



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Co-Operation

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## THREE STEPS NECESSARY TO SOLVE FARM PROBLEM

Memphis, Tenn.—Three steps necessary to put American agriculture upon a sound basis were outlined by Dr. Tait Butler, editor of the Progressive Farmer, to several thousand Tennessee farmers at a series of 20 county-wide mass meetings held during August under the auspices of the Tennessee Cotton Growers' Association. The final gathering of the series was held at Lexington, August 31.

Dr. Butler, who is also president of the association and a nationally known authority on Southern farm problems, declared that the three steps are: efficient production, efficient marketing, and government control of crop surpluses.

"There is a farm problem, in spite of all the political blarney to the contrary," declared Dr. Butler. "This is shown by the fact that the income of agriculture has shrunk from 20 1/2 per cent of the national income in 1910 to 10 1/2 per cent at the present time. It is also a fact that farmers who comprise 25 per cent of the national population, receive only 10 per cent of the income. Viewed from another point, Dr. Butler showed that the value of farm property in the United States has shrunk from 20 billion dollars in six years, while the value of non-agricultural property has increased more than 20 billion dollars.

### Appalling Condition

"This appalling condition of agriculture is due both to natural and artificial handicaps," declared Dr. Butler. "The farmer has little or no control over the factors of production. Although a manufacturer can produce the quantity of products which he starts out to produce at the beginning of the season, can know approximately his costs in advance, can speed up production if the market is desirable—although the manufacturer can do all these things, the farmer can do none of them.

"Few bankers, business men, or city people generally understand these basic facts and therefore they do not understand why the farmer is helpless against the natural disadvantages which he is compelled to face. In 1921, for instance, the American farmer averaged 125 pounds of lint cotton per acre while the European average was 21 pounds of lint per acre. This is a variation of nearly 75 per cent—enough to change a 12,000,000-bale crop into a 20,000,000-bale crop and to wreck the cotton market without a particle of change in the average.

"In addition to such handicaps due to weather and insect pests and other natural conditions," said Dr. Butler, "the farmer must face artificial handicaps imposed by governmental agencies. These are the result of artificial advantages given to the farmer. Manufacturers are given a protective tariff which raises the prices on manufactured products as a result of which the farmers pay out \$10 for every dollar they get back from the tariff on farm products. Tariffs on farm products are not effective because farm products are mostly exported and not imported.

"Besides the tariff handicap, the farmer is put at a disadvantage by railroad legislation which fixes the rate of income at a level that will yield not only good salaries to the executives and workers but also a return on the investment around 5 1/2 per cent. Moreover the immigration laws raise the price of labor by protecting American labor from the influx of cheap European labor. Even the banks and the insurance companies are protected by governmental acts which fix the price of insurance and the price of money at levels profitable to the investors.

### Farmers Handicapped

"All of these things put the American farmer at a disadvantage compared to other American industries, and it is the duty of American business men and statesmen to help the farmers to find a way to take away the handicaps which farmers face or else to find a way to equalize the handicaps.

"Three things are necessary to make agriculture prosperous," Dr. Butler continued. "The first of these three things is aid from Congress which will provide the system and the loans necessary to control the crop surplus. In this connection Dr. Butler severely criticized President Coolidge for vetoing the McNary-Haugen surplus control bill last fall. 'The President said he vetoed it because it would raise the price of

farm products to the consumers, who are 75 per cent week that he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill, he signed a bill which increased the price of steel products to the consumers, who are 99 per cent of the population."

The second thing necessary to bring agriculture back to the great and greater efficiency on the farm, Dr. Butler said that better and better agricultural education was necessary so that coming generations would continue to increase farm efficiency.

"The world will never pay a good living and a profit for the inefficient producer," said Dr. Butler. "The farmer who only produces 100 pounds of lint cotton or 20 pounds of corn per acre does not deserve a profit and he will never get it, taking a term of years into consideration."

At the same time, it was pointed out, the American farmers are the most efficient farmers in the world in point of production per acre. "The farmer is just as efficient as a banker or the merchant as a merchant," Dr. Butler was emphatic. "A hundred years ago 90 per cent of the population lived on farms, yet they were not able to produce enough to feed themselves and the other 10 per cent who lived in cities; city people had to import food from foreign countries. Now however, when only 25 per cent of the population live on the farms, they are so efficient that they are able to produce not only enough for themselves and the 75 per cent who live in the cities, but they are also able to produce enough additional to supply one-half of all the exports shipped from the United States. "It is ridiculous for anyone to say that the farmer is not efficient," said Dr. Butler. "Nevertheless, they must continue to become more and more efficient."

### The Third Step

The third step necessary to make agriculture prosperous is co-operative marketing, according to Dr. Butler. "Farmers cannot hope to have efficient marketing as long as they market their products individually; it is inevitable that co-operative marketing must come because it is economically sound and socially right. "There are several reasons why individual selling cannot gain the farmers as much as collective selling. In the first place not one farmer in a hundred is a good salesman. The few good salesmen by being born with the selling instinct and by developing the ability, through years of practice. A farmer who is compelled to work eleven and a half months of the year producing his crop cannot hope to be a good salesman. A good salesman is a half-month's experience once each year.

"Again, there can be no fair trade between a buyer and a seller unless they are equal in their understanding of the product, and the farmer certainly does not know as much about the value of his bale of cotton as the man who spends his life grading and buying it. If you were to place a bale of cotton before me and tell me the market price of middling one-inch staple, I could not tell you with \$5 or \$10 what the bale would be worth and there is not one cotton grower in a hundred who can. There can, therefore, be no equality of knowledge of cotton value between the farmer who sells it and the buyer who buys it.

### Co-operative Marketing

"Another reason why co-operative marketing of cotton is inevitable is that individually we cannot put our cotton where it is needed because the only place where our cotton is really needed is at the mill which uses it. Anyone else who buys our cotton takes it only for the purpose of making a profit on the handling. The business of the buyer is to get it as cheaply as he can and to sell it for as much as he can, and unless he believes he can gain a profit he will not buy. The farmer, on the other hand, is compelled to sell whether he is satisfied or not with the price because he is not financially independent. Fully 80 per cent of the South's cotton must be sold when the landlord or the lien holder says so—and it is this distressed 80 per cent of the crop which determines the price on it all."

Dr. Butler believes that every business man in the South should be an advocate of surplus control, efficient production, and co-operative selling because through these things farmers will receive more money for their products and consequently will be able to buy more goods from the merchants, more services from the professional man and pay more toward the upbuilding of the country and of the towns.

### "MADE IN U. S. A."

Reports received by the Government through consuls and commercial attaches indicate that foreign manufacturers are moving heavy machinery and other goods into the American market. At the same time there is a struggle in many parts of the world where the foreign manufacturers are having difficulty to hold their own markets against the superior goods "made in U. S. A." German articles were shut out of this country by the war, and the United States built up many new industries to the point where the nation became independent of all Europeans. One instance of American progress was shown in the production of the new fountain pens made of the highest grade of materials. These pens retail at \$7

or thereabouts and are guaranteed in many cases by the manufacturers. Certain colors such as blue, green and red are selected by the American manufacturers as expensive nation-wide advertising campaigns were entered into to popularize them. As soon as the market was developed the German imitation of America's superior pyroxylin plastic was sent over in great quantities to take advantage of the popularity thus created. The German goods are mounted with inferior metal and the barrels are soft and frequently bend out of shape. Meanwhile "made in U. S. A." satisfies the American market better than in any former time.

## :: Neighborhood Notes ::

### STARTED SOMETHING

When the Kansas Farmers Union elevator at Lebanon, Kansas, handed out their cream patronage dividend checks during June, this year, for cream sold by the Farmers Union members here to the Superior, Neb., Farmers Union Creamery Company during 1926 they "started something."

When Frosty Felts, our local manager here, smiled and gave the news out through the Lebanon Times and flashed the pro rate checks in the farmers' faces they sat up and began to take notice.

When the other produce dealers here read the notice in the paper that they started something. They began disputing the statement. The largest check was for some \$45.00. One old line dealer declared that no farmer in this vicinity sold that much cream during that year; that it wasn't so, etc., etc.

Sometime during latter July or early August of this year another old line dealer here "started something" by announcing that he was ready to give a bonus of some \$700.00 to his customers for cream they sold him during 1926. Now another dealer here "started something" by announcing through the paper that he is ready to "distribute some \$1100.00 in bonus" checks to his 1926 customers. This dealer is the one who said it "wasn't so" about the Farmers Union paying this \$45.00 check above referred to.

There are 3 other Old Line cream dealers in town to whom yet another dealer here is going to "start something."

Last year was an awfully hard year for everybody around here on account of the almost total crop failure, and this "bonus money" will be appreciated by the recipients of the same very much. I have been wondering how much of this "bonus money" the farmers here would have received had it not been for the Farmers Union cream station here "starting something." I also wonder how much money the Old Line Creamery companies are "bonusing" back to the farmers in towns where there are no Farmers Union or other co-operative cream stations buying cream from the farmers. If those farmers can use any more money from cream sales they should "start something," preferably a co-operative cream station and help put their own products on the market through their own agency and save some of this "bonus money" for themselves. The only way the farmers will ever get any relief or assistance is to co-operate with each other and establish their own marketing agency and sell direct to the consumer as near as possible. The sooner it is done the better.

Fraternally yours,  
Charles W. Kellogg,  
Lebanon, Kansas.

The editor will pay two bits out of his own pocket for information showing that any old line company is now paying, or ever did pay a profit-refund, except as a result of organization on the part of the farmers. And four bits for a well-founded suspicion that they ever did it for the farmers' benefit. Join and stick! It pays.

The members of Herkimer local held their annual picnic in a nice grove near Marysville on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 11. A fine crowd of farm families gathered for the occasion. Ice cream, pop, near-beer, and about 50 perfectly wonderful home-baked cakes. Floyd Condray was there, with his message concerning life insurance. He lives by it, and he also lives on it. He believes in it with his heart and soul, and as a matter of fact it ought not to be one-half as hard as it is to write Farmers Union insurance. It is too easy for the representative of an old line company to put fear into our hearts concerning the safety and soundness of our own company. There is no better insurance. It deserves support. There are great financial possibilities in it for the Farmers Union and for our members we ought to buy it. After these good people had listened to me for a couple of hours and had not heard much, one brother interrupted to suggest that the ice cream was spoiling. They cheered him. Manager Martin Raemer has been in charge of their elevator since 1916, and is a fine chap to meet. These fine people invited me, several of them, home with them to supper. I was really sorry I couldn't go. Got back to Salina about 10 p. m.

