragedy exists in modern civilization than the aged, worn-out worker, who after a life of ceaseless effort and useful productivity, must look forward for his declining years to a poorhouse."

"A more modern social consciousness demands a more human and efficient arrangement."

After reviewing the old-age pension systems in force in England, Belgium, France, Argentina and a dozen other countries, the governor declares.

"There is no reason why our state, which is one of the foremost centers of industry in the world, should not now investigate the plans of these various jurisdictions as well as other proposed methods, and indeed the entire question of security against old-age want, to determine what, if anything, should be done by it to meet this rapidly growing problem within our own borders."

FARM PRODUCTS IN EXPORT DO NOT DEplete OUR WEALTH

There has been a decline in crop exports from the U. S. We once paid our interest to Europe in wheat and meats and other products. Now we have interest due us from them. There may be no way of developing again this trade on any basis that will pay the American farmer. But if proper attention is given the soil such products can be sent out with less drain upon our natural resources than with most other items.

For example, we shudder at the "shadder" of a failing oil supply. Many believe that in the future the nation which controls the major supply will rule the world. It is said that England is conserving her supplies undeveloped, while the United Kingdom purchased from us in gasoline in 1928 over 60 million dollars worth. We are complaining against Japan because she proposes a tariff against American lumber, are demanding a tariff to keep Canadian lumber out of the U. S., and are using our timber some 8 times faster than it is growing. Surely we are wrong in some part of this program.

We can develop an apparent prosperity by converting our natural resources into money—the very thing which Dr. Glenn Frank declares we are doing, enabled to do it rapidly by our use of machinery, and therefore apparently very prosperous. It is a case of having a pocketful of spending money by simply drawing one's funds out of the bank.

We expected last year more than a half million dollars worth of petroleum products. We have that much less. It is true that so far as we know automobiles will not run on wheat, still, if attention was given, a way might be found to include in our trade balances a larger proportion of such items as would leave us no poorer.

LET US HOPE FOR CONTINUED FAIR WEATHER

No distracting thing has arisen of sufficient proportions as to take public attention away from the farm ill, and organized agriculture has pressed the fight steadily and hard. Just now, in these days that mean so much in the final issue, there are at least two possibly diverting developments. They may or may not reach such proportions as to affect the form or early administration of the farm bill. These are foreign entanglements and a difficult financial situation.

If the trouble in Mexico should develop into a real warfare, which however unlikely is easily possible, it would or might involve the U. S. very deeply. And interest in and attention to a permanent program for our agriculture would be more difficult to secure.

If the financial "house of cards" which has been built up on nothing more substantial than a gamble upon the price trend of stocks already several times higher than their earning power would justify—if this frail house blows down—why it will be blown down. And many a man will be blown up. When the decline sets in it may go too far, and may involve many not directly concerned in stock transactions. The farm decline went farther than anyone expected or desired when it was decided to deflate agriculture. A financial flurry would hinder our cause.

The weather is always important to the farmer. Maybe the "crop" now in prospect in Congress will not be a bumper, but we may sincerely hope that no storm arises to reduce its value.

leaves in raising beautiful bouquets as well as healthful vegetable for the dinner table. It was pointed out that the flowers can be weeded and hoed at the same time the vegetables are and the small amount of extra time and work involved would be noticed. It is made near the house so that the men and boys will help to give it a hoe or two while waiting for dinner to be ready.

Of course all flowers aren't meant to be grown side by side with vegetables. Miss Smurthwaite hastened to say. Roses for instance, are amusingly incongruous with onions and turnips. In fact all dainty flowers with delicate scent are barred from the vegetable.

Sturdy plants were recommended as looking appropriate and being able to compete successfully with soil hungry vegetable roots. Bright colors are not too bright for a fringe around the greenness of vegetables. The "flowering vegetable garden" were said to be: gladioli, zinnias, marigolds, galardia, delphiniums, snap dragons, corn flowers or ragged robins, cosmos, and larkspur.

WHEN ENOUGH MAY NOT BE ENOUGH!

How can a boy be undernourished when he gets plenty to eat? In the past it has been hard to understand why, when some boys fill themselves almost to the collar-bone,

they still do not get enough nourishment to maintain normal good health. Nowadays, however, the wise mother knows that good nutrition and the flowers can be weeded and hoed at the same time the vegetables are and the small amount of extra time and work involved would be noticed. It is made near the house so that the men and boys will help to give it a hoe or two while waiting for dinner to be ready.

