



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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## GRAPHIC STORY OF EROSION DAMAGE TOLD BY U. S. SOIL SCIENTIST

Recent destruction of fertile farms, the loss of human life, the blocking of highways and the burying of farm machinery as the result of erosion and the spread of gigantic gullies in some farming areas of the Middle West are graphically described by Inspector H. H. Bennett of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in a letter just received by Dr. A. G. McCall, chief of Soil Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inspector Bennett, in a recent circular on soil erosion, published by the Department of Agriculture, pointed out that erosion costs the farmers of the United States more than \$200,000,000 annually. Writing during a tour of inspection which has included studies of soils in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, he describes some of the worst results of erosion.

"Within four years one farm valued at \$15,000 has been almost entirely destroyed by a gully that ranges to 60 feet in depth and nearly a mile in length. This gully has branched out over the valley and cut to pieces this fine farm that formerly occupied it. It can not be stopped now—not by a single farmer. The task is entirely too great. What land is left there is being used largely for corn, and this soil is going at a very rapid rate. In one field recent rains cut gullies more than two feet deep. The yield of corn will scarcely pay for the harvesting.

"This gully has not stopped at destroying an entire farm and parts of others. It discharges enormous amounts of sand onto alluvial lands below and fills the culverts of the highways with sand. During one rain, in 1925, sand was piled up to a depth of eight feet in one place. Here it buried a tractor, a moving machine, a hay rake and a wagon. The tractor and wagon were dug out, but the rake and moving machine still remain covered. In addition, some concrete culverts have been completely buried in the highway where there are many gullies of this type.

"In another gully of this locality a man was killed by being buried under falling soil while working on flumes to stop the huge gully that was continually forcing a highway to be moved back after every rain.

### ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

#### Stray Impressions Gotten at Random Here and There

Missouri has deliberately avoided towns with at least some of her major highways. No. 36 sometimes bends its course to stay off the main trunk of a town. This is good for the motorists and good for the town. Within five years towns will either divert the highway traffic from their business streets or lose business. Traffic jams never no less.

Both Missouri and Illinois erect signs giving the name and population of each town as you approach. Also the name of the stream is posted on each bridge. The idea is to identify the towns for air travel, but most Kansas towns cannot be identified from the highway as yet. "What town is this?" is the usual greeting at a filling station.

Straw stacks in a neat crescent, well topped out, and with loose straw cleaned up and in a smaller round stack show a marked contrast to the Kansas method. Not that the Iowa and Illinois practice would be justified with us, necessarily. Conditions differ. But burning straw always seemed wrong to me.

Most of the roads I have travelled in Iowa are detours. They are not only crooked, but tortuous. Driving from Burlington to Davenport the other day I actually went north, south, east and west. Also up and down. It was my impression that that road ran in a nearly straight line it could be paved with the metal "turn" signs now in use on it, and have some to spare.

Somewhere south of Rock Island I saw along the railroad right-of-way a patch of corn, a vegetable garden, and the most gorgeous flower garden I have noticed this late summer. Wondered about the life and the back ground—ad the future—of one who raised corn and potatoes and beans and blossoms along the cinder path of the trains. A section hand? A foreman? Some one with wistful eyes and memories of flower gardens in distant places? And are there little children, to see that life needs flowers quite as much as it needs corn and potatoes? I wonder.

The corn in eastern Iowa and western Illinois is not so tall as the present crop in most of Kansas. It is at about the same stage of maturity—or immaturity. Fields are mostly clean, evidence of good farming. Big loads of sweet corn are going to Iowa canneries. Green corn being fed to hogs in Illinois. And by the way, the majority of hogs are of the lighter, bacon breeds, or show evidences of that mixture. Some fine specimens of the big breeds, but they seem to be losing out on the lighter weights. This, at least, is my impression from careful observation along the highway.

A toll bridge across the Mississippi. I did not object seriously, since it would have been very difficult to cross without a bridge. The toll was "reasonable." The toll at some bridges in the south is an outrage.

### THE KELLOGG TREATIES ARE SIGNED

(From the Nation)

From England comes by every mail news of the interest in the Kellogg treaties. They are hailed as ushering in a new era. Mass meetings of approval are the order of the day, and so emphatic is the popular endorsement of the proposal that it is plain that no party could stand out against it. The demonstrations are in marked contrast to the apathy in this country—an apathy, which will, we trust, be ended when the campaign is over and Congress meets again. Still it is most encouraging that in both countries public opinion has driven the politicians ahead. It is an open secret that Mr. Kellogg stumbled into this proposal for outlawry of war without realizing how far-reaching it might be, and was then compelled to see it through. In Germany, sentiment was from the beginning unanimous for it. In France, too, the politicians heard from the people and gradually became more and more aware of the merits of the proposal.

In England there is considerable anger at which the London Nation calls the "revelation of the low standard of internal conduct which still prevails in the Cabinets and Foreign Offices of France and Britain" as evidenced by their claiming "for each nation the right to be the sole judge of its own course." Our London correspondent admits that the moral effect of the pact has been weakened by the various interpretations, explanations, and reservations, but it declares that "it remains a clear and simple pledge of good behavior."

That is precisely what it is, no more, no less. Like every other treaty it can be made a scrap of paper whenever the country that has signed it but behind it will be a remarkably strong world opinion, as is evidenced

by the popular excitement in Europe and by the belief of many of the most ardent champions of peace that it means the dawning of a new era in human relations. We are not so optimistic as this, as our readers are aware, because of Mr. Kellogg's acceptance of the doctrine that his pact does not forbid a defensive war, and as history shows, no nation on earth will admit that it has ever waged anything else than defensive war. We profoundly regret, too, Mr. Coolidge's statement to the press that these treaties will have no bearing whatsoever on the question of armaments and will in no wise carry with them a release from the dreadful burden that all the nations are carrying. This, to his shame, is echoed directly and specifically by Mr. Hoover in his armaments remain the only safeguard of our liberty, though he boasts that the United States welcomes all agreements for peace. Well, what is this Kellogg pact but the nations giving their word to one another that they will never again resort to war? If they are not to be trusted, if this is not, as the London Nation says, "a clear and simple pledge of good behavior," what is the use of making it? Once having made it why should the United States be the noble and inspiring stand of showing its faith by beginning to disarm of its own accord? P. W. Wilson has just shown in the New York Times the cost of armies and navies is now \$2,500,000,000 a year, that there are 5,000,000 soldiers under arms, costing every human being \$2 a year, and that there are still 5,047,300 tons of warships afloat.

"I seem a little better," he exclaimed to the doctor, "but I am still a little short of breath." "Have patience," said the doctor. "We will soon stop that."

## Neighborhood Notes

### A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The Northeast Nemaha County group of Farmers Union locals held their third annual picnic at the Deer Creek Park four miles west of Osage, Kansas.

There was a good attendance and the affair was a great success. However, had it not rained the day before, the regular picnic would have been much larger. Nevertheless, every one was pleased the way it turned out.

The weather was fine and the tables were filled with fried chicken and other delicacies. The picnic was a success in every way. The picnic was a success in every way. The picnic was a success in every way.

Mr. Downie's time was so short on account of meeting a train, that he was unable to participate in the picnic. Mr. Downie's time was so short on account of meeting a train, that he was unable to participate in the picnic.

Senator Bowman of Iowa handed over a sack full of truth regarding agriculture and its pursuers, and many a one vined when that truth pierced that little cavity of selfishness. May that truth eat like a cancer until the ground is cleared for the implantation of a purely Co-operative Spirit.

Mr. Bowman is a very forceful speaker, but more pleasing and capable of holding his audience. Mr. Bowman dealt largely on the ills of the farmer and the various cooperative associations and the great need to rub shoulders and heave together for better results. Mr. Bowman told the audience of the great supposed independence of the American Farmer. How he had the privilege to keep and grow any kind of stock or grain that he pleased regardless of what his neighbor bought.

Mr. Bowman's wife could raise any kind of poultry, red, white or blue, or all of them. Or she could grow any kind of garden products she pleased without the sanction of her city cousin. However, while under the illusion of her independence, she may take a basket of tomatoes or eggs or a crate of her choice fries for her city cousin or merchant to trade for a sack of sugar or a pair of shoes or a calico dress. But not before she has asked the merchant what he would give her for the produce she had brought in, or what he would charge her for the merchandise that she wished to buy. The good woman is sure to insist upon having this information before selling, then calmly doing just as the merchant advises. That is WONDERFUL INDEPENDENCE, is it not? Likewise the farmer hauls his products to his dealer, with the full conviction that he is an INDEPENDENT HUSBANDMAN, and would not sell unless he received his price. But after figuring it over he finds that he cannot haul his produce back to the farm without a loss. And like the full-fledged, whole-hearted American Citizen that he is, he thinks of the motto that is framed and hangs on the wall of his Independent Room at home which says: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Forthwith the deal is closed and he calmly asks the merchant what he will give for the take of stuff that he needs for his hogs. And like the Big Hearted Farmer that he is, he gives the dealer another two dollars or so, and goes happily on his way home singing that song of Wonderful Independence.

However, after he arrives home some reflections come to him by way of his wife. It may be that after all it might be the gifts that we give so freely may be the cause of why we

have to work from 12 to 16 hours daily to make the scant living for ourselves while the taker of the gifts goes to bed just that much sooner to dream of the independence of the farmer and his good wife.

Truly why should the merchant worry, when he can dominate both by buying and the selling powers. Mr. Bowman says that the American farmer has been ill-used, that he has been Mellonized, Democratized, Coolidgeized, and now we were about to have an addition of Hooverized and Al Smithized. However, he believed that the farmer has eyes enough if he only would use them.

After the speaking there was an assortment of amusements such as foot races, both for boys and girls, potato races, horse shoe pitching contests, nail driving, corn husking, and games between the men and boys and a ball game between the women and girls.

The park was nicely cleaned and provided with swings for the young folks. A comfortable stand was also on the grounds. The whole affair was very interesting to a very late hour when all went home well satisfied with the time spent at the beautiful park on the banks of Deer Creek bubbling over with its sparkling spring.