Phillips county had their most recent meeting at Phillipsburg, Thursday, Sept. 15, with a very good crowd in attendance. Rain threatened, and several who had 20 miles or so to go home did it while the going was good. It did rain hard a few miles east, on a day as Smith Center, to my knowledge. It is always a pleasure for me to meet these old friends—so they all seem. Probably no group in the state have had a harder fight than these people have had. They understand a big program. They established our first banks. They pioneered in many ways, and that meant bitter enemies. Lately crop failures have made their lot a still harder one. When, in his introduction, Judge Whitney, county president, said, "I felt as though they ought to talk to me about the Farmers Union, rather than that I should talk to them. Their crop is good this year and they are coming out in fine shape. Most of

them have heard me many times before, which proves that they are not easily discouraged. Anderson, Warner, Du Bois, Johnson, Whittier, Freeland, Cole, dozens of such men. You have to love them for their own worth, but you would love them for the enemies they have made, anyway. To meet such people is good for one's soul.

A slight accident marred an otherwise pleasant drive of 175 miles the other night. A little barricade of crooked posts with a bridge plank across the top had been set in the highway. No lantern was out, and my lights did not reveal it until I was nearly upon it. The plank was very abrupt, over a cement culvert, and I could not make it. So, after thinking it over for a while, and without reading the sign nailed on the plank, I went through. Whoever built that barricade did well. The plank would have been torn or four miles. No harm was done, except a few broken plank, 2 damaged fenders, one head light torn off, hood bent, glass visor demolished, parking light torn away, one door handle broken, and perhaps a few minor injuries. If I hadn't gone through quickly I'll bet it would have busted something. The remaining 65 miles were uneventful, and made in the usual time.

Mitchell county is President Tromble's old home, and that of itself is honor. But there are other reasons for honoring Mitchell, also. They have a great group of men and women who are very much in earnest about the Union. Cawker City put on a two-day celebration Friday and Saturday of last week, and the witness said, "I held their quarterly meeting on Friday in connection. A very good crowd attended. The musical numbers on the program which preceded the address were unusually good every one. A fine dinner was provided at noon and was enjoyed in a neighborly fashion. It was my privilege to address these good folks, under the chairmanship of 'Bob' Good, who presided in a fine way at the invitation of the county president. A block of two county men were going to slide down a thin wire, 'hanging on by his eye-brows,' Chairman Good said. But the people who had been listening to me were too numb to move by that time, so most of them stayed on. Any slide downward during the past 7 years and most of the time have only been on by their eyebrows. So it wasn't a new stunt. I wonder often how people can be so patient with a speaker who doesn't know when to quit. I hope to have a fine occasion, and I hope to go back sometime, tho' I wouldn't say so. I left there at 4:10 p. m. and drove ninety some miles to Salina, looked over the mail and did some writing. I met the family and headed the car out into the night for LaHarpe.

### FARMERS UNION MEETING

The quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union held at Beattie Tuesday, Sept. 6, was an unusual good and profitable meeting for all those who were able to attend. Owing to the condition of the roads, the delegates were slow in arriving and nothing was done until all had partaken of a splendid dinner served by the lady members. At 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Waters, and delegates answered roll call. The regular business was transacted, interspersed with songs and music, by Fred Keller and the Blue Brothers of Bremen. Local Sunrise Quartet from Sunrise, Antonia, Wengel, from Blue Valley, and the Bricker sisters from Richland Local and a couple of readings by Mrs. Chas. Breminger of Snipe Creek Local. Pres. H. A. Waters was unanimously elected delegate to our state meeting which is to be held in October. The delegates were urged to send a delegate as every effort will be made to bring the next state meeting to Marysville in 1928. So Marshall county will be well represented at the present state meeting. President C. E. Huff and Congressman James G. Strong were with us and gave us two splendid speeches after which a very successful meeting was adjourned.

### WOODSON COUNTY

Gridley, Kans., Sept. 13, 1927. — Woodson County Farmers Union and the Ladies Club will meet at Clay Bank on Saturday Sept. 24th, at 10 a. m.

Every member come and get warmed up for our state convention at Ottawa in October.

S. C. Cowles, President.

While driving in the average car fast enough to create a breeze of 30 miles per hour an additional force of 10 pounds will be necessary to overcome this wind friction.

\* \* \* \* \*  
CAN YOU SUPPLY SPUDS?  
Laddonia, Mo., Sept. 11, 1927  
Salina, Kansas.  
Dear Sirs:  
"We are in the market for potatoes. If any of your locals, convenient to us in the way of transportation, can furnish us, we will be glad to hear from them."  
Very truly,  
Cauthorn Farm Club,  
Laddonia, Mo.  
(Chicago & Alton R.R.)  
W. E. Thompson, Sec'y.

### SAYS FARMER IS ILL PAID

Minneapolis, Sept. 15.—The United States department of agriculture came to the aid of the western farmer when hearings in the general grain freight investigation being conducted by B. H. Meyer of the interstate commission were resumed here today following the hearing at Wichita.

Nils A. Olson, chief, and L. H. Bean, economist, of the bureau of agricultural economics from Washington occupied the witness stand the entire day. The testimony of both witnesses supported the evidence presented by the Kansas farm organizations at the Wichita hearing.

### Average Farmer Earned \$627

Mr. Olson showed the income of the average farm family in the United States in the crop year ending June 30 was \$627, declining from a figure of \$690 for the previous year. By voluminous charts and diagrams the Washington experts showed the purchasing power of that income was much below that of pre-war years and out of the line with incomes of persons in other work.

The return on agricultural capital last year was 2.7 per cent, as compared with an earning of approximately 13 per cent upon corporate capital of all kinds. Mr. Olson testified the value of farms in the country as a whole had declined from 79 billion dollars in 1919-20 to 58 billions this year. During the same period corporate capital increased from 99 billions to 134 billions.

Mr. Olson said the margin of return above cost for Kansas grain farmers had been reduced from an average of \$3.24 an acre in the period from 1909 to 1913 to \$1.51 an acre in the period from 1922 to 1926.

More Kansas Mortgages  
Mortgages upon Kansas farms operated by their owners increased from 70 million dollars in 1910 to 109 million in 1920, the peak of inflated prices, according to the witness. During that period, the witness said, the value of Kansas farms increased in proportion to the increase in indebtedness, but from 1920 to 1925, while the value of Kansas farms was going down by millions of dollars, the mortgage indebtedness increased until it was 120 million. Similar testimony along other lines was introduced to show the serious condition of agriculture.

The hearings here are expected to continue four to six weeks. W. R. Scott is representing the Kansas City Board of Trade. M. J. Healy is appearing for the Kansas public service commission. E. H. Hogue and Topeka represents the Southwestern millers and Clyde M. Reed of Parsons is looking after the interests of the Kansas farm organizations.

The railroads indicate they will take at least two days with testimony to the effect that offered by Kansas farmers at the Wichita hearing. A definite date for railroad testimony will probably be agreed upon Friday.

W. J. Bailey of Kansas City, governor of the tenth district federal reserve bank, will appear as a witness at the session Friday—Kansas City Times.

### DIVIDENDS ARE NOT INTEREST

Dividends on stock in a corporation are not liabilities of that corporation until declared by the corporation's directors and made payable out of net earnings.

Interest on the indebtedness of corporations and individuals is a continually accruing liability, usually payable at definite times and subject to legal processes to enforce collection.

Each stockholder in a corporation is part owner of all of the corporation's property and as such is entitled to share in profits and bound to suffer losses when they occur. The Federal Land Bank of Wichita owns all of the stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Borrowers from the Bank own all of the stock in these associations, in amounts equal to 5 per cent of the original principal of their loans.

The Bank does not undertake to pay interest to national farm loan associations on the amounts which they have invested in stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita. It has, however, declared a total of \$1,014,481.03 in dividends to national farm loan associations which are the Bank's only stockholders.

National farm loan associations cannot pay interest to their members on the amounts invested in stock of these corporations. They may, and do, declare dividends out of their net earnings. And the chief source of their net earnings is dividends paid to these associations by The Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

If the Bank were to make no net profits, there would be no dividends to national farm loan associations and, consequently, no dividends to borrowers on the stock which they own in these associations.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita pays interest to those who own its bonds. The rates of interest are 4 1/2, 4 3/4, 4 1/2, and 5 per cent. The Bank is obligated to pay the exact rates of interest named in the stipulated uncancellable bonds stated in the bonds. The Bank will pay no more, and it cannot pay less.

## THE NECESSITY FOR UNRESTRICTED LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### This Is a Vital Message

The members of the Farmers Union are aware how earnestly and how long President Coolidge fought against the private stock yards and the so-called direct buying. The issue is still before us, and the fight must be continued. One has only to note the course of hog prices in relation to supply and to average commodity prices to see how disastrously this method is affecting the market. I found this article in Mr. Tromble's desk, and feel that we need to read it at this time:

Armour & Company has recently widely distributed an article over the signature of its president, F. Edson White, defending the large packers' private stock yard system. This article is so misleading that a statement of the facts as they actually exist is called for.

The principal contention of Mr. White is that the farmer needs as many outlets for the sale of live stock as possible, quoting President Coolidge. What Mr. Coolidge meant was of course uncontrolled and unmanipulated markets. Mr. Coolidge never referred to the defenseless system that the packers are installing in order to depress and control the price of live stock through their "private" stock yards. Mr. White argues that the Capper bill now pending in congress should not be passed, because it affects "the right of the farmer to dispose of his products as he himself sees fit." He elucidates by saying that "Naturally, too, the producer is at perfect liberty to send his animals where he chooses, either to the public yards or to the private yards. This is not true. If it were the truth there would be no need for the Capper bill, because these yards would then automatically fall under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

This is exactly what the producers are complaining of. This statement of Mr. White is wholly untrue. The trouble with these "private" yards is that the packer alone fixes the price and the large packers insist on thus evading the terms of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

Mr. White states that these yards are not valuable for driving meat animals to them from the public yards. The testimony before the committees of congress showed that frequently these yards received stock, not only from the adjacent public yards, but frequently from other public yards at a distance of five hundred miles or greater. More than that, Armour, as well as Swift, actually transfer hundreds of thousands of hogs received at the "private" yards to other of their packing plants. If they can do this, they can certainly devise a means of driving animals from the public yards. Furthermore, if this practice tends to lower the levels of live stock prices, then the inter-

ests of the producers and public policy require that it be discontinued, regardless of any temporary inconvenience to any packer.

Mr. White's next argument is that the producer is saved "from twelve to fifteen dollars per car" because there is no commission charge. The former secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, has definitely found that, because of the corn and water bill on the open market, the producer's gain in the public yards over the "private" yards is, at best, a few dollars. The former secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, has definitely found that, because of the corn and water bill on the open market, the producer's gain in the public yards over the "private" yards is, at best, a few dollars.

Mr. White further argues that unless the producers were satisfied with the treatment they receive in the "private" yards, they would refuse to patronize them. This statement again is made either through ignorance or a desire to mislead, because the producers themselves, with very rare exceptions, do not and cannot "patronize the private yards." Only the subsidized and "selected" shipper of the packer carries this and he continues to patronize the "private" yards because his only interest lies in the rake-off which he receives, and not in the price of live stock. The receipts in the "private" yards have grown because of the protection the packers give to the "selected shippers."