Here is a list of six foods, given by State College workers in foods and nutrition, which should be in the diet of every growing child every day:

1. Milk—at least a pint a day and more if the child wants it.
2. Eggs, meat, or fish.
3. Fruit. Fresh fruit is best.
4. Foods which provide roughage, such as vegetables, fruits and whole grain cereals. Roughage tends to prevent constipation.
5. At one meal there should be at least one vegetable other than potatoes.
6. Butter or cream.

When fresh fruit cannot be obtained, it is pointed out, dried fruit may be used at one meal, and either a little tomato juice or a raw green vegetable such as lettuce, at another meal.

Shrubs such as lilac, snowball, Van Houtte spirea, golden currant, Japanese barberry, and flowering quince are as good and in some cases much better adapted to our conditions as being overlooked.

REFLECTIONS

OF COURSE IT WAS A KANSAS CYCLONE

A disastrous windstorm blew across Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey last week. It was another of those dangerous Kansas tornadoes, and away from home as usual.

MAYBE THIS IS WHAT MAKES CHICAGO WILD

A press report shows that the city of Chicago and Cook county are both in a bad way financially, having to borrow money to keep up the installations on the new car and the radio, or the new machine-gun squad, or whatever new thing or unpaid-for old thing they have. Tax-anticipation warrants are resorted to, it is said. New York bankers who took \$15,000,000 tax warrants at 5 7-8 per cent. were asked to take millions more. They learned so much about waste, extravagance and alleged illegal expenditures of public funds that they hesitated.

Then New York and Chicago bankers met in conference and organized a \$40,000,000 syndicate. They have agreed to buy tax anticipation warrants at the rate of \$3,333.33 a month for corporate purposes, and a like amount for school needs. And the amount of such buying are said to be limited to six.

That means a total of \$20,000,000 for the schools. Silas H. Strawn, attorney for the bankers, explained that the bankers would wish to place their agents in the controller's office and several other offices, and would require that they have ready access not only to all records with reference to expenditures, but also to all documents that concerned contemplated spending.

The county is "busted" too, and it proposes to have the legislature, by emergency action, legalize one-year bonds without a referendum to take the place of tax anticipation warrants.

THIS WILL GIVE THE BRITISH AN ADVANTAGE

The largest shipment of "diplomatic" liquor ever shipped to the U. S., it is said, recently arrived. There were some 10,000 cases of it. Some fellow figured it out in terms of drinks, and found 5,768,000 of them. He did not estimate how long this amount would last our "dry" Congressmen if it were to be made available, but it is generally believed that it would be no longer than necessary. It is for the British Embassy. If there is anything the Ambassador wants, now, we shall be glad to call and talk it over. Very, very glad!

NO FAULT OF THE PUBLIC

A college professor asks whether there is "something fish-baked in the American mass mind." Undoubtedly. College professors keep putting it there.

FARM RELIEF HAS SUCH ARTISTS ALSO

It was visiting day at the insane asylum. One of the inmates imagined himself to be an artist, and he was busily engaged in dabbing at an empty canvas with a dry brush. A visitor, wishing to humor him, asked what the picture represented.

BINDWEED SEED IN FEEDS CAUSE FIELD INFESTATION

By E. H. Teagarden, Bindweed Specialist, K. S. A. C.
Bindweed seed in feeds may have a source of field infestation that will result in a lowering of value of many Kansas farms. Such feeds give an opportunity to scatter the bindweed seed about farms which may have previously escaped the damage. Caution should be used in the purchase of screenings as poultry feed as "false economy" may result in contamination of fields with bindweed through the infested feed.

An inspection of field bindweed to insure against its presence in screenings reveals the seed as a spherical shaped seed pod which bears four blackish seeds about one-eighth of an inch long. In shape, these seed resemble a quarter of a peeled orange. Scores of farmers relate their experience with bindweed by saying that only a very small patch started from seed 15, 20, or more years ago. The small area spread until now many landowners find the pest completely covering their farm. Such infestation decreases the value of the farm 50 per cent or more and lowers the crop yields, to a greater extent. Screenings may command only a low price per pound, but their use should be delayed until they are found to be free from noxious weed seeds which may eventually overrun the farm.

