



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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FARMERS HOLD ANOTHER BIG COUNTY WIDE MEETING

This Time the Horny Handed Sons of Toil and Sweat Gathered at Westphalia—Interest and Enthusiasm Without Parallel in Entire History of This Fine Local Organization

Saturday, February 6th, 1926. The Farmers' Union of Anderson County held its regular monthly meeting at Westphalia and had a capacity house. The interest and enthusiasm were above par. There was no set program, but as the spirit moved them, different ones in the audience gave vent to songs and yells that would have vied with any college team on the Gridiron, and everybody seemed happy.

At noon the big basket dinner served as usual, and enjoyed the same then in afternoon the meeting was called to order by the President Mr. Whitaker, the minutes read and approved, the business of the meeting gotten out of the way for the speaker did talk given by Mr. Woodman of the Live Stock Commission Company of the Farmer's Union of Kansas City.

Mr. Woodman gave us many facts and figures that were of general interest to all. He told us that our own firm lacked 101 car loads of hogs handling as many as the two biggest firms on the yards put together. He said that as the present system stands that speculators are not an evil in the yards but that all that stands between the shipper and the packer, otherwise the shipper of stuff would be at the mercy of the packer.

He also stated that four men handled one-fourth of the total receipts of hogs and that there were 400 men in the hog house, he asked us if four men could handle one-fourth of the receipts for three months, of the heavy run, what was the use in supporting the other 396 men. He said when we gave our own company 50 per cent of all the hogs that came to the yards that we could have something to say in regard to a stabilized market, that it wouldn't be necessary for the market to slump 50 cents in two hours time or vice versa.

He said that loyalty was not the thing that made the big business that it had grown in spite of us, that the man who sneaked around and sold his stuff direct to the packer would be the first one to take advantage of the better conditions if the business ever reached the place where it could have something to say as a stabilized market and we are afraid it is true. Many of the big southern Ranchers send their stuff to the Union Commission Firm, Mr. Lee Bibbens, of Amarilla, Texas, cattle King of the Southwest send us stuff to the Union Commission Firm, and the reason that many others do not is because there is a mortgage on their stuff held by some commission firm, or controlled by that firm and they dare not.

Mr. Woodman talked one and one-half hours on facts and figures, and the audience listened attentively, a fact that indicates that men and women are interested, are thinking and are awakening.

Listen Mr. Farmer's Union man when you fail to put your own firm and bootleg your stuff in the enemy's camp you are a slacker and you have violated your obligation that you took when you joined the order, an obligation that is binding as any obligation that no unmay take in any order. Maybe there are some here that don't please you, well it is in your hands and that of your fellow members to right any wrongs that may be being practiced. Mr. Woodman gave you ample opportunity to ask any questions you pleased and I heard just one. How are we going to remedy this evil of bootlegging our stuff around where we maybe get a little better price instead of supporting our own institution? A noted Evangelist said in answer to a similar question, "Quit your meanness. And that is all there is to it. Quit doing it, just because you had a child that hadn't reached the walking stage, you wouldn't think of leaving it for one that was more active, you would lead it along until it could walk, and then encourage it to outrun the other guy. Now do as well by your own institution of all kinds, support them along and watch them grow."

The commission firm has grown in spite of us, until it is first on hogs in the yards and only seven years old. Mr. Woodman was followed by Mr. Higgins of the Life Insurance Company. A national organization of the Farmers' Union we have one and we are going to watch it grow. What watch it grow, Mr. Higgins said. Mr. Higgins told us of a fine business building 22 stories high in Iowa built by an old line Life Insurance Co. Did the policy holders built it, not on your life the stock holders built it, well the insurance Mr. Higgins is selling with permit the policy holders to share the profits and is operating under the laws of the state. Buy your own insurance, if you want life insurance, investigate it any way.

Mr. Shuly sang two solos that were much appreciated. Mr. Whitaker made a short talk on the egg and produce pool which many of the men said cleared up so many things they had been wondering about. Folks who should attend these county meetings. There were a lot of folks there, but if you weren't there, you missed a lot of things of interest, and you missed you. Don't say you are not for a thing unless you know all about it, and above all if you have a grievance talk it over with the one who can help

you most, don't air it in the enemy's territory. Every time you do you bring reproach on your organization and leave a bad taste in your own mouth. Think it over. We enjoyed the meeting very much and wish that you might have been there you need us, and we need you.

The next meeting will be at Harris, plan to go.

Just at this point, we would like to deviate from the subject of the county meeting long enough to comment on a few points of a very able address made by Mr. Lintner before the able body composing of the Credit Association of Anderson County. In looking over a list of the names of the men present, like the little girl who used to count her buttons, we found Doctors, Lawyers, Merchants, etc., but we failed to find the name of a single farmer acting in an active capacity for the farmer among the whole list, he may have been there and we would not attempt to water the statement that he was not. Neither are we trying to detract from the good offices of the Anderson County Credit Association, nor from Mr. Lintner's well worded address, but there are a few points fellow farmers that I would like to call your attention to. First, without a town there could be no religion or schools, that is worth mentioning, well God saw fit to start his family in a Garden. Selah. And the little country school house produced such men as Garfield and Lincoln, back woods of course, but who never dreamed that the world would reach the intelligent age of doubting the divinity of Jesus Christ. We are not fighting the little towns so far as they serve their purpose, but we do think sometimes that a back to the old country school and a back to the little afternoon appointment, might result in the world joining the church instead of the church joining the world.

In the days of the little old country school, crime was rare and immorality rarer. We are not advocating the backward step, we are however calling attention to times that in ways were better than the times of today. They produced all that is good today and we should not belittle them.

We are not fighting the little country merchant, we are not fighting any one, we are simply asking for a few God given rights that are being denied us. The little country merchant helped in a way to build these giant corporations, by allowing them to reap the benefits of the credit system, now that you have served your purpose and catered and helped to build this giant octopus whose tentacles are reaching out into every avenue of trade and demanding your life, you have awakened to late to your wasted opportunity.

In regard to certain groups wanting their own banks in order that they may have a more liberal supply of credit, we now suppose we pause awhile to "Get the farmers point of view, is it to obtain more credit, or is it to stabilize his credit?"

There is no use to go into the farmer credit and small town merchant credit, or any other credit, anyone who has studied the situation as we length, as we presume Mr. Lintner has done, knows that a three months credit or a six months credit is of very little value to a farmer, it takes practically three years to produce a hog, and all down the line, while in almost every avenue of business the turn over is much more rapid, most any business can operate to meet the cost plus overhead expense. Can the farmer? Nay verily.

The farmers are not asking for their own banks in order that they may obtain more credit, but to make it impossible for capital to say to its great arterial system of banks, you liquidate, which means first the little packers, then the little hamlets and towns, as they did a few years back which caused a deflation in farm products not paralleled in the history of the nation, and delivered a blow to the farming industry that crippled it for years to come.

But capital moved wrong for once in its great history, it forgot that as it is in Prophecy Abraham Lincoln with his long bony finger pointed down the lane of time, and uttered that trust of all maxims, "A virtuous and enlightened people can never be enslaved" and thanks to the little old school house and the rural route even the farmer has been educated and he has been awakened and he is demanding justice, and justice has never injured any man, woman or child.

Who reaps the reward of most of the banks, is it the depositors, well a trifle perhaps, but who builds great bank buildings, etc., is it the depositors, may verily, but the stockholders, who control your money and the interest rate.

