

## HOGS AND CORN IN THE EXPORT PLAN

### Methods That Could Be Used to Make the McNary-Haugen Principle Effective.

The processing of the individual dairyman, such as his base production, are arranged by the contract, but need not be entered into here, since the real problem ends short of the individual.

The advantage of the system from the standpoint of price is that it maintains a level price for that portion consumed as whole milk, without forcing the entire supply would tend to move at the surplus price. With pork the aim would be approximately the same, a stable price on the portion consumed as such, while the price obtainable for the surplus products that are exported.

The American public is able and willing to pay a price for the products of the farmer, however high it is, so long as that price is fair in its relation to the costs of the producer. Such a

This is a proposition to apply the principle of cooperation within agriculture to hogs and pork. Assume the McNary-Haugen bill to have become law, the following procedure is suggested:

Establishing a trading corporation with a small issue of controlling stock held entirely by organizations representing the hog producers of the leading corn and hog states of the country. This subcommittee would represent the hog growers in the negotiations with (a) the packers and (b) the Federal Farm Board.

The trading corporation directors would meet with a committee representing the leading packers and

operation on the one hand, and become a major factor upon ratification by the Federal Farm Board, for the maintenance, by the packing companies, of the principal markets, of substantial prices for all hogs delivered to the packers, and to be sustained on that part of the pork production consumed in the United States. There might be loss upon the sales in export of the pork output in excess of the "base line" price, but the packers would be protected. For such losses the packers would be reimbursed out of the stabilization fund for hogs, under the direction of the Federal Farm Board.

Having worked out the principle

and terms of the agreement, it would be submitted to the Federal Farm Board for ratification. When agreed to, the operation would commence. An equalization fee would be collected on the slaughtering for market hogs, which would be transmitted to the Federal Farm Board for the stabilization fund, and used to make good approved losses on the export sales of any excess over domestic requirements.

The ability of the packers to su-

to obtain the agreed prices would depend on the company's ability to sell its exportable packing house products at prices that covered their operating costs and a capital return. If the supply or demand balanced the nation's requirements for the commodity, the company could deal with no equalization fee or stabilization fund. As it rose above home requirements, and if export sales could be made profitably on the basis of the agreed price, the company would even then there would be no drawback on the stabilization fund. But if the export sales could not be made at the profitable figure at the agreed price, the company would have to make up the shortage as was incurred would have to be made up to the processing and exporting companies out of the equalization fund.

On the other hand, if the company found it advantageous to export for packing services, and itself undertake the task of taking at the "base line" price, such excess deliveries of home market would be sold at the market level, the sale of the product, to such purchases, the company would be protected against loss by the stabilization fund.

ization fund. The price adopted by the producers as fair and economically practicable for the operating period could be sustained by its purchases. This method is open to many objections which would be escaped if the trading corporation functioned solely in a representative and contractual capacity. The packing co. (continued on page 4)



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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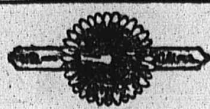
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 1, 1927

### THANK YOU

To all of you, individuals and locals, who extended sympathy in the bereavement lately suffered by the death of a brother I wish to express appreciation and thanks. You were very kind and thoughtful. Thank you very much. Will you please take this as a personal reply to each of you?

### THE WATERS HAVE SUBSIDED

Affairs are becoming normal again in Salina. Water will be pumped out of basements as soon as it seems foundations will not be jeopardized by removing the pressure from within. The damage and loss has been very considerable, but no lives were lost and no great hardship imposed—except, of course, the hardship which financial loss always imposes. The Farmers Union building was above the water level, as were also the homes of all of our people in Salina. So far as I know neither loss nor particular inconvenience came to any of them. For this we are very thankful. Authorities advise boiling the drinking water as a safeguard against possible typhoid infection. Many families are buying water brought in from near Abilene, but this seems rather unnecessary. And now we feel that we can get along very nicely without any more high waters, if it may be so ordered.

