



THE KANSAS FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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THE PROBLEM OF THE FARMER IS THE PROBLEM OF THE PEOPLE

(By Attorney George H. Hubbell, Trenton, Mo.)

Until a short time ago, the consuming public pointed to the retail prices of farm products paid by the ultimate consumer, and severely criticized the complaints of the farmers. This criticism is fast fading away before the rising sun of publicity concerning the ACTUAL facts.

The metropolitan press of the country was awakened by the report of the National Industrial Conference Board in April, 1926. Just as an illustration, the writer sets for an excerpt from the Kansas City Post of June 10, 1926. The article is, in words and figures, as follows:

"According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the labor earnings of the average farm owner last year was \$573, which was less than half the average labor earnings of the workers in other occupations."

"Occasionally we hear stories of extravagance on the part of some farmers and we may be inclined to view such cases as typical, but with the average earnings less than \$500 a month it is evident enough that farmers as a class are not wasting any money. After a man has supported a family on such a small income he is not likely to have enough left to permit him to indulge in riotous living."

"The farmers are not receiving proper returns from their labor, a condition which cannot exist long without being reflected in every other industry in the country, and for this reason the problem of the farmer is the problem of the whole people."

The reader will please read the above quotation over again! This is the voice of the great Middle West, at Kansas City. This is the voice of a great industrial organization of the industrial east with headquarters located at 247 Park avenue, New York City, New York. Thus, the east and west unite in admitting the truth of the claim of the basic industry of the country. Of course, other great newspapers have recently expressed similar sentiments but the above is set forth to show the trend of public opinion.

When Wm. Hirth, Milo Reno or John Tromble and other agricultural leaders speak and write such sentiments as above expressed by the Kansas City Post, we hear some of the advocates of the old 3-13-3 per cent system to the farmer and 60-2-3 per cent to the consumer else raise a great cry and denounce these agricultural leaders because they speak and write such sentiments in behalf of the farmers.

There are still, however, some writers who fail to realize the condition stated in the above article in the Kansas City Post, and failed to realize the force of the economic facts found by the National Industrial Conference Board.

For instance, in the Nation's Business, January number, 1927, we find this statement:

"There is no all-inclusive farm problem. Farm distress shifts from year to year, from crop to crop, and the unprofitability of the commodity becomes the source of farm income tomorrow."

The writer in the Nation's Business, in the above quoted statement, overlooks the fact that the 3-13-3 per cent of the consumer's dollar to the farmer and the 60-2-3 per cent of the consumer's dollar, for profit and cost of marketing, does not "shift from year to year, from crop to crop," etc.

If the distribution of the consuming public's dollar would shift to 60-2-3 per cent to the farmers and the 3-13-3 per cent for profit and cost of marketing, just for a little while, then, the farming industry would rise or shift from its present depressed condition. A shifting of the percentage received by the farmer is the "all-inclusive farm problem."

There always will be an "all-inclusive farm problem" so long as a marketing system is maintained in the United States which gives to the farmer 3-13-3 per cent of the consuming public's dollar, and to profit and cost of marketing, the remaining 66

2-3 per cent of the consuming public's dollar.

There always will be an "all-inclusive farm problem," so long as the farmers only receive \$10,000,000,000 of the \$30,000,000,000 paid, annually, by the consuming public for farm products. Consumption, demand and distribution will always be curtailed and restricted under such a marketing system or division of the consumer's dollar.

According to the weight of authority, the inherent defect in the present system of "farm marketing" is the spread between producer and consumer—the small percentage received by the farmer out of the amount paid by the consuming public, over and above the amount received by the farmer.

The consumers are just as much interested in the problem as the producers. The editorial, heretofore quoted, correctly states that "the problem of the farmers is the problem of the whole people."

As shown by quotation of authority in previous articles in the Farm Club News, we have indigestion and dyspepsia in one part of the country by reason of abundance of farm products, and in another part of the country no great distance away, we have famine and starvation by reason of the scarcity of farm products.

In adjustment of production to fit distribution under the present "farm marketing" system, in this country, does not reach the core of the problem. It merely affects the economic situation. When we try to make the foot fit the shoe, we generally have "corns" (so called "overproduction")—we must make the shoe fit the foot. The "farm marketing" system should be made to reflect the legal and economic situation of the whole country.

The arteries and veins of interstate commerce must be released from their pressure and restrictions so as to allow the free flow of farm products throughout the land. Market places and market facilities must be opened to the free play of the law of supply and demand. Excessive prices and excessive profits must be abolished.

It is not to be expected that reasonable profits and reasonable prices to all must be established in the land. Monopoly, trust, combine, and conspiracy in restraint in the handling of food stuff and necessities of life should not be tolerated by a democratic government. The legal and economic right to market the products of one's own toil in the market places must be restored as a property right.

The Missouri constitution says: "That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give security to these things is the prime office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it fails of its chief design."

(Mo. Const., Art. II Sec. 4) A "farm marketing" system, which only permits the farmer to receive 3-13-3 per cent of the consuming public's dollar is not the full enjoyment of the "gains" of the farming industry; an average earning for farmers of "less than \$5 a month" is not the full enjoyment of the "gains" of the farming industry. The marketing of farm products at 200 per cent profit and cost, above the amount received by the farmer, is not the full enjoyment of the "gains" of the farming industry.

For the farmers to receive \$10,000,000,000 (billions), annually, for their farm product while the consuming public pays \$30,000,000,000 (billions) annually, for these same farm products is not giving to farmers constitutional "security" in the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry.

The farmer should receive, at least, a part of this \$20,000,000,000 (billions) spread, between the producer and consumer, in order to receive the constitutional guarantee of the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry, as set forth in the Missouri constitution.—Farm Club News.

DEATH OF W. D. AUSTIN

An enclosing resolution of sympathy on the death of Mr. W. D. Austin, the first secretary-treasurer of Voca Local No. 742, when it was organized a number of years ago, with a few other Farmers Union boosters and which has grown, until at this time, we have about 70 or more members.

Brother Austin was also at one time manager of our Farmers Elevator in Voca, besides being a successful farmer.

Will you please publish the enclosed resolutions in Kansas Union Farmer.

Yours truly,
Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec. 742.

THE KANSAS WHEAT CHAMPIONS

I have just been admiring the group picture presenting twenty-four of the thirty-five champion wheat growers of Kansas.

They are a fine looking bunch of successful farmers; but after all has been said that can be said in their favor the fact remains that they have attained their success at the expense of this class.

Suppose that all of us plug farmers would break our fool heads and qualify as champion farmers in accordance with standards laid down

by Agricultural College and Chambers of Commerce, instead of solving the farmers problem it would pile up a surplus product that would be so absolutely worthless that the weevils would turn up their noses at it. This policy of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a fine thing for other classes it enables them to live at the farmers expense. Chamber of Commerce can afford to pay a few prizes to top notch farmers if by so doing they can perpetuate the present system; but there will never be any champion farmers in the true sense of the word in this country until we have a marketing system which will guarantee the average farmer a profit on his labor.

J. C. Glasgow.

A "STRANGE" HAPPENING

"I began to haul wheat last Saturday," writes a pool member of Cherokee county, "and I did not get to see the man who runs the elevator until my fourth load had been hauled, so I did not get to tell him that my wheat was good until he had mixed three loads with his wheat. He seemed peeved because he did not get it. The wheat that had been testing 58 came down to 57 at once. It is strange that the test came down as soon as we found out the association was going to get my 1926 crop."