JOEL STRAHEM, Correspondent

### ELLIS COUNTY FAIR

The Golden Belt Fair Association is holding a fair at Haystack. They have invited President C. E. Huff to speak on the morning of September 14th. Mr. Huff will be the principal speaker on the program which will be about an hour in length and is at liberty to talk on any phase of the farmers Union work that he desires.

The Buckeye Farmers Union organization has been doing some very unique work. In addition to commercial benefits, this organization has been doing a considerable amount of civic work, such as staging home talent plays, children's days and an annual Buckeye picnic, which is an event that is attended by many people outside of the community.

Civic work is one phase of activity which very few farmers Union organizations have taken up. Undoubtedly they can do a great amount of good in their community and hold their organization together by doing a certain amount of civic work, and all farmers Union organizations should be encouraged to take up a certain amount of civic activity.

A membership of the Farmers Union organizations in Russell, Rock, Rush and Trego counties are invited to attend this meeting and all will be interested particularly in President Huff's address on Friday morning, September 14th.

### MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held in Frankfort, Tuesday, September 11, commencing at 11 o'clock. Let us try and have a large delegation. Basket dinner, and program, including a special speaker.

RICHARD H. MACKEY, Secretary.

### NEMAH COUNTY MEETING

The Nemaha County Farmers Union will hold its quarterly meeting at Kelly, Kansas on September 23rd at 1:30 p. m. Let us all go and make arrangements to attend the state meeting at Marysville in a body.

FRED W. LEHMAN, Sec.

### NOTICE

The third quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie on Saturday, September 8 at 1 p. m.

WALTER J. SCHUMISCH, Sec.

### CREATION OF GREATER MARKET FOR FRESH FRUITS

Every one will agree that fresh and juicy fruits and berries are the ideal refreshments—Nature's timely supply for use during the hot weather season. Why then do so comparatively few people take advantage of these healthful offerings. The prices of fruits are not prohibitive—many spend several dimes each day for carbonated, artificially flavored and colored "pops" and do not think it expensive. Take peaches for instance. Anyone can buy Georgia peaches, shipped hundreds of miles, in Chicago, at a rate of three, four, five or even six pence for 25 cents. The peach season is comparatively short; they ripen, more or less, all about the same time; they are perishable and therefore must be sold and consumed immediately. The farmers simply must sell them at any price, particularly when they are in surplus, or otherwise they will decay and be a total loss.

What is true of peaches is true of practically all other fruits. It seems impossible that farmers who raise fruit could profit when part of their crop is sold at a low price and a part is often lost through decay, because the demand is comparatively short. The cause of such conditions is simply an insufficient demand for fruits. The price for any farm produce is regulated by its supply and demand; that is, when demand exceeds supply the price rises and when supply exceeds demand the price drops. There is but one constructive way to solve this problem—by increasing consumption of fruit in proportion to its supply—if we double its consumption the problem will be solved.

Let's see what can be done. In this country there are approximately one hundred and twenty millions of people who during the hot weather season—when peaches and other fruits are most abundant and often car loads of them are wasted—consume a lot of artificially colored and flavored carbonated water. Yet these no more refreshing and healthful beverages than those prepared from whole, fresh fruits. Since a large portion of life sustaining vitamins and poison-neutralizing minerals salts are contained in the skin and pulp, ideal beverages can only be prepared from the WHOLE FRUIT—all the skin—all the pulp—and all the juice. The days of refined foods are over. We have learned that though unpolished rice does not look as "nice"—and whole wheat bread may look "too dark" yet we like it and demand it. God never did it is not delicious but we use it, and for the same reason some people drink sour milk and sauer-kraut juice. All of these are rich in vitamins and mineral salts—we have to have them to maintain our health. But we don't have to be educated to like the looks or taste of the "WHOLE-FRESH FRUIT" beverages—they look "rich," they have a wholesome taste and are positively the most ideal and wholesome beverages for year around use for children as well as for grown ups, and can be fittingly served with every meal.

The nation spends millions of dollars for flavored carbonated waters, and lots of time preparing "HOME-BREWED" while "WHOLE-FRESH FRUIT" beverages can be quickly and economically prepared and are superior to any fermented brews or pops.

Orange consumption has been tremendously increased in Chicago, through the sale of orange juice drinks, yet the sale of orange juice drinks sold in the city is only a small fraction of the total demand for the refreshing and healthful beverages prepared from any of the ground, fresh fruits such as peaches, plums, pears and various berries in season.

The general formula for the "whole fresh fruit" beverage is very simple: Wash fruit thoroughly. Remove stones from peaches or plums; do NOT remove seeds from berries or grapes. Grind the whole fruit in an ordinary meat grinder. Add a little lemon juice. Place on ice in glass or earthenware container. Prepare fresh daily.

When a beverage is desired take about 1-5 of the stock, about 3-5 of water, if preferred sweeter with a little sugar or cooked date or prune juice, and a wholesome and refreshing beverage is ready.

The fruits are in abundance—the weather is hot—an ideal time to begin using and demanding the whole fresh fruit beverages. Farmers are interested in creating a greater demand for their produce—thousands of farmers sell fruits and refreshments along country highways. They sell pops to the tourists and let their fruits decay, thus actually working against their own interest. The best, most economical and effective way to create a greater demand for fresh fruits is for every farmer to begin—right NOW—using—selling—boosting—and demanding the whole fresh fruit beverages. Even a "home-made" sign, "Whole-Fresh Fruit" beverages for sale, along the road will attract more of the passing tourists than "Pop." We have a great variety of all fruits and berries in season are suitable for preparing the beverages—we now have peaches, plums, pears and berries, later we will have grapes, apples and oranges to afford a constant variety.

No one needs to spend millions of dollars in publicity—ground is prepared and since "beer" is gone, we need some wholesome substitute for it, and every one knows the usefulness of fruit. So let's begin—NOW—and everyone will be benefited—everyone should help to make the whole fresh fruit beverages popular. Yet it is primarily the farmers' job—they and their organizations and papers should use their influence to get every daily paper in the country to publish the benefits of the whole fresh fruit beverages. Cooperation and persistence alone will accomplish it.

Personally I have no fruit to sell, yet I am spending my time and money to send these suggestions to as many farm organizations and papers as possible. I feel that this is the most constructive way for farmers to help themselves to rightful property.

With a friendly urge to pass the USE AND DEMAND—"whole fresh fruit" beverages slogan on, I am, LOUIS J. HLAVACEK, 6431 No. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MARKET COSTS DECLINE

Bureau of Railway Economics Makes Survey as to What Becomes of Dollars Paid for Meat Animals

The Telegram has just received Bulletin No. 29 by the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, containing an interesting study of what goes with the money for meat animals paid by buyers on public markets.

That live stock shippers or producers who sell their stock on the open competitive market are the sole beneficiary of increased prices and market efficiency, is clearly demonstrated by an analysis of the data submitted in this survey.

The degree of efficiency with which our public live stock markets are performing their tasks is best indicated by a comparison of the marketing expense. In other words, just what goes with part of the live stock shippers' dollar goes to marketing expense. A study of sales at ten large markets of approximately 20,000 car loads of stock, consisting of close to a million and a half cattle, calves, hogs and sheep, discloses that out of every dollar the purchaser paid for stock, it was divided as follows, in cents:

Item.....1924 1925 1926 1927  
Market costs .... 3.0 2.5 2.3 2.2  
Freight charges 5.6 4.5 4.3 3.8  
Shipper ..... 91.4 93.0 93.9 94.0

Total .....100 100 100 100

The foregoing table shows the proportion of the purchaser's dollar absorbed by marketing costs decreased from 3 cents in 1924 to 2.2 cents in 1927, a decrease of 27 per cent; while the proportion of the purchaser's dollar returned to the shipper as net proceeds, increased from 91.4 cents in 1924 to 94.0 cents in 1927.

There is no finer symbol of marketing efficiency than a decrease in the marketing costs and an increase in the net proceeds to the public shipper. The operator of the public live stock markets feel a justifiable pride in efficiency maintaining an orderly marketing system that assures shippers a dependable and economical service.

It should be understood that marketing costs as here used includes

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### DEMORALIZATION IN REGARD TO FARM MARKETS

Washington, D. C.—Widespread demoralization of farm markets by methods of mass distribution in food lines has created an acute condition in many parts of the country, according to a report recently issued by the American Wholesale Grocers Association.

Numerous appeals for relief have been made to his organization, J. H. McLaurin, president of the Association, explained recently. "But under our present laws," he said, "the problem appears to be one that can be solved only by the public. The economic practice of selling 'loss leaders' by grocery chains is working a hardship on the farmers by reducing prices below cost of production on all kinds of garden truck, butter, eggs and milk. In some sections, according to reports received, this method of merchandising makes it unprofitable for farmers to raise vegetables and other farm products, and is adding a menace to a condition that has long been a serious problem of the country's greatest business."

"The widespread sale of new potatoes furnishes an example. In various parts of the country, the chain stores have paid two cents or more per pound for new potatoes, and then put them on special sale at one cent a pound, selling in most instances only ten to twenty-five pounds to a customer. Because an offer of the kind attracts many women, the loss is considered a good investment by the stores, and the clerks try to persuade every purchaser to buy many other items on which the profit more than balances the loss."

"It is the custom of many of the stores to advertise special sales of the kind by scattering thousands of hand-bills, placing them in automobiles, sticking them under doors, and handing them to passers by. In this way they appeal to vast numbers of women."

"In the case of potatoes, the farmers had a profitable market for their first loads into town; but after the special sales they found it impossible to sell potatoes for more than one-half to three-fourths of a cent a pound, all buyers claiming that the public would not pay more than one cent a pound. The 'loss leader' price invariably establishes a false value

railway, organize point shipments to market and all charges such as feed and bedding enroute, and terminal and switching charges when in addition to the freight rates; also loading and unloading charges, yardage, feed, insurance, commission charges for selling and all other charges assessed at the market.