### DID YOUR ELEVATOR GET ONE?

The Co-operative Grain Dealers Association, of Hutchinson, is out with an appeal to all the elevators on their mailing lists to express themselves in favor of Secretary Jardine's plan for farm relief legislation. To save the elevator man the necessity of thinking, a statement is prepared, ready for his signature. It is regrettable that this organization should have taken such an action. In this it separates itself from all other farm groups in Kansas—in the whole grain belt, in fact. This action by the Grain Dealers is probably without this sanction of any of their member organizations. We hope none of the managers of Farmers Union elevators will sign this sheet. Of course it will accomplish nothing, even if signed. But it becomes a weapon in the hands of our enemies, and to some extent will injure us. What a blunder Secretary Lawrence has made in this matter! Does he wish to forfeit the good will of all farm groups in Kansas? He is in a fair way to do just that. Let us maintain a solid front, and not be led away by any such cheap and futile gestures as are here proposed.

### CONCERNING CROP REPORTING

Brother Jas. W. Moon, of Silverdale, Kansas, writes the editor, requesting that the Kansas Union Farmer carry crop reports, attempting to show prospective production and probable demand for all farm crops and livestock. The need is very apparent, but there are difficulties in the way that seem at this moment almost insurmountable. Now and then we may be able to give an opinion which is more reliable than the current crop reports. This paper said several weeks ago that the 1927 wheat crop in Kansas would approximate 100 million bushels. The crop reports have now been reduced to a point not very much above that figure. The corn crop promises well, but will not be as large as is now indicated. There is a very considerable per cent of the acreage which started so unfavorably that it cannot produce a large yield. The corn crop as a whole is certain to be short in the U. S., and a rather high level of prices will likely prevail. But crop reporting is a highly technical job, and requires contact with so large an area, and in such a definite, intimate way, that it seems quite beyond our reach. We could print each week the current official reports, and such comments as seemed to have merit. This might have some value. We are anxious to serve in any way we can.

### NORTON COUNTY FARMERS NOT COMPLAINING

Under the above heading an article appeared recently in the Topeka Journal, written by their correspondent with the wheat train. Whether the correspondent was misinformed by the local Chamber of Commerce, or whether he deliberately falsified, or both, is a matter of conjecture. But a grosser misrepresentation could hardly have been written. The Norton Daily Telegram lent some respectability to the assertions by reprinting the article without comment or denial. It is to be hoped that the farmers of Norton county rushed into the Telegram office and handed over some of their easy money on subscription. They ought to appreciate the Telegram's attitude. The article

admitted that there had been a little difficulty in the past, but it was all over now. It quoted an elevator man to the effect that several hundred thousand bushels of wheat were being sold at around \$1.33 per bushel. The corn crop (prospects) was very wonderful. But best of all as evidence of farm prosperity, Norton, the county seat, had nine miles of good paving and had recently built a \$150,000 high school building without issuing a cent of bonds. No wonder the farmers are happy. When the towns spend the farmers money the farmers are in their best mood. Did the correspondent know that the Telegram had just published the list of real estate sale for taxes, Aug. 6, 1927, using nearly one-third of the entire paper for that purpose, and that in that list, along with hundreds of farms, were delinquent taxes on Norton property to the amount of \$9,000 largely pavement taxes? And that the county warrant issued to the Telegram by Norton county to pay for publishing the delinquent tax list was stamped in red—"Presented and not paid for want of funds"? The Telegram knew, and those who gave the "information" to the Journal's correspondent that the pictures of farm conditions as presented at Wichita were untrue. Farmers are doing very well, indeed. But this unknown Hero does not want his name used! The statement concerning the High School building is technically true. No bonds were issued. A house-to-house canvass of the district did not yield names enough to the petitions, to call a bond election. If such an election had been held the bonds would have been defeated. So the High School Board, secure in the backing of the Chamber of Commerce, went ahead in a high-handed manner, over protests and indignation meetings, and put up the building. The banks cashed the warrants, and the whole affair was later legalized by legislative action, as I am informed. The inference in the Journal article was that the building had been paid for when built. That is untrue. It is a debt now resting upon the district, a debt which the farmers must pay, with interest. The new building and the nine miles of paving are an evidence of prosperity just as a mortgage on a farm is an evidence of prosperity. Debts are not assets. The whole article was misleading, and its publication an insult to the intelligence of Norton county farmers, to which insult the Norton Telegram became a party. If such "publicity" is to follow the wheat train it is high time the train be returned home and the Agricultural College asked to turn its attention to something more useful.