ON THE VETO OF THE FARM RELIEF BILL

The Industrial East seems to be quite proud of the Courage of Mr. Coolidge in his veto of the Farm Relief Bill. The newspapers are making a big do about his back bone and say that he had a lot of nerve.

Now he was absolutely opposed to the building of these three new vessels, at least he said so, in his message to Congress. Nevertheless Congress passed the Bill then he vetoed what a lot of courage and nerve he had by signing the measure. It would seem that he must have one kind of nerve on one side of his back bone and another kind of nerve on the other side.

John Tromble.

ELEVATOR AT ST. PAUL, ON DIFFERENT BASIS

Stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Association of St. Paul, on February 14, unanimously decided to amend the charter of the association to conform with the state laws of 1921 defining co-operative marketing. This step takes the business out of the competitive class and makes it strictly co-operative, which means the business will be conducted with members of the association only and upon the contract plan.

The elevator in the future will deal with no one but its members, not buying anything, but simply marketing the product and turning all the rest back to the individual member, after the expense of doing business has been deducted. This eliminates competition, the use of a large amount of capital, and the losses entailed in the conduct of a competitive business. Of course, the elevator will handle the goods that the members care to purchase, but this upon a cash basis, eliminating paying interest on borrowed capital, losses from sales and at a great reduction of overhead expense.

The decision to make this change in the business policy of the association was decided upon after the experience of this institution in handling pooled wheat and operating the produce station. The plan of co-operative marketing has been thoroughly sold to the members of the Farmers Union of this vicinity and the business of the future will be done on this basis, founded on a commodity contract that will insure success to this business enterprise.—St. Paul Journal.

EIGHT 100% LOCALS IN TWO WEEKS

It has been two weeks since we published the list of 100% locals. In this time we have had eight more. Diamond 2081 in Avon county, Union 2019 in Story county send their meeting nights, and you will see them in the Department of Practical Co-operation in the future. From Jackson county we have Cedar Valley 1656, Miami county leads with two, Lone Star 1675 and Adams county 1690, Crawford county Quick 765; Ellsworth county, Fairview 1070.

Eight Mile in Douglas county lacks two being 100%. We have their meeting night. So that as soon as the other two pay up, we will add them to our list.

SYSTEM A FARMER CANT PLAY

As we look out of the window of the state office we see on the opposite corner an aged member. One time he was a homesteader in Eastern Colorado. He bet five years of the best part of his life to the government that he could stay five years on 160 or 320 acres. He and his wife and children worked hard on this land, and practically cost them no dollars and cents. He turned this useless natural endowment into the uses of humanity. He created food. He raised wheat that everyone eats (or should eat) three times a year. He raised corn and other crops. He produced beef, pork and mutton. He provided the way by which people could have shoes on their feet and harness on their horses. He created wealth and had all the wealth that he created in his hands before anyone else had a chance at it, but he competed with his fellow farmers. He did not sell his products. He dumped them onto the market at any price that the handlers (actual fellows that make money out of farming) would take. Then a little sick spell came along, or he was induced to buy more modern machinery so he could produce more, and he placed a little mortgage on his home. Instead of diminishing the mortgage it grew, and with all the years work of himself, his wife and his children, he finally lost the farm at a sheriff's sale, and now, old and broken, he is trying to keep soul and body together by making one cent on each newspaper sold—one of the best of an unjust system.—Colorado Union Farmer, E. T. Howard.

PACIFIC COAST EGGS IN NEW YORK

Pacific Egg Producers' Co-operative, Inc., New York City, which is the selling agency for four large egg co-operatives on the Pacific Coast, reports that in the past year it handled 306,557 cases of eggs, worth more than \$10,000,000 for its members. The agency also began handling dressed poultry, and undertook several other lines of service, among which are the following: Studies of all influences affecting market conditions; efforts to discover new and better methods of handling, eggs; and experiments in an effort to discover new and better methods of distribution.

One new enterprise was the opening of an office in Chicago for the distribution of PEP eggs in the section of the country, and another was the publication of a small house organ, "The Cackler."

A successful gardener must do more than just "tickle the ground with a hoe," to make it laugh with a harvest.

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS AN EXPLANATION OF THE SYSTEM

The total farm mortgage indebtedness of Missouri farmers in 1920 was about \$385,000,000, according to the best estimates available. This was composed of \$250,000,000 in mortgages on owner farms, \$10,000,000 on farms operated by managers, and \$25,500,000 on tenant farms. The new agricultural census shows that the mortgages on "full owner" farms that is, those not renting additional land, was approximately \$240,000,000. Although this represents a rather small increase in the indebtedness on "full owner" farms (the mortgages on manager and tenant farms not being available) the census shows that these farms dropped in value from \$400,000,000 in 1920 to \$403,000,000 in 1925. Although the 1920 census was taken during very abnormal conditions when land values had skyrocketed as a result of temporarily high prices for farm products and the early capitalization of this earning power, the fact that the value has resulted in embarrassment to a great many farmers. For instance, the mortgage indebtedness on "full owner" farms in 1920 was 28.3 per cent of the value of the farms. In 1925 it was 44.6 per cent.

The mortgages held by the 161 National Farm Loan Associations in the state and the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis amount to approximately \$28,500,000. This represents loans to 8,710 Missouri farmers. Thousands of these farmers have had these loans for several years and have systematically reduced the principal to very much less than 50 per cent of the appraised value of the farms. This valuation was made in the first place on a very conservative basis, the productive capacity of the farm and the returns from it from year to year. This low interest rate, being the prime consideration. Consequently, although the ratio of the mortgage indebtedness on farms in Missouri has increased materially in the last half decade, the amounts loaned by the Federal Land Bank are secure.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis has now had their loans for nearly 10 years. During this period the co-operative farm mortgage organization had had to renew their short-term mortgages two or three times.

At that period they have had to pay high interest rates and frequently large bonuses or commissions. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis has never charged more than 6 per cent interest and most of its loans have been around 5 1/2 per cent. It is now making loans at 5 per cent. During the last 10 years the bank has paid 13 dividends amounting to \$1,645,000. When reduced by dividends paid by the bank to the local Associations the net interest on the loan becomes still smaller.

This low interest rate saves the farmers of Missouri hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Not only does it save those who are borrowers large sums, but it sets the pace for interest rates on farm mortgages generally throughout the state.

Low Interest Rate

The low interest rate is only one of the advantages of a loan obtained through a Farm Loan Association. We are now making loans for as long as 35 years, although in some instances farmers find it more desirable to take out a 20 year loan. The interest plus 1 per cent of the principal is paid in weekly installments for 35 years and during that period the borrower frequently pays no more and usually pays less than he would if he had a short-term loan secured through another source. For instance on a \$1,000 loan the borrower would pay the Federal Land Bank \$60 a year or total of six per cent; five per cent of this is interest and the balance is used to reduce the mortgage. As the years pass more and less is required to pay the interest until at the end of 35 years the mortgage is killed off or extinguished.

The St. Louis bank is one of the 8 which are now entirely owned by the borrowers, through their National Farm Loan Associations having purchased some time ago the last of the stock held by the Federal Land Bank. They hold more than \$4,000,000 in stock in the banks and have borrowed approximately \$95,000,000. This purchase of stock in the bank by the borrower, through his Association, does more than give him a vote and it means of securing whatever funds are left after setting up a reasonable reserve. It permits the bank to continue to furnish more funds to the Association to loan since it can sell bonds up to 20 times the amounts of its capital and surplus. Thus about the only limitation is the demand for loans which meet the requirements of the law and the market for bonds for which money is obtained. The 28,500 borrowers from St. Louis Federal Land Bank are part of the greatest farm loan mortgage system the world has ever seen and it is one of the outstanding successes of farmers' co-operative efforts. More than 380,000 farmers in every state in the Union now have loans from these 12 Federal Land Banks and their total loans are in excess of a billion dollars. Among the advantages of this system are the following:

1. The long-term loan, 35 years, in itself is a worthwhile feature which can't be obtained elsewhere. It gives the farmer ample time to pay from his farming operations.