Mr. White quotes the findings of Secretary Wallace, which were made in 1926. It is sufficient to answer this quotation by saying that the present secretary of agriculture and his entire department have very vigorously endorsed the Capper bill.

Finally, a resolution passed by the American National Live Stock Association is quoted in an effort to convince the readers that the producers generally favor these "private" yards. There is no desire to disparage this association. It is sufficient to say that their intentions are such that they have not as yet been affected by this system. However, every national producer organization has gone on record as squarely endorsing the Capper bill, as such as the National Live Stock Producers' Association and the Committee of 22 have approved the Capper Bill. It would seem that the producers are practically unanimous in unalterably opposing the system by which the live stock and control the markets where the producers are forced to sell their animals. Leaders in congress have repeatedly stated that, if the farmers could agree on any measure, it would be promptly passed. The condition imposed has been fulfilled; the rest is now up to congress.

John Tromble.

### Prospective borrowers should not be told:

"Five per cent of every loan is taken in stock and this loan bears 4 per cent interest to the borrower and is paid to the borrower in cash at the end of each six months period."

Borrowers do not own stock in The Federal Land Bank of Wichita. They own stock in national farm loan associations which are the stockholders of the Bank.

No interest is ever paid on stock in the Bank or on stock in the associations. As net earnings have accumulated, the Bank and associations have declared and paid dividends to their stockholders.

There is every reason to anticipate more net earnings and more dividends in the coming years. But dividends are not and cannot be guaranteed and, when paid, they are dividends representing shares of net earnings in proportion to investments, and are not interest on obligations.

Why take a chance with the "smut bonate" and a dose of copper carbide when the profit knocker out of your 1928 wheat crop?

When sweet clover is cut with a grain binder, considerable seed is lost by shattering as the clover is cut and the seed is lost. Such waste may be avoided by hanging pans below the binder.

A family of ground hogs denning along the border of a corn field may destroy a quarter of an acre or more of corn from now until the latter part of October. Treating them to a mess of roasting strychnine and salt will save all the crop for the farm chickens and porkers.

The five keys to successful alfalfa growing are: (1) a soil adapted to alfalfa growing; (2) a suitable amount of lime for soils on which the lime is needed; (3) proper inoculation of the alfalfa seed; (4) right kind of fertilization; and (5) seed of an adapted variety.

### ANOTHER BUMPER WHEAT CROP FOR CANADA

Ottawa, Canada — A total wheat crop of 357,367,000 bushels of wheat for Canada this year is announced in a preliminary estimate recently issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. Last year at this time the Bureau estimated a wheat crop of 316,916,000 bushels and the final figures gave a crop of 409,811,000 bushels. "There would appear to be grounds for the expectation that the wheat crop in Canada this year may turn out to be more abundant than the present forecast of 357,367,000 bushels" states the Bureau.

The official estimate means that Canada is again to enjoy another bumper crop and the present period of prosperity is virtually assured for another year. All the other grain and field crops throughout Canada promise bumper yields this year. The fruit crop was never better. Canadian apple production in 1927 will total 3,482,000 barrels, 600,000 more than in 1926. Wheat, however, is the principal crop of Canada, and according to its annual yield the business of the country is to a large extent regulated. The Dominion is the largest wheat exporting country in the world, and the second principal producer of wheat. Ninety percent of the crop is grown in Western Canada, where only one-fifth of the available land suitable for farming is under cultivation.

Last year's wheat crop netted the farmers \$1.30 a bushel. About 75 per cent of all wheat grown in Canada is marketed through the Canadian Wheat Pool, a farmer's co-operative organization, the largest of its kind in the world, which has its own agents in 51 ports of the world and has a membership of 142,000.

The Egyptians used as mortar a gypsum binder made by lightly burning the crude gypsum rock of which the blocks in the pyramids are composed. The cement is still there.



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

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1927

### KANSAS CITY STAR TAKES EDITORIAL NOTICE Kansas Faces An Age-Old Problem

The leading farm organizations of Kansas have tackled the problem of amending the tax system of that state.

The tax problem, like that of the wage problem, is ever with us. If the Kansas farm organizations succeed in working out a system that will obtain the required revenues for maintaining government without working an injustice to some classes of citizens, Kansas, and the entire country, for that matter, will be a debt of gratitude.

That there are gross injustices in the present tax system of Kansas is not to be questioned. The land pays too large a share of the burden. It must be admitted, also, that Kansas has a more ancient tax system than many other states. Its constitution, except in a few instances wherein amendments have been adopted, holds the state, hard and fast, to the two sources of revenue—personal property and land. Under that system the land is certain to suffer an unjust burden.

The Kansas farmers should have some adequate relief from high taxes. They are compelled to pay too large a share of the state's expense. When the Kansas farmer speaks of "the tax bur-en" he states the exact situation. The taxes are becoming a burden, and even more, the burden promises to become greater as long as the present constitutional system prevails. The expense of state government necessarily will increase. Taxes will become higher each year, unless Kansas stops its activities in government, throws up a bar against its schools, and begins merely to mark time in its progress. And that condition is not possible with a state like Kansas.

Whether or not the remedy can be hastily worked out to relieve the farmers, however, without working an injustice equally great upon some other group of citizens, is the question.

It is not to be doubted that there is a solution to the problem, somewhere, and Kansas should make the finding of that solution its most urgent business. The resources of the state in point of ability and of research and of purposeful expense should be freely drawn upon for the solution. The state might seek, while it is about it, not only relief for the farmers, but some system that will provide an equitable, just and fair division of state expense upon every class of its people. Wouldn't it be well to make a thorough job of remodeling and reforming its present inadequate, unjust and unfair tax scheme?

Comment: Because the problem cannot be "hastily worked out" the farm organizations have set themselves seriously to the task with a year in which to study and weigh the facts. No miracle is expected to result. Kansas will still have taxes, and somebody will have to pay them. And the farm organizations are laying no plan to exempt farmers from their just share of that payment, but only to reduce their payment to that just share. We are willing to "sit in" on a proposal to make a fair division of the state's expense upon all its people. We have merely gotten tired of paying more than our share. And we hope The Star will give us every help within its power.

### TAX PROBLEM OF KANSAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS

In their study of taxation in Kansas the farm organizations with the exception of the Grange last fall came to agreement on a platform of tax revision which they will urge on the next legislature. This week the Grange also came into the movement, and Kansas farm organizations are now a unit for tax reform in the interest of a broader tax basis than the general property tax, and of the owners of land and homes. The farm tax program makes as strong an appeal to small home owners and to labor as to agriculture and farmers.

One main objective of the farm organizations, including the Grange, Farmers Union and Farm Bureau, is to free the state, as distinct from localities, from dependence upon the general property tax at all. The advantages of separation of the localities from the state in sources of revenue have often been stated. If this is accomplished a step forward will be taken in justice in taxation. No great changes in the tax system are required to place the state on an independent footing. Its revenues from fees have constantly grown for many years. The farm organizations ask a gross production tax on minerals, a state income tax and

a limited sales tax, on luxuries, to eke out the fees and make it unnecessary to apportion any revenue derived from the general property tax to the state. This is home rule in taxation in cities and counties, eliminates the injustices of varying assessment valuations in counties and will focus attention on local government, so far as taxation is concerned.

Candidates for governor would do well to study the tax program of the farm organizations, and farmers and home owners as well as other taxpayers are entitled to hear from candidates what they think about it. The farm organizations are in earnest and have a progressive tax program to offer for the state and both political parties. They also have a job before them of seeing that nominations are made for the legislature of men in sympathy with tax revision along sound and equitable lines. The fact that at the conference of leaders of the Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers Union and the Grange in Topeka this week the tax program was given unanimous indorsement is of interest to politicians and candidates for office next year in Kansas—Topeka Capital.

### "ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND"

The new administration farm bill seems to please no one, not even administration supporters. Even the New York Evening Post, which has supported with great vigor the Coolidge-Hoover farm policy in the past finds itself taken aback by the new bill. It says:

"All that is sure if this program is adopted is that the farmers will have \$250,000,000 available for their surplus products. If prices automatically adjust themselves, or in some manner are stabilized, the \$250,000,000 will become a revolving fund. If they are not stabilized, there will be nothing to revolve, the whole amount will be spent, and the farmers will owe the government a quarter of a billion dollars.

"The best thing that can be said for this program is that it is not so bad as the McNary-Haugen proposal. It is better because it does risk so much money."

The Post understands the new bill better than it does the McNary-Haugen bill. As to the former bill risking more money, if the Post's editor will examine the bill that the president vetoed, he will find that the amount appropriated for the revolving fund is \$250,000,000, exactly the same as is provided in the administration measure. The great difference is that under the McNary-Haugen bill the revolving fund would be a loan to be repaid out of the equalization fee. Under the administration bill, no effective plan for repayment is devised. Apparently the money would simply be poured out in the hope that it might keep some farm groups happy until after the next election.

Yet President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill because it was "economically unsound."—Wallaces Farmer.

### E. T. COSTIGAN SAYS A MOUTHFUL

Lately Mr. Costigan's home paper at Ottawa carried a lot of gush about the return of farm prosperity. Of course a farmer was furnishing the

testimony. It could have been ignored, but why should it have been? Why should such things ever be allowed to go unchallenged? Here is what he wrote the editor, and it was published:

Editor the Herald:—

Gleaned from the Herald: Ed Russell, southwest of Pomona, though a Democrat, backs the Coolidge theories concerning farm relief. "We are coming back," said Mr. Russell, "without the help of congress. Getting started on the return has been hard struggling, but we are making it . . . We are going to land at prosperity Wharf without any congressional tow-line."

When Mr. Russell says "We are coming back," he is speaking for 27,892,000 farm population. If he is giving out the correct dope, then he is supplying more valuable information, without cost, than our Uncle Sam, who is spending \$150,000,000 annually on the same object. For the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports farm income for the year ending June 1, 1927, as \$60,000,000 less than for the year ending June 1, 1926. The average income per farm operator for labor, capital and management, declined from \$922 for 1925 to \$853 for 1926. Is that convincing proof that "We are coming back?"

The returns from agricultural production for 1926 have been earned on a declining value of agricultural capital of \$1,450,000,000, which is a continuation of the annual shrinkage of farm capital. The net earnings of farm capital and management was 4.2 per cent while corporation earnings on all corporations was 13 per cent on invested capital. I wish to ask Mr. Russell whether these corporations made this excellent showing "without help from congress;" and whether they did not ask, and even demand, and receive "any congressional towline." Before the war, the farmer received 20 per cent of the national income. He now receives 10 per cent.

In spite of 650,000 farm births, farm population has declined at the rate of 500,000 annually for five years; increasing to 650,000 in 1926. This is the situation that Mr. Ed Russell proclaims to be a sure sign that prosperity in agriculture is firmly established. If the majority of farmers learned their economics in the same school that Mr. Russell attended, the future of agriculture would be hopeless.