### A STATEMENT AND AN APPEAL

The income of the Kansas Farmers Union is fairly definite. Within rather small limits of variation it can be known in advance. The fixed expense of carrying on the state work is also known, and except within rather narrow limits cannot be changed. The margin of difference between the regular income and the necessary expense is small. It is and has been the constant purpose of the Union to live within its means, and this it has managed to do. But this year there have come to us two demands so insistent and so essential that they could not be refused. They have nothing directly to do with the Kansas Union as an organization,

but everything to do with the interests of its members as individuals. They were not a part of our program and were not considered in our financial estimates. But they were in line with our program, and by way of accomplishing it, and they cost money. The first was the Corn Belt Federation, that organization made up of 37 farm groups, which has made so great and effective a fight before Congress in behalf of farm relief legislation. Last year President Tromble gave his time and energy for weeks at a time to this cause, and in that we made our contribution, paying also his expenses. No organization gave more than we thus gave, though we paid no money into the treasury. But this year there is not only the farm relief fight to renew, but also the investigation of the Federal farm loan machinery. It seems a certain man named Mellon has appropriated the machine without even asking for a ne wilicence tag. Someone must also find a way to solve the Muscle Shoals muddle. The Corn Belt Federation has a big job ahead and big men at the head. And some money is absolutely necessary. It was agreed at Des Moines that this money should be secured by each of the member organizations paying into the Federation treasury two cents each for its own members each year. Please don't laugh. It was seriously debated whether it should be one cent a year or two cents a year. The extremists won, and we are supposed to pay two cents each for our members to support the most pretentious program agriculture ever dared set up? Two cents, and hardly an organization in the group had it to spare! We had not. Then came the rate case at Wichita. The farm organizations employed Clyde M. Reed to conduct the fight. We paid the fees agreed upon, and we bought more for our money than did Thomas Jefferson in the Louisiana Purchase. We paid the fee, but the debt will not be discharged until we show our appreciation in some more substantial way. The hearings will re-open at Minneapolis about September 15, and unless the carriers will agree to offer no further farm testimony we must ask Mr. Reed to attend, and must also send a few men of wide acquaintance and mature judgment to aid in the fight. The Union has already made its pledge for that contingency if it arises. And so, after mature consideration we have decided to make this frank statement, and appeal for funds to meet these demands upon us. Let us christen it the Farm Fight Fund. Subscriptions are asked from individuals, from locals, from business units. Receipts will be issued as funds are received, and when the fund is closed the complete list will be published in this paper. We hope the response will be immediate and generous. We are not "broke," and we are keeping within our income. But we greatly need to have these special demands upon us met in a special way. This is a fine chance to prove our loyalty and devotion to our cause. If you voted for the amendment to increase the dues last year you can prove you meant it by subscribing to this fund. If you opposed it, because you did not know what the additional money would be used for, here is a chance to put money into a fund for known purposes. This office will await with intense interest and some anxiety the response to this appeal.

## GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

Clay county had their picnic at Hunters Park, at Clay Center, on August 18th. It was a fine day, with a good crowd. There would have been many more but it didn't rain enough to keep some out of the field, and so much that it kept others off the roads. A barbecue dinner was served at noon. The writer felt so badly he couldn't eat, and the fact that he couldn't eat such a fine picnic dinner made him mighty sick. He tried not to let on, though. County Secretary Larson acted as chairman. Secretary Brasted was to have been present, but since he has neglected his swimming practice for several years he said he would stay away from the water if it would stay away from him. So he did not swim out of Salina and come over. A very attentive audience listened to the local numbers on the program, to the editor, and to that enthusiastic champion of Farmers Unionism, Carroll Brown. It seemed to me to have been a very successful occasion. Manager Alquist was busy as a bee, trying to keep everyone from getting stung. Met Jack Stevens and Mr. Watson, selling concentrates and feeds for shipment through the Jobbing Association.