2. As long as the small semi-annual payments are kept up there will be no foreclosure. This bugbear is

at once and forever relegated to the scrap heap.

3. The amortization plan reduces the mortgage gradually until it is paid off. It is painless, yet positive. No large amount ever comes due. A stipulated small amount is paid each month. As the years pass more of the money is credited to the principal and less and less is required for interest. The debt is gradually killed off, expunged or extinguished.

4. Any farmer wishing to pay faster than the required installments may do so. If he has a bonanza year he can pay it all off. Thus there is no advantage in having a short-term loan.

5. You are doing business with your institution which is impersonal in its nature and is operated solely for service.

6. The gradual reduction of your first mortgage makes the second mortgage more desirable from a lender's standpoint.

7. The fact that you are able to secure a Federal Land Bank loan in itself is ample evidence that the title to your property is good and marketable.

8. The cost of getting a Federal Farm Loan is not repeated every three to five years, as with a short-term loan, and the initial charge is very small.

9. The long-term loan permits the farmer to adopt the best farm practice and be assured that so long as he pays his small semi-annual installments he won't be disturbed. He can thus improve his farm and get the maximum returns.

By H. Paul Bester, President St. Louis Federal Land Bank.

POOLING A FEATURE OF OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM

In recent years we heard much about pooling. Some would have us believe that pooling is fundamental to co-operation and that there can be no co-operation without it. Others take the opposite view and go so far as to assert that pooling is economically unsound and as such will never come. Probably not all the truth is on either side. Pooling may be economically unsound and when put into practice may wreck an organization, yet we practice pooling in many of the things we do daily and probably would be surprised if it were brought to our attention. We have accepted the custom as a part of our system; it has become a habit and we seldom consider its economic status.

In support of these remarks consider one of the common things of daily life. One man pays two cents to send a letter to a friend in the same city and another the same price to send one across the country or to another land. A company advertises a radio and another advertises a radio to install it in any home in the city regardless of the fact that the costs of installation vary considerably. Obviously some buyers pay more than they should and some less. A retailer does not have to cater to customers in all sections of a large city at varying costs but the purchasers pay the same price for the like products. The retailer must pool his costs of delivery. The milk man and the ice man climb several flights of stairs to deliver their wares at my apartment but they reach my neighbor from the ground floor. A friend who is only five feet in height and of slight build, and another who is well over six feet and of fat proportions, both pay the same price for a suit of clothes. The tailor pools his costs but one man pays for more than he gets and the other for less.

Illustrations such as the above are numerous. A moment's reflection on one of our daily activities will bring to mind many such instances. It is probable that we do more pooling now than in times past, for we are in an era of "one price" when the so-called higgling of buyers and sellers is largely a thing of the past. Public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric companies, and other similar agencies, have increased greatly in recent years, and most of these apply pooling principles in their method of operation. Again, the number of activities carried on by governments in which pooling principles apply has increased.

In our emergence from an individualistic to an interdependent state, we have reduced in number the things done by individuals and increased the number performed by groups, whether they be companies of a private or co-operative nature, or the larger organizations known as governments. In this transition we have increased the importance of co-operation and the application of pooling practices regardless of our attitude toward the principle.

J. F. Booth.

STUDY MADE OF FOUR LARGE SCALE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

"Membership Relations of Co-operative Associations," is the title of N. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 407. The circular is based on a study of four large associations, two engaged in marketing cotton, and two in marketing tobacco. The study was made by the Division of Co-operative Marketing in co-operation with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky. The contents include: Membership problems, satisfaction of members with associations, some sources of dissatisfaction, field service of centralized co-operatives. Copies may be procured from the Division of Co-operative Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The latest constitutions are for sale at this office. You can settle many arguments if you carry one in your pocket. Write to C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas, Box 51 enclosing 5c for the copy that is waiting for you.

STATEMENT OF MILO RENO IN REGARD TO FARM RELIEF AT THIS TIME

Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, issued the following statement regarding farm relief today:

"When President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill, he 'ran true to form' and did only what might reasonably have been expected of him. Incidentally he called attention again to the inevitable fact, often demonstrated, that the agricultural Middle West can never obtain relief or a solution of its problems through national legislation.

"There are perfectly obvious and logical reasons for this. The eleven states of the Central West form America's principle food-basket. Their farmers produce the surplus of things that feed the people of this country. Yet they are in a minority in the nation, comprising less than one-third the states. For any concessions granted them by the industrial group, the farmers will have to make far greater concessions. For each favor received at the hands of the majority, they must grant two in return.

"It was ever thus. So agricultural problems have been foot-balls of national politics, matters for log-rolling questions for vote-trading in Congress—and always the Grain Belt farmer has come out on the short end, as is perfectly natural.

"If the farmer is to make any progress toward real relief, it must come first, in the field of farm economics through his control of the nation's food supply and its efficient marketing, and second, in the field of legislation through the co-operation of his state legislatures.

"If the farmers of the eleven states of the Central West have nothing to hope for from national legislation (and they have not) there is no sound reason why they should not look to their state governments for help in doing it. We shall see what we shall see."

duction for the things they raise.

"It is conceded that the legislatures of these states have a right to protect the consuming public by assuring it an adequate food supply. This they do through taxation and appropriations for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the prevention of hog cholera, fighting the corn-borer, etc. Having done this, the state certainly owes a similar duty to protect the producer in the handling of the surplus it has helped to create, and so save him from utter ruin. What is right for one group should be right for the other. It's the old case of sauce for the goose being sauce for the gander.

"The eleven mid-western states can control the food surplus of the nation, if they are courageous, fair and sufficiently far-sighted to do so. Let them take the production costs of the Grain Belt committee, analyze them, and if unfair or inaccurate, correct them. Then let these states finance the mid-western farmer, thus enabling him to hold his products until he has been conceded fair production costs by other groups of society. Let them finance a McNary-Haugen bill of their own.

"If the legislatures of these states would enact such a law, providing for financing a holding corporation to control the marketing of food stuffs raised within their borders, they would be absolute masters of the situation. They could demand the consideration their farmers are entitled to, which they can never obtain from Congress, and every citizen in those states would benefit from better farming conditions. "If the politicians of the Middle West really care to solve the farm problem, they can do so without futile appeals to Washington. Will they do it? We shall see what we shall see."

CONDENSED REPORT THE FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, HAYS, KAS.

Year Ending December 31, 1926—W. M. Stanton, Manager

Board of Directors
Ronald Leiker, President
Rolla D. Joy, Vice President
George Johnson, Secretary-treasurer
J. R. Chittenden, John Urban, A. F. Meis, Joe Bahl, Fred Tauscher, Wm. Gotschalk, Directors.