If there should be any doubt about seeds carrying a bindweed description, a sample should be sent to the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan, for examination.

WHERE DID EGGS ORIGINATE?

Spinach came from Arabia. Quinine came from Peru. Celery originated in Germany. The chestnut came from Italy. The onion originated in Europe. Oats originated in North Africa. Tobacco is a native of Greece. The citron is a native of Greece. The poppy originated in the East. Rye came originally from Siberia. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Cucumbers came from the East Indies. The sunflower was brought from Peru. The mulberry tree originated in Persia. Walnuts and peaches came from China.

Light from the moon represents about 1-40 of a foot candle. To read comfortably, one needs five to 10 foot candles of well diffused light. In some offices and industries, as high as 50 to 100 foot candles are used.

"That," said the nut, "is a picture of the Israelites being pursued thru the Red Sea."

"Where is the sea?"
"Why, that's rolled back to allow the Israelites to pass."

"Where are the Israelites?"
"They've just gone by."
"Then where are their pursuers?"
"Oh, they'll be along in a minute."
—Pup.

THERE ARE NO WORDS

New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Oklahoma's Governor impeached for incompetence." But what should be said about the competence of those who elect the kind of governor that their Legislatures have to impeach? Or voters who elect Legislators who vote such an impeachment?

A FRIEND

(By Lewis Colwell)
I was a sheaf of fears
But garmented
To bear the splendid semblance
Of a man;
Then one day I met God
And compact made
Of friendship
To be lasting as life's span.

I kept mine badly—
He failed not in His—
And when War's gore-stained ken-
nels
Loosed their horde,
He, hating battle
Less than cowardice,
Helped me to buckle on
My shining sword.

And on a day
Death rode a hurtling shell
That could not pass me by
In its made race,
He held His wounded hands
Before my eyes;
So that I saw no line
Of Death's dark face.

And on this spinning sphere
Where I had dwelt,
Save for His helping,
Pear's tight-fettered slave
He let them write—
In letters hewn from stone—
Above my head—
"Perished Among the Brave."

IT IS HARD TO ANTICIPATE THE FUTURE

(Washington Post)
Sixty-two years ago the Russian minister at Washington received a cablegram from his government appointing him to the post of minister to the United States in place of the late Mr. Seward. He was to be in charge of the purchase of Alaska.

Secretary of State Seward had made the offer a few days before, subject to the president's approval, and provided that the cession be unencumbered by any reservations, franchises, grants, or possessions by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other.

The day following receipt of the cablegram, Seward and the Russian minister signed the treaty of purchase without further negotiations.

In May, the Senate ratified it, and on June 20 the president issued the customary proclamation. Alaska has proved itself to be one of the most profitable financial in-

vestments any government has ever made. Exactly 20 years after the purchase, in 1887, gold was discovered in the Klondike, and fisheries, furs, silver and copper have since yielded vast sums each year.

In 1927 the estimated revenue from copper alone was exactly the amount the United States paid for the territory in 1867.

FIRST MILK THE PUBLIC THEN THE CHAIN STORE COW

New York, April 5.—Organization of a \$5,000,000 southern dairy products company was announced today by J. C. Penny, founder and chairman of the nation-wide chain store corporation that bears his name. The concern is to be known as Foremost Dairy Products, Inc. Although operations will be confined at first to the South, the business later expected to extend to other sections.

The company will be publicly financed. The capital structure will consist of \$1,475,250 purchase money organizations, 500,000 shares of convertible preference stock, of which 125,000 shares will be out-standing, and 1,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 250,000 shares will be out-standing.

Dairy farming has been a hobby with Penny, who at the town of Penny Farms, near Jacksonville, Fla., is developing 120,000 acres on a co-operative basis with resident farmers. For the last five years he has been a breeder of prize-winning purebred Guernsey cattle.

His first chain store was started 27 years ago in the Wyoming mining town of Kemmerer.

HOLLYWOOD ARITHMETIC

"I intend to marry a rich man or none, an American film actress is reported to have stated recently. Most of them decide to marry a rich man or two.—Humorist."

EXPOSED AT LAST

"I am satisfied on one thing at last; I found where my husband spends his evenings," remarked Mrs. Gadabout. "You don't say, dear; how did you find out?" questioned the excited Mrs. Gossip.
"I stayed at home one evening last week, and found him there," answered the satisfied lady.—Arkansas Utility News.