That is the type of farmer described by Theodore Roosevelt, when he said: "The greatest obstacle to aiding the farmer is the farmer himself. He is more indifferent to his condition than the members of any other class."

As long as agriculture continues to contribute to the maintenance of industrial prosperity by using a portion of its capital each year to cover excess of expenditure over income, thus long will the condition of farmers and their families grow steadily worse.—R. T. Costigan.

## GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

### MITCHELL COUNTY SETS A RECORD

When Secretary Jardine says that 20% of the American farm crop is co-operatively handled, it sounds encouraging. But when we see a single county do what Mitchell did during July and August it reveals possibilities far beyond what we have done as yet. Mitchell county has seven elevators belonging to the Farmers Union and nine competitive elevators. Here is what the Farmers Union handled during the two months mentioned, in wheat alone:

Scottsville, 103,963 bushels.  
Beloit, 71,000 bushels.  
Solomon Rapids, 73,194.  
Glen Elder, 144,467.  
Cawker City, 100,471.  
Tipton, 102,873.  
Hunter, 63,515.

Of the above wheat handled, 131,901 bushels were pooled wheat, and the remainder was purchased wheat. That total quantity represents about 12,000 average wagon loads, or 240 loads every working day during the period. Such a string of teams would extend clear around the county at 50 feet apart. Manager Elder and his elevator managers seem to have handled it without any particular fussing or fuming, as though it was all in the day's work. When we get our marketing machinery completed, and if we all patronize it, we shall be able to exert a very powerful influence upon the market. We congratulate Mitchell county upon this volume.

### ONE MAN'S MEAT IS ANOTHER'S POISON

The heat and winds which have been so welcome over a large area, and which have matured the corn very rapidly and made plowing and threshing possible, have put an enormous acreage of promising corn in the west end of the state where frost won't hurt it. Field after field, with foliage white and blighted, ears half developed and chaffy, tell of the tragedy. For it is nothing less than tragic. If anyone in Kansas needed and deserved a crop these people did. A few weeks ago it seemed certain they were to be rewarded for their courage, patience and labor through the recent failure and deflation. Now they will have corn enough to feed, plenty of roughness, their debts and "next year." Their only unfulfilling assets are their courage and "next year."

### BANKRUPTCIES TELL ONLY HALF THE STORY

Most Farmers Give Up Their Places Without Legal Action Creditors Lenient.

Although the farm bankruptcy rate from January, 1924, to January, 1927, reached a level of 1.22 per 1,000 farms and showed a ten-fold increase over the previous 20-year period, the figures fall far short of presenting a true picture of agriculture's financial plight.

According to data presented by L. H. Bean of the bureau of agricultural economics, most of the farmers who lose their farms do so without foreclosure or bankruptcy proceedings, and an even greater per cent are allowed to keep their places through the leniency of their creditors. For this

reason the farm bankruptcy rate tells only part of the story.

Survey of 95,000 farms in 15 mid-west states from January, 1920 to March 1923 showed that for 3.83 per cent of the owner-farmers who lost their places through foreclosure or bankruptcy, 4.23 per cent lost them without such proceedings. At the same time 14.40 per cent of the owners were allowed to keep their farms through the leniency of creditors.

A somewhat similar ratio is shown in the case of tenant farmers by the same survey. More than 20 per cent of the tenants retained their farms through the leniency of creditors; 7.75 per cent lost their places without foreclosure or bankruptcy, and only 6.78 per cent lost them through legal action.

### Bank Failures Follow

"The areas where the larger number of farm bankruptcies have occurred in recent years are also the areas where most of the recent bank failures have taken place," the report states. "During the 20-year period from 1900 to 1919, inclusive, of a total of 927 state and national banks failing, 322 or 35 per cent, were in the agricultural states of Montana, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Georgia. In the six years, 1920 to August, 1925, inclusive, of a total of 2,494 state and national bank failures, 1,671 or 67 per cent were in these 10 agricultural states."

### GRAIN TRADE PAPER GARBLER CO-OP STORY

Dealers' Journal Presents Misleading Report on Colorado Situation; Action Asked.

Federal Trade Commission action against the Grain Dealers' Journal of Chicago is being sought as a result of an alleged misleading article recently appearing in that publication regarding the wheat pooling movement in Colorado.

Although the article in question was reprinted from "Agricultural Co-operation" of the Department of Agriculture, and although credit was given to the government publication, the original article was "cut" in order to make it appear that the wheat pooling plan is dead in the western state.

### Paragraph Omitted

By the omission of the paragraph telling of the 60 per cent wheat-control campaign now under way by the Director of Markets office and the Colorado Agricultural college, the grain-trade paper is said to have changed an authoritative story into a misleading propaganda article against the wheat pool plan. By printing a garbled quotation omitting essential portions of the story, the Grain Dealers' Journal breached all ethics of honest and decent journalism.

The Colorado Wheat Growers' association suspended active pooling operations this year, pending the completion of a 60 per cent membership effort being conducted by the two state departments in co-operation with leading business men and farmers. Preliminary work has been in progress for the past six months and actual signing of the provisional pool probably will commence within the next 60 days.

## REFLECTIONS

### THE FORSAKEN FARMHOUSE

Against the wooded hill it stands,  
Ghastly of a dead home, standing  
Through the  
Its broken light on wasted lands,  
Where old-time harvests grew.

Unplowed, unsown, by scythe and  
The poor forsaken farm fields lie,  
Once rich and ripe with golden corn  
And pale green breadths of rye.

Of beautiful herb and flower bereft,  
The garden plot no housewife keeps;  
Through weeds and tangle only left  
The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A lilac spray, once blossom-clad,  
Sways bare before the empty rooms,  
Beside the roofless porch a sad,  
Pathetic red rose blooms.

His track in mould and dust of drouth,  
On floor and hearth the squirrel  
Leaves behind the empty room,  
And in the fireless chimney's mouth  
His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn about to fall  
Resounds no more of husking eves;  
No cattle low in yard or stall,  
No thrasher beats his sheaves.

So sad, so drear; It seems almost  
Some haunting presence makes its  
sign,  
That down yon shadowy lane some  
ghost  
Might drive his spectral kine!  
—John G. Whittier.

### GET THE DICTIONARY

When men like Senator Norris, Borah, and the others who were recently condemned by the "Key Men of America" are called "radicals," we need to look to our language. When such reactionaries as make up that organization have the supreme conceit to call themselves "conservatives," we need to consult the dictionary. By the use which such people make of names the true situation is obscured, and often a prejudice is set up in the minds of readers. Senator Norris is singled out for a particularly venomous attack. But when the radicalism of the senator is defined it seems far from that condition of mind which the term indicates. It seems that the senator confessed to a belief in "The public control of coal mines, water power and hydro-electric power in the interest of the people." That is true conservatism. Those who would substitute ruthless private exploitation of natural resources and of the public are dangerous

and destructive. They are the radicals. And given their way they would bring ruin upon all. The man who shouts and throws water when your house is on fire may be very earnestly trying to change an existing condition, but he is no radical. He is a conservative. He wants to save the house. The radical is the chap who wants the flames to continue. The insurance will usually be found to be in his name. But he has no right to call himself a conservative. Most of the dangerous radicals are among our ultra-respectables.

### BUSINESS BETTER IN NICARAGUA

It is said that a large loan was made to the Diaz government in Nicaragua recently, at very good interest rates. The security seems ample, and armed forces are good collectors, anyway. No doubt civilization and contentment are at hand for that people. Debt is a great evilizer. It gives a permanency to things—a certain stability. It is something you can count on, and it stays with you quite well. It ought to promote a spirit of industry, also. These southern neighbors need something to make them hustle up a bit. They have been too indolent. Debt is great help, even if you are an unwilling party to it.

## FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

The National Convention Was Held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 3rd, 1912.

### Notes From the National Meeting

The eighth annual meeting of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 3rd, 1912, by C. A. Barrett, national president. Twenty-two states were represented by delegates at the meeting. The cotton growing states had by far the greatest number of delegates. The Farmers Union of Tennessee showed how they appreciated the national convention being held there by turning out in great numbers to attend the meeting.

The mayor of Chattanooga in the half of the city, welcomed the officers and members of the Farmers Union in a very appropriate manner. The president of the Commercial Club made an extended address of welcome that was very much appreciated by the officers and the members of the union. Not so much, however, even though he showed an earnestness in his welcome, but because he is a believer in the principles for which the Farmers Union stands. L. M. Rhodes, president of the Farmers Union in the state of Tennessee, in behalf of the Farmers Union of his state, welcomed the officers and delegates to Tennessee with such a brotherly welcome that we almost imagined, for the time being at least, that we were some of his relatives, that came to visit him. Rhodes is a very modest and unassuming man but when duty calls him, he is able to deliver the goods.

A. C. Davis, national secretary in behalf of the Farmers Union, responding to all three of the addresses of welcome in a very credible manner. After the address of welcome and the response of Brother Davis the president opened the meeting in regular form.

President Barrett in opening the meeting said that the time of the meeting was not limited to one or two days, but would continue until all its business was completed. He said further, that the fundamental condition of the national treasury was in such a condition at that time that the meeting could be continued for a week if that much time was needed to transact all the business that properly belonged to the meeting.

It is needless to say that the president's remarks about the financial condition of the National Union was very warmly received. The president then appointed a committee on credentials. The committee met immediately and it didn't take it but a very short time, because of the regularity with which Sec. Davis had arranged the credentials, to prepare their report. The report on credentials showed that twenty-two states were entitled to delegates, and that many states were represented. It will be well to state how the number of delegates each state is entitled to is agreed upon. Every state having a membership of 5,000 is entitled to a charter from the national union and consequently to one delegate of organization. A state is entitled to a delegate. Chartered states are entitled to an additional delegate for every additional 5,000 or major fraction of 5,000 that they may have. The records of Sec. Davis show how members that each state has in good standing.

North Carolina had the largest number of delegates in the convention and Texas the next largest. North Carolina paid \$5,000 into the national treasury last year for national dues. After the credentials committee made its report and it was accepted the committee continued to consider the members of the several localities. The principal committees were: Auditing committee of Sec. Davis' books; minimum price of cotton, minimum price of grain, marketing farm products, storing grain, education and ritual.

As the grain states are really more interested on the report of the committee on the minimum price of grain, we will give the minimum price of the different kinds of grain agreed upon by the committee. The members of the grain committee were: M. McAdillie, Kansas; Brown, Oregon; Evans, Illinois; Brown, Indiana; Burdick, Nebraska; Belden, Oklahoma. How the committee arrived at the minimum price of grains. The delegates from each state figured out what it cost to raise grains in his respective state and to the cost was

added six per cent on value of land. No guess work about it. Upon comparison of the cost of raising grain in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, we found that the cost was about the same. Oregon, Washington and Idaho can raise wheat and oats much cheaper than the central states can. It cost more to raise grain in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri and the eastern states than anywhere else in the United States. Minimum prices of wheat for Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is \$1.00; corn, 60c; oats, 45c; barley, 50c; Oregon wheat 87c; oats, 40c; barley, 40c. Illinois and the eastern states, wheat, \$1.25; corn, 60c; oats, 50c; barley, 50c. The broom corn growers claim that they should get \$125 a ton to make reasonable wages after all expenses are paid. The report of the other committees are too lengthy to be given at this time.