If the farmer had his own banking system, he would reap the benefits that now go to private individuals, to capitalists if you please, is it right for one group of people to say, we just go ahead and make money for you, how better than you do, just hand it over to us, we will keep it safe for you, you don't know enough to take

care of it, trot along and slop your hogs. You know how to raise that hog, go to it, we'll take care of what we will pay you for it, and we will keep your money safe for you now run along sonny and make some more for me to keep for you. Bah! it makes me sick.

Truly I think the day of Blah, Blah, is over so far as the farmer is concerned, he is thinking for himself, and acting for himself and he has about reached the point where he knows he cannot act alone but must act collectively if he gets anywhere.

He may be several years yet working out his own salvation, but he is going to do it, if certain little institutions must fall by the wayside and certain little white hands must get a little grimy in the windup, that is no fault of the farmer, some have been white as snow, but they are not to cry when they see a blister, but those who have been blistered so long I think will be merciful and just for that they have felt "the pritt of the Nails." Statistics as a rule are dull, and usually some very small detail after detail, and figure after figure and fact after fact in regard to their business in Kansas City, we said verily the millennium has come. Five years ago a bunch of folks could not have been lassoed and tried to listen to these facts and figures, it wouldn't have interested them, now they drink in as so much new wine, and are anxious for more. Well what does it show. First it shows that folks have been educated about their own business. That is the first meaning of the Farmers' Union.

Education in regard to their own affairs, after education, co-operation, co-operation which could never exist without first education. Now for instance as to the uses of the middle man, as we term the middle man, once we were shippers of hay and only got them after we had complained to the bank they gave us reference. Well what does that mean; it simply means that they were using our money to finance their business, well if we must finance a business, let us better finance one of our own, if we must do without our money for a given time, hadn't we better let our own folks have the benefit of the use of it. Then if our business makes a profit, we will all be ready to split the profit, if it doesn't make a profit then we are no worse off than when we lend our money to the outsider and get no rebate or interest either. Hadn't we better finance our own institution until it gets on its feet than finance some other business, even if it doesn't pay for a year or two, its bound to pay in the long run, if we stay by the ship, of course if we stand by and let George do it, we will be working for the other guy to the end of the chapter. Talking about experts in any line of business, can't our business institutions hire just as many experts as the other fellow, most of the experts are hired men when it comes down to the facts in the case, hadn't they just as well be our hired experts, then let the other fellow pay them, just as they are paid, it will just be a change in managers, and sometimes that is a good thing. A change in the manager, change from capitalistic management to co-operative management. Well it doesn't sound half bad, change to a division of profits. In other words take that big fat hog out of the trough a while and give the rest a chance. You might say, well it is hard to get honest management, yes, but while you may be stung once in a while, it won't be all the time.

Now farmer folk as one of our correspondents please do not think me a calamity howler but just try to get the vision of a land that flows with milk and honey and every one, man, woman and child, will be able to have his rightful share. That is the end and the aim of the P. E. C. U. of A. Everything worth while was once a dream in the fertile imagination of some master mind, recognized long after the dreamer had been dust.

And some time in future our nation's history will be written the story of the small beginning and the glorious growth of the co-operative movement in America. I thank you. (County Correspondent.)

The administration is known to be strongly opposed to it, and present indications are that no bill of this type could pass either branch of Congress, particularly the House. The leading bill of this character—the Dickinson Bill—has failed to receive the clear-cut endorsement of most of the great national agricultural bodies. Nearly all farm papers are opposed to it, as are the leading agricultural economists. It does not appear that this bill, or any other similar measure, can muster as much support as the McNary-Haugen Bill in the last Congress, as the following indicates:

The National Grange, at its last annual meeting, ignored this entire subject. Its executive committee, in session February 25, decided that it could not endorse any of the pending bills which called for such measures. Two years ago, the Grange actively supported the McNary-Haugen Bill.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has taken a weak stand, merely endorsing the "intent and purposes" of the Dickinson Bill. It has, however, pointed out that since such "intent and purpose" is to help agriculture, even President Coolidge can go along with the Farm Bureau that far, but the difference of opinion is over the methods sought to be used in carrying out the intent and accomplishing the purpose. The Farm Bureau went down the line for the McNary-Haugen Bill.

At the recent meeting of the National Council of Co-operative Marketing Associations, all efforts to endorse any measure providing for governmental participation were emphatically rejected.

The American Farm Congress took no active part in the consideration of the McNary-Haugen Bill, nor has it made any move in the present situation. However, its fundamental and long-standing "Declaration of Principles" rather definitely align it against any such legislation.

The National Board of Farm Organizations comes out with an appeal for some form of governmental help. In fact, the National Board is dominated by the Farmers' Union, which has consistently stood for this type of legislation.

The principal support of the Dickinson Bill will come from Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and South Dakota. In fact, these states rural opinion is by no means unanimous. A strong reaction apparently has set in against the portrayal of hopeless conditions as the reason for demanding such legislation. Many farmers are resenting this, believing that the recent slump in farm prices is due to the "untested" seeds and so labeled, unless sold by the grower on his own premises, provided such grower does not advertise his seed in any way or does not deliver the seed by public carrier, but even then the seller is held responsible for any such seed.

"Tested" seed means seed which has been tested to determine the per cent of germination and the per cent of purity. Seeds germinating under 50 per cent cannot legally be sold for seeding purposes, except the kernels of blue grass seed mentioned in the law.

The hard seed as sweet clover and alfalfa should not be included in the percentage of germination. Seeds germinating under 50 per cent and containing a larger per cent of hard seed are scarified to make possible a larger per cent of actual germination. The displaying of samples of seed for the purpose of selling it, in offices, local banks, stores, seed exchanges, and other places, is advertising and being offered for sale just as much as if advertised in a county paper, and such samples and every lot or package of seed sold or distributed as the result of such advertising should be labeled in compliance with the law.

Bins in elevators and warehouses containing oats, wheat and other agricultural seed which is being advertised or sold for seeding purposes, should be labeled to show the kind of seed contained therein and whether it is "tested" or "untested." Every package or bulk lot of such seed sold should be labeled as "tested" or "untested," and in either case the label should show the kind and variety of seed, name and address of person or firm responsible for placing it upon the market. If it is tested seed, the approximate percentage of purity and of germination, date of test, locality where grown or a declaration "C" (guaranteed) should be shown on the label. Labels for tested and untested seeds can be purchased from the H. R. Summer, Secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kansas, for 14¢ each.

Buying and sowing "untested" seed is something like trading jack knives sight unseen. Possibly the chance can be taken with jack knives, but no farmer can well afford to take the chance with the seed to be planted as it is the basis of his future profits. Many a man has "saved" a few dollars on untested seed at sowing and because of it lost hundreds of dollars at harvest.

The prosperity of Kansas agriculture is affected by the quality of seeds planted," says Secretary Mohler. "As you sow so shall you reap," applies to agriculture as well as to morals. County Agents who are alive to the best interest of their communities can do more to realize the benefits of the seed law than any other group of farmers of Kansas," says Mohler.

The board will test for purity and germination free of charge all samples sent in by Kansas to the capacity of the state seed laboratory. A copy of the seed law will be sent upon request. All questions regard-

producer received 85 per cent out of the remaining 15 per cent only 2.04 per cent remained as profits to the company.