TOMBS

Egyptian tombs hold priceless things, Sceptres and crowns and rings. And ornaments of cunning skill To humor the imperial will Of mummied potentates. Full tombs; Great corridors and rooms, To tell of ancient powers and high estate. And has an empty tomb no glory shed? "He is not here; He is risen," angels said. —Louise Webster.

THAT'S THE WAY SOME DO WITH THEIR COOPERATIVES

Prospective passenger at branch line station—"I want a ticket to Tanktown."
Agent—"We ain't stopping at Tanktown any more. The engineer's mad at the station agent there."

PLAN FOR ECONOMY IN STORING GRAIN

By Walter G. Wad, Extension Architect, K. S. A. C.

Economy in storing and handling grain will aid in reducing the overhead and increase the income from the grain crop.

In giving an early thought to grain storage, buildings may be considered as those with low bins into which the grain is scooped by hand and those with tall bins equipped with one kind of an elevator for handling the grain. For the farms producing only a small amount of grain, the storage bins will usually be of the low type.

Buildings arranged with bins on either side of a driveway are very popular. The driveway adds but little to the cost but adds greatly to the utility of the building. While the drive-ways are sometimes made as narrow as 8 feet, 10 and 12 feet are much more convenient and some grainmen prefer to make them 14 feet—sufficient room for two wagons.

The "tall type" of storage building with elevating equipment is becoming more common and may be used to advantage on many Kansas farms. There is little question but that the farmer handling 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain per year will find it economical to use elevating equipment. A point often overlooked in considering the "tall type" grain storage building is that the higher bins are constructed more economically than the low. The saving made possible by the smaller foundation and smaller room may be sufficient to cover the cost of elevating equipment.

Farm elevators most commonly found in Kansas are arranged with bins on two sides of the driveway and bins overhead. The side walls are 16 to 20 feet high. In some, a dump is provided, and if the dump pit is made fairly large it offers the advantage of dumping without the constant use of power. In many instances the soil conditions are not favorable for a pit and some prefer not to put in that expense.

Frame construction is common in the grain storage buildings on Kansas farms. Many are using concrete floors to avoid early decay, splintered boards and a rat harbor.

Among the taller shrubs we find such as the common and Persian lilacs, snowball, highbush cranberry, smoke tree, mock orange, redbud tamar, Tartarian honeysuckle, shrub althea, and American elder. This type of shrub is excellent for use behind other smaller shrubs and perennials and in fence corners and other places where tall plants are required.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

IXL LOCAL NO. 1499
Met in regular session Tuesday evening, March 26, 1929 at the IXL Community Hall.

After an interesting business meeting, a large crowd of members and their families enjoyed a social time together. At a late hour for cream and wafers were served and everyone departed for their homes looking forward to the next meeting night for another social evening.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of The Phillips County F. E. & C. U. of A. No. 27 will be held in Agra on Saturday, April 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All locals are requested to send full delegations.
W. F. KNISLEY, Pres.
J. P. JOHNSON, Sec.

Mrs. C. A. Broom, the wife of our Secretary of the Insurance companies underwent an operation at Oklahoma City the first of last week. She is doing nicely at this time. Mr. Broom is back in Salina, but will go back in a few weeks to bring her home.

Mr. H. E. Witham was in the Farm-

ers Union offices here the last of the week. He and C. E. Brasted and T. B. Dunn made a trip to Lebanon and Phillipsburg.

This office was favored by a visit from Senator Bowman of Des Moines, last week. The Senator was making some speaking dates in the interest of the Farmers Union Life Insurance of Iowa, of which he is the field representative for that state.

VEGETABLES BLOOM IN THE SPRING, TRAIL!

Manhattan, Kan.—A combination flower and vegetable garden, or a "flowering vegetable garden," will solve the problem of the woman who loves flowers but finds that there is little time and energy left for raising them after she has provided for the more "necessary" vegetable plot. This suggestion is one of many pieces of garden advice given by Henry Lobenstein, horticulture specialist, to the 415 persons who attended district garden schools in Lawrence, Parsons, Wichita Dodge City, and Manhattan last month. Certain flowers may be successfully raised in the vegetable garden, agreed Miss Georgiana Smurthwaite, foods and nutrition specialist, who be-