While the foregoing averages show the distribution of the purchaser's dollar, another item of vital interest and importance is the price per head that the live stock shipper received as net proceeds. The average price per head varied from year to year. The average net proceeds to the live stock shipper per head for the several classes in each of the four periods were as follows:

Kind— 1924 1925 1926 1927  
Cattle and calves ..... \$45.21 \$50.10 \$54.16 \$63.87  
Hogs ..... 15.05 2.61 26.85 22.35  
Sheep ..... 8.80 10.43 9.67 9.31

It will be noted that the net returns to the shipper on cattle and calves shows a steady and substantial increase while the net return on hogs actually declined. It is hard to understand why there should be a steady increase in the net returns on cattle and a decrease in the returns on hogs. It is particularly hard to understand, when you consider there are 35,000,000 more people in our country than 25 years ago, and that there are 22,000,000 fewer meat animals.

The figures shown herein from the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., were compiled from copies of itemized account sales rendered to the shipper or producer of the live stock. The work and cooperation of efficient market agencies have been largely responsible for the favorable performance of the public markets. Over a long period of years these markets have rendered a faithful, dependable and economical service, which is worthy of the support and patronage of every live stock producer.—Daily Drivers Telegram.

which lowers the market price, and the farmer is a heavy loser.

"Similar demoralization has been forced upon the markets for practically all farm products sold in retail stores. Chain food distribution apparently depends upon the false belief that the stores are selling at a price below their actual margin of items fit and to create this fallacy the stores are slaughtering prices on those products the value of which is familiar to the public. While there are other demoralizing results of this distribution, we have received no reports that indicate a more dangerous condition than that which the offering of 'loss leaders' has brought about in the farm field.

"It is possible that a further development of this merchandising method will very seriously curtail the production of many farm products, and it is a subject that deserves the serious thought of the public. If mass distribution has an economic place in our business scheme, it cannot be permanently established on a basis of selling one class of merchandise at a loss, while it must obviously overcharge on the remainder. At present, the logical result is that intelligent women benefit by the condition by purchasing the 'loss leaders' and nothing else, since purchases of other articles encourage a continuation of practices that are plainly uneconomic and lead to the demoralization of entire communities."

### WHAT IS THIS "LONG GREEN?"

What is it fills the milk milk full?  
What is it makes the best of wool?  
What is it that the brood sows needs?  
For hens and steers the best of feeds,  
What builds the soil and licks the weeds?

Alfalfa!  
What makes four tons or five of hay?  
What is it 'trows all night and day?  
What is it makes bees hum and sing,  
Enriches land like everything,  
Makes dollars in your pocket ring?

Alfalfa!  
What is it makes three crops a year?  
And leaves all others in the rear?  
Why is it called the crop "De Luxe,"  
Each acre worth a hundred bucks,  
(And by the way, it's good for ducks?)

Alfalfa!  
What rings the bell when there is lime,  
But fails without it every time?  
What needs the plant foods when you sow?  
Manure and phosphate make it grow!  
What have have "bugs" on roots be low?

Alfalfa!  
Why was it Greeley said "Go West"?  
What do you mean, "It's best by test?"

Alfalfa!  
What is the little prairie flower,  
That makes us wilder every hour?  
Together now, let's shout, more power!

Alfalfa!  
Telephone rings—"Hello, is Boo there?"  
"Boo who?"  
"Don't cry, girl, I got the wrong number."

Alfalfa!  
First: "Do you know the two common questions that are most often asked?"  
First: "How many miles to a gallon and how many miles to a pump?"



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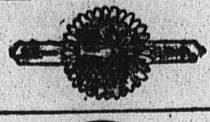
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1928

### CAMPAIGN HYSTERIA

It is unfortunate that into every political contest in which a deep public interest is aroused some one is certain to inject abusive personalities. The files of newspapers published during Abraham Lincoln's campaign reveal that hysterical opponents pictured him a human monster. Men of size are not usually responsible in any way for these outbursts—they come from Camp followers who have nothing to commend their opinions, but who can achieve the lime-light at least briefly.

I have now on my desk an article in which Henry J. Allen is called Henry Judas Allen. Now I do not agree with Mr. Allen very fully, and where we disagree he is undoubtedly wrong. But how do we get this frenzy and this "Judas" stuff? Why put our sanity into cold storage during this campaign and run wild? Not long ago Dr. John Roach Straton made a fiery attack on Governor Smith, using very strong terms and very weak judgment. Whatever any of our members may think of Governor Smith's fitness for the high office which he seeks, we must be fair enough to concede that he is a high class man and a capable executive.

For awhile the attack was front page stuff. The reaction is slowly setting in now. The Christian Century, Chicago, a very high type of Protestant publication, treats the matter editorially under the caption "Governor Smith Adversities Doctor Straton." Says the Century:

One thing the democratic campaign committee obviously lacks is a competent adviser on protestant affairs. Mr. Raskob made a sad blunder when he informed the protestant clergy of the south that they would keep still after their leading laymen had told them to do so. Now Governor Smith makes an equally regrettable blunder by offering to debate with Dr. John Roach Straton. It is not hard to understand Governor Smith's irritation. Dr. Straton is said to have called him "the deadliest foe in America today of the forces of moral progress." Nobody would care to have a label of that kind tagged on him, no matter who the tagger might be. And it is fairly certain—say about 1500 to 1—that if Governor Smith and Dr. Straton ever get together on the same platform the governor will have no great difficulty in making that "deadliest foe" claim look ridiculous. Just the same, the governor makes a mistake in giving Dr. Straton any such advertising. For advertising of this sort is the breath of life to Dr. Straton. That clerical gentleman's many bizarre performances have reduced his influence within the protestant ranks to somewhat less than nothing. Even as a fundamentalist Joshua, self-chosen to succeed the Moses who did not descend from Tennessee's Mount Nebo, Dr. Straton has been a flop. Outside the city of New York, where Mr. Smith certainly will not lack for defenders, Dr. Straton's words carry no weight. If the democratic candidate feels it necessary to start the campaign by vindicating his personal character, his judgment on that point must be respected. But it is too bad that, in order to do this, he should have played into the hands of any such publicity-seeker as Dr. Straton. For, whatever the course of the debate, it is taking place will put Dr. Straton's name on the first page of every newspaper in America. And that's all that matters to him.

The Nation, published in New York City, also reveals editorial regret for this sort of campaign "argument," and says in a recent issue: At this writing it is not clear whether Governor Smith will persist in his proposal to subject his entire conduct in office to a catechizing by the Rev. John Roach Straton in Calvary Baptist Church in New York City. His offer to do so was a brave and generous act quite unprecedented in an American Presidential campaign. From the first we regretted, however, that he thereby dignified a man whom we consider a pulpit mountebank, one of the clergy-men who degrade the church and sink it to a level where it is but one degree above voodooism and idol worship. We cannot believe that Mr. Straton has the respect of the clergy or of the intelligent public. He is a sensationalist who lives and has his being in press notoriety. Already he has begun to weaken. First he demanded that the debate be held in Madison Square Garden, and then, when the Governor refused, that there should be two debates, one in Calvary and a second in St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is a pity that Mr. Straton cannot be made to feel that his declaration that Governor Smith is the greatest enemy to moral progress in America merits the contempt of all decent-minded men and women whatever their politics.

We are going to vote for that man and that party

which we believe, each of us, will best serve America, our future, our homes and families. But let us go about the job of reaching our conclusions sanely and without hysteria.

### THE ADVERTISING MANAGER AND EDITOR ARE RELATED

The number of daily papers declines, the number of copies sold increases, advertising rates advancing in relation to that increase. There are now 937 cities in the U. S. which have only one daily paper, and only 414 having more than one. Of those cities having only one paper 152 are of more than 20,000 population. All of the publications are "independent," of course. But since they live by their advertising it is almost inevitable that their editorial policies shall be somewhat influenced by that fact. The advertising manager and the editor sit at separate desks, but they are not wholly unaware of each other.

Another interesting thing is that a rich individual could easily own the entire number of dailies published in a whole state—say South Carolina with ten. Not that the thing is done, or that our papers are dishonest, as a whole. But we are developing rather complete centralization in every field—manufacturing, transporting, selling, banking, and now the agencies of information and teaching. Radio seems bound to go into a few hands.

The Federal Trade Commission shows that the so-called Power Trust has been spending about 80 million dollars a year for newspaper advertising. It is hard to believe that this expenditure does not aid as a rather profound argument in behalf of the utility companies in the minds of editors.

Someone has called this 30 million dollars "the cost of chloroforming the public while they are being robbed."

### PRICE DECLINE GREATER THAN CROP INCREASE

Farmers in most areas had this year rather bountiful crops. When it became fairly certain that yields would be good a sense of relief came over the troubled souls of many politicians. The farm problem, they felt, was about to solve itself. Fair to heavy yields of all major crops in nearly all sections would relieve, if not cure, the farm distress. "Ding", the cartoonist, drew a very telling picture of what was about to happen. He recognized the illness of the farmer, but while the doctor (legislative aid) drove lazily along the winding road toward the farm home Mother Nature came in with a bulging basket of crops and a bottle of home made brandy. (Boy, page Mr. Volstead!), and "Ding" was sure that unless the doctor hurried the patient would be well before he arrived.

It is quite apparent now that he won't be well. Crops were quite bountiful. Potatoes are said to be in about 10% oversupply, and are barely worth the cost of digging. Wheat is 25% cheaper than a year ago, or a small reported increase in production. Corn promises to be a big crop over most of the corn belt. December option, the only present basis for comparing last year's new crop with the 1928 crop, show a decline of 42 cents per bushel on the Chicago market. The declines are out of all proportion to the increase in yield.

Secretary Jardine recognizes this as an inevitable result of surplus production on the farm. He said just a year ago: "It is an abundant crop may sell for less in the aggregate than a smaller one. Under such circumstances the farmer in effect not only receives no additional return from his surplus, but is obliged to pay for the privilege of giving it away. Thus the abundance of a crop may bring benefits to dealers and consumers and disadvantage to growers."

We have spent uncounted millions upon our agricultural colleges, our departments of agriculture, the extension service and county agents, all in behalf of bigger, better and surer crops. Famine no longer prowls, a lean and hungry wolf, just beyond the meager wall of food supplies are ample, with a surplus in good years for a hungry world. In leaner years we have enough. We cannot safely adjust our production more closely than that to our domestic needs. Those who now advocate solving the surplus problem by making no surplus forget that for 50 years we have worked to make increased production possible, and that if we plant on a basis which will be sure to meet our needs in lean years we are equally sure to have a surplus in fat years.