Big business has robbed the producer of enough wealth to provide a sufficient slush fund for propaganda to falsely educate the public as to actual conditions, (as a sample.) The "National Live Stock Producer," the organ of the farm bureau live stock commission companies, Feb. 1926, prints a statement, headed "Prosperity of Farmers and Railways" it says "The western railways earned an average of 4 per cent on their property investment in 1925. The average net return of the farmers of the country on the value of their property in the year ended June 30, 1925, was 4.6 per cent."

Associated press on Jan. 20, 1926, says "The department of agriculture draws attention to the low incomes farmers are getting. After paying interest, rent, taxes and other expenses, it is estimated the net cash income of the average American farmer for the crop year 1924-25 averaged only \$510, or food from the farm valued at \$336.

This return represented receipts from an average investment of \$5043. An allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, at average wages, would leave no interest return. The average farm family would have lacked \$184 of having anything to apply as interest on its capital investment."

The foster child of special interests, the so-called farm bureau, permits space to be used in its principle publication by railway interests, to grossly misrepresent the business profits of the farmer.

R. T. COSTIGAN, Ottawa, Kans.

SELLERS OF SEED NOT COMING WITH KANSAS LAW

Information is received by the State Board of Agriculture that much seed is being sold for seeding purposes in a manner which does not comply with the Kansas seed law which becomes effective July 1 last year. "There seems to be some misunderstanding," says Secretary J. C. Mohler, "among the farmers and small dealers in the state, as to the application of the Kansas seed law."

Secretary Mohler says the law applies only to "agricultural seeds" which are defined as seeds of all field and pasture crops, offered for sale or distributed for seeding purposes. Such seeds shall be sold as "tested" or "untested" seeds and so labeled, unless sold by the grower on his own premises, provided such grower does not advertise his seed in any way or does not deliver the seed by public carrier, but even then the seller is held responsible for any such seed.

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ing the operation or meaning of any section of the seed law will be given prompt attention, if addressed to the State Board of Agriculture, Control Division, Topeka, Kansas.

THE CRIME WAVE

Mr. John Tromble, President of the F. E. C. & U. of American Kansas Division, Salina, Kansas. Again you are getting on in the true line. Our government is the cause of the crime wave. All our laws seem to be based on the beat. For instance—our banks are on deposit \$45,000,000,000, on a volume in existence of only \$8,000,000,000. Then expecting the banks to do a safe business. Results, banks are busting daily. Capper-Tincher law, no good. The Iowa farmers may be fools, when they put a mortgage on \$98.00 an acre. But they are bigger chumps than fools. When they try to get wheat, cattle and hogs to help them out, at the expense of the whole country! Why can't you rise above discrimination?

COMMENT ON EDITORIAL

Mr. John Tromble, Salina, Kansas. March 19, 1926. Dear Sir: After reading the article on "Discrimination" of Co-opers and the studying further I find food for thought for co-operators in all phases of the game.

Members, officers, directors, managers, creditors and the younger generation growing to be co-operators should study their existing institutions to try and overcome or outlive their expectancy as tabulated by the Division of Co-operative marketing. I believe you hit the real key note in the last paragraph but you failed to state the why, I st. The older members as a whole are not the active producers that they were (youngster blood has filled their shoes.) 2nd. Lack of interest and numbers lost by the older members as the years roll by. 3rd. Ranks of active members retreating not being filled by the younger producer. 4th. Education along co-operative principles not taught the youngsters.

Yours truly, Wm. E. LAGERGREN.

MEETING OF THE OSAGE COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Osage County is in the "Lime Light" at the Present Time, the Whole State is Watching, and Praying for This Loyal Group of Co-operators. We Will Watch Them Work and Profit Thereby

(Submitted for publication in Kansas Union Farmer.)

The Osage County Farmers Union met in regular quarterly session Thursday evening, March 11, at Cardondale and although the roads were bad a crowd of one hundred or more were present and enjoyed the excellent program rendered by the best talent of the county.

The Union spirit prevailed throughout the meeting and our county president, E. L. Bullard made a report on the Produce Association activities that met the approval of our folks. Commenting on the program the State Union Mr. Bullard said: "The principle involved in the case of the Osage County Farmers Union now pending in the Supreme Court is worthy of the consideration of every farmer. When ever the state officials see fit, as they have in this case to tell the farmer of a county that they are in a position to control the market and if all the farmers of a county were asking for a charter for a bank of their own they would still be denied recognition it is high time we should see whether or not we have any rights as citizens of Kansas. The forty thousand votes of Farmers Union families may not turn the next election but one thing is sure and that is that out of this agitation caused by the charter board refusing to recognize us, is coming a determination on the part of the farmers to have control of their own financial institutions and they are going to work to that end determinedly until they accomplish their objective. In this day of gigantic merger of all the interests that stand between the producer and consumer if the farmer is to save himself and grant to his children a heritage that is to assure them of anything more than peon slavery he must not falter in the determination to establish a farmer owned and controlled financial system that will enable him to market his own products co-operatively and be free from the dominance of a system that not only controls the marketing of farm products but also because that same system controls all money and credits they are in a position to control the farmers every action. Lets us keep insisting for our rights and privileges and if we cannot gain recognition from the state officials we have elected, let's see to it that next election we do not, hand our own votes to men who consider us unworthy of consideration."

The original poem written by Mr. Truman Tiffany one of our leading spirits in Farmers Union work brings out further thought along the same line as set forth by Mr. Bullard. Bro. Tiffany read this creation of his fertile brain at this meeting and it fits the case so nicely that we are submitting it for publication. What is true of Osage county is equally true of any county in the state. Osage county's source of wealth

Lies only in her soil; And the only way it's gotten out Is by the farmers toil. He works from morn till late at night To give the world its bread. It's ham and eggs, it's pork and beans It's cotton mattress bed.

He builds the town, he builds the road, The schoolhouse and the kirk; And up to date, the record shows He is never known to shirk. He does not want to starve the world; He isn't built that way; But he surely would appreciate A little better pay.

The mortgage on his farm has grown; The cow barn needs a floor; The hoghouse needs another roof; The house a new screen door; Sometimes his crops are flooded out; Oft' times his wells go dry; But he just keeps on hoping For a better by and by.

He'd like a share of the goodly things The modern world produces, Then he'd be glad to feed his hens, His piglets, and his geese. But the best way to help himself And elevate his station, And help his neighbor as himself Is through co-operation.

The Union's growing every day Because 'twas started right. We only want to help ourselves, And not to make a fight. Hats off to the men who saw afar And got the seed to growing. Let's put our shoulder to the task And keep the ball a rolling.

Last but by no means least was the magnificent show of hospitality of the Cardondale local manifested in the abundant supply of sandwiches, coffee, pie, dill pickles, and apples served to all present and the writer knows of more than one who took a second helping to fortify themselves against the rigorous activities of the farmers in the way home.

Our next quarterly meeting will be held in Vassar in June. —The Publicity Agent.

ing the operation or meaning of any section of the seed law will be given prompt attention, if addressed to the State Board of Agriculture, Control Division, Topeka, Kansas.

LOWER PRICES FOR SUDAN GRASS SEED RESULTS IN SLOW MOVEMENT FROM FARMS

Sudan grass seed prices declined an average of 25¢ per 100 lbs. during the month ending December 15 according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prices are lowest in Texas and New Mexico where only \$2.40 and \$2.60 per 100 lbs. basis, respectively, are being offered compared with \$2.50-\$2.75 a month ago and \$3.50-\$3.60 last year at this time. Declines bring prices in other districts down to the following levels: Southeastern Nebraska and western Oklahoma \$3.50; Colorado, \$3.35; southeastern Kansas, \$3.20; northwestern Kansas, \$3.10; and southwestern Kansas, \$3.05. These prices, average \$1.20 per 100 lbs. lower than last year on a corresponding date.