After supper Brown and I drove to Topeka, where he slept soundly for several hours. In the morning we drove to Lawrence and parked in front of the Farmers Union bank. Carl Gertsenberger, cashier came out and sent us away—with his blessing. We drove down to Baldwin, and out to the finest picnic ground I have seen this year. About a million people were there, all enjoying it greatly. After the speaking, which was endured with the usual loyal patience, the crowd adured with the ball game, and Mr. Hardtarfar, with his good family, took me to Lawrence. They gave me the good news that Treasurer U. S. Alexander's son, who was in the hospital in Ohio, is out of danger. The train landed me in Clay Center at 10:15 p. m. A glass of milk made 3 meals for the day and I drove home by 1 a. m., guards showing me the way into Salina through the shallow waters. It was a week of good meetings—Centralia, Clay Center and Baldwin—and I enjoyed it in spite of a brief illness.

Secretary Brasted and I wound up the old car rather early Tuesday morning, August 23rd and headed for St. Marys for the big two-county picnic. A big rain made highways rough and slow, and the side roads (which are the farmers own roads, and the only kind he has, mostly) nearly impassable. But a big crowd was present. There were 1,000 farmers and 2,000 carnival fakirs. Each of the latter group had a megaphone by a squawker. With the trumpet they urged everyone "right this way now," and with the squawker entertained them on arrival. Very colorful and noisy. Clyde M. Reed addressed those who wished to hear, and it was a very fine audience. His speech was a masterly analysis of the farm situation, every statement supported by the most carefully prepared proofs. Leaflets were distributed with tabulated figures showing the farm share of the national income and the relative purchasing power of the farm income. The crowd followed him very closely, and the applause was en-

thusiastic. In the evening John Vesceky, Carroll Brown and M. O. Glessner were to compete with a merry-go-round, a steam callopie and a full-grown carnival. But we knew the boys and had full confidence in their ability to win, so Brasted and I drove home, arriving about 11:00 p. m. A full day in the office on Wednesday and we were ready to take the road for Randolph and Greenleaf. There is a renewed interest everywhere, and our members are sensing it in each locality.

### CALL A. M. KINNEY'S ATTENTION TO THIS

In Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, England, the Co-operative societies provide schools of various kinds and courses of different character for training their employees in co-operation. Perhaps none of these methods would meet our needs, but undoubtedly we have need for schools of training. Particular stress is laid upon practical subjects such as bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, knowledge of goods, etc., but quite a number of lectures are also reserved for subjects in general education and co-operation. Before they enter the school, many of the students have had practical experience in the co-operative movement, but during the time of their holidays they are given a chance to practice in prominent distributive societies.

The schools of other co-operative organizations are generally of a much shorter duration. Among these, the school with the longest course of study, covering six to seven months, is the one that has been maintained for six years by the Estonian Co-operation Union. Among training courses, to which the word school no longer applies, may be mentioned the comprehensive co-operative training courses for advanced employees, annually lasting 6 to 8 weeks, that are arranged by the above-mentioned Finnish co-operative school, supported by the "Y. O. L." Particularly many-sided is the training course system of the Swedish Union ("K. F. U."). Its motto is: special courses for special employees. The most comprehensive of the courses, lasting four weeks, which have been arranged during the last few years, have been the courses for shop managers. Two weeks, courses have been arranged for managers and secretaries of distributive societies, as well as week-long courses for shop assistants. In Norway the central organization has organized courses lasting a fortnight, for young managers and shop assistants for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of co-operation. Also the Swiss co-operative college has organized lecture courses of a fortnight's duration for advanced employees of distributive societies.

In Finland, "K. K." has practiced a special kind of summer school exclusively intended for co-operative employees, and primarily for shop assistants. Each summer it organizes a kind of ambulatory summer school which during a couple of weeks travel round the country enjoying beautiful scenery and studying the activity of the more important distributive societies. During the course of the journey, lectures are given to the students.