The McNary-Haugen bill would meet this situation by withdrawing the surplus from the domestic market, disposing of it to the best advantage in the world's markets, making tariffs effective on that portion consumed at home. Costs of handling this surplus, including price disparity, would be assessed against all of the marketed units of the commodity whose producers were benefitted. President Coolidge, in vetoing the bill was actuated by his conviction that it would be wrong to "make prices artificially high by the removal of the surplus and the creation of an apparent scarcity." That is a matter of view point. If present prices are disastrously low, then a way must be found to make agriculture share in the American price level, which is itself artificial so far as it is the result of our protective policy.

Waterways, available years hence, will help a little. Adjustment of tariffs will help a little. But a tariff is never effective in face of a surplus, without a way to control that surplus, and better transportation rates only give the farmer a few cents larger part of the world price. Agriculture must share in the protective system or agriculture cannot be saved. We cannot sell on a world basis and live on an American basis!

### IT IS A LITTLE WAY THEY HAVE

Friend of the farmer are always busy "saving" him from whatever he undertakes Co-operatively. They never openly attack his institutions, nor question his right to operate. They merely shrug and whisper. They offer sympathy. It is too bad that the farmer is tricked and betrayed and deceived by those in charge of his Co-operatives. The Federal Land banks find themselves the target of the whisperer, as do Farmers Union enterprises. A recent bulletin from Wichita discloses that not only have these banks reduced the rate of interest, but that their borrowers actually fare better than do those who borrow from "regular" sources. Owning one-eighth of all farm mortgages in Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, the Bank had only one-ninety-second of the foreclosures. In other words, foreclosures were eleven times greater under the old method.

Yet the Bank finds that its members are being constantly poisoned by interested persons. Anxious questions come in every mail. The local officials are constantly asked whether this or that outlandish thing is true. It is a little way the gentle enemy has, and no one knows it better than the Farmers Union. The bulletin says:

Secretary-treasurers of National Farm Loan Associations are generally very patient men and women. They must be patient, especially when explaining again and again, and then some more, the facts about the numerous things concerning the Federal Farm Loan System which those who do not like the way it is growing dig up for farmers and borrowers to worry about.

Being strictly co-operative institutions, owned by associations of borrowers to whom all profits belong, the Federal Land Banks are continuously subjected to all of the varieties of insidious attacks which are made upon all co-operative organizations of farmers by those who conceive their personal profits to be endangered by the success of such enterprises.

And, unfortunately, many farmers are vastly entertained by criticism of their own business institutions. Facts do not attract them. They seek diversion and things to worry about. And willing workers are usually at hand to keep up an adequate supply of things to try the patience of secretary-treasurers of National Farm Loan Associations who are working to reduce community outlay for interest on farm loans, and who are generally underpaid for the work they do.

### MARYSVILLE CONVENTION IS NEARING

It is only a short time until the Annual Convention will be at hand. The Farmers Union folks around Marysville have made great preparation for the event. No detail has been overlooked to make it a success, so far as facilities and program are concerned. Many of the Locals in that territory have conducted a membership drive, and so successfully that hundreds of new members will probably attend the Convention—their first. Some of the counties near Ottawa had large delegations present last year. The benefits were so great and so apparent that they are planning this year to have more in attendance than had been their previous custom. It will be a good Convention.

We ought to have more delegates in attendance than we have had in recent years. Too many Locals fail to send representatives. It costs something to send them, of course. But it is worth the cost to the Local, and it is vital to the future of the Farmers Union that at least a majority of Local and County Unions and business organizations be represented in our Conventions. Nebraska pays out of the state treasury the expense of all delegates. The National Union also pays out of the treasury the expenses of delegates to the National Convention. This equalizes the cost, and doubtless secures a larger and more representative list of delegates. Whether or not that is a better plan the fact is that we cannot follow it at present. We must depend upon our groups to see to it that delegates are chosen, with alternates, and that they attend. Plans should be gotten under way now. Let's make it the best convention yet!

### THERE IS JUST TIME ENOUGH LEFT

Just time enough before the state convention for every Local Secretary to get all the dues collected from all the members and remitted. We want the reports to reflect our actual condition. Some areas had crop failure last year, and dues-paying was slow. We had a serious bank failure, and many were discouraged. But we have a crop now and we are coming clean on our failure. And now everyone is ready to pay up. They need only to be asked. Nebraska and Oklahoma are showing increases over last year. In fact, most of the corn belt states and the northwest are indicating increased membership. The organization campaign which we planned had to be postponed on account of the bank. We will get to it this fall and winter, and we believe it will be successful. Meantime if every Secretary will see his own members we shall make a good showing in the report at Marysville. Do it now, please—and get every one.

### THE PEOPLE GOVERN

But not very fully, nor very directly. The two major political parties held their conventions for nominating candidates for the highest office in the land. No doubt usual convention tactics were used, and "the people" were far away. Both parties are having a hard time reconciling important groups of their own people to the party candidate. After awhile we shall vote, but not directly for either candidate. And it may easily happen that the one having the small popular vote will be elected. And then Congress will convene, but it will be the old group and the old administration, and not the new. Perhaps the people govern, but it would be hard to find a more awkward way for them to do so. Why do we not have presidential primaries, direct vote for president as we do for township trustee, and assumption of office by the newly elected officials prior to the next session of Congress after election? We reprint on this page an editorial from the Des Moines Register dealing with this last question. It is worth reading. We cannot engage in partisan politics, but we can very properly interest ourselves in proposals to make government more nearly a reflection of majority will.

### PROVIDING FUNDS FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita is again making advances of funds to be used in co-operative marketing of farm products by associations of producers.

Advances have already been made to the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association, the Colorado Wool Marketing Association, and the Colorado Bean Growers Association. The Bank will again finance the operations of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association.

The Bank is now paying 4% per cent interest on debentures sold to obtain funds from which to make these advances. A year ago, the rate of interest on debentures was 3% per cent.

### CANADIAN FARM PAPER QUESTIONS OUR "PROTECTION"

Under the heading "Is it a good example," the Western Producer, Canadian Pool publication, discourses thoughtfully on U. S. system of protective tariffs. Most of our readers will doubtless find themselves in disagreement, but the article deserves a careful reading. The editor says:

When the advocates of protection discuss the benefits of such a fiscal policy to a body of listeners they always refer to the United States, as an example of what the consistent adhesion to the policy can do for a country. The same evening that Mr. R. B. Bennett was expounding the beauties of the theory and the desirable results certain to follow upon its adoption, just a few hundred miles south of him ten thousand people were gathering for a strike riot in the little textile town in Massachusetts.

No doubt the mob of strikers and sympathizers would have been quieted by the eloquence of Mr. Bennett and the soundness of his theories. It is now admitted by perfect patriots in American sources that there is a great deal of unemployment in the United States. American industries have been protected until they have become large enough and efficient enough to supply more than the demand. The reason that there are hundreds of thousands of people out of work in the United States is that a market can not be found for the manufactured goods. When Mr. Bennett found a few spindles idle in Sherbrooke not long ago, he mournfully reflected on the busy time they would be having if it were not for the "low" tariff which prevented the industry from prospering.

In protected, prosperous, United States, just at that moment, there plenty of idle spindles in many factories just like the one Mr. Bennett was inspecting. If the United States cannot find a market for its surplus manufactured goods, where is Mr. Bennett going to find one for Canadian goods? It is assumed that the factory town of Canada would provide markets for the great farming industry and that the farming industry, having been made prosperous by the development of the home markets, would be able to purchase all the goods manufactured. Thus would an endless chain of prosperity be set in motion. It might be possible to develop some activity by the use of such artificial means but the difficulty would be that it would not be a perpetual motion. That is what the United States has found out. When a nation undertakes to bolster up unmarketable industries by protective tariffs, or place the burden of sucking life out of the basic agricultural industry, the process has always some relationship to the man who takes hold of his boot straps,

leaps into the air, and imagines he is lifting himself. There are three things the matter with United States' prosperity. In the first place, it is not very prosperous prosperity. In the second place, it is very doubtful, if the prosperity, such as it is, was created or even greatly stimulated by protection. In the third place, the prosperity, whether it is sham or real, shows definite signs of collapsing, and if it does collapse, the nation would be in a far worse position than if the prosperous wave had never engulfed it. If Mr. Bennett's tariff policy is designed to make Canada like the United States, he will have to do a lot of talking to make the Canadians vote for it.

### NIGHT SONG

Night and a cloudless sky.  
Soft moonlight streaming,  
Tranquil the forests lie,  
Nature is dreaming.

Night, and a gentle breeze  
Plays in the grasses,  
Rustles in poplar trees,  
Sighs as it passes.

Night and a world at rest,  
Kind moon, thou greetest:  
He that has worked the best,  
Finds it the sweetest.

—Fred Kramer.

### IT CHANGES OUR VIEW POINT

Prosperity can change man's nature; and seldom is any one cautious enough to resist the effects of good fortune.—Rufus.

### RIGHT THIS WAY, GENTLEMEN

Mary: My dad is an Elk, a Lion, a Moose and an Eagle.  
Johnnie: What does it cost to see him?

### U. S. POSTOFFICE DEPT. FACES HUGE DEBT

United States Postmaster General New has forecast a deficit of more than \$100,000,000 for the postoffice 1929 based on estimates of pay increases totaling \$77,000,000, a loss of \$16,000,000 and increased pay to railroads of \$15,000,000.

### THE MIRACLE MAN

A sailor fell off his ship on to the quay and injured his hand. A week later when he was getting better, he asked the doctor anxiously:

"When this hand of mine gets well, shall I be able to play the banjo?"

"Certainly you will," said the doctor.

"Thanks, you're a wonder," said the sailor. "I never could before, but I have always wanted to."

### THE SAILOR'S HOLIDAY

A Parable of Sated the Sage  
There is a City named Boston, and in it is a Garden called the Publick Garden, and in it is a Pond. And I

lever Agricultural Extension Bill before adjournment Thursday.

The bill, which passed the house, proposed the appointment of a skilled adviser in every agricultural county in the United States to aid the farmers in the proper cultivation of their land. It would appropriate \$3,000,000 to run over ten years, the several states to appropriate a like sum.