Balance Sheet—Assets

Current Assets:
Cash in office \$ 73.24
Cash in Farmers State bank 3,611.43
Balance in Citizens State bank 6,388.55
Accounts Receivable 7,625.30
Notes Receivable 2,993.27
Interest Receivable 749.61
Merchandise Inventory 12,803.50

\$33,824.89

Fixed Assets:

Hays Elevator and Equipment \$19,371.66
Hays warehouse 2,129.99
Yocomento elevator 7,500.00
Less depreciation reserve 8,561.26
Real Estate \$20,440.39
250.00

\$29,001.65

Book value of fixed assets \$20,690.39

Investments:
Farmers Union Jobbing Association stock 10.00

\$54,525.28

Liabilities

Current Liabilities:
Accounts payable to stockholders \$ 9,113.49
Wheat liability 942.50
Unpaid expenses 130.00
Citizens State Bank, checks payable 1,625.67

\$11,811.66

Capital Account—

Capital Stock \$30,391.01
Surplus 7,874.60
Net Income 1926 (Taxable 6,840.01
Less interest on capital 2,392.00
Net income to be added to surplus 4,448.01

Present worth 42,713.62

\$54,525.28

Note: Net income to be added to surplus consists of reserve set aside as per by-laws.

Net profits on non-stockholders business 4,177.11

Total \$ 44,448.01

Profit and Loss—Gains

Wheat—

Sales \$583,749.85

Cost of wheat sold 570,101.58

Gross Gain \$ 13,648.27

Merchandise—

Sales \$100,586.67

Cost of merchandise sold 95,451.03

Gross Gain \$ 5,135.64

Cream commission 1,079.66

Old accounts 20.75

Gross Profits \$ 19,884.32

Operating Expenses:

W. M. Stanton \$1,800.00

G. C. Weber 1,200.00

J. S. Swires 628.32

J. P. Miller 1,160.00

Philip Bittel 1,115.00

John Ellis 561.00

John Burghardt 324.25

Peter Herman 120.00

Taxes 1,269.80

Interest 95.37

Regrars 292.61

Insurance 608.19

Light, Power, Water 416.11

Advertising, postage, etc 375.09

Phone and telegrams 2

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JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

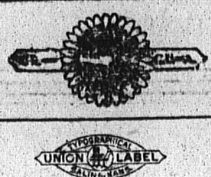
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

M'NARY-HAUGEN VETO MESSAGE

Just at this particular moment there are a good many farmers who are much put out with the president of the United States on account of the veto of the bill that was planned, wisely or unwisely, to afford some relief from the distress in which agriculture finds itself. On the other hand there are probably almost as many equally sincere, honest and intelligent farmers who regard the veto as an act of wisdom. It is due to the president, that each group should study the message which he sent to the senate to advise that body that the measure is one that he cannot approve. The paper is thoughtful, well considered, able and undoubtedly the sincere and considered utterance of a man who has given long and careful study to the questions involved. It is not a criticism but an argument made in clear and unmistakable language with the very evident intention and hope of convincing the advocates of the bill that they are wrong.

There is no doubt that Mr. Coolidge was most reluctant to disapprove a measure that was so earnestly desired by large numbers of thoughtful men. No man of sense doubts that the president knows the situation and is most anxious to do his part in framing and administering relief measures. It would have given him the greatest satisfaction to be able to approve the measure urged through congress by the farmers. Naturally he wants his administration to live in grateful hearts. Nothing could have done as much for his fame as a statesman as a measure to correct the conditions that have wrecked the greatest of all our basic industries. To succeed in this endeavor will mark any administration for lasting honor. Yet he was forced by his own convictions to withhold his sanction. It is only fair that a president who has done what he believes is his duty so reluctantly and with yet so much sincerity should have the reasons for action understood.

In order that the members of our organization may know just why the president vetoed this measure we are giving most of our space on this page this week to a statement of his reasons with a few observations of our own that may assist farmers to a better understanding of the motives that prompted the veto.

Not Primarily for Farmers:

In a few clear and strong sentences the president points out that the only positive guarantees of profits are not to farmers but to processors who produce nothing and make their gains, already far too large, by handling agricultural commodities. In this connection he says:

This measure provides specifically for the payment by the Federal board of all losses, costs and charges of packers, millers, cotton spinners or other processors who are operating under contract with the board. It contemplates that the packers may be commissioned by the government to buy hogs enough to create a near scarcity in this country, slaughter the hogs, sell the pork products abroad at a loss, and have their losses, costs, and charges made good out of the pocket of farm taxpayers. The millers would be similarly commissioned to operate in wheat or corn and have their losses, costs and charges paid by farm taxpayers.

It is roughly estimated that in this country there are 4,000 millers, over 1,000 meat-packing plants, and about 1,000 actual spinners. No one can say definitely after reading this bill whether each of these concerns would be entitled to receive a contract with the government. Certainly no independent concern could continue in business without one. Each of the agencies holding a contract—the efficient and inefficient alike—would be reimbursed for all their losses, costs and charges.

It seems almost incredible that the producers of hogs, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and cotton should be offered a scheme of legislative relief in which the only persons who are guaranteed a profit are the exporters, packers, millers, cotton spinners and other processors.

Clearly the legislation involves governmental fixing prices. It gives the proposed Federal board almost unlimited authority to fix prices on the designated commodities. This is price fixing, furthermore, on some of the nation's basic foods and materials. Nothing is more certain than that such price fixing would upset the normal exchange relationships existing in the open market and that it would finally have to be extended to cover a multitude of other goods and services. Government price fixing, once started, has alike no justice and no end. It is an economic folly from

which this country has every right to be spared.

This legislation proposes, in effect, that Congress shall delegate to a Federal farm board, nominated by farmers, the power to fix and collect a tax, called an equalization fee, on certain products produced by those farmers. That certainly contemplates a remarkable delegation of the taxing power. The purpose of that tax, it may be repeated, is to pay the losses incurred in the disposition of the surplus products in order to raise the price on that portion of the produce consumed by our own people.

Would Increase Surplus:

Like many other students and critics of the proposed measure Mr. Coolidge is convinced that the surplus is not removed by the provisions of the bill. On the other hand, he points out, that anything that increases prices without in some way regulating production must result in increased acreages and yields in such volumes that the surplus situation and its inevitable consequences would be aggravated rather than relieved. He analyzes this situation as he sees it as follows:

The effect of this plan will be continuously to stimulate American production and to pile up increasing surpluses beyond the world demand. We are already overproducing. It has been claimed that the plan would only be used in the emergency of occasional surplus which unduly depresses the price. No such limitations are placed in the bill. But, on the other hand, the definition of surplus is the "surplus over domestic requirements," and as we have had such a surplus in most of the commodities covered in the bill for 50 years and will have for years to come it means continuous action. It is said that by the automatic increase of the equalization fee to meet the increasing losses on enlarged dumping of increasing surplus that there would be restraint on production. This can prove effective only after so great an increase in production as will greatly enlarge our exports on all the commodities except cotton. With such increasing surpluses dumped from the United States onto foreign markets the world prices will be broken down and with them American prices upon which the premium is based will likewise be lowered to a point of complete disaster to American farmers. It is impossible to see how this bill can work.

Several of our foreign markets have agriculture of their own to protect and they have laws in force which may be applied to dumping and we may expect reprisals from them against dumping agricultural products which will even more diminish our foreign markets.

The bill is essentially a price-fixing bill because in practical working the board must arrive in some way at the premium price which will be demanded from the American consumer, and it must fix these prices in the contracts at which it will authorize purchases by flour millers, packers, other manufacturers, and such co-operatives as may be used, for the board must formulate a basis upon which the board will pay losses on the export of their surplus.