Growers are reluctant to sell at these prices and only 25 per cent of the crop has moved from farms up to December 15 compared with 20 per cent a month ago and 50 per cent this same time last year. In many localities little of the crop has been threshed and if low prices continue much of it may not be threshed at all. From 15 per cent to 30 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers in Nebraska, eastern Kansas and 35 per cent to 40 per cent in other sections.

Farmers who fed too much fattening food such as corn to the brood sows this winter are now wondering why they are having so much trouble with the farrowing. Not only are some of the pigs lost when being born but the mother may die also, although the latter happens far less often.

SELL ALL SHORTHORNS

C. G. Cochran & Sons to Dispose of Entire Herd—Largest in State. The largest herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle in Kansas will be sold at public auction April 6 and 7, at Westview farm near Plainville according to an announcement by C. G. Cochran & Sons. There are 300 head of Shorthorns in the herd.

A feature of the sale will be a beef

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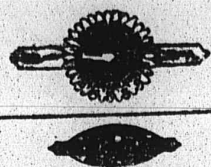
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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, MARCH 25, 1926

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

Milo Reno is president of the Iowa State Farmers Union, president of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, now operating in several mid-western states, and president and general manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Chicago. Each of the great organizations that he serves is prosperous and growing. The Iowa State Union has more and better members than for many years. The business of the life insurance company is developing with great rapidity and rests on a basis so well planned and so sound that continued and always increasing usefulness is assured. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Chicago has been well conducted from its inception and has earned a confidence and respect that enables it to take full advantage of the practical elimination of the Producers house on the same market as a penalty for violating the necessary and salutary provisions of the Packers and Stock Yards Act.

No man in the Union has a greater personal stake in the success of co-operation than this Iowa farmer who has accepted so many and such heavy responsibilities in the interest of American agriculture. He has mastered the principles of co-operation and analyzed the causes of such failures as have occurred. Every Union man in America should read the following article by Brother Reno that was recently printed in the Iowa Union Farmer:

"We have all worked hard and made sacrifices to build our organization; we have borne the brunt of the battle for human rights and our success has surely been gratifying, yet the battle is not won. Every victory over prejudice and ignorance; every achievement, opens the way wider for service, as our minds develop and broaden through active service for our ideals and as our hearts become tender toward humanity, with its frailties and shortcomings, we see greater things to be accomplished—we see a vision of mankind, intelligent, prosperous, happy. We see humanity for the first time, realizing that the greatest happiness on this earth is in service for others, and every step in progress, we take opens up avenues for service and while we feel that we have the right to be proud of the achievements of our organization, we realize that the work of the future has only commenced."

"The Farmers Union of Iowa has been the pioneer in Midwestern progress, and I feel very sure it will continue to be, and along this line of thought I wish to make some suggestions. Many honest efforts in co-operative enterprises have failed—not so many now, I am happy to say, yet the general public is suspicious of every effort made toward building up our own co-operative enterprises and while we realize that the public is very seldom fair, when considering and judging the efforts of co-operatives, yet they have some reason for their lack of confidence. I want to make this rather broad assertion, and you will understand that it is only an estimate that I am making, but this estimate is the result of very close observation over a period of many years. Ninety per cent of all co-operative failures can be traced directly to one or two causes; either they have had a management that has not been at heart a co-operator and that has deliberately destroyed the patrons' confidence in co-operatives, in order to justify his own position, or else they have made the one mistake that is almost universally fatal—that of pro-rating back practically the entire earnings of their institution from year to year and failed to provide a surplus to protect them from the times of adversity. No private business could long survive, operated in this way. The successful co-operatives are today building their reserves and surpluses and laying a foundation for future accomplishment."

"I am not criticizing anyone, or any institution, for past mistakes. The truth of the matter is that if we never made any mistakes, we would never make any progress, yet, I am hoping that the membership and the farmers, in general, will commence to realize the economic necessity of building their own finances. If they do this, intelligently and loyally, there

is no power that can destroy or embarrass. To not do this sooner or later, means failure. I can say truthfully for myself, I would not care to be connected in any way with an institution that does not recognize the necessity of providing the finances necessary to success, and I believe that an overwhelming majority of the Farmers Union membership are in favor, instead of distributing every penny of the earnings of the different institutions, of these earnings being allowed to accumulate, thereby insuring the success, not only of the institution, that made them possible, but to become a material factor in perfecting our financial program, which is to gather together the necessary finances to enable the farmer, through his organization, to demand and obtain cost of production."

THE PACKERS AND THE PRESS

Both the packers and the farmers have been unusually busy this spring that many of the brethren may not have kept up with the story. Here is what the Washington Post says about the packers and other live stock buyers may not get out to the farms unless it is reprinted in your own paper. We print this article here on the editorial page. Will you read it?

"A Senate resolution requests the Secretary of Agriculture to 'publish a comprehensive report of the administration of the packers and stockyards act of August 15, 1921, during the last two years.'"

"The general and broad purposes of the act are to promote fair, impartial, open and competitive conditions in the live-stock and meat-marketing process of the country. The packers and stockyards administration is a separate unit of the Department of Agriculture, organized to carry out the purposes of the act."

The term "packer" includes any person or firm or corporation engaged in buying and selling meat products, dairy products or live stock products. The term "stockyard" includes any person, firm or corporation receiving, buying or selling or marketing live stock for sale."

"According to the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture for the last two years, the act has been enforced strictly, and there has developed in the selling and handling of live stock a noticeably greater feeling of security and freedom of action against imposition and unfair practices, which has done much to accomplish the purposes of the law."

"Through the efforts of the administration, all live stock consigned for sale is now placed on the open market, which was not always the case at all markets previous to the passage of the act. Such practices as weighing-up, string sales, boycotting and rebating have been stopped in many instances."

"The way has been opened for farmers' co-operative selling agencies to operate in the terminal markets, not by favoritism, but by enforcing the open market principle. The number of co-operative commission companies has increased considerably since the passage of the act."

"The act was amended, permitting and directing the filling of bonds of all market agencies and dealers, thus protecting the sellers and securing payments. Satisfactory progress has been made in the installation of methods of weighing for the protection of the sellers of live stock."

"At the close of the last fiscal year there were 76 public stockyards, approximately 1,200 market agencies, more than 4,000 dealers and approximately 850 packers subject to the law."

"Obviously the administration of the packers and live stock act, has been beneficial to the growers of cattle and the producers of meat and dairy products, as well as to the public."

Make the remaining Local meetings before spring work begins the best and most useful that you have ever held.

UNTAXING CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

Many of our co-operative enterprises have been taxed almost out of existence since the federal income and excess profits laws became effective. In almost every instance invested capital of co-operatives is small as compared with borrowed funds, and credit used in the business operations. This resulted in excess profits taxes out of all proportion to the volume of business transacted and in burdens so heavy that associations that were unable to secure exemptions in many cases were crippled and in some cases ruined.

From the first the officers of the Kansas Farmers Union have protested that farmers co-operative associations organized as agencies for self help and devoted to service rather than profits should be exempt from federal taxations. President Tromble and others have made trip after trip to Washington to labor and reason with the taxing authorities and step by step have won their fight for the exemption of co-operatives from federal taxation. For some time the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been friendly in this matter and has made many concessions based on fundamental conceptions of justice rather than on a legalistic application of the strict letter of the statutes. The exclusion of co-operative dividends from taxable income and other advantages were secured by keeping at the job through the state organizations of the Farmers Union.