Did any Kansas representative vote for this graft? If he did he should never be re-elected. The author of this measure pretends to be a Democrat. He is a member of that party. The Democratic national committee sent him to Kansas in the last campaign. It all goes to show he is a real demagogue. He is to be found in the next legislature. He is a bill that proposes to have the government hire a politician for each county in the United States, to teach the poor ignorant farmer how to run his business. The money loaners of Washington know and are who care about much about farming as do the foot pads in Kansas City, join in a raid on the treasury to put this steal through Congress. The bill recruits a new army of office holders. It is an army to be quartered close to the farmer.

### AFTER NOVEMBER 6

Coolidge confers with Summerville, chief of staff. Coolidge confers with Lord, director of budget. Coolidge does this and that with reference to the future of the government, and yet, with no necessary deprecation of Coolidge at all, the public attention has all turned to the nominees for the presidential succession, and it is perfectly understood that Coolidge's power in the next congressional session will be a very shadowy thing.

Whether one regard Coolidge as a weak president, with no power in congress anyhow, or one of the strongest we have ever had, it comes to the same recognition of a fact that is inherent in our political practice. A Roosevelt, a Cleveland or a Wilson is inevitably made a second fiddle, the moment he is certain that he is not going back to the White House and there will be a new leadership a few months hence.

What this suggests again is merely the defect of electing a president and enough new members of congress to alter things in November, and not installing the new administration until the fourth of the succeeding March. What we get out of this is an administration without prestige for almost half a year after a new one has been chosen and a lame duck congress which, barring a special session, will not be succeeded by the new congress in actual session for a full year. There is no excuse for it except the fact that a century ago, it was impossible to assemble congressmen promptly, since transportation was slow, and it took a long time even for a president-elect to make his way to Washington.

In the most favorable circumstances, which is when one party succeeds itself in power, the present practice is a nuisance and a handicap; and in the least favorable circumstances it is a positive denial of representative government. — Des Moines Register.

More Agricultural Graft.  
"Deserting their counting houses in the interests of agriculture, members of a committee appointed by the Bankers Association of the District of Columbia, descended on the Senate today to urge the passage of the

## REFLECTIONS

### THE SOUL OF JUNE

By Bliss Carmen  
Gardens full of roses  
And peonies ablow,  
In the dewy morning,  
Row on stately row,  
Spreading their pay --terns,  
Crimson, pied and cream,  
Like a gorgeous fresco,  
Or an Eastern dream.

Orchards full of blossom,  
Where the bob-white calls,  
And the honeysuckle,  
Climbs the old gray walls.  
Groups of silver birch  
Beds of rosy fern,  
In the stone-fenced pasture  
At the rivers' turn.

Thrushes in the deep woods,  
With their golden themes,  
Fluting like the choirs  
At the birth of dreams.  
Fireflies in the meadows,  
At the gate of Night,  
With their fairy lanterns,  
Twinkling soft and bright.

### GOOD PHILOSOPHY

"Our road is brief, our days few.  
Let us make haste to be kind."

## FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

The Farmers Union of Washington Sends Delegates South to Purchase Sacks

The state executive board of the Farmers Union held a meeting in Pullman this week which was attended by President Crow, State Secretary, Treasurer Crow, and Louis Delk of Quincy, H. J. Herman of Genesee, Idaho, A. McCurtain of Davenport, and P. W. Cox of Colfax. After the accounts had been audited and the usual business had been transacted, the great sack question was taken up, and it was decided to send President Crow and P. W. Cox to the southern states to negotiate the purchase of cotton sacks to be handled through the tri-state terminal warehouse company. They will start tomorrow and go direct to Union City, Ga., where National President Barrett will join them and go with them to the southern bag factories.

President Crow and P. W. Cox on Tuesday sent the following message to the state convention of the Farmers Union in session at Raleigh, N. C.:

"The Washington state Union sends greetings to the North Carolina State Union. We will start for Union City, Ga., and south on December 14 to buy 10,000 cotton grain bags.

The Union means business on this question and proposes to fight the sack combine to a finish. While in the south, Crow and Cox will make a careful study as to the possibility of opening up a market for grain with the flour mills of that section.

Western Legislators-elect Outline Plans at Scott City

To borrow the state school fund at a low rate of interest to finance irrigation projects was the object of the meeting held at Scott City on last Tuesday evening. The legislators of the western part of the state claim the school fund of the state because they say the western counties produced the money. The school fund was created out of the money which came to the state through the sale of school land. The school land lay for the most part west of the fifth meridian. The fifth meridian passes through the city of Newton.

Awful Ft. W. Joke

The Topeka newspaper publishes all of whom are on nice and easy terms with the railway attorneys and railway press agents of the Kansas capital have discovered that the findings of the utilities board as to the actual value of the Union Pacific railway in Kansas is a joke on the people of the state. The experts employed by the state to estimate the actual value of Kansas railroads report that it would cost \$29,000 per mile to replace the Union Pacific tracks, terminals and rolling stock in Kansas and that the present actual value of the property on account of deterioration is about \$21,000 per mile.

The state has been collecting taxes from the Union Pacific on a valuation of about \$42,000 a mile. The newspaper boys cited that, without a doubt by their friends, the attorneys and press agents of the railways, have conceived the idea that Kansas, on this showing, owes the poor op-

pressed railroad a rebate on its taxes which it has been paying for years on an assessment greater than its actual valuation. Now here is a state of affairs to give pause to the reformer and to provide thought in the spindling minds of the most thoughtful. But there is another phase of the reading of the Union Pacific and its newspaper friends. The capitalization of this railway, which is a good railway, well operated and well maintained with an anxious eye always toward safety is about \$160,000 a mile. On that capitalization it has been paying an average income of seven per cent or more per annum for several years. Seven per cent is an unusually good return on money invested in railway securities but a fair minded man grudges that rate of return on the stock of the railway as well conducted as is the Union Pacific.

It now develops, however, that the nominal seven per cent which the people of Kansas pay on the Union Pacific securities is at least forty-nine per cent on the actual value of the property in Kansas and is a little more than thirty-six per cent on the amount that it would take to place that property in twenty-five per cent better condition than it is at present.

In plain words the people of Kansas have been paying the Union Pacific railroad seven percent on \$120,000 per mile of watered stock for the last ten years. This amounts to \$13,750,000 a year or to \$137,500,000 in ten years. The whole property in this state is worth \$31,500,000 according to experts employed by the state to fix its value. Now concede the Union Pacific's claim for a rebate on the overpaid taxes. In ten years the taxes overpaid on an over valuation of \$13,750,000 a mile at the average rate in Kansas for that time would amount to \$780,000. This amount the people of Kansas will cheerfully repay to the railway if the railway will in its turn refund to the people the \$137,500,000 taken from them in rates placed on a fictitious valuation of \$160,000 a mile.

If the report of the utilities board is correct the Union Pacific railway has taken from the people of Kansas in the last ten years more than four times the actual value of all of its property in the state through the operation of rates devised to earn dividends on its watered stock. By all means let us have a settlement. The railway now belongs to the people of the state on this showing and will still owe, after it has turned over all its property, over a hundred millions of dollars to the shippers of Kansas. The report of the valuation of the railway experts is indeed a hell of a joke but it discloses a condition that has cost the people of Kansas a hundred million of dollars in unfair rates paid to a single railway in ten years. And yet there are people who wonder at the increased cost of living.

More Agricultural Graft.  
"Deserting their counting houses in the interests of agriculture, members of a committee appointed by the Bankers Association of the District of Columbia, descended on the Senate today to urge the passage of the



## Ladies' Auxiliary

## NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL—SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

## Junior Co-operators

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.  
JULIA POWELL—Colony.  
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.  
LORETTA SIMEKA—DeLa.  
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.  
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.  
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.  
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.  
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.  
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.  
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.  
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.  
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.  
MARIE NEWTON—Uica.  
VERA FUNK—Uica.  
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.  
LUCILE GRETTON—Kincaid, Kan.  
GEORGIANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.  
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.  
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.  
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

I haven't answered the last letters that were sent to our department. I think that Lois Wilson's suggestion to send in any funny little joke that you laughed at, when you read it, so that we all might laugh, is a very good suggestion. Hope that every one will send one next week. Also any thing else that you think will make our department more interesting.

I am sending some games I clipped from the 4-H Club News. There is hardly any place that young people are congregated that an interesting game of some kind is not in order. The one who has a game that is new will prove to be very popular during the evening, if it happens to be a party or social that you are attending.

Also the Juniors who have organized clubs may find time at some of their meetings to play a game or two. Make your next party a variety party by having varied stunts and playing varied games. A rainy day race will be fun. Select two teams of three guests each and provide each racer with an umbrella and a closed satchel in which are a pair of rubbers and a pair of gloves. When three is counted, the racers open the satchel and solemnly don the rubbers and gloves, open the umbrella and race

to a goal about 100 feet distant. Here they remove their rainy day apparel, put it in the satchels, close them, lower their umbrellas and race back to the starting line. First team back wins.

A cracker eating relay will provide much amusement. Divide the guests into two equal groups. Have each group form a straight line opposite each other. Provide each person with a dry salty cracker. At a given signal the first person in each line eats his cracker. As soon as he has finished it he must whistle and the next person in line goes through the same procedure. The person must whistle before the next one can begin eating. The side that finishes first, is, of course, the winner. The next stunt is the calling game.

The calling game is played by using the initials of the guests. The company is divided into groups of two, Louise Helen Smith is paired with Tom Sawyer Brown. Helen asks Tom to call on her, giving as her reason, for asking him that his "Teeth seem Bad." Each word begins with one of Tom's initials. Whereupon Tom answers that he will be delighted because he "Has Lost Something." Allow three minutes for the invitations and acceptances, then the leader calls for reports. Tom reports what Helen said, and Helen replies with Tom's answer to her.

Here is a little clipping that I think is well worth the sincere study of not only the Juniors but every one. Read it carefully and think it over and see just how much you can get out of it. Upon how carefully you study it depends how much you get out of it.