Increased Cost of Feeding:

Corn is no longer a market commodity in this country. Statistics show that more than 80 per cent of this crop is fed on the farms where it is produced or sold to feeders on near-by places where transportation is effected without the use of railways or any other common carriers. In this situation the president sees the possibility of a tax on feeding that would make that necessary field of agricultural endeavor even more hazardous in the future than it has been in the past. He says:

It may be contended that since there is to be an equalization fee on swine that the feeders would be taxed, but the swine and corn are separate units and have a separate stabilization fund and under the law the fees on swine can not be turned in to the stabilization fund for corn.

In figuring the percentage of the corn crop up on which the fee would fall, while it is possible that the fee might fall on corn carried by a common carrier, it is doubtful whether any board would lay a tax on transportation where the corn was being transported to be sold to feeders. If they did, of course, the result would be that to avoid the fee in most cases the seller would not transport by a common carrier.

It is not enough to say that the right to put the equalization fee on swine would adjust the inequalities between those bearing the burden, first, because the board might commence operating as to corn and not desire to operate or be permitted to operate as to swine. However, much of the corn would be fed to cattle and live stock other than swine, and there is no right to bring the products of live stock other than swine under the provisions of the law. With a requirement for a fee on part of the corn crop and no fee on the balance, the free movement and dealing in that commodity would be hampered to an almost unbearable extent. It would take a horde of inspectors to assure the payment of the fee on the particular corn required to bear it. A feeder of cattle who had the necessary machinery to grind or crush his corn bought from other farmers for feeding purposes would be able to market his cattle free from the cost of the equalization fee, while another feeder who purchased such ground feed would be compelled to market his cattle with the added cost of the equalization fee on the corn. This, of course, would be true as to swine; moreover, the feeder who had been compelled to purchase the ground feed would pay the fee on that, and when he sells his swine he pays an additional fee on that transaction. He pays twice.

Cumbersome Administrative Features:

Mr. Coolidge has always been opposed to any further centralization of federal powers in boards or commissions operating in Washington. It is impossible to reproduce his entire discussion of the difficulties and dangers that beset the proposed plan of administration but the following illustrates his point of view and advances logical ob-

jections that none of the friends of the measure have ever answered:

Except as it may be restrained by fear of foreign importations, the farm board, composed of representatives of producers, is, given the power to fix the prices of these necessities of life at any point it sees fit. The law fixes no standards, imposes no restrictions, and requires no regulation of any kind. There could be no appeal from the arbitrary decision of these men, who would be under constant pressure from their constituents to push prices as high as possible. To expect moderation under these circumstances is to disregard experience and credit human nature with qualities it does not possess. It is not so long since the government was spending vast sums and through the Department of Justice exerting every effort to break up combinations that were raising the cost of living to a point conceived to be excessive. This bill, if it accomplishes its purpose, will raise the price of the specified agricultural commodities to the highest possible point and in doing so the board will operate without any restraints imposed by the antitrust laws. The granting of any such arbitrary power to a government board is to run counter to our traditions, the philosophy of our government, the spirit of our institutions, and all principles of equity.

The administrative difficulties involved are sufficient to wreck the plan. No matter how simple an economic conception may be, its application on a large scale in the modern world is attended by infinite complexities and difficulties. The principle underlying this bill, whether fallacious or not, is simple and easy to state; but no one has outlined in definite and detailed terms how the principle is to be carried out in practice. How can the board be expected to carry out after the enactment of the law what can not even be described prior to its passage. In the meanwhile, existing channels and methods of distribution and marketing must be seriously dislocated.

This is even more apparent when we take into consideration the problem of administering the collection of the equalization fee. The bureau states that the fee will have to be collected either from the processors or the transportation companies and disposes as impracticable collections at the point of sale. In the case of transportation companies it points out the enormous difficulties of collecting the fee in view of the possibility of shipping commodities by unregistered vehicles. In so far as processors are concerned, it estimates the number at 6,632, without considering the number of factories engaged in the business of canning corn or manufacturing food products other than millers. Some conception of the magnitude of the task may be had when we consider that if the wheat, the corn, and the cotton crops had been under operation in the year 1925, collection would have been required from an aggregate of 16,034,466,679 units. The bureau states that it will be impossible to collect the equalization fee in full.

Such are some of the objections set forth by the president. They deserve serious considerations. It is already apparent that many of the friends of the bill are now more interested in "punishing" Mr. Coolidge than they are in the study of the faults of the bill that he has vetoed. Until they can answer his arguments and show where he is wrong they should refrain from abuse of the man and the president and devote themselves to the work of devising something free from the defects that are forcibly discussed in the veto message.

DID YOU GET YOURS?

The total amount of incomes last year was greatest in the history of the country. More people earned a good living than in any one previous year and they all not only drew more as a group but each had more as an individual. The Baltimore Sun has this comment on the increasing prosperity of the country and the constantly growing incomes of the people:

The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates the income of the American people in 1926 at \$89,682,000,000, as compared with \$62,736,000,000 in 1921. This is an increase of 45 per cent. The average income of the country, taking every man, woman and child, was \$770 a year. For every person engaged in gainful activities the average was \$2,010 a year.

Statistics of this character, embracing huge totals and covering so large a field, are not always convincing. However, if the high average income of all the employed is met by common knowledge that many thousands fall below it, the deduction that "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer" is met by evidence to the contrary equally as emphatic. There is also common knowledge that neither this country nor any other has ever enjoyed so wide a distribution of prosperity, has had so many wage earners receiving so large a total return, so large a proportion of national income, so well able to meet steadily advancing consumptive demands.

A significant feature of the report, aside from the amazing growth in income disclosed, is that the development has been accompanied by a slight decline in commodity prices, emphasizing the increase in real wages. They have not been nullified by higher cost of living in the period covered by the survey. The condition of the average person has been improving, from the economic standpoint, at the rate of seven per cent a year during the past five years.

It is a helpful sign that, in studying statistics of this kind, the nation is not satisfied wholly with the showing and that attention is directed to still broader distribution of its wealth, elimination of more of the poverty which is always to be found, however striking the proof of national well-being. It is something to have surpassed every nation in the history of the world in the extent to which the people as a whole share in our economic welfare, but the problems of the submerged remain, a challenge to constructive and wisely directed effort to solve them.

CLIPPINGS AND COMMENT ON NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wets and Drys

Are the Two Categories

Into which most of the people of this republic have separated themselves during the past seven years of more or less effective national prohibition. At first the drys seemed to be far the more numerous and certainly they were much more noisy. For several of the seven years the number of avowed wets has been increasing. Also it has come about that the term is no longer associated with original sin, moral turpitude, or innate cussedness.

Strangely enough each of the two groups into which the folks may be further subdivided into other classifications that are not so well known but that are just as real. Among the drys there are those who really believe in prohibition and who practice what they preach, so far as the department is concerned. Then there are the political drys who openly avow the utmost abstinence and secretly sop up all the booze that they can get short of pawing the parlor stove. Some of this group occupy very high places in the legislative and administrative departments of the government and not a few are federal judicial officers. It is safe to say that prohibition will never become an established habit with the American people until citizens and senators alike adopt the custom of voting and drink in the same way.

Among the ranks of the wets are many sincere opponents of the legislative and administrative regulation of person tastes and privileges who never drink a drop of anything stronger than Tom Lipton's Ceylon tea. It would be interesting to know whether the wets who never drink or the drys who have never quit drinking are the more numerous.

There is no disguising the fact that the vice presidential Hell and Maria general made a lot of political medicine for himself while the McNary-Haugen bill was pending in the congress. It is just possible that Governor Lowden is the most popular statesman in corn belt.