Sec. Davis' report was so complete that we all know how all the money that we paid into the national treasury was expended. President Barrett's numerical report of the condition of the organization showed a very healthy condition, with very flattering prospects of a great increase in membership and an extension of the organization into new territory this coming year.

The report of the executive committee by Brother Dornblazer showed the great activity exercised by the committee last year.

The report of all the committees were accepted without discussion except the report of the committee on marketing. Brother Carter of Mississippi, chairman of that committee, was one of the best posted men in the Union on the science of marketing and was able to establish the fact that the plan of marketing offered by his committee was along the most feasible lines.

At this time Brother Burket of the so-called National Exchange gave an outline of the plan of business adopted by this Exchange. He did this with the hope of getting his corporation endorsed by the meeting. Burket got confused by the number of questions put to him and had to call upon his attorney to explain the plan upon which the exchange was organized. He too failed to convince the delegates that the National Exchange was the organization along Farmers Union lines.

The most objectionable features in its plan of business is that the rank and file of the stockholders do not have anything to say about the election of its officers. Burket's request for the endorsement of the Farmers Union was unanimously refused and we will say that in our opinion it was the best thing done by the meeting. It is well to state that the National Exchange is not in any way connected with the Farmers Union, nor should it be, under its present form of organization.

President Barrett and Secretary Davis and four of the executive committee were unanimously re-elected. Morris of Alabama the fifth member of the executive committee was not present and his name was not mentioned. Douglas of Missouri was elected in Morris' place. Prior to the time of the election of officers the delegates from the grain states had a conference and agreed that the central grain states should be represented in the executive committee and decided to ask the delegates to elect Evans from Illinois. Browne of Indiana nominated Evans. In his nominating address Browne told the delegates what a splendid influence the placing of a representative of the grain states on the executive committee would have in strengthening the organization in the grain states. He also dwelt on the justice to the grain men to have a man on the executive committee. I seconded the nomination and I also tried to convince the delegates that it was to the best interests of the Union to elect Evans. When the vote was taken Evans only got the votes of the grain men. Not one single delegate from the cotton states voted for him. The ticket had been fixed before the election came off and it was faithfully carried out by the makers. Evans defeated as a member of the committee was not accepted very gracefully by the delegates from the central grain states, because it went to show that the cotton men were not particularly anxious to assist the grain men in carrying out the principles of the union.

While we are convinced that the grain and cotton forces should be united in one great organization if they ever expect to get their legislative demands enacted into law, yet if the cotton men

us grain men as they have been doing, continue in their selfish policy toward the grain men will have to act independently of them. It may be possible that the cotton men did not have any selfish motives in their past unfair treatment as we take it, of the grain men; if they appreciate the great principles upon which the Union is founded, justice, equity and the golden rule, they cannot have; and of our charity we will give them credit for good intentions of us grain men, but from now on we will say in all frankness that us grain men must get a square deal.

When I speak of this unfair treatment of the grain men, I speak the sentiment of all the delegates from the grain states, as they expressed themselves to me, not only should the grain men be represented in the committee but likewise the tobacco growers should also be represented; then no one could make the charge of unfair treatment and until this is done there will be dissatisfaction and discontent and there will be grounds for it. The executive committee granted us for the state of Kansas a special privilege that will be the means of adding a very desirable lot of farmers, that would not join us because of the supposed secrecy of the organization. Now that is no excuse for any farmer not joining the Union and we take this opportunity for thanking the executive committee for the privilege granted.

With the exception of the dissatisfaction over the election of the executive committee, which will, we hope, be remedied the next time, the national meeting just held was a very harmonious one. The financial condition of the Union is in better shape than ever before. New life seems to be felt in every organized state. The organization will during the coming year be extended into new territory and if the plans outlined at this meeting can be carried out it will not be very long until the organization will have everything its own way. In a future issue we will give a description of what we saw in and around Chattanooga.

Oh yes, to Farmers Union Educational Committee for Kansas consists of A. F. Turner, J. A. Scheel, and Mrs. Ella Burton. All three college graduates.

### ALFALFA PLANTING TO MAKE UP FOR LOSS DUE TO THE WET SPRING

Farmers in the alfalfa growing sections of the country where a wet spring prevented early seeding of this valuable legume are speeding up summer planting of this feed crop, according to a survey of the conditions prevailing in the areas where this is a dominant crop just completed by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute.

In certain sections, the observers of the Institute found that there was considerable "water killing" of alfalfa on heavy, level land during the spring. This was especially true in the north central part of Illinois. It was found that very little injury was done, however, to the alfalfa crops on rolling land, despite the excessive rainfall when the spring seeding was being done.

Reports to the Institute indicate that there will be an unusual amount of alfalfa sown within the next five weeks to make up in part for the acreage killed and for the acreage intended to be sown in the spring. The institute, which for several years has been instrumental in increasing the growth of alfalfa through the organization of 10,000-Acre Alfalfa Clubs, is urging the farmers to take advantage of the liberal supply of alfalfa seed on hand selling at last year's moderate levels to plant more alfalfa immediately. With more summer moisture than usual, this is declared to be an ideal time for summer alfalfa seeding, say the Institute's experts.

It is too early to secure any definite information on this year's alfalfa crop, but the indications are that it will be much lighter than last year. Kansas is reported too wet to produce a general seed crop on the second cutting and Utah has been too dry and cold. These were two of the largest alfalfa seed producing sections in 1926 and other recent years. Other plans of the alfalfa producing territory are reported good.

The Victorian Wheat Pool of Australia has received to date 17,000,000 bushels of the last crop or about 42 per cent of the Victorian crop.

A membership that is imbued with a fighting spirit and filled with a determination to carry out a constructive program will put the wheat crop of Nebraska in the pool.



## The Country Woman

**THE BEST THAT I CAN**  
"I can not do much," said a little star  
"To make the dark world bright;  
My silvery beams cannot struggle far  
Through the folding gloom of night;  
But I am part of God's great plan,  
And I'll cheerfully do the best I can."

"What is the use," said a fleecy cloud  
"Of the few drops that I hold?  
They hardly bend the lily proud,  
Though caught in her cup of gold,  
Yet I am part of God's great plan,  
So my treasure, I'll give as well as I can."

A child went forth merrily to play  
But a thought like a silver thread  
Kept winding in and out all day  
Through the happy golden head  
And it seemed to say "Do all you  
can,  
For you are a part of God's great plan."

She knew no more than the glancing star  
Nor the cloud with its chalice full  
How, why and for what all strange things  
Are things.  
She was only a child at school,  
But she thought, "It's a part of God's  
great plan  
That even I should do all that I can."

So she helped a child along  
When the road was rough to her feet  
And she sang from her heart a little  
song  
That we all thought was passing  
sweet  
And her father a weary, toil-worn  
man  
Said, "I, too, will do the best that I  
can."  
—Selected.

### THE EVOLUTION OF THE CALENDAR

We take the calendar upon our desk  
as we take so many other things, as  
something useful and commonplace.  
It is a part of our taken for granted  
conveniences that came with our civil-  
ization; a part of our heritage of the  
past, and like all other inventions and  
improvements, it had a humble be-  
ginning and slow growth. The calen-  
dar is one of the things that John  
Harvey Robinson would tell us is ours  
by the "legitimate right of something  
for nothing."

As far back as we can go in his-  
tory we find some crude method of  
reckoning time, among those we know  
of was the knotting of things of  
leather to mark the passing of days  
and counting the passing of these by  
the changing of the moon and we yet  
hear the expression, many moons ago  
and many o'clocks to remind us that the  
childhood of the race is not far behind  
us.

A brief and incomplete history will  
give us a hazy idea of the growth or  
evolution of the calendar, which is  
only a convenient means of express-  
ing and setting down the passing of  
time. The basis of this method of  
time measurement is the time required  
for the earth to complete its jour-  
ney around the sun. The atmospheric  
conditions of this orbit together with  
the distance of the earth from the  
sun which determines the intensity of  
the sun's rays, and the inclination of  
the earth on its axis give us the dif-  
ferent seasons of the year, and day  
and night.

The names given the different di-  
visions of time have a real meaning  
and significance to the student of  
psychology of which it is impossible to  
do more than mention here.

Day has come to have several mean-  
ings; one signifying the light period  
of time required by the earth to re-  
volve around the sun, another, the  
most productive part of life, while  
night, as well as representing the  
period of darkness of this revolution  
also stands for the time of life dur-  
ing which the faculties fail.

The names that we use to designate  
different days of the week which is a  
division of the time required for the  
moon to pass through all its changes  
that are apparent to us, show plain-  
ly the influence of the time when  
mankind believed in many gods and  
tried to propitiate them, and they  
also show the faith that was once  
placed in the pseudo science, astro-  
logy. Monday was the day held  
sacred to the moon; Tuesday is closely  
related, if not derived, from the name  
of the Anglo-Saxon god of war, Tiu;  
Wednesday was dedicated to the Teu-  
tonic god Woden; Thursday is named  
in honor of the Norse god Thor; Fri-  
day was held sacred to the Teutonic  
goddess, Frigga, wife of Woden; Sat-  
urday was Saturn's day while Sunday  
is so called because the day was an-  
ciently dedicated to the sun.

The names of the months (the  
twelve divisions of the time required  
by the earth to complete its journey  
around the sun) show the growth of  
the God idea and the weakness and  
desire of human nature to perpetuate  
personal memory in the race history.  
January was named in honor of the  
Roman god Janus. February seems  
to signify the month of the feast of  
expiation and purification. March  
was named after the Roman deity,  
Mars. April, it is thought, comes  
from a Latin word, meaning "to open"

in allusion to the budding of plants  
and flowers. May has two possible  
sources of origin; one from a word  
used to show respect for the Roman  
Senators and nobles, the other from  
the Roman goddess Maia, (mother of  
Mercury). The origin of the name of  
the month of June is rather vague.  
July received its name from Julius  
Caesar's egoism and his desire for  
his name and fame to live forever.  
August also received its name from a  
like desire on the part of the Roman  
Emperor Augustus. September's ori-  
gin is a matter for conjecture. Octo-  
ber, November, and December are  
from Latin words meaning, "eighth",  
"ninth", and "tenth", and they were  
the eighth, the ninth, and the tenth  
months in the Roman Calendar.  
The four seasons are made up of  
approximately three months each and  
represent a fourth of the time during  
which the earth completes its journey  
around the sun. Spring, this word has  
an interesting history and it is used  
to apply to the season when plants  
begin to grow; summer is the period  
most favorable to growth and matur-  
ity; autumn is a period of decline and  
decay while winter is the time when  
all vegetable life is dormant; it is the  
most unproductive period of all. All  
of these terms are rich in different  
meanings and have a long history  
showing the increasing intelligence of  
the human race.