## WITH MY HAND

God gave me my Hand. It is my servant, and I am alone. When it is idle, it is I who keep it so. When it moves, it is because I will it. I am its master; may I be a good one.

With my hand I can create beauty. With my hand I can add to kindly thoughts and romance of color.

In my hand lie riches. I need not seek them. They are near, I need only to command my hand to serve me and they shall be mine.

With my hand I will build. With my hand I will sow. And with my hand I will reap.

I am proud of my hand. I am proud of what it can do. I have faith in it. For with my hand is my head, and with my head is my heart.

—CLIPPED

## HOME HINTS

With September right on hand, many a mother is planning the wardrobe for a child who will be going to school for the first time in her short life. For these, pattern and sewing suggestions may not come amiss.

Raglan sleeves on a child's dress are more comfortable than either the set-in or the kimono sleeve. Besides being more easily made than set-in sleeves, they allow room for growth without making the dress look too broad across the shoulders.

If kimono sleeves are used they should be short enough to be comfortable, and wide enough so that they do not bind under the arm. Unless a narrow strip of straight cloth is stitched in with the underarm seam this type of sleeve is likely to tear out.

Both dress and bloomers should, of course, be cut long enough to allow for wide tucks and hems to be let down when the material shrinks and the child grows. A tuck in the bloomers on a level with the lower end of the placket will not show, nor will one in the underwaist of a two piece dress.

Instead of stitching these allowance tucks only once, stitch them every half inch of their width with a long, loose stitch. Then they may be lengthened an inch by ripping out the first row.

Fastenings and openings should be simple and so located that the child can dress and undress herself. Elaborate trimmings, tucks, embroidery, and lace not only detract from the child herself but are likely to make her conscious of herself, and her clothes. Simple designs are not only in better taste but make less work in the laundering and ironing.

Faulty food habits are responsible for the majority of cases of constipation among us Americans. Our typical diet of meat, white bread, potatoes, and sweets lacks material to stimulate the normal movement of food and waste in the intestines.

More of the laxative vegetables and fruits should be included in the meals of the afflicted with constipation. Not all such foods are laxative to all people, of course; but some have this effect on most people. A long class of vegetables are cabbage, onions, celery, beets, greens, carrots, string beans, cauliflower, tomatoes, minis parsnips, corn-kraut. Laxative fruits are apples, oranges, melons, plums, grapes, rhubarb, dates, figs, raisins, prunes, peaches, grapefruit.

The following makes an excellent anti-constipation schedule:

Upon rising, drink two to four glasses of liquid.

For breakfast, eat one laxative fruit, some kind of whole grain breakfast food, a glass of water or milk, and some other food as desired to make a well balanced meal.

At 10 a. m. drink a glass of liquid,

preferably buttermilk.

Before the noon meal drink a glass of water. Eat one cooked vegetable other than potatoes, and a large serving of a raw vegetable—preferably a leafy one, and whole wheat or bran bread. During the meal drink at least one glass of water or milk, and if possible eat a laxative fruit for dessert; other food as desired.

At 3 p. m. drink a glass of liquid, preferably buttermilk.

For the evening meal, any food desired, including one cooked and one raw laxative vegetable or fruit, whole wheat or bran bread, and at least one glass of liquid.

Use no laxative medicines except on doctor's orders.

Be cheerful and avoid worry.

## ELECTROLYSIS EASY

WAY TO CLEAN SILVER

Electrolysis—a high-sounding name for a very cheap and simple process—is the easiest method of cleaning silverware for the average housewife, says Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist at State College.

The following plan is suggested by Miss Wilder: "Place a teaspoon of salt and a teaspoon of washing soda in a quart of water in a tight aluminum pan with the silver. The solution must cover the silver. Boil three minutes to hasten the process. Then remove the silver, rinse in hot water and dry. An old aluminum pan may be kept for this purpose. Do not use it for cooking."

A bright piece of aluminum may be used with soda and salt in an enamelware pan, Miss Wilder says, providing each piece of silver touches the metal direct or through another piece. This method is satisfactory with solid or plate silver; it is not successful with German silver, silver with oxidized finish or metal alloys.

A cloth for polishing silver after it is cleaned may also be made very easily, as follows: "Sprinkle one-third of a teaspoonful of ferric oxide over a 15 inch square of outing flannel. Rub the cloth together until the powder is well distributed."

Use of the polishing cloth is suggested after cleaning and also to brighten up the silverware between cleaning days.

## Sliced Pickles

25 cucumbers  
12 large onions  
Put in cold water for an hour, wipe dry and slice, then add 1-2 cup salt or cucumbers and onions.

Next boil 1 quart cider vinegar.  
2 cups sugar  
2 teaspoons celery seed  
2 teaspoons mustard seed  
1 teaspoon turmeric powder

Let all this boil for a few minutes, add the onions and cucumbers and boil for five minutes. Place in jars and seal.

MRS. F. L. HELM,  
Cathay, N. D.

With good livestock, good feeding and good management, a good farmer makes good money.



6255. Ladies' Morning Frock  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. To finish with bias binding as illustrated will require 8 1/2 yards. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 1 1/2 yard. A Price 15c.

6041. Child's Dress  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 600 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fashions, a concise, comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

## Child Reasoning

Mother—Johnny, why are you staring at the minister?

Johnny—Waiting to see him eat his head off like you said he would.

## It's a Gift

Doctor—Your boy is tongue-tied; a slight operation will cure him."

Jones—No, let him alone; I want to make a radio announcer out of him.

If your custard curdles in making, put it in a saucepan and put pan in cold water, beat it with a Dover egg beater until smooth.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, by adding a new section thereto, numbered section 9 to read as follows: "Sec. 9. The state shall have power to levy special taxes, for road and highway purposes, on motor vehicles and motor fuel."

Section 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1928. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title, "The Motor Vehicle and Motor Fuel Tax Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Kansas" and the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

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

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,  
Secretary of State.

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

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 3.  
(L. 1928, Special Session, Ch. 3.)

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

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection, a proposition to amend section 8, article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 8. The state shall never be bound in carrying on any work of internal improvement except that it may adopt, construct, maintain and operate a system of highways, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor bonds issued by the state of such highways."

Section 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1928. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title, "The Highway Amendment to the State Constitution" and the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

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

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

FRANK J. RYAN,  
Secretary of State.

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

## PILES CAN BE CURED

## WITHOUT SURGERY

A new instructive book, fully illustrated, printed in colors and copyrighted at Washington, has been published by Dr. McCleary, the noted Rectal Specialist, D-575 Elms Boulevard, Excelsior Springs, Mo. In it Doctor McCleary tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the knife, scissors, "hot iron" electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The McCleary treatment has been a success for 28 years and in over 14,000 cases; if you suffer with Piles or other rectal troubles, write Dr. McCleary today for a copy of this new book. It will be sent in plain wrapper free and postpaid. Tell your friends about this.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

## MANAGER WANTED

WANTED—Manager for Farmers Union Produce Store at Williamsburg, Kansas, on commission or salary. R. B. Chambers, Homewood, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS

MEN—Interested obtaining information about work in South America write, South American Service Bureau, 14,600 Alma, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

99% PURE ALFALFA, no noxious weeds, high germination \$12.50 bu., sacks included; sweet clover \$5.00; fair alfalfa \$6.00. Meier Grain, Salina, Kansas.

## FREE CALF BOOK

Describes Blackleg Situation

The loss of well over \$5,000,000 each year by the cattlemen of the country because of the Blackleg situation indicates the need for a better understanding of the subject.

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

Think what the elimination of that \$5,000,000 Blackleg tax every twelve months could mean in the way of increased ranch and farm prosperity.

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

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

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

If apples are shipped to market in boxes made from the wood of Douglas fir they are likely to be injured at the points of contact with the wood.

Wrapping the apples in paper does not prevent this trouble. The injury is apparently due to water soluble substances carried by the fir wood but their exact nature has not been determined. Growers have been advised to use boxes made from other kinds of lumber.

Traffic through the Welland Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, exceeded a million tons in June for the first time in history.

Net return is the only real basis for measuring success, in the production of farm products, be it cattle or cabbage.

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## FARMERS' UNION

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COUNTY UNIONS. ATTENTION

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

R. H. HAWKINS,  
611 North 11th St.,  
Marysville, Kansas.

Phosphoric acid is necessary for production of sugar beets. Superphosphate fertilizer providing 80 pounds of phosphoric acid an acre has been found to increase the beet yield by as much as 7 tons per acre.

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

# "The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is the First to Settle—I assure you it is much appreciated"

—Mrs. Albert W. Gehrke  
Herington, Kans.

But Let the Simple, Assuring Words of This Kansas Woman Tell You Her Full Story.

HERINGTON, KANS., 7/23/28.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

DEAR SIR:—

I WISH TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION OF YOUR PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF THE \$2,500 POLICY MY HUSBAND CARRIED WITH YOUR COMPANY.

MY HUSBAND TOOK THIS POLICY IN JANUARY, 1927, AND HAD MADE BUT TWO PAYMENTS ON THE SAME.

HE WAS TAKEN SICK WITH APPENDICITIS THIS JUNE AND UNDERWENT AN OPERATION WHICH WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL.

MR. GEHRKE HAD OTHER INSURANCE IN OTHER COMPANIES, BUT THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE FIRST TO SETTLE AND I ASSURE YOU IT IS MUCH APPRECIATED.

VERY CORDIALLY YOURS,

(Signed) MRS. ALBERT W. GEHRKE,

PROTECTION—SERVICE—SATISFACTION

That is the insurance delivered to you

by

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AT DES MOINES, IOWA

(Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)

and

(A Policy For Every Member of the Family)

## SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

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

Adv



## THE WAY DIRECT BUYING AFFECTS THE HOG PRODUCER

Walter P. Neff, editor of Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram, speaks at annual meeting of Missouri Farmers' Association at Sedalia State fair grounds and shows there is no competition in direct country buying and no competitive packer competition on the open market; that millions of direct hogs held by Chicago and Kansas City packers lead to control of those basic markets, markets that set the price for all hogs in the United States.