Prohibition

Threatens to Raise

Hob and the devil with the internal organization of our two parties, each of which has long been claiming to be the true Death Valley. At the time of the adoption of the eighteenth amendment 33 states had state wide prohibition somewhat effectively enforced. It is a strange fact that 23 of the dry commonwealths were Democratic at that time. Democratic legislatures ratified prohibition with a celerity and a unanimity that convinced many folks that the old untried democracy had actually perched itself on the water wagon to stay.

The republicans, however, were in the majority of congress when it became necessary to enact enforcement measures and a corn fed farmer from central Minnesota who bore the deceptively democratic name of Andrew Jackson Volstead was the republican congressman who framed the provisions of the act of congress that has converted a considerable fraction of our adult male population into prohibition enforcement officers and many of the rest into fugitives from justice. The White House was still a broken in health but still knew his own mind. The democratic president vetoed the first Volstead Act and a republican congress promptly registered a two-thirds majority against the veto and so established the legal basis for the enforcement of the amendment. It seems, therefore, that our two great parties share about equally in whatever credit may be claimed for national prohibition. A democratic congress submitted the amendment to the states, democratic state legislatures did most of the ratifying and republican congresses over a democratic veto, provided for the machinery of enforcement.

The railway men on several important eastern lines have just received a substantial advance in pay under the operations of a federal law that provides for a national board of mediation for the settlement of labor disputes. It appears that legislative action that secures higher wages for labor is all right even if the same thing is highly communistic, socialist, uneconomic and unworkable when applied to the equally necessary job of getting more income from the farmers.

Wine and Beer

Will be Less in the

Coming campaign for the presidency. This in spite of the fairly well known fact that advocates of light wines and beer are about the most transparent four flushers in the country. There are mighty few drinkers who want to flush their systems with such comparatively innocent beverages. On the other hand there are many noisy advocates of modification who know full well that freedom to vend and use such drinks would result in a situation that could not be controlled. The man who wants to drink care only to imbibe something has a real kick in it.

Alcoholic beverages of low potency will be advocated by members of both of the next national conventions but each of those assemblies, composed of the most part of the most adroit politicians in the country, will renew their pledges to enforce the whole constitution and all the laws and the struggle between the wets and drys will be remanded to the congressional districts. Just what would happen if one party should resolve to remain dry and the other declare for modification or repeal is hard to predict. It is likely however, that the prohibition question has not yet sufficient authority to break down party lines. It is quite certain that wet republicans will still vote for alleged dry candidates run-

ning on law enforcement programs. It is not so certain that dry democrats would stay with their party under wet leadership. Democrats have such a queer habit of repudiating party leadership and voting as good, to increase taxes, pay off the bonds and stop the interest. We could be out of debt in less than twenty years by the simple process of maintaining the existing tax rates and applying surplus to debt reduction. We would then be free of our billion dollar yearly interest bill.

Of course there always is the danger that congress will spend the surplus on post office buildings, state aid for highways, dredging sandy and shallow rivers, appropriations for eradicating the pip, useless warships on the way to the junk pile before they are wet and other forms of reckless extravagance and useless expenditure but the voters have the constitutional authority to elect a new congress every two years.

Smith

Grows in Strength

As a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. It is safe to say that every delegation east of the Mississippi river and north of Tennessee will go to bat instructed for the governor who is so often referred to as a rough neck product of the streets of New York. It is by no means certain, even this early in the game, that there will not be many southern states voting for him and at this moment his nomination seems to be about as well assured as any event that is to happen almost two years in the future.

If nominated Smith will be a complex problem with millions of voters of his own party and with still other millions of republicans. And in fact the situation will not be without embarrassments even to the candidate himself. It is quite certain that, if nominated, he will be asked to make the race on a law enforcement platform, but his wet views are so well known that his dry fellow partisans may desert him. It never pains a democrat much to be forced to vote the republican ticket.

On the national republican ticket there will be a dry candidate running on a very dry platform. Will the members of that party cross over and mix with the democrats in the campaign to elect Smith? Probably not. Voting the democratic ticket is a form of mental and moral aberration from which few republicans suffer. But what with prohibition, farm relief, tariff reduction and decrease in taxation there is certain to be a live issue in this republic during the next two years and it is just possible that each of the two old parties may find itself receiving some millions of voters from its opponent.

Three women are declared to be of sufficient statesmanly proportions to justify their consideration as candidates for the presidency if we may accept the judgment of one of the pioneer suffrage leaders. The eligible ladies are Mrs. Alice Longworth, daughter of President Roosevelt and wife of the present speaker; Ruth Hanna McCormick, daughter of Mark Hanna and widow of Senator Medill McCormick; and Anne Morgan, spinster daughter of the late J. P. Morgan and sister of the present head of the House of Morgan. Estimable ladies all but do they owe their availability to their sex and their talents or to their husbands and sires?

Japan

Accepts the Presidents

Invitation to talk over the possibility of saving some money by further reductions in naval construction. Japanese statesmanship recognizes that the United States is making a thoroughly unselfish and altruistic proposal in suggesting the further reduction of armaments. The Japanese press and leaders point out that Americans need fear neither rival nor defeat in a ship building contest. They realize that we have the wealth and the facilities for construction and that if forced, for our safety's sake, to build some ships, we can build ten ships to one that can be launched by any other country in the world and that the expense of such a building program could be paid out of Uncle Sam's small change without ever making the slightest draft against our inexhaustible resources and reserves of financial strength.

Wisdom has characterized Japanese statesmanship ever since that nation accepted its place in the community of powers that rule the world. The leaders of thought in that country are as ambitious and as patriotic as are the intellectuals of any other nations and they are more clear sighted than most. They like to win, they love their country, they do not care much for the United States but they have too much sense to enter a race that they know is lost before the starters pistol can give the signal to go.

If Italy and France were half as smart as Japan they would join with that power in accepting the invitation of President Coolidge but neither of them has the good sense to recognize that America is trying to rebuild war stricken Europe by the simple process of persuading the debt ridden nations to save their money.

Several of the greatest rules and administrators of all the ages have been women. They were successful not because of their sex but in spite of that handicap forsooth work. If we ever have a woman for president of the United States it will not be because she is a woman but because, like Elizabeth, Catherine of Russia and Queen Victoria, she is the best man for the job.

Democrats

Finally Abandoned

Their sham battle to force federal tax reduction down the reluctant throats of the dominant republican majority of congress. Of course the supporters of this project know that they lack the votes necessary to their success. If they had the political sense that should reside in party chiefs they would also know that this is the great mass of the voters of this country, regardless of party, there is no urgent demand for any further reduction of federal taxes.

The very best way to reduce the financial burden of supporting the government is not to reduce taxes and continue to pay interest on bonds but now that business is so good, to increase taxes, pay off the bonds and stop the interest. We could be out of debt in less than twenty years by the simple process of maintaining the existing tax rates and applying surplus to debt reduction. We would then be free of our billion dollar yearly interest bill.

Of course there always is the danger that congress will spend the surplus on post office buildings, state aid for highways, dredging sandy and shallow rivers, appropriations for eradicating the pip, useless warships on the way to the junk pile before they are wet and other forms of reckless extravagance and useless expenditure but the voters have the constitutional authority to elect a new congress every two years.

The wets refuse to enter into any public debates with the drys. That shows their good sense. Legally the country is dry and nothing could be more moribund than a public discussion of the policy of defending and enforcing the constitution of the United States of which the Eighteenth Amendment indubitably a part.