Now the fight seems to have been wholly won. The new Revenue Act, just approved by the president, provides for the complete exemption from federal taxation of the entire income of all farmers' co-operatives that live up to the definition of a co-operative enterprise stated in the Capper-Volstead law. All that is necessary to escape taxation by the federal government is for a co-operative to be co-operative and to transact at least fifty per cent of all its business with its own members. That should be easy. In fact it is a

little too easy. To encourage and assist in real co-operative business congress might well have provided that income should not be exempt unless the business of an association is restricted absolutely to its own membership. Representatives of the Union also succeeded in having certain exemption provisions in relation to the income of mutual insurance companies inserted in the new law.

To these things as well as scores of other constructive achievements in the way of legislation and business we point in answer to the cry of those who constantly complain that neither the membership of the Union nor agriculture at large derives any benefits from the payment of dues for the support of the state and national organizations.

GENEROSITY OR WASTE?

Nearly every newspaper published in a sea board states favors larger appropriations for the army and navy. Most of us located out of cannon shot of salt water doubt the necessity for increasing appropriations for public defense. We hear nothing from certain quarters except the danger of invasion that we are in because of the niggardly policy of the president and congress in stinting the army and navy appropriations. Yet we are spending more money for military forces and military preparation on land and sea than any other country in the world.

In our statement that the customers of this paper may get the right slant on what we may call the fear complex of the east we reprint the following editorial from the Washington Post:

"Since 1885 the United States has spent more than \$8,000,000,000 on its navy. Up to about 1916 the annual cost was less than \$200,000,000. It amounted to \$1,900,000,000 in 1919, dropped to \$309,000,000 in 1923, and advanced to \$328,000,000 in 1924. For the fiscal year 1925 the appropriations were \$287,000,000,000, and for 1926, \$317,000,000. The estimates for 1927 are approximately \$320,000,000."

"At present the navy consists of 17 battleships, 15 cruisers, 106 destroyers, and some 300 smaller craft composed of mine layers, patrol vessels, repair ships, tugs, mine sweepers, etc. The enlisted force is 86,000 men. Only 101 destroyers are in active service, 19 being stationed in the Asiatic squadron, with 1 cruiser."

"In the Mediterranean squadron there are six destroyers and one light cruiser. On the Pacific coast there are two squadrons of nineteen destroyers each. A squadron is made up of three divisions of six destroyers each and a flagship. In the navies of other countries they have flagships that are larger destroyers, called 'destroyer leaders,' but the United States has no such type in its service."

"The scouting fleet which is stationed on the Atlantic coast, also has two squadrons of nineteen destroyers each. Last year, Congress appropriated money to begin construction of two cruisers, and it is expected to appropriate money this year to begin three more; and it is anticipated that next year Congress will appropriate money to begin the last three cruisers under the navy plan. Then the United States will have 15 modern cruisers of 7,500 tons and over. However, this does not compare with the cruiser forces of some of the other great powers."

FARMERS AND PACKERS

The big meat packers all insist with one voice that they make no money from the operation of their plants but it will be observed that they stay in business and that dividends are paid with a good deal of regularity. Some years ago it became necessary for congress to pass an act regulating and supervising the public live stock markets of the United States. Since that law became effective some Kansas City packers have established their own unloading yards near the city but outside the jurisdiction of the agents of the Department of Agriculture to administer the Packers and Stock Yards Act.

The avowed object of the private yards is to lower the cost of marketing by an arrangement that enables the packed to buy directly from the grower. From one point of view that might be a sound theory since it has always been argued by the friends of the farmer that there should be a closer relationship between the producer and the consumer. If that close relationship can be brought about in a way to help both parties the plan is all right. But in actual practice it does not work out that way. The general effect of the operation of private stock yards is that the packers who support them are able to buy on a market in which there is no competition.

The live stock growers want the private yards declared to be public markets and placed under the regulation of agents of the Department of Agriculture. Tromble and Lamberton have been in Washington for something like two weeks asking for legislation that will prevent privately owned and operated stock yards from destroying co-operative live stock marketing.

SEND IN AN AD TODAY

Yes we are at it again. We want more small classified advertisements for this paper. If you have anything to sell that another member may need or desire to buy, anything that another member may have to sell fill out the blank form of advertisement that you will find on the third page and mail it. You will get results at low cost.

If your Local has any more time for debates this spring why not try the following questions:

Resolved, that an effective tax reform law for the state of Kansas is impossible except as the work of a legislature deliberately picked for the enactment of such a statute.

More than any other thing the Farmers Union of Kansas needs more and still more members. How many are doing their best to get their neighbors into the Local.

Taxing Moonshine Whiskey

And collecting income taxes from boot leggers and smugglers are two things now which it is reported that the government is now doing that looks very peculiar indeed to the average plain citizen who obeys the laws, reveres the whole constitution and loyally strives to do his part towards sustaining and supporting the government.

In the old days in Kansas in between the adoption of the prohibition amendment and the enactment of the bone dry law there were a good many county attorneys who licensed liquor selling by collecting monthly fines. That procedure was generally looked upon as a confession that it was impossible to enforce the laws. A lot of folks will wonder whether the collection of an excise of \$6.40 a gallon on the manufacture of moonshine and the acceptance of income taxes from boot leggers are not confessions of failure to enforce the constitution and laws and a virtual licensing of lawbreakers.

It is urged that the law will be broken and that the government will pick up a little change to help pay the expenses of the prohibition unit. After all, is there any real reason why the government should share in any way in the profits earned in any way in the simple and straight forward minds of most folks it would appear that there is no proper half place between complete enforcement of the prohibition law and the complete repeal of such laws if they cannot be enforced.

Lately there has been a good deal of scandal in the papers about George Washington's activity as a brewer and a distiller and the undoubted fact that he frequently took a little good Madeira or Port wine for his stomach's sake. Be that as it may the wets should remember that on first press they are quite well how to deal promptly and effectively with a whisky insurrection when that sort of a disturbance broke out in western Pennsylvania during his first administration.

Wheat Looks Fine

In Kansas at this time if we are to believe the crop reports of the more or less official observers. Also there is an immense acreage with an almost practical certainty that most of it will go to harvest and make a fair yield. This may be going to be one of those celebrated bumper wheat years in this state. Some time ago I commented on the effect that a big Kansas crop of winter wheat might have on world wheat prices next summer and fall.

Market reports and quotations indicate that something is already depressing the price of wheat although it is certain that there is hardly enough old grain on hands to make the bread that will be needed in this country before any new wheat is milled. Undoubtedly the mere and as yet somewhat distant prospect of a big wheat crop in Kansas is already affecting the world price of wheat.

Every cent of price decline between now and the new harvest and every dollar of loss resulting from such decline directly chargeable to the big acreage of wheat seeded last fall and the good condition that wheat is in at the present time.

We may have a bumper wheat crop in Kansas this year. If we do and there is a fair yield in other localities it will be a fair yield for a loss rather than a profit. It will never be possible to sell an over supply of agricultural commodity at a fair price. Farmers, like manufacturers, must learn to produce for available, profitable markets.