Sedalia Mo., Aug. 27.—Several thousand Missouri farmers, in attendance at the annual meeting of Missouri Farmers' Association in this city, heard about the direct buying of hogs and its effect on the producer. The speaker was Walter P. Neff, editor of the Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram. Mr. Neff's speech in full is presented herewith:

Mr. Chairman, Members of Missouri Farmers' Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am here today not to entertain you with flights of oratory, or amuse you with stories. I am here to talk business. The whole of my business life has placed me in a position where I could see what was going on in the live stock industry and I have left my observatory long enough to tell you what has transpired in the past two or three years. I wish I could bring to you today only good news. The cattle and sheep industries are in a highly satisfactory position, but under this regime of direct buying of hogs I can see only ill for the producers of hogs.

During the past few months I have made quite a number of speeches on this subject and have written page after page for my paper. Up to the present time I have expressed the fear that direct buying of hogs might increase to the point where it would destroy the open competitive markets and install in their stead a packer buyer in each country district. It would make one bid for the hogs at each farm and the farmer could sell or not just as he elected. My fear all along this line was based on government figures showing a steady increase in direct buying until in 1927 34 per cent of all hogs killed in government inspected packing houses were purchased direct. When one hog in three is bought direct the situation is pretty bad, but, gentlemen, that doesn't represent the true situation. And when I tell you what the future may hold in store as to the ability of open markets to function properly in maintaining prices based on the natural law of supply and demand, you must recognize and admit that some damage already has been done. The hog markets of today appear to be under the control of the big packers, a control made possible by this system of direct buying.

Were I to say to you that the average wealth of this audience was \$50,000, the statement would be very little for there may be many millionaires present to swell the average. So when the government tells us that 34 per cent of the hogs slaughtered in the United States are bought direct, hundreds of small plants are included that buy no direct hogs or only a few. The average of 34 per cent is because there are a few packing houses in the millionaire class, not only millionaires as to money, but millionaires in the purchase of hogs direct.

The little packing or butchering plants have nothing to do with the establishment of hog values. Being small operators they buy on the open markets and are powerless to increase prices except as the market increases through a multitude of small purchases. If the millions of hogs that are bought direct today were parceled out among the numerous packing and butchering establishments, direct buying would exert no control over market prices, but the great bulk of those direct hogs are in the hands of a mighty few, of the big packers and I propose to show you what power those big packers are given for your undoing when you sell to them in the country.

Two cities are recognized as basic markets for determining hog values. Chicago dominates in hog prices because of the immense numbers of hogs she receives and because all the large packers are represented on that market. Kansas City also has all the large packers and is geographically situated to be the western basic point especially for purchases that determine the worth of every hog in the United States. Any influence that affects the Chicago hog market or the Kansas City hog market affects the hog on your farm, the hog in Florida, Texas, California and in every other part of the country.

I want you to get this point: Any influence that might affect a smaller and more or less local market would have no bearing on hog values throughout the country. There might be a scarcity or an excess of hogs at Indianapolis, Buffalo, Denver or Oklahoma City but the basic markets would not feel those disturbing factors. And yet those same factors at the basic points would enhance or depress the price of hogs throughout the nation.

My first charge against direct buying of hogs is that a vast proportion of direct hogs are bought by the big packers who operate in the basic markets. Direct hogs that go to other markets exert a beneficial influence only by removing from market competition the packers who buy them. Direct hogs that go to the big packers in Chicago and Kansas City throw the control of basic prices into the hands of the holders of such direct hogs.

There are two kinds of direct hogs. One big packer buys all the hogs on one medium-sized market, another big packer buys all the hogs on another medium-sized market, and all those hogs go to Chicago where they are counted in the receipts at the Union stock yards, appearing to swell the day's receipts although they are not on sale but are driven out to the packer who bought them. Another

lish order buyers at the markets to compete for the cattle and hogs grown on Missouri and other farms. I have seen 10,000 ranches and hundreds of thousands of farms augment their production to satisfy the increasing demand for meat, and in consequence I have seen live stock markets grow into giant size with all appearances for swift barter and sale.

No other people in the history of the world ever enjoyed such splendid facilities for disposing of their meat animals as you have enjoyed. You have sent your animals to markets where the buyers of the entire country were represented. They bid against each other for your stock and the highest bidder got them. Next day you received a check. Many years ago I saw crooked commission men who had various devices for holding out on the shipper, but the straightforward commission men of today at opportune times and in live stock exchange. These rules were improved from time to time and were finally approved by the United States government. As a result of these rules the honest and reputable. No dishonest man applies for membership in an exchange because he knows he can not get in.

### Stock Yards Marketing Costs

The other day a highly interesting statement was issued by the bureau of railway economics at Washington which showed how gets the hogs that is paid for your animals when you send them to the open market. I have heard quite often that stock yard charges are too high, and these complaints come even the face of the fact that commissions and yard rates are 22 cents out of each dollar of the hog's value. This is the statement of the bureau of railway economics shows that when you send stock to the market the railroad gets 3.8 cents out of each dollar your stock sells for. The railroad delivers your animals to the stock yards and they are driven to the pens, fed and watered. While they are in the Kansas City yards they are fully covered by a blanket insurance carried by the live stock exchange so that if a fire burns them away they will be paid for on the basis of appraisement as to their market value. Then along come the buyers that have been attracted to the market and these buyers are just as much in the market as the packers. They are just as much in the market as the packers. They are just as much in the market as the packers. They are just as much in the market as the packers.

Now bear in mind that the direct hogs received in Chicago and Kansas City come into the hands of the same big packers and before the morning markets are opened each morning those big packers know how many direct hogs there are, and it makes little difference whether the bulk of direct hogs is in Chicago or Kansas City.

The main point is this, that the big packers in Chicago receive direct 37 per cent of their entire slaughter, and the packers in Kansas City receive 64 per cent of their supply direct, and all those hogs are in the packer's hands before the market opens. You see, therefore, that the government's report of 34 per cent of direct hogs does not represent the actual situation. I propose to show you what such a large number of direct hogs in the hands of the big packers has done and is doing in enabling them to hold the markets in check.

### What Direct Buying Does to Economics

Let us see now what direct buying is doing to farm economics.

The farmer who gets along the best in a business way is the farmer who has the lowest cost of production at the minimum, and whose sale price is at the maximum, and who jealously guards his output that it shall be less than his income.

In planning for the highest welfare of any industry economics go to it just the way the successful business goes to it with thought for the cheapest production and the highest sale price, taking care that the output is below the income.

When we apply that same principle to a nation's industrial, commercial or agricultural life we call it economics.

National economists take into account the various American industries to work out a system whereby the welfare of one industry will not jeopardize the welfare of another industry, but that all industries shall operate on the highest plane of efficiency and for the best interests of the mass of individuals.

As a simple, home-like definition let us say that economics is a plan that brings about the best physical interests of all parties concerned and contributes to the nation's wealth.

The United States is the wealthiest nation in the world because through the years she has built up a system of economics that applies to each industry which is best fitted for that industry.

To disturb and throw out of gear a system of economics that has put us at the head of the nations of the world in a century of time would be hazardous to all branches of our national life.

There is one economic fact that cannot be controverted. Agriculture is the first requisite in life because it provides food. It is equally true that live stock husbandry is the dominating part of agriculture and that if the production of live stock becomes unprofitable for any reason the main dependence of the farmer is destroyed. It is the fear that such a condition is resulting from direct buying that brings me here to talk about this great uneconomic principle in American business life.

My connection with the live stock industry began in the early days of the Telegram throughout that period I have seen long horn cattle at the public markets displaced by the beautiful beavers of today; narrow backed swine completely supplanted by the fat porkers such as I see along your slab roads. I have seen great live stock markets built in a score of cities so producers of the fat cattle and hogs would have easy sale and ready money any day they chose to cash in. I have seen little packing plants become great packing houses, to convert those animals into meat for the sustenance of the increasing population. I have seen hundreds of remote sections of this nation estab-

lish order buyers at the markets to compete for the cattle and hogs grown on Missouri and other farms. I have seen 10,000 ranches and hundreds of thousands of farms augment their production to satisfy the increasing demand for meat, and in consequence I have seen live stock markets grow into giant size with all appearances for swift barter and sale.

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The little packing or butchering plants have nothing to do with the establishment of hog values. Being small operators they buy on the open markets and are powerless to increase prices except as the market increases through a multitude of small purchases. If the millions of hogs that are bought direct today were parceled out among the numerous packing and butchering establishments, direct buying would exert no control over market prices, but the great bulk of those direct hogs are in the hands of a mighty few, of the big packers and I propose to show you what power those big packers are given for your undoing when you sell to them in the country.

Two cities are recognized as basic markets for determining hog values. Chicago dominates in hog prices because of the immense numbers of hogs she receives and because all the large packers are represented on that market. Kansas City also has all the large packers and is geographically situated to be the western basic point especially for purchases that determine the worth of every hog in the United States. Any influence that affects the Chicago hog market or the Kansas City hog market affects the hog on your farm, the hog in Florida, Texas, California and in every other part of the country.

I want you to get this point: Any influence that might affect a smaller and more or less local market would have no bearing on hog values throughout the country. There might be a scarcity or an excess of hogs at Indianapolis, Buffalo, Denver or Oklahoma City but the basic markets would not feel those disturbing factors. And yet those same factors at the basic points would enhance or depress the price of hogs throughout the nation.

My first charge against direct buying of hogs is that a vast proportion of direct hogs are bought by the big packers who operate in the basic markets. Direct hogs that go to other markets exert a beneficial influence only by removing from market competition the packers who buy them. Direct hogs that go to the big packers in Chicago and Kansas City throw the control of basic prices into the hands of the holders of such direct hogs.

There are two kinds of direct hogs. One big packer buys all the hogs on one medium-sized market, another big packer buys all the hogs on another medium-sized market, and all those hogs go to Chicago where they are counted in the receipts at the Union stock yards, appearing to swell the day's receipts although they are not on sale but are driven out to the packer who bought them. Another

lish order buyers at the markets to compete for the cattle and hogs grown on Missouri and other farms. I have seen 10,000 ranches and hundreds of thousands of farms augment their production to satisfy the increasing demand for meat, and in consequence I have seen live stock markets grow into giant size with all appearances for swift barter and sale.