Scandal

Is Again Busy

With the private and public conduct of the late George Washington whose admirers are now preparing to celebrate the 200th anniversary of his birth. It is now asserted that he was three times a candidate for the Virginia assembly and that his election on the second occasion was effected by the expenditure of thousands of pounds and 6 shillings for the following items: One hoghead and a barrel of punch, 35 gallons of wine, 43 gallons of strong cider and a dinner for his friends and supporters.

In his first campaign Washington received only 40 votes while his opponents named West and Sweeten-gren were getting 270 and 271 respectively. In his second campaign he was absent in the Indian wars doing his best to save Braddock's army from defeat and his friends put up his name, made his appeal for votes and furnished the refreshments above indicated. Washington was elected, paid the bills and went to the legislature as a determined opponent of dram shops, drunkenness and all other evils and abuses connected with the sale and consumption of booze. Even in those days candidates for political office had to file their expense accounts for the information of the public and there seems to have been no objection to the way in which Washington's friends secured his election. This much can be said for the political methods of the day—the candidates campaign managers did spend his money for booze and charge it up to postage and garden seeds.

It is whispered about Washington that quite a number of the congressmen and senators who voted for the McNary-Haugen bill relied on the president to veto that measure.

Malony

And Delaney

Recently engaged in a rather sanguinary elimination contest in the heavy weight class with their goal as the privilege of meeting Dempsey on the way up to fight Tunney for the championship of the world. Most folks reading the newspaper blab about that boxing bout said, "Aha, the Irish are the boys that are not afraid to give and take" in the prize fighting world."

A little research discloses the facts that one of these battling Irishmen is a French Canadian with a name that no Anglo Saxon can pronounce. It is not certain whether the other is a Jew, a wop or smoked American. All that we know for sure is that it is good business and good publicity for a prize fighter to wear an Irish name for decorative and advertising purposes.

The Irish appear to be popular everywhere but in Ireland and the United States Senate. The Hon. Pat Harrison is just now blocking the confirmation of a good Irish-American to be minister to the Irish Free State, apparently on the theory that if he is reelected he will be opposed by the Black Irish or contrary wise.

AMERICAN MINISTER ALBERTA

PUBLIC WORKS

EDMONTON, Alberta, Honorable Gran L. McPherson of Vulcan, Alberta, who came to Canada in 1907 from Kingman, Kansas, has been appointed Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta. Since 1921, when he was first elected to the Alberta Legislature on the Progressive or Farmers' Party ticket, he has been, up to the time of his recent appointment, Speaker of the Legislature. Soon after he came to Alberta, Mr. McPherson began to identify himself in an active way with the United Farmers of Alberta, the largest and most influential of the farmers' organizations in the province.

When the Alberta Wheat Pool was formed in 1924, Mr. McPherson was elected a director. He continued to serve on the pool directorate until he took over his present position. Partially as a result of his own efforts he has seen the Alberta Wheat Pool membership grow to its present strength of over 38,000 farmers and the wheat pools of the three Prairie Provinces enroll a total membership of over 137,000.

Hon. McPherson, who is only forty-two years old next April, was brought up on a farm near Alton, Illinois. He went to the public school in the district in which he lived and later to Shurtliff College Academy. For two terms he went to the University of Illinois. In 1908 he married a girl of the same name and the following year migrated to 160 acres of virgin land he bought at Vulcan. His farm now extends over 2,400 acres and is estimated

The Country Woman

WHEN PEOPLE SMILE
Some days I feel kinda blue
Ain't got nothin' much to do,
Then all at once things seem worth
while
Cause people smile.

All of us are sad at times,
Don't have none too many dimes,
But we don't stop to count our pile
When people smile.

I think that you'll agree with me,
Tho the silver lining we can't see,
We find our woes are out of style
When people smile.
Mildred Tettler, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Age 14.

HOME HINTS
(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
Food Habits—Do You Get Too Much Protein?

The eternal cry of the perplexed housewife, thought I, when Sarah asked, "What shall I cook?" "Do you suppose if we knew what we should have in our day's menu we would have such a time deciding what to cook?" she appealed to me. So I pulled out my faithful helper on foods and diet and read her about protein requirements.

"One gram of protein per kilogram of weight is the rule," I told her. "An average man weighs 70 kilograms. A child needs more in proportion to his weight than an adult, though, because building muscles and tissues requires a great deal. Milk and eggs are the best sources of his protein, but a small serving of meat daily won't hurt him, although it is probably better to vary the protein with cottage cheese, eggs and fish.

A pint of milk gives 1-2 the day's supply of protein. A moderate serving of meat gives 1-3 the day's supply. 1 egg gives 1-10, 1 slice of bread 1-10, 1-3 cup of baked navy beans 1-10, and 2-3 cup of canned peas 1-10 the day's supply. Nuts are another good source of protein.

"Dr. Henry C. Sherman from his dietary studies concluded that there is danger of getting too much protein rather than too little."

"What happens if we do?" asked Sarah.

"Too much may overwork the kidneys and cause the disease, nephritis, and in pregnant women, toxemia. Too much meat may produce an excess of uric acid which causes poisoning and may result in gout, rheumatism, stiffening of the joints, and an increase in blood pressure, so it's better to cut down on meat proteins rather than others. People in cold weather have a tendency to use too much meat, especially when they do their own butchering.

"There, your first lesson is over," I told her, closing the book. "I'll tell you about the minerals we need to watch especially some other time."

HOME FOLKS OFTEN NEED FIRST AID

Accidents are bound to happen sometime in every home. It may be months before there is need for first aid, but when the time comes the mother should be prepared. If she has learned how to use simple remedies which she has ready, she need have no fear until the doctor comes. Extension specialists at South Dakota State College who have prepared a first aid demonstration for women's clubs declare that the slightest cut or scratch should be treated with an antiseptic as a precaution against serious trouble. It is the infection of wounds where the danger lies. Antiseptics are chemicals used to make wounds germ free. Tincture of iodine is one of the best. Two per cent mercuric iodine is good. It is painless.

No board with rusty nails should be left lying around. In case of accident because of rusty nails, the wound should be washed thoroughly with a disinfectant. Antiseptic gauze should

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE THE COMPLETE COURSE IN EMBROIDERY

Ten lessons exceptionally well written by Mrs. Minnie Berry an authority on Embroidery and kindred



subjects. Seventy illustrations, showing all of the following stitches. Stem or Outline stitch, including the Stanted, Split, Twisted, Knotted or Beaded.

Chain or Loop Stitch, Cross Stitch, Long and Short Stitch, Solid Kensington Stitch, Satin Stitch, Raised Satin Stitch, Buttonhole single and double. Blanket Stitch, Ladder Stitch, Mexican Stitch, Eyelet Stitch, Lace Stitch, Fish Net Stitch, Coral single and double. French Knot Stitch, Stem Stitch, Couching of every kind, with ten separate illustrations. Persian double and single stitch, Ismit Stitch, Janitor Stitch, Lattice Stitch, Roman Stitch, Ship Under Stitch, Wheat Ear Stitch, Border Stitch, Reverse Bias Stitch, Overlap Stitch, Solid Overlap Stitch, Tapestry Stitch, Bullion Stitch, Cord or Twine Stitch, Seed Stitch, Beading Stitch, Bulgarian Stitch, Darning Stitch, Brick Stitch, Pattern Darning Stitch, Queen Anne Stitch, Overcast Stitch, Birds Eye Stitch, Pecot Stitch, Rope Stitch, Leaf Stitch, Francy Cross Stitch, Spider Web Stitch, Cushion Stitch, Gobelin Stitch, Tent Stitch, Star Stitch, Point Matte Stitch, Arrow Head Stitch, Horn Stitch, etc.