The year date is determined by  
counting from the occurrence of some  
important event. In Christian lands  
the event centered from is the birth of  
Christ and time is counted backward  
and forward from this time.  
We can hardly sense the time,  
thought, and effort it has taken to  
arrive at such divisions of time as  
accomplishment the evolution of the calen-  
dar is. Truly there is romance in the  
common-place, its origin, use, growth,  
and history, as well as in the unusual;  
it takes only a small amount of  
thought to make us realize this.  
Ethel Whitney.

### HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)  
Appoint Your Body Guard

"There should be a sort of safety  
manager for the home at houseclean-  
ing time," Miss Ellen N. Batchelor,  
Assistant State Home Demonstration  
leader, at the Kansas State Agricul-  
tural college, said to me recently.  
"So many accidents can happen be-  
cause of carelessness that might be  
prevented. Somehow during the an-  
nual cleanup people aren't careful;  
they hurry too much."

In hanging pictures, curtains, put-  
ting up and taking off screens, there  
is much danger in not having the  
ladders balanced, or if boxes are pil-  
ed one on the other, there is greater  
danger in having a tumble from them.  
I remember when I was a young-  
ster, my sister and I discovered some  
empty bottles ranged along the kitchen  
floor, and we conceived the idea  
of filling them with drinking cups.  
Suddenly mother pounced upon us,  
saw what we had been doing, and  
realized the bottles had had poison in  
them. She dashed madly to the next  
door neighbor and borrowed some  
mustard. She dosed us successfully  
with mustard and warm water mix-  
ture—but she has been careful of bot-  
tles ever since.

Another case of a young girl  
washing her face in a basin of lye wa-  
ter that she mistook for pure water,  
and the resulting facial disfigure-  
ment, has made me always careful  
now of leaving any lye or alkali  
cleaning agent about.  
In tacking down carpets, it is so  
easy to catch up an old dish to put  
the tacks in, that may have had some  
poisonous spray in it, and then un-  
consciously hold the tacks in one's  
mouth before using them.

Often times, there is danger in  
cleaning around electric light fixtures  
with water. If there should be a short  
circuit, the water will better conduct  
the electricity and complete the cir-  
cuit, and the person cleaning will be  
shocked.

There are things to stumble over  
and slip on during housecleaning.  
Make them as safe as possible. Keep  
the smaller children out of the way,  
too.

The idea of wearing heavy cotton  
socks over your shoes when waxing  
floors is clever. The stockings polish  
the floor, keep you from slipping, and  
keep you from tracking the newly  
waxed part all at once.

But it is wisest of all to take house-  
cleaning in small hits, and avoid the  
annual mess and disorder and dan-  
ger of the old fashioned house turn-  
ing.

### GEM PARAGRAPHS

Remember to handle baking pow-  
der dough as little as possible. Sour  
milk-and-soda products are improved  
by adding a little baking powder.  
Isn't it fine to see a boy treat his  
mother as he would his sweetheart;  
and a mother treat her son with equal  
courtesy and thoughtfulness?  
Love is the light of the world.



5920. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 1 1/4 yard  
of 36 inch lining for the under-  
body, and 4 1/4 yards of 32 inch  
material together with 1 1/4 yard  
of contrasting material. The  
width of the Dress at the lower  
edge is 2 yards. Price 15c.

5760. Girls' Dress  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12  
years. A 10 year size requires  
2 1/4 yards of 40 inch material.  
Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our  
UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER  
1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS,  
showing color plates, and containing  
500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and  
Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and  
COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON  
DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME  
POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illus-  
trating 80 of the various, simple  
stitches) all valuable hints to the  
home dressmaker.  
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

### WHEN TO SOW WHEAT

"The time of sowing wheat has  
more to do with its yield than the  
average grower ordinarily believes,"  
says H. M. Gainer, director, South-  
western Wheat Improvement Asso-  
ciation. Continuing he says, "The  
best time to sow wheat depends on  
location, season, soil conditions and  
possible infestation of Hessian fly  
or grasshoppers."

"Reasonably early sowing is usual-  
ly better than late sowing. Early  
sowing, under favorable conditions,  
gives the plants a chance to form  
good roots and become vigorous  
enough to withstand the winter. Too  
early sowing is dangerous, especially  
if the Hessian fly is present in large  
numbers, but if no volunteer wheat  
has been permitted to grow during  
the summer, up to sowing time, for  
the fly to live in, it is not so danger-  
ous. Again, too early sowing is like-  
ly to produce a heavy growth that  
may use all the soil's moisture dur-  
ing the summer, leaving the wheat  
nothing to draw on later. Late sow-  
ing wheat, on the other hand, often  
does not make sufficient fall growth  
to prevent winter-killing and is more  
likely to be injured by drought, hot  
winds, rust and smut; it starts less  
favorable. If no moisture comes, it  
is usually safer not to sow at all,  
better save the seed and sow it a year  
later, after the land has been sum-  
mer fallowed."

"It is a dangerous practice to sow  
wheat in western Kansas when the  
ground is dry, more especially if  
there is no subsoil moisture. Under  
these circumstances the most satis-  
factory way of seeding is to prepare  
the ground as early as possible, get  
the seed ready and wait to sow un-  
til the moisture conditions become  
favorable. If no moisture comes, it  
is usually safer not to sow at all,  
better save the seed and sow it a year  
later, after the land has been sum-  
mer fallowed."

### WHEAT BEARDS

Lime does the same thing for soil  
that sugar does for a cup of coffee.  
It sweetens or corrects the acidity  
of soil.

One million prairie dogs can be ex-  
terminated by timely use of 500 bush-  
els of poisoned oats in late fall.  
Cutting, baling, and selling 90 tons  
of alfalfa from the first cutting and  
90 tons from the second from a field  
of 66 acres is the record of Ralph  
Randall of Greenwood county, ac-  
cording to J. W. Farmer, county  
agent.—K. S. A. C.

There are nearly 700 varieties of  
plants on the Hawaiian Islands that  
are found nowhere else in the world.

**KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE**  
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they  
should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per is-  
sue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy,"  
and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as  
two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DE-  
PARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### DOGS

FOR SALE—Ranger, my moon and o'pos-  
sum hound. Age four, rabbit proof, ex-  
tra at tree, \$45.00. Trial Coy Hicks, Se-  
dalia, Ky. E188.

#### POULTRY

**Co-Operative Chicks**  
Famous laying strains. Circular Free.  
White Leghorns or Heavy Assorted. \$ 7.  
Anconas, Buff Leghorns ..... 8.  
Rods, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons ..... 9.  
Wyandottes, Blue Minorcas ..... 10.  
White Orpingtons, White Langshans. 10.  
Light Assorted ..... 11.  
Prompt replies to UNITED FARMERS.  
CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY.  
Cillico, Missouri.

**SEEDS FOR SALE**  
ALFALFA \$6.50  
Sweet Clover \$5.00 bags free. Meler  
Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

#### TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED HEMPSPUN TOBACCO**  
—Chewing, lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75;  
Smoking, 10, \$1.50; PIPE FILLER, 10,  
\$1.25. Write for CATALOGUE. UNITED FARMERS,  
Bardwell, Kentucky.

Don't starve your automobile bat-  
tery. If the lights grow dim or the  
starting sluggish, the battery has al-  
ready been discharged too far and is  
being injured.

### THE LINCOLN STAR

Nebraska's Best Newspaper  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
Read a Lincoln newspaper and keep  
in close touch with local, national  
and world news.

You will find all the news fully  
and entertainingly covered in THE  
LINCOLN STAR, and you will also  
find the news of the outside world  
crisply and concisely told.

The Lincoln Star will fill all your  
wants as a state paper and a world-  
news paper. Its high class comics  
and other features will also appeal to  
you. Now is a good time to sub-  
scribe. The autumn activities will  
soon be in full blast.

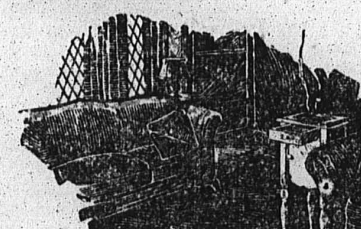
Subscription rates are \$5.00 per  
year daily and Sunday, \$4.00 per year  
daily only.

## A MILD METHOD THAT CURES PILES

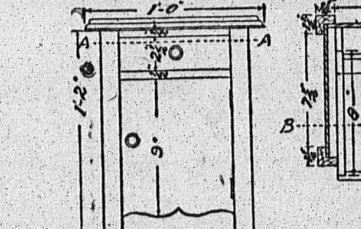
That the pain, expense and danger  
of surgery is no longer necessary in  
the curing of piles has been fully de-  
monstrated in hundreds of cases by  
Dr. O. A. Johnson, well-known rectal  
specialist. With a method so mild  
that no anesthetic is needed, and so  
simple that it causes no confinement  
to room or bed he is able to cure  
piles completely and permanently. He  
uses no surgery, no burning or tying  
off, no electricity or acids, no ligature  
or other harsh, painful means. So  
othing is his treatment that usually  
all pain, bleeding and protrusion is  
stopped with the very first treatment.  
If you suffer from piles or other  
rectal troubles write Dr. O. A. John-  
son, Suite 181, 1224 Main St., Kansas  
City, Mo., for his 68-page free book  
which explains his mild method of  
treatment. Learn how easily, quick-  
ly, safely you can be rid of these  
troubles and the host of other diseases  
they so often cause, such as nervous-  
ness, constipation, stomach, liver and  
kidney troubles, pains in the back,  
groin, etc. As this book is sent with-  
out cost or obligation send for it now.

## Helps for the Handy Man

Useful things that can be made at home



Here is a smoking cabinet that is not  
difficult to make and that is an attractive  
addition to any home. It is strong, is  
rigidly made, is simple in design and  
construction, but it is gracefully pro-  
portioned. When it is finished to match



The sides—excepting the door side and  
back—are of three-ply material for strength  
and to prevent warping or checking.  
Castors, or "silent domes", may be put  
on the legs. For so light a piece of furni-  
ture, castors are not used ordinarily.

Section AA  
Smoking Cabinet  
Detail of top corner

other furniture or in one of the new lac-  
quer colors, it takes its place in beauty  
and utility with any other furniture in  
the room.

There is a drawer just under the top  
measuring two-and-a-half inches in depth,  
with ample length. Below this is a large,  
handy storage compartment accessible  
through a door. This door forms one of  
the sides of the cabinet.

If desired, an ash tray may be attached  
to the top; or the top may be recessed out  
to hold the tray in place.

Soft wood, such as good, clear spruce,  
pine, or maple which is easy to work and  
finish, may be used. But, if desired, the  
cabinet may be made of walnut, mahog-  
any or oak.