No other people in the history of the world ever enjoyed such splendid facilities for disposing of their meat animals as you have enjoyed. You have sent your animals to markets where the buyers of the entire country were represented. They bid against each other for your stock and the highest bidder got them. Next day you received a check. Many years ago I saw crooked commission men who had various devices for holding out on the shipper, but the straightforward commission men of today at opportune times and in live stock exchange. These rules were improved from time to time and were finally approved by the United States government. As a result of these rules the honest and reputable. No dishonest man applies for membership in an exchange because he knows he can not get in.

Now bear in mind that the direct hogs received in Chicago and Kansas City come into the hands of the same big packers and before the morning markets are opened each morning those big packers know how many direct hogs there are, and it makes little difference whether the bulk of direct hogs is in Chicago or Kansas City.

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rect and enable the packers to sell hogs at market and control prices.

You will have to admit one of two things: 1. If the packer's hogs cost him less in the country than he could buy them for in the market, you're getting less for your hogs in the country than you could get in the market.

2. If the packer's hogs cost him as much or more in the country than he could get them for in the market he is either a blooming fool for buying in the country or he is more than getting his money back in some other way.

So my third charge against direct buying is that the cost of putting hogs in the packing house direct from the farm is greater than the cost through market channels and this excess cost is at the expense of the price received by the farmer. This human nature trait the packers have in common with the rest of us, the trait of buying where prices are cheapest, pokes the hog raiser in the ribs at every turn in direct buying.

(Continued from last week)

### WHY WE PAY SO MUCH FOR COFFEE

By West Coast Service No. 134  
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 4.—S. H. Newmark, veteran West Coast coffee importer, just returned from a ninety day tour of Central and South American producing and marketing centers, makes revelations to West Coast coffee consumers in this country.

Heading the old established importing house of Newmark Brothers, one of the largest in the business, he is regarded as one of the best informed executives in the line.

The key note of his statement seems to be that the consumer in the United States is being taxed over one hundred million dollars per annum by artificial control of coffee distribution, and the advance in price.

He discloses that the former system of basing price upon supply, size and quality of the crop has been turned by the "Defense Committee" of 60 Brazil having charge of the distribution of the entire crop of that country. About 65 per cent of the world crop, he points out, is drawn from Brazil.

"Perusal of conditions in coffee-growing countries," says Mr. Newmark, "will indicate that they are all prosperous now beyond their wildest dreams, and the consumer of the United States is being taxed. For the present, there can be no redress. The limit of the cost depends upon the committee in charge."

"Until some way has been found to break the Brazilian control of coffee, there is small hope for a change. The system is so completely set that it is a waste of time to try to break it. The only way to get out of it is to get out of the country. The only way to get out of it is to get out of the country. The only way to get out of it is to get out of the country."

Explaining how the present unsatisfactory marketing system developed the veteran says: "In years gone by the price of coffee fluctuated with the world's supply and the size and quality of the crop would form a basis of calculation."

"This has been entirely changed by the control of coffee in Brazil by the 'Defense Committee' having charge of the distribution of the entire Brazilian crop. It is necessary at this point to draw attention of those not familiar with the coffee business, that the coffee crop of the world is now controlled by a few of the very best of the coffee growers in Brazil. Their basis upon which other countries and growers established their selling prices. A differential has always been preserved between Brazil coffees and those of better quality, and likewise a lower price on coffees inferior to the standard grade of number four Santos."

"Another thing which the consumer should know—and this is without a doubt or question—is that the advance in price of coffee has not been fully passed on to them; but has been partly absorbed by the coffee roasters through competitive conditions, and the usual inability to have a higher market reflected in the retail price."

"It might be interesting at this moment to say that the exceedingly high prices which the world is paying for coffee today is in spite of the fact that the coffee crop in history this year will prove how ironclad is the Brazilian control."

"The writer understands that they have been informed of the displacement of our government witnesses from the American market. But, it will require a great deal more than that to make them reflect or change their course."

### REAL OR FALSE

The desire of many to attract attention to appear prosperous, to sail under false colors, causes them to impose upon themselves the chains of slavery. Monthly payments on the installment plan, the living above one's means are jealous masters that demand days of drudgery, hours of worry, causing new wrinkles, gray hairs, and shortened lives. The momentary satisfaction that may be derived from putting on a show is small compensation.

Think of your suits fine until the neighbor gets a new model with a differently shaped hood. The clothes would do well for another season, but what would people say? The furniture looked good until the wonderful bargain sale is heard of. Everything can be bought for just a little down and a little a month. Not so bad to hear about, but how fast those months come around! How quickly the bank account may be depleted by those small checks!

When one pauses to think and observe it is obvious that it is not necessary to cover the real thing with gaudy labels in order for its true worth to be known. Those who are in fact prosperous and successful care little for the appearance of wealth that others sacrifice so much to maintain. If one investigates further, it is found also that these were not procrastinators in the matter of the nest egg. Nor were they adverse to doing without the showy red paint.

Yet many's inherent enemies, jealousy, envy, false pride, the much talked

of inferiority complex urge one deeper and deeper into a sea of bills until it becomes a constant struggle to keep the head above water. The little nest egg that was going to be put away to get a start never materializes. The laying of the foundation for the savings account is put off until tomorrow and too often that tomorrow never comes.

The ability to be independent, the joy of freedom from debt, the knowledge that you can look everyone in the eye, knowing you are square with the world and getting a start towards success, is traded for a mess of pottage. One spends on and dreams of castles in the future.

It is a certainty that if the dream castle is to become a reality, one has to start gathering the stones. It is true that they are a little heavy at first but with each one placed the burden is less and there is a lot of satisfaction in seeing the stones placed in the wall. Then too, the waster, the spender, must also work in the quarry. The burdens are just as heavy, the hours of labor as long, the distinction being that such a one never knows the satisfaction of attainment and possession. The work is done for others and the castle remains a dream.

—Scottish Rite News.

### Better grades of 170 to 230 lb hogs held steady to strong, top \$13.00.

Weighty butchers showed some weakness. Packing sows are 15 to 30c lower, spots more. Farmers Union led all firms in sales this week, topping the market at \$13, and handling the largest number of cars of hogs on sale Monday. Ship to the Farmers' Union.

### Farmers Union Sells Native Lambs at \$15.00

We topped the lamb trade yesterday at \$15 for Producers Exchange of Bucklin, Mo. Sold native lambs today for \$15.00 for J. J. Nolan, of Monmouth, Ia. Bulk of good natives bringing \$14.50 to \$14.90, culls from \$10 to \$11. Choice western feeders at \$14.00 to \$14.25. We shipped fine 61 lb Idaho feeding lambs at \$13.75 to Monticello, Ill., and some 61 lb Washington last week at \$13.75 to Sycamore, Ill. Send us your feeder orders.

### No Market Labor Day, Sept. 3rd

All stock will be fed and watered Monday but the market is closed. Your shipment will have the best of our attention, and be sold Tuesday. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, Thursday, Aug. 30.

### DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

#### NOTICE

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

#### ANDERSON COUNTY

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 2092  
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

#### ALLEN COUNTY

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2159  
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. R. D. Northway, Sec.

#### CHASSA COUNTY

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

#### GREENWOOD COUNTY

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 435  
Meets the second and fourth Fridays. Allen Ames, Sec.

#### BUCKEYE COUNTY

BUCKEYE NO. 2074  
Meets first Wednesday of each month. Her Emmott, Sec.

#### MIAMI COUNTY

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

#### NEMAH COUNTY

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

#### OSAGE COUNTY

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

#### DECATUR COUNTY

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

#### SCRUBBY LOCAL NO. 1021

Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scrubby School house. Mrs. Ben Doebbe, Sec'y.

### HONOR ROLL

#### ALLEN COUNTY

Beard 2035.  
Fairview 2154.

#### ANDERSON COUNTY

Delview 2002.  
Fairmount 2049.

#### BROWN COUNTY

Madison 1875.  
New Hope 1534.

#### CHASSA COUNTY

Swanton Local No. 1191.  
Cherokee 1509.

#### GREENWOOD COUNTY

Maple Leaf 408.  
Prospect 1684.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY

Prospect 1684.  
Bright Star 1655.

#### ELLIS COUNTY

Burmeister 943.  
Prairie Star 544.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Granville 2023.  
Jewell 1017.

#### JOHNSON COUNTY

Collins 636.  
Pleasant Prairie 594.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY

Pleasant Valley 1214.  
Sharon 1744.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY

Any Local No. 1564.  
Lincoln 2009.

#### LYON COUNTY

Admire 1255.  
Buckeye No. 2074.

#### MARSHALL COUNTY

Herkimer 1002.  
Burr 87.

#### MIAMI COUNTY

Dew Local No. 858.  
Washington 1680.

#### MITCHELL COUNTY

Ingro 1737.  
Prairie Gem 540.

#### NEMAH COUNTY

Liberty 882.  
Prairie Grove 899.

#### OSAGE COUNTY

Korber 914.  
Sunny Knoll 1377.

NORTON COUNTY  
Edmond 690.  
Pleasant Valley 1025.  
Zion Local, No. 1214.  
Victor Local No. 778.  
PHILLIPS COUNTY  
Big Bend 1448.  
POTAWATOMIE COUNTY  
Pleasant View 1840.  
REPUBLIC COUNTY  
Prairie Center 640.  
RUSSELL COUNTY  
Prairie Dale 370.  
THURMAN COUNTY  
Sunflower Local No. 1745.  
RICE COUNTY  
Pleasant 1187.  
RILEY COUNTY  
Walshburg 1188.  
Rock Island Local No. 1193.  
Grand View Local, No. 1214.  
LEAS LOCAL NO. 144.  
ROCKS COUNTY  
Robbers Roost 491.  
Kaw Valley Local No. 1983.  
Beaver Flats 2127.  
STAFFORD COUNTY  
Twelve Mile 222.  
THURMAN COUNTY  
Union No. 2019.  
THURMAN COUNTY  
Happy 1008.  
WABASH COUNTY  
Chalk 1333.  
Pretty Creek 1652.  
Kaw Valley Local No. 1983.  
Fremont 2014.  
WASHINGTON COUNTY  
Scrubby 1027.  
Cedar Creek 1142.  
Golding Star 1285.