China and Mexico are coming in for a good deal of unfavorable comment and hostile attention from many other nations because the folks of those more or less democratic republics are determined to suit themselves in internal affairs to suit themselves. Just how gently would the United States or England receive suggestions as to internal policies from even the friendliest neighbors?

Pinchot Has a Lot of Fun

And he has a lot of good while he has been governor of Pennsylvania. He has enjoyed himself so thoroughly and is so fond of public life that he has decided to stay on the job of serving the people of his state. He has selected the senatorship, in succession to Senator Pepper, as the position that looks best to him and for which he will contend in the coming primaries.

Senator Pepper believes that he has made good and that the voters of his state want him to stay in office for at least six years more and so has announced that he will be a candidate for re-nomination and re-election. He says that he has not the slightest doubt that the folks are for him in numbers sufficient to insure his success.

Then there is Congressman William S. Vare now representing a Philadelphia district by occasional appearances on Capital Hill in Washington. Vare is a very clever and shrewd politician. He is as wet as the wettest of Pennsylvania are as wet or wetter than himself. He is also reputed to be the Big Boss of the regular republican organization in his state.

It will be an interesting campaign. There will be a considerable excitement and for awhile the air will be filled with oratory, campaign pledges, the scalp locks of opponents and other debris incident to a hotly waged political contest. Pinchot is dry, progressive and full of fight; Pepper is greedy, conservative, able, honest and strongly entrenched in the respect and good will of the voters of his state; Vare is wet, shrewd, rich and ambitious and has the reputation of not being any too scrupulous in campaign methods. All three profess to be friends and supporters of the president and the Coolidge administration.

Forecasting political results is a

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

fool hardy sort of undertaking. I do not know which man will be nominated but every one who knows anything about politics realizes that Pinchot fell into a mess of good luck when his opposition decided to run two men instead of one against him.

The latest national park project contemplates the creation of a forest and park reserve of about 600,000 acres in the Blue Ridge mountains adjacent to the Shenandoah Valley. Valley boosters have already secured pledges of more than a million dollars from private citizens who are willing to assist in the plan. Congress may well deal generously with this matter. Every year we should set apart more and more and for reforestation and plan the construction of more and more artificial lakes. No country with plenty of woods and waters will ever go quite to destruction.

Brookheart Is Almost Certain

To lose his place in the senate. The subcommittee on elections has just reported that Steck, the democratic candidate, is entitled to the seat by a majority of around 1400 votes. The full membership of the committee has not yet voted and the final say of course is with the senate itself. As this is written there is very little doubt that the final verdict will be against Brookheart.

If Brookheart is unseated what will happen in Iowa this summer? Another senatorial election is coming on. Albert B. Cummins is coming up for his fourth election since he succeeded William B. Allison so many years ago. He is an able, honest and patriotic senator who has many friends in Iowa. It is reported that Brookheart will file against Cummins in the primary and there are a lot of folks who believe he can win in such a contest.

There is no doubt that Colonel Brookheart will have the loyal support of a very large part of the farm-ers of his state. He deserves such support because he has been a brave and able advocate of farm relief measures and of co-operative enterprises. Unfortunately for him, however fortunate it may be for the regular republicans of Iowa, Cummins is very popular and strong with all classes of voters both in the towns and in the country.

If Brookheart is unseated and runs against Cummins there will be a battle royal in Iowa only a little less bitter and unrelenting than the melee that Pinchot, Pepper and Vare are hatching up in Pennsylvania.

McCready, an army lieutenant, probably broke all altitude records in flying an aeroplane when he went up about 40,000 feet one day last week. It was an act of dauntless heroism but just what was its purpose? No human being is benefited by even the slightest way by the fact that a brave young army officer risked his life to prove that it is possible to get eight miles up in the air. There is a lot of misdirected heroism in this world but we admire the brave men who risk their lives in the exploration of new frontiers of every sort.

Imports Exceeded Exports

During the month of February by almost \$40,000,000. This is the second time already this year that we have bought more than we have sold in a single month. It may be that we have an unfavorable balance of trade year ahead of us. It has been a long time since the United States found herself on the wrong side of the international trade ledger but it is a long lane that never turns, and the turning may now be due.

Not that it makes very much difference to this country. The balance against us in commodities will be much more than made up by interest payments on account of the loans that we have made to foreign countries and people. Nor would it be a bad thing anyway. It does us very little good to export agricultural products for prices that are lower than costs. Our customers across the water can pay us a good price for our stuff only they are able to sell their own products profitably.

It is hardly worth while to worry about our threatened unfavorable trade balance for the year but the democrats might as well have a little fun asking the republicans to explain how such a thing could possibly happen in a country surrounded on all sides by a high tariff wall.

Moral Turps are still being turned back by our immigration authorities at Ellis Island in spite of the fact that 6000 divorces are decreed each year by the courts of New York. In New York the only ground for divorce is the offense that we are now disguising under the high sounding name of moral turpitude but is of course nothing more or less than the violation of that one of the Ten Commandments that was made to safeguard the purity of the home.

Washington Has a Population

Of nearly a half a million, including of the whites as a famous colored brother once said of the city of Lawrence which is the seat of the University of Kansas. Next to Harlem, New York, our national capital is the largest negro city in the world. There are several square miles of solid black running into and up against some of the most exclusive residential districts in the city.

Washington boosters declare that the capital will soon have a million people. Perhaps so, but why and how will they all make a living? It now has a population made up very largely of extremes, that is rich or high salaried folks and poor and badly paid wage workers. There are no industries except working for the government, printing and the baking. There will never be any wealth producing factories and mills in the city but will always be opportunities to make good money out of tourists, conventions, office holders, and the supply of the people licker to that section of the population that resides in the capital but

does not realize that it lives in the United States.

Yet about every one who comes here a few times gets the habit and is willing to do most anything for the privilege of staying.

Gold Is a Magnet

More powerful to draw human beings in its search than any other metal yet known to science. For several years there have been rumors of rich gold bearing ores in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay. This winter the reports took definite form with a specific location of the new Eldorado. It gets right cold around Hudson's Bay in the winter. Lieutenant McCready was up in the air about eight miles one day last week and one of the things that he learned is that we must go that far straight up in this country to find a place as cold as it is on the ground in the neighborhood of the new gold mines.

Does the cold prevent a rush for the mines? Not so that it can be noticed. There are already several hundred people up there and all the promising claims for miles around Discovery Claim have been taken up and entered. Claim have been taken up and entered and when the snow melts and the weather warms up a little will be prospected. A few lucky fellows will find gold but the most of the state-ers will spend more money than they will ever dig out of the ground.

If some one of the expeditions planning to locate the north pole next summer should discover gold on that far top end of the earth there would be a crowd there within thirty years. Yet gold is one of the minor annual additions to the wealth of the world. A right good Kansas wheat crop is ordinarily worth nearly as much money as the total world production of gold in any single year in recent times.

"Ashes of Love," the play just produced by the Countess Vera Cathart in a Washington theater is said to be the very poorest and silliest theatrical venture of the season. But there was a good sized crowd at the opening and the reports indicate that a good time was had by all. It was not much of a show and consisted largely of the privilege of looking at the Moral Turp who has had more advertising than any other of the frail sisterhood since Mary Magdalene.

Lawyers Do Much Better

Than heirs or any one else in the administration and distribution of the great estates that rich men try to tie up and leave for the use of their descendants who do not know how to take care of money. At least half of the Jay Gould property has been paid out to attorneys employed by this or that of the heirs in contesting the provisions of the old railway pirates will or in fighting the family trust that was created for the preservation and perpetuation of the fortune.