Turned legs add to the beauty of the  
cabinet, but this feature requires the  
possession or, at least, access to a wood-  
turning lathe. Another type of leg which  
may be cut on straight lines with a saw,  
square and half-round file, is shown at  
the right in the drawing.

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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W. C. Landon, Lecturer, Washington, D. C.

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Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City  
Kansas.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
We the members of Junction Local No.  
1486 do extend to our brother Arthur  
Basel and sister Mrs. Sarah Warren, also  
to their sister Mrs. Mary Gerstner, our  
sincere sympathy in the loss of their  
mother, Sister Mrs. Ellen Basel.

Virgie A. Snyder  
M. Kaff  
Geo. F. Warren.

**LETTER HEADS**  
\$6 PER THOUSAND  
ENVELOPES  
\$5 PER THOUSAND  
High Class Job Printing at  
Low Prices

**THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.**  
Farmers Union Bldg.,  
Salina, Kansas

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**RID YOUR GRAIN**  
OF SMUT  
**CUPRO-JABONITE**  
(Copper Carbamate Dust 18-20%)  
Kills smut germs at only two or  
three cents per bushel. Saves money  
on planting. Makes you money on  
bigger yields. Easy and simple to  
use. Recommended by U. S. Dept.  
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Further valuable facts sent free on  
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**Write For Facts**  
Manufactured and Distributed by  
**GEO. C. GORDON**  
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1108 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
If you cannot get prompt service  
from your seed house or druggist,  
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Further valuable facts sent free on  
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**FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE**  
**INSURANCE CO.**  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
"Farmer Life Insurance At Farmer Cost"

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c  
Oriental blanks ..... 10 for 5c  
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c  
Ode cards ..... 12 for 20c  
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, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaf-  
lets, per dozen ..... 10c  
Business Manuals, now used  
instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c  
Farmers' Union Song Books  
published by Jobbing Assn 20c  
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

## Let Us Furnish You With Our

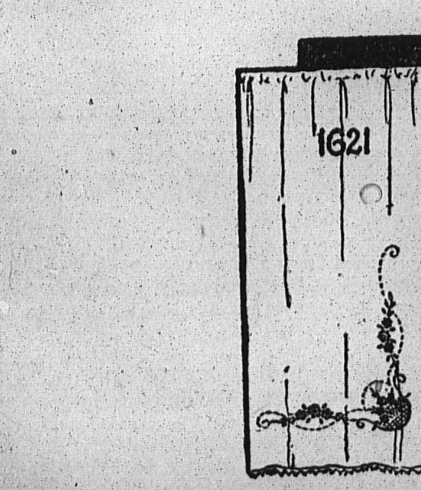
**"KFU"**  
BRAND

**Flour Bran Shorts**

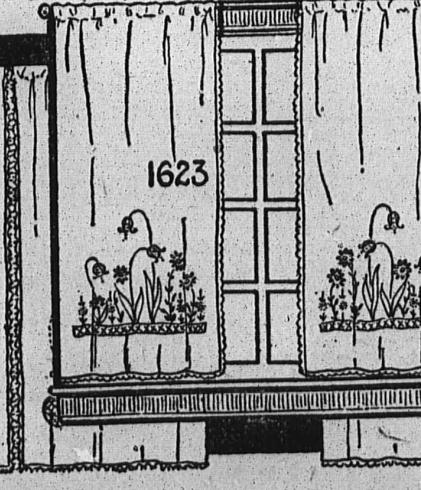
Write or Wire Us  
For  
Delivered Prices

You Will Find  
Our  
Prices Right

**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
337 Board of Trade Building,  
Kansas City, Missouri



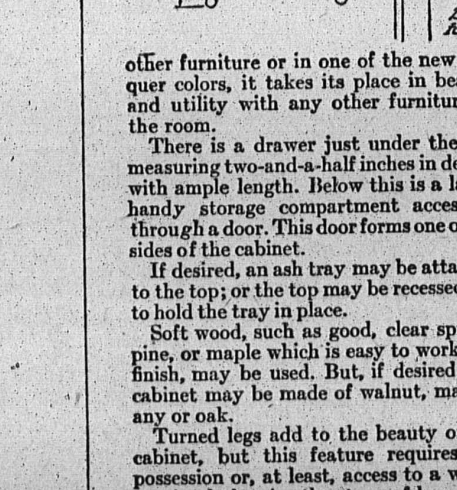
**DIMITY SASH CURTAINS NOS.**  
1621-22-23  
These curtains are most suitable  
for the Kitchen, Pantry or bathroom.



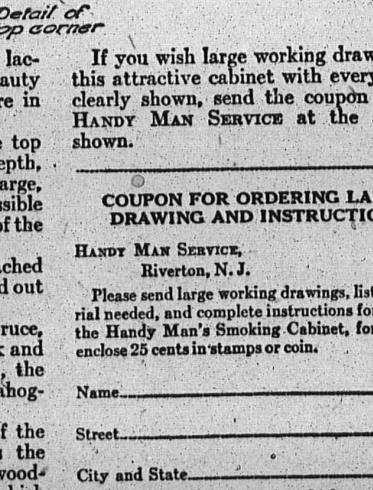
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# NEWS OF THE RECENT RATE HEARING AT WICHITA

## FREIGHT SLASH PLEA TO COME DURING HEARING

Instead of putting in its exhibits and testimony against increases in freight rates on grain in Kansas at Chicago this fall, the Kansas public service commission yesterday decided to put in what is ready at Wichita next week. Mike Healy, attorney for the commission, got in touch with Commissioner B. H. Meyer, holding the hearing at Wichita, and arranged to put in part of the Kansas commission's testimony at Wichita Monday.

### Will Ask Rate Cut

J. N. Atkinson, chief accountant for the state commission, is to go on the stand at Wichita, and introduce a number of exhibits tending to show that the Kansas railroads are making such good money out of handling grain that the grain rates should be lowered instead of increased.

### May Modify Proposals

Following Atkinson, the railroads are scheduled to put in their freight rate proposals affecting Kansas, and introduce testimony to justify them. Alleged inside information is that the railroads have decided to modify their proposals made at Dallas, which would have increased Kansas grain rates about 40 per cent, and would mean an increase in Kansas grain freight revenues of from 10 to 12 million dollars a year. It is understood that the railroads, in modifying this proposal, will reduce their first askings considerably.

### Reed Given Three Days

Clyde M. Reed, counsel for the seven Kansas farm organizations, has been granted three days to put in his rebuttal against the Kansas railroads, and it is expected that the farm organizations will introduce an application for a rate scale close to 10 per cent lower than the present grain rate scale.

## STATE BUREAU STARTS FIGHT ON HIGH RATE

By Cliff Stratton, Staff Correspondent  
Wichita, Kan., Aug. 1.—The Kansas Public Service commission got into the grain rate fight today.

That Kansas class one railroads, including the Orient with its earnings of only 1.55 per cent, earned better than six and one-quarter per cent on their total investment, is shown in an exhibit placed before Commissioner Balthasar H. Meyer of the interstate commerce commission here today by J. N. Atkinson, chief accountant of the Kansas Public Service commission.

### Atkinson Not Questioned

Atkinson was the first witness on the stand this morning. He was examined and his exhibit placed in the record by John M. Kinkel, attorney for the state commission. He was not cross examined by the railroad attorneys, A. B. Enoch, counsel for the Rock Island, stating there would be no cross examination at this time. Atkinson's figures, obtained by taking the tentative final valuation of road and equipment plus working capital, plus additions and betterments up to the end of 1925 and 1926, showed rates of return for the eight principal railroads operating in Kansas, among the 57 railroads listed:

### Santa Fe Percentages

Santa Fe, 6.81 per cent in 1925 and 7.26 in 1926.  
Rock Island, 4.27 in 1925 and 7.21 in 1926.

Union Pacific, 9.13 in 1925 and 8.57 in 1926.

Orient, 0.63 in 1925 and 1.59 in 1926.

M.-K.-T., 7.80 in 1925 and 7.39 in 1926.

Missouri Pacific, 5.63 in 1925 and 5.81 in 1926.

Frisco, 8.71 in 1925 and 9 in 1926.

K. C. S., 6.85 in 1925 and 7.56 in 1926.

The Atkinson exhibit covered the 18 railroads in the Northwest, 19 in the Central West and 20 in the Southwest. It happens that the grain rates in the Northwest are based on the Minnesota interstate rates and run from 20 to 25 per cent lower than the Kansas rates, which in turn are slightly lower than the Oklahoma rates level.

Earnings Are 4.16 Per Cent

The 18 Northwestern railroads earned 4.16 per cent in 1925 and 4.38 per cent in 1926, the Atkinson exhibit shows. The largest return among the nine major roads in this group was reported by the Great Northern, with 5.33 per cent, and 6.28 in 1926. The Duluth Missabe and Northern, only 287 miles long, earned 16.37 in 1925 and 16.05 in 1926. It serves the iron ore region of Northern Minnesota, and carries comparatively little grain.

The average earning of the 19 Central Western roads was 5.66 in 1925 and 6.03 in 1926. This group includes the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and the major Kansas lines, and the St. Joseph and Grand Island, owned by the Union Pacific.

The high system in the group was the Union Pacific, among the larger roads with 9.13 in 1925 and 8.57 in 1926.

1926, altho the Fort Worth and Denver City, 456 miles long, earned 14.16 in 1925 and 17.61 in 1926.

Average Is 6.63 Per Cent

In the Southwestern group the 20 railroads averaged 6.63 in 1925 and 6.61 in 1926. This includes the Orient, Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Missouri Pacific, Frisco, as well as the Midland Valley and other smaller railroads. The high record among the major lines went to the Frisco which earned 8.71 in 1925 and 9 per cent in 1926. The St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, 502 miles long, earned 15.86 in 1925 and 13.77 in 1926.

The average earnings of all the 37 roads in the three groups affected by the application of the railroads to increase grain rates were 6.28 in 1925 and 5.53 in 1926.

The Kansas farm organizations are spending tonight and tomorrow putting the finishing touches on the exhibits in support of their proposal to increase grain rates by 8 per cent.

Decrease in Kansas rates, with present transit privileges retained, the railroads are scheduled to put in a revision downward of their Dallas proposals Wednesday. The Dallas proposals made an increase of 40 per cent in the present Kansas grain rate schedule.

THE STRUGGLE OF GENEVA

Another magnificent attempt to bring better conditions for humanity into the world is being made by the representatives of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, with on-looking nations, at the Geneva conference. The international mudslingers are trying to belittle the efforts that are being made, and propagandize sentiment throughout the world to undermine whatever may be the concrete results of this great gathering. The American delegation is making a splendid effort to cut down the amount of fighting aircraft and to reduce armament and militarism. It is the same old fight that has been staged in Washington and other capitals, and the very people who are most anxious for the peace of the world seem to be the easiest victims of the efforts to discredit the work for the uplift of the universe that is being attempted at Geneva.