Also all about stems, punch work and Wallachian. Book printed on fine quality enamel paper with cover in two colors.

Thirty-six pages. Six by nine. Twenty-five cents.

be placed over the wound and the foot bandaged.

In case of dog-bite a doctor should be sent for. The dog-bite should also be immediately treated with a disinfectant and the dog shut up and watched. The dog may have been only teased and angered or it may have rabies. If the dog has rabies, the child should be treated by a physician for rabies.

In removing a splinter a sharp needle should be used. It should first be sterilized in boiling water or in a flame and allowed to cool before using. After the removal of the splinter an antiseptic should be used on the wound.

In the case of burns which often occur in the household, if the skin is not broken, cover the burn with a paste of baking soda. Keep this damp and bandage tightly. A blister should not be broken. In time the body will absorb it. If necessary to do so, use a sterilized fine sewing needle. When the skin is broken in a burn, cover the spot with carbol oil. Sterilized gauze should be used on a burn; never cotton batten.

COLLEGE FINDS MILK GOOD FOR POULTRY.

Is milk a substitute for a 20 per cent meat mash as a feed for chickens? According to the results of an experiment conducted by the poultry department at South Dakota State College, it is.

"If a farmer has milk, he ought to feed some of it to his chickens," states C. L. Stevenson, head of the poultry department. "Milk can be fed to chickens to better advantage than to hogs and older calves. Furthermore, it will pay anyone to buy milk for the young chicks."

The results of the experiment shows that although milk is a substitute for meat mash, if both the meat mash and the milk have to be purchased, the meat mash will supply the necessary protein to the chickens for less cost. A point in favor of the milk, however, is that it keeps the fowls healthier. The lactic acid in the milk seems to act as a tonic, Stevenson believes.

To combine the advantages of the two feeds, when both have to be purchased, he advises that meat mash be wet with warmed milk or with the commercial semi-solid buttermilk diluted with warm water. This combination will cost but very little extra and will keep the chickens in good health.

In conducting the experiment, three flocks of 30 chickens each, were used. The semi-solid buttermilk was fed to one lot; the meat mash to the second; and buttermilk and meat mash to the third. All three flocks were also fed the regular scratch feeds. Practically the same number of eggs were laid by each flock during the time the experiment was carried on.

ANOTHER FARMERS' CO-OP UNIT
TORONTO, Ontario — Encouraged by the success of the Canadian Wheat Pool in Western Canada, the largest farmers' co-operative organization in the world, The Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., of Ontario, has decided to organize a grain pool in this Province.

In arriving at this decision the directors of the Farmers' Co-operative Co. state they have no intention of doing anything to increase prices to the consumer nor injuring in any way the legitimate business of those in the grain trade or anyone associated with it. Farmers in Ontario, however, feel that there has been too wide a margin between prices obtained by producers and prices paid on the world's markets for grain and the Ontario Grain Pool expects to help reduce that spread by a few cents.

The grain to be handled by the Ontario Pool will be sold by the Central Selling Agency of the Wheat Pool of Western Canada, which has representatives in 51 ports of the world. The production of wheat in Ontario last year was 23,100,000 bushels, of which about 21,000,000 bushels were fall wheat.

The formation of another unit in a lengthening chain of farmers' co-operative organizations in Canada extending from grain growers to poultry raisers is further evidence of the growing interest in co-operative marketing that is becoming universal among farmers.

"SHEIKS SHRIEKS"
(Ethel Whitney)

Say, talk about them old guys' back in Mare Antony's time havin' such grand times and that them was the palmy days! Why man alive, just think, they never even seen their woman before they married hard and fast and them wasn't the days of easy divorce, judgin' by the way history reads. No 'muggin' fer them men, no girl Well, anyways they didn't get kidded about black eyes. Everybody knowed they come by 'em honest like. No wonder the men was always willin' to go to war, but what bothers me is—what there was to fight for.

When a man got a hanker to settle down to a state of constant war or serimmages anyway, he sent his old man out to scout around for the lucky but listen, Dads main thought and consideration was about money (kindly like the Dads of today, huh?) and not much about looks. I'll bet many a man lost all interest in life after seein' his old man's pickin's.

Well anyways, I don't think Alexander had such a bulge on us men, even if he did conquer the world, caus' it's s-c-m-e-job to keep a modern woman or two pleased.

OVER HIS HEAD
Ruby: I wonder if it is true that the length of a boy's arm is equal to the circumference of a girl's waist?
Rube: I dunno. Le's git a string and measure them!

THE 1927 DUES.
The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25. Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.



5304. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. As 38 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch plain material, and 1/2 yard of contrasting for facing revers, collar, cuffs and vestee as illustrated. Price 15c.

5708. Child's Coat.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 1 1/2 yard of fur banding. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS, Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

THE 1927 DUES.

The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25. Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His divine Wisdom has taken from our midst our beloved brother, D. A. Austin, realizing that our loss is his gain.

Be It Resolved, That we, the members of Veda Local No. 742 extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this time of bereavement.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Austin, and to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and also spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Committee.

TO MRS. KATE YOUNG

In so much as the hand of death has entered your home and taken from you our beloved brother, D. A. Austin, from us an esteemed friend and true member.

We, the members of Mt. Pleasant Farmers Union Local No. 956 do extend to you our most sincere sympathy and pray that God's mercy and loving kindness may in some measure help to lighten the burden of your sorrow.

Committee.

Mary Klingham,
Viva Mathes,
Bertha Foley.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Everett, express to the families of our beloved stockholders

W. H. Hytherd
E. B. Anderson
Robert Lee

our heartfelt sympathy in these days of their sorrow and bereavement, may the God of all grace, comfort and sustain you all, in our sincere wish.

Resolved that our ever these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer, and one spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Committee.

Sigurd Selland
Vernon Reeves
Wm. Jensen.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis avenue E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

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

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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.

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Wichita, Kansas—The Leon Lambert Manufacturing Co., Box 227-B of this city, is putting out a new 600-mill radio which requires no tubes, batteries and sells for \$2.95 postpaid; 250,000 homes already have them. They will send folder, picture and convincing testimonials of this wonderful set free. Write them.

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CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Open field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 300, 50c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Onions: Prizefighter, Yellow Bermuda, Crystal Wax. Postpaid: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 5,000, \$6.50; Express Not Prepaid. Change the thousand Onions 75c thousand. Plants hand selected, well rooted. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Prompt shipment. COLONIAL FARMS, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion plants. Open field grown, strong, well-rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp moss to roots. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Prizefighter, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Force, 100, 40c; 300, 50c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 5,000, \$6.50. Express Collect, 6,000 and over cabbage, \$1.00 thousand; onions, 75c thousand. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for seed and plant catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texas-Kan. Ark.

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ABOUT THE

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FIRST—It is a purely mutual legal reserve life insurance company; Non-stock—Non-profit.

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THIRD—Its directors are elected by the policyholders, who control the affairs of the company.

FOURTH—It rebates all profits to policyholders except for required surplus.

FIFTH—Reserves and surplus are loaned to policyholders on farm land in the States where the business is written.

SIXTH—It is a sound, safe business institution and was nationally organized to place the American farmer in direct control of the enormous reserves created by his own life insurance premiums and to co-operatively build a financial organization as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.

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