Now the heirs of Levi Z. Leiter who made a fortune in the dry goods business in Chicago and in gambling in wheat are having their day in court. The Leiter descendants have about all become British. One daughter, Mary, married George Curzon who used her money in the political career that finally landed him in the House of Lords. Another, the Countess of Suffolk, survives to this day but is highly dissatisfied with the management of the family property by Joe Leiter, her brother, who re-bought the business just after he dropped \$9,000,000 in the Chicago Wheat Pit. Another of the contesting descendants is Lady Cynthia Mosely, daughter of Lord Gervais, who has become an English socialist and wants her share of the family fortune to devote to some purpose not disclosed in the publish news about the law suit.

The only certain thing about the outcome of litigation over the estates of captains of industry is that the lawyers are certain to get most of the gravy.

Brazil is a nut that the League of Nations is unable to crack. That country does not like Germany and will not agree to the German admission to the Council of the League until a permanent seat is guaranteed to herself. The nations of the world quarrel so much over the methods of keeping the peace that they begin to look like quiet snafus who cannot be assured unless another war wastes the lives and lives that should be devoted to the development of wealth and the service of civilization and Christianity.

BUSINESS MEN QUIT FARMING

The preliminary reports of the 1925 farm census shows that the number of manager-operated farms in the United States is rapidly decreasing. This means that business men who have had the idea that the farm is a factory, and can be successfully operated on the same principles, are realizing the truth of what has appeared in these columns on this subject.

The number of manager-operated farms in Missouri decreased from 2,247 in 1920 to 1,063 in 1925; in Iowa, from 2,487 to 1,649; in Virginia, from 2,134 to 1,237; in Kansas, from 1,495 to 902; in Maine, from 786 to 350; in Utah from 296 to 89. California is the only state so far showing an increase in manager-operated farms.

The census of 1920 showed that the number of manager-operated farms in the United States had increased to 68,449, the number in 1910 having been 58,104. That decade marked the entry into the farming game of many business men who were quite sure that they knew what was wrong with farming, and that they could show the farmers how to do it. The figures since 1920 show that most of them have got enough of it, and are selling their farms, or changing them to a tenant basis. Agricultural Review.

The cackling hen may be lying as well as laying. Better watch her and find out if she is a cheat mark her for one of those to go when culling this fall.

The Country woman

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Baking Powder Biscuits Don New Spring Frocks

New spring frocks for Miss Baking Powder Biscuit? Spring brings with it new desires in both clothes and millinery, so why not something new in cookery? Even baking powder biscuits look more tasty if they are given a new gown occasionally. Of course, they can't be given an entirely new spring outfit very easily for the essential ingredients must remain practically the same. However, the same thing is true of clothes. Styles in both clothes and biscuits, however, can be changed so here are the new spring styles in baking powder biscuits suggested by members of the South Dakota College department of home economics.

The Luncheon Gown

Two cups flour, 5 teaspoons baking powder, 2 lbs. butter or other shortening, 1 cup milk or enough for soft dough, 1-2 teaspoon salt.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Work in fat with tips of the fingers or cut in with two mixing knives. Add milk and flour and mix together. Pat or roll gently on a floured board to one-half inch thickness. Shape, place on greased pan and bake in a hot oven, 12-15 minutes. A variation of this recipe may be made by adding 1-2 cups dates to the dry ingredients.

Cream Scones

Two cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 eggs, 1-3 cup cream, 4 tablespoons butter.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in fat. Beat eggs, mix with cream and stir into flour with a fork folding material over gently. Toss on a floured board, pat or roll to 1-2 inch thickness. Shape and bake in oven 12-15 minutes.

The Simple Tea Gown

Two cups flour, 5 teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 2-3 cup milk.

Mix as baking powder biscuit. Roll in oblong shape. Brush with melted butter and sprinkle granulated nuts and candied orange peel over the dough. Roll tightly like jelly to make pin wheels. Cut about 1-4 inch thick or if desired 1-2 inch thick as in cutting jelly roll. Bake on buttered tin in a hot oven about fifteen minutes. Raisins, citron or brown sugar and cinnamon may be used in place of orange peel. These are dainty to serve at an informal tea.

ALL DOTTED WASH FABRICS ARE NOT DOTTED SWISS

One of the washable cotton fabrics which appear in the stores with the first warm spring days is "dotted Swiss". At the same time there are numerous other figured and dotted materials offered for sale, and while most of them are useful for dresses or other purposes, the housekeeper probably prefers to know what she is buying. The United States Department of Agriculture explains some of the processes used in making these

dotted fabrics. Genuine dotted Swiss are imported from Switzerland, as the name indicates. They are made on what are called swivel looms, by a somewhat expensive process, and are not extremely cheap. The material is a fine muslin, very thin and transparent, stiff and crisp, usually with a pattern of dots or small figures, which are often in a contrasting color. These figures or dots are produced by the method of weaving with a special set of shuttles, invented in Switzerland. One continuous extra filling yarn forms the entire figure unless different colors are used. It may extend



5706. Ladies' Dress with Slender Hips.

Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 34 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. For vestee, "apron" portions, and collar facing of contrasting material 1 1/2 yard 40 inches wide is required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

4992. A Pretty Apron Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 56 inch material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring-Summer 1926 Book of Fashions, showing color plate, and containing 500 designs of ladies, misses and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

to the next figure or it may be clipped. Such figures are always very durable.

Various imitations are made in this country, in which design is introduced in numerous legitimate ways, but these materials are not dotted Swiss. One type of figure is known as "clipped." Another is made by lapet weaving, a method by which an extra yarn is stitched into a design by small needles carrying it down the length of the fabric in a zigzag line. An embroidery-like process may be used. Dots may be formed by "floats" which are unbound filling or warp yarns left on the surface in a design. They may be produced by "flock printing," which consists in applying them in the form of a paste to the material, or by "discharge printing," which is a method of producing white figures or dots on a dark background, by applying to a dyed surface a paste which reacts on the dye and bleaches it in dots or spots, sometimes called "polka dots." Some of these methods result in durable, attractive fabrics, and some of them have marked drawbacks.

Horticulture

R. J. Barnett

The successful home gardener makes a clear distinction between hardy and tender crops. Such crops as lettuce, radish, spinach, and parsnip may be planted in early spring almost as soon as the ground is fit to work.

It is not smart, however, to set out tomato plants when the chance for their being nipped by frost is great when the gain would be but a few tomatoes a few days earlier. For the warm weather crops, wait until the soil has become really warmed up and until the danger of frost is past.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

We are grieved to report the grim reaper of death has mown our pioneer brother, James McNicol of Lost Springs Local 385, at Lost Springs, Kansas. We extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy during their hour of sad bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also published in the Kansas Union and a copy spread upon the minutes of our association.

J. P. Shields,
J. P. Mower,
R. D. Bevan,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom and goodness has taken from this life brother, M. H. Allison, a pioneer of this community and a chapter member of our local, and

Whereas, in his death, his family has suffered the loss of a kind and loving husband and father, our organization, faithful and loyal member and our community the loss of a splendid citizen, neighbor and friend who always stood for the right as 'twas given him to see the light, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Prairie Grove Local No. 899 herewith pay tribute to the memory of our departed brother and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that one copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and that they be spread on the minutes of this local.

C. H. Katz,
H. A. Beamer,
H. G. Pope,
Committee.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in headings, 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.