Wheat farmers of Canada show a deeper interest in the development of the American wheat pools than American farmers do.

Horse's nose flies do protect their noses even though they do know flies.

## STOCK MARKET

### FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 15, 1927. Read This Carefully

Kansas City has had the highest hog market in the country for some time. Average cost of hogs at Kansas City Wednesday 11.12, at Chicago 10.84, at Omaha 10.50, at St. Joseph 11.07.

STEERS—Another new top on yearlings today at 14.75. Best Eastern heavy five all week, 25 to 40 higher. Bulk of fed yearlings sold at 11 to 14 cents. All classes of heavy fed cattle show fully as much advance as yearlings, with a top of 14.45. Fed cattle scarce and demand better. Wintered grassers brought up to 10.50. Fair to medium western grassers 25 to 50 lower for the week, selling at 7.50 to 8.50. Shortfed heavy steers 10.50 to 12.00.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Good demand for stock cattle, especially the good ones, with all classes selling fully steady. Best whiteface stockers 10.00 to 10.25, bulk 9.00 to 9.50; reds 8.25 to 9.00. WE SOLD a load of feeders Wednesday at 11.35, and another load at 11.25.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS & BULLS—Butcher cattle 25 to 35 higher first three days this week, but most of this advance was lost today. Fancy heavy cows now selling at 8 cents, bulk of fat heavy grassers bringing 6.25 to 7.00, fat to good grassers 5.50 to 6.00, cutters 4.75 to 5.25, canners 4.50. Fed mixed yearlings steady, although one fancy bunch brought 14 cents Wednesday, new top for the year. Grass heifers fat enough for the killers 7.50 to 8.00. Whiteface stock heifers 6.50 to 7.50, reds 6.25 to 7.00. Whiteface stock cows 5.75 to 6.00, reds 5.25 to 5.75. Bulls steady, heavy bolognas 5.50 to 5.75, cornfed 6.00 to 6.25.

CALVES—Killing calves 50 higher for the week, veal top 32.00, 300 to 400 lb. fat heifer calves 8.50 to 10.00. Stock calves active, choice whiteface steers 9.75 to 10.25, fat to good 8.50 to 9.50, reds 8.25 to 8.75.

HOGS—Slow, 10 to 15 lower today, spots 15 to 25 lower on 180s down and packing slows. Practical top 11.75 to 12.00, 225s, part sold at 11.80. 180s to 250s 11.35 to 11.75, 260s to 300s 11.10 to 11.40, 325s to 355s 10.45 to 10.85, 14s to 170s 10.50 to 11.25, 17s to 230s 11.25 to 11.75. Packing slows 9.50 to 10.25. Stock pigs 10.00 to 11.25. Stags 8 to 9 cents.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Higher market every day this week until today when market ruled 10 to 15 lower. Top Idaho and Utah lambs 13.60. Top native lambs 12.25, culls 7.50 to 8.00. Fat ewes 12.00 to 12.50. Ewes, 4s and 5s, 8.50 to 10.00, 1s and 2s 12.50 to 13.5. Feeding lambs 12.50 to 13.25. Culls, canners and bucks 1 to 3 cents. Breeding bucks \$15.00 to \$35.00 per head.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

ANDERSON CO. UNION NOTES

The compositor of the Union Notes took a lay off and went to the Osawatimie Labor Day picnic, to hear Jim Reed and neglected to mail the notes in, therefore they are a week late. We are glad that we do not have to report his speech for various reasons.

The Anderson County Union picnic was held at the Bennett Club House on Saturday, September 3rd, and was a good attendance considering that it was the last call for putting up prairie hay and everybody who has hay was on the home stretch doing their level best to beat the next rain which has been visiting the county pretty frequently of late.

The program and sports were carried out as advertised and much merriment developed over the various numbers, especially the ladies' horse shoe pitching contest, in which Mary Lane Anderson won first honors, and Lucile Gretten second in the ladies' nail driving contest, Miss King won first, there being no second prize offered.

In the potato spoon race, Howard Donald won first, and Estel Varanu and Claude Donald tied for second.

The men's horse shoe pitching contest, Park Shepard first and Less McCollam second.

We did not starve the finish of the ball game, which was staged between Colony and Harris, the Colony White Sox against the Harris Blues. The basket dinner at noon was a main feature, as usual, and was thoroughly enjoyed by about one hundred twenty-five, the larger crowd coming for the afternoon.

Through the courtesy of the Colony Fair Association and the Colony Kid Silver band played several good numbers and was much appreciated by the Farmers Union organization. Following the numbers by the band, Mr. Hetrick, editor of the Free Press, also leader of the Kid Silver band, made a few remarks to the folks attending the Colony fair, which is going to be bigger and better this year than ever before, the premiums are especially attractive, especially the prizes offered for school displays. Those interested would do well to look into the matter, and if desiring further information about the fair, a card addressed to the Free Press or Mr. Jackson or Mr. L. Post will bring the desired information. The Union folks desire to thank the Colony folks for their assistance and presence at a picnic.

This was a combined meeting of the Auxiliary and the Union, and just at this point in the program the ladies sang several Union songs, then President Huff having arrived, the rest of the program was dispensed with to give more time to Mr. Huff. We are not going to try to report Mr. Huff's speech, but deal with the farm question from a psychological standpoint and those who heard him pronounce his interpretation of the farm question one of the best yet delivered to an Anderson county audience. We trust that Mr. Huff will see fit to tell this speech to a stenographer some of these days when he

## Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published will receive this service free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

### ALLEN COUNTY

GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2157  
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. H. V. Adams, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Sec.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2091  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec.

ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2165  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Secy.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154  
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Secy.

CHASE COUNTY

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. L. K. Graham, Sec.

CHESTER LOCAL NO. 2108  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004  
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. J. F. Farmer, Secy.

CLAY COUNTY

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1123  
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. C. W. Tomlinson, Secy.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144  
Meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Lusk, Secy.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2118  
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. R. E. Titchner, Sec.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1552  
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. Frank Topping, Sec.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889  
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Secy.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2151  
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Secy.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001  
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Secy.

ELLIS COUNTY

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864  
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfister, Secy.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 805  
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804  
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reimeyer, Secy.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1813  
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

GOVE COUNTY

PARK LOCAL NO. 309  
Meets the first Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Secy.

JEWELL COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1805  
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Plann, Sec.

SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744  
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gusie K. Dault, Secy.

LYNN COUNTY

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 2073  
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Roy E. Emmons, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859  
Meets second and fourth Wednesday night each month. Nels Samuelson, Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 1232  
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec.

GROVER LOCAL NO. 198  
Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Brennerman, Sec.

RILEY COUNTY

ROCK ISLAND LOCAL NO. 1189  
Meets the first Tuesday evening of the month. Geo. Truitt, Secy.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214  
Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Esther Sherman, Sec.

RUSH COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 864  
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Watson, Sec.

OAK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1185  
Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz, Secy.

STAFFORD COUNTY

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. T. W. Schuman, Sec.

THEO COUNTY

VODA LOCAL NO. 742  
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Reimeyer, Sec-Treas.

WABASH COUNTY

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014  
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eismenger, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec.

Asia and Africa, where civilization is perhaps oldest, but least susceptible to change.

Between Nazareth and Bagdad it is now a common occurrence for a line of motor cars to crowd a caravan of camels off the road. Shops have been opened within the last few years where Joseph taught the carpenter's trade that would do credit to an American city of the same size. And science is driving the germ-laden mosquito from the malaria-plagued districts of the Near East, just as it has done in the southern states and in the Canal Zone.

These are some of the high lights of interesting information provided to the Department of Commerce by J. J. Handsaker, regional director of the Near East Relief. In telling of his recent visit to Bible Lands, Mr. Handsaker says:

"The automobile and motor truck has been of great value to American relief agencies in transferring food and clothing supplies to the unhappy refugee children. Many of our cars are driven by orphans who have graduated from our trade schools, and probably half of the commercial cars in Palestine and Syria are driven by graduates of the same schools, trained by Americans in modern transportation methods and technique. The American motor car has conquered the desert, and its honk is now heard in the most remote and ancient regions of the world."

"AMERICA GOES OVER"

The War Department has given the event was witnessed by Washington correspondents, Army and Navy officials, and others at the National Press Club. A private showing to the President and his party was given upon his return from his visit to President Coolidge in the west.

The film is what is known as an amateur moving picture. It is produced by the reversal process on safety films that will not burn or explode.

Every ship that goes to France this fall bearing members of the American Legion will have on board this great film, "America Goes Over." It is vouchered for as absolutely true by the Army and the Navy. The pictures were taken during the World War by the Signal Corps of the Army. The War Department has turned over the original pictures used in the film to the Eastman Kodak Company which has made a generous and most acceptable contribution to the pleasure of the American Legion in providing separate showings of the film for all the former service men to see on shipboard. The scenes show war preparations, drilling, transport of troops under convoy, battles with submarines, the landing in France, the march to the front, and all phases of the battles in which American troops participated. Perhaps no one has ever realized before seeing these pictures how thoroughly the cameramen did their work. The participants in the great struggle in Europe stand out so vividly that great numbers of the veterans will likely see their own forms when the pictures are shown on board the ships.

The Signal Corps cameramen took more than 2,000,000 feet of motion pictures during the war, and many during photographs lost their lives in taking the pictures. The War Department has finally assembled the films in their entirety through the co-operation of the Eastman Company, whose enterprise is responsible for the opportunities that the veterans will have to see the official and historic pictures for the first time.

Gaining on the Job.

Shippers have gradually responded to the appeals of the United States Shipping Board for support of American-flag vessels and as a result they have found the truth of Chairman O'Connor's statement that the nation's own ships "are a fundamental protection to our entire foreign commerce."

The men who have borne the burden of the battle for American ships are constantly gaining on the job.

An early maturing grain crop for hogs that makes a desirable substitute for corn in the ration is barley. It is generally considered to have about 80 to 85 per cent of the feeding value of corn. Barley should be planted soon after the spring wheat crop is sown.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS!

Call for the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which will be held at Ottawa, Kansas, October 12-13-14, 1927.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Ottawa on October 12, 1927, at 10:30 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union will hold a meeting on Monday evening, October 10, 1927, at 7 p. m.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 11, 1927, at 10:00 a. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 12, 1927, at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and two directors. One director from each of the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted five days before the date of the annual meeting.

### BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

- One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, October 7, 1927.
- One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 7, 1927.
- One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

Delegates are requested to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted, state secretary, Salina, Kansas, at least five (5) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

C. E. HUFF, President.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

NOTE: If the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials then we can list them and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than it will be if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

C. E. Brasted, sec'y

### DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

This is to Certify That \_\_\_\_\_ (Delegate)

P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Alternate) who are members

P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

in good standing of \_\_\_\_\_ Union No. \_\_\_\_\_, State \_\_\_\_\_ were elected as delegates to the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Ottawa, Kansas, on October 12, 1927.

\_\_\_\_\_, Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_, President