FARMS

COME TO COLORADO. WHY RENT? I can sell you good wheat, corn and bean land where one crop will pay for the land. Write for description, prices and terms. C. E. Goodner, Hugot, Colo. Rollar 1016 Sixth St., San Diego, Calif.

FOR SALE. 200 ACRE FARM CHEAP. Other farms and suburban properties. H. D. Collins, Erie, Kansas.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Rivalry Strain \$3.50 postpaid. L. W. Seyler, Alma, Nebr.

CHICKS BRED TO LAY. STATE ACREDITED. Fourteen varieties. 100 per free delivery. Moderate prices. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Chillicothe, Mo.

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$4.50 per 100. Pure Stock \$5.00 per 100. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kans.

ROSS CHICKS CERTIFIED AND BLOOD TESTED STANDARD UTILITY. America's leading egg strains, highest standard for production and vigor. Shipping dates guaranteed or money refunded. Reasonable prices. Instructions catalog free. Ross Hatchery, Dept. J., Junction City, Kansas.

WYCKOFF TANGRED S. C. WHITE Leghorn eggs \$8.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2.50. 216 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.

YESTERLID SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Chicks. \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Eggs \$2.50. 216 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, 50 up. Prepaid. Live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. \$8.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 152, Greentown, Missouri.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE AT \$6.00 per bushel. Wm. E. Lagergren, Mankato, Kansas.

KANSAS ALPINE SEED, RE-cleaning 99.5% cert. pure. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE GERMAN MILET \$1.50 bushel sacks free. Barron Leghorn eggs \$3 hundred prepaid. Fred Pacey, Milton, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned, and tested Pink Kadir, Dawn Kadir, Early Sumac, Feterita, and Dwarf Yellow Milet for samples and quotations. Fort Hay's Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Grown in open field, strong well-rooted. Cabbage plants packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants, labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Parcel Post Prepaid. 300, 300, 1,000, 500, \$1.25, 1,000 \$2.00, 5,000 \$10.00. Express collect. 5,000 \$12.50, 10,000 \$15.00. Onions: White Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Parcel Post Prepaid. 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, \$7.50, 12,000, \$14.50. Full cost, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. F. H. PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

FARMS WANTED

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Will deal with owners only. R. O. Spear, 471 Arlington, Elgin, Ill.

LUBRICATING OILS

High grade paraffine base oils direct to Co-operative Managers. No traveling salesmen commissions. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consumers Oil Company, Salina, Kansas.

SALESMAN WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powder, cleaners, etc. Big Bear Company, 673, Springfield, Illinois.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER by man now employed, thoroughly experienced in handling grain and seedlines for Farmers' Co-operative Associations. Expert accountant. Familiar with income tax accounting. I am not out of a job, but in line for greater field of activity. References. Address "Service" Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and post when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

200 RATS KILLED AT ONE BAITING—NOT A POISON

H. Stenfort of Route 10, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I was over-run with rats, seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial rat killer and was rid of them all in short order. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."

Mr. Stenfort's experience is typical of thousands of users of this new method of killing brown rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Greedily eaten on bait. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Gives the pests a fever and they die outside hunting and bait water.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you regular, full size \$1.00 bottles for only one dollar, on 10-days' Free Trial. Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, B-583, 604 Columbia Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once. If at the end of 10 days you are not entirely rid of brown rats, mice or gophers, as the case may be, the trial costs nothing. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today as you do not risk a cent.

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Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association
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Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusts did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I have done some heavy work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but I will tell you the name of the man who cured me. I will give you a complete cure without operation, if you write me. Eugene M. Stevens, 75 M. Marceline Avenue, Manhattan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the pain.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, R. 21, Leckompton, Mo., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Poultry

What are you going to feed your baby chicks this year? Do you have a supply of feed on hand that is clean and not moldy? Chicks will not thrive on musty feed. Obtain a plentiful supply of clean feed and then give it to the chicks in the right proportion and amounts. K. S. A. C. poultry department recommends the following ration:

Scratch Grain—Cracked corn (fine) 60 lbs., Cracked kafir 20 lbs.; Cracked wheat 20 lbs.

Dry Mash—Bran, 30 lbs., shorts 30 lbs., Fine corn chop 25 lbs., Meat scrap 10 lbs., Bone meal, 5 lbs.

In addition to this feed give all the skim milk or buttermilk they will drink. This should be given for at least the first month and longer if practical.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

E. E. HAZEN,
Hiawatha, Kansas
District Manager
Let us hear from you.

66 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS 55 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received
CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY
Salina, Kansas

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

You: Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

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FIGURES

which tell the story of marvelous progress made by the

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Since it began business, October 17, 1922.

Amount of Insurance in Force

December 31, 1922 \$763,000
December 31, 1923 3,014,250
December 31, 1924 3,947,775

September 31, 1925 4,755,750

Amount of Reserves	Surplus	Total Assets
\$2,124.35	\$168.51	\$7,254.58
27,650.86	8,438.65	40,038.00
77,341.70	26,705.98	110,564.29
120,564.14	37,172.36	168,043.14

NOW 5 1/2 MILLION IN FORCE

Will you help make it \$15,000,000 by December 31, 1926?

Do your part in creating the financial independence of Agriculture.

Let us hear from you

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Service—Not for Profit

Main office, 706 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa, Fifth Floor

Thanks Us for Our SERVICE

Stotts City, Mo.,
March 5th 1926.

Mr. E. E. Woodman, Mgr.
Farmer Union Live Stock Commission.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. Woodman:—

I am leaving this firm April 1, and as I am a firm believer in Farmers Union Service I take this opportunity of extending sincere thanks to you and your entire force for the many favors thrown our way and also for the efficient service rendered as well as the splendid spirit of co-operation shown.

Always glad to have worked with you and if I can be of further service to you at any time, don't hesitate to call on me. I will be here sometime helping the new manager get started and of course shall tell him of your splendid service.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,

Frank G. Pruitt, Manager,
Stotts City Farmers Exchange.

A firm believer in Farmers Union Service.

Thanks us for many favors shown him.

Compliments us on efficient service rendered.

Appreciates the splendid spirit of co-operation.

Wishes us every success.

Such compliments spur us on to even greater things. We are at all time striving to improve our service. We appreciate any suggestions from our friends.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City Stock Yards
Kansas City, Mo.

"Service with a Saving"

Order Union Songs for Union Meetings

It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per book.
Single lots—20 cents.
Local Unions like them.

Sold by

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Salina, Kansas
and
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,
Kansas City, Mo.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn.	20c
Old cards	12 for 20c	published by Hackney	25c
Constitutions	5c		
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books	25c		
Secretary's Minute Books	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the

Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

Cochran's Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion Sale

300 HEAD BRED FOR MILK AND 300 BEEF—ALL REGISTERED

50 BULLS—YEARLINGS AND TWOS
200 COWS—ALL AGES

The Entire Herd Bred by C. G. Cochran & Sons
at West View Farm, one-half mile west of

Plainville, Kansas

Tues. and Wed., April 6 & 7

For the past 23 years we have selected high class bulls for use on this herd. We have developed a great herd of DUAL PURPOSE cattle, which will be sold without special fitting. They are just in their working clothes, and will be sold direct from the pastures. We know that the average farmer does not feel able to pay for highly fitted animals, so have decided to sell these cattle just as they are, without going to the expense of putting on extra flesh with pampering and fitting. This will save the buyer all that extra expense in the first cost of cattle from this sale. We