## REFLECTIONS

### LABOR SUNDAY MESSAGE, 1927

(Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, for use on Labor Sunday, Sept. 4, 1927.)

The Church and Labor hold many common ideals. The Gospel of Jesus the Carpenter, which is the foundation of the Christian church, rests upon the love of God, who is the Father, and the service of all men, who are brothers. The social ideals of Labor rest upon the essentially religious principles of service and sacrifice, of creative work, of brotherly friendliness, and of social justice. In the support of these common ideals, Labor and the Church stand together.

On this Sunday, devoted to the cause of Labor, it is appropriate for every Church to reaffirm its support of the common moral issues to which both Labor and religion are committed. The Church holds that human personality is sacred, and opposes all forms of exploitation and human degradation. It protests against the employment of children of tender years in denial of their right to growth and education, and the employment of men and women for over-long periods of labor. It stands for the payment of wages sufficient both to sustain and to enhance life, the right of workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and protection against unemployment and occupational accidents and diseases.

It is fitting, too, that every Church should continually affirm its belief in the application of the principles of the spirit of good-will expressed in advancing forms of industrial co-operation can reconcile the differences between management and men, and eliminate the human and material wastes of conflict. That these state-ments are not vague ideals, but are actual programs coming to pass, is shown by the proposals of the American Federation of Labor for co-operation with management to increase efficiency and production, and by the growing number of instances where Labor and management are actually working together for these same purposes.

Unceasing concern for the lot of

the workers, their wives and children, is the inevitable expression of the Church of that love which leads Christ to turn to the multitudes and to become the passionate advocate of their welfare. The labor movement is the self-conscious organized expression of the workers' struggle for a more abundant life. It is impossible for the Church of Christ to devote itself passionately to the welfare of the masses of the people and not to have sympathetic relations with organized Labor. This does not mean that the Church should become partisan, but rather that it must fulfill the commands of Christ in expressing His intense human interest. In fact the Church has a right to expect the support of its members, in principle at least, in its efforts to lift the status of the underprivileged. In striving for the better life for them, the Church finds itself touching elbows with Labor, and they together may perform a great service in the promotion of a more just and brotherly order in America.

### CAN'T LET THEM ALL JOIN

You remember Secretary Brasted's story about the two neighbors and their insurance? It appeared in this agricultural and moral guide under the heading—"Some of Them Use Their Heads." Briefly it was the story of a man who bought a \$3,000 fire insurance policy in an old line company and sold his calves to help pay the premium. The neighbor who bought the calves bought Farmers Union Insurance, saving enough on a \$3,000 policy to pay for the calves. At the end of 5 years both had had protection, but only one had a rebate check and some 5-year old cattle. His renewal was easy, and he was in the market for more calves. Well, I was in a community the other day where they all read the Union Farmer (?), and I was told that all of them had Farmers Union Insurance—they had read the story. While I was at a farm house there came a neighbor to buy calves. "Not for sale. Keep your calves, and wanting to buy some calves to sell." So there you are. Now they are compelled to go together and buy a carload of calves, through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., shipped in from Tex-

as, where they don't have a farmers insurance company. Charlie Simpson and his agents must quit writing so much insurance.

### WE HOPE JUSTICE WAS DONE AT LAST

After seven years of delay Sacco and Vanzetti have at last been put to death. They were "radical," and were charged with murder in connection with robbery. The original trial judged that friends of the accused were able to interest many men in protest. The attitude of such men no doubt had more to do with the delay than did the threats and violent language of the great mass of those who were trying to help them. Surely death held no terrors for men who had passed through these seven years. A few days respite cannot mean much to one who has repeatedly approached the "zero" hour—once to within a scant 35 minutes of the time set for their death. Very late and with apparent reluctance the governor appointed an investigating committee to review the trial and the evidence. The men appointed were above reproach. They conducted an investigation and reported. But the report was never made public. It seemed not worth while to take the public so far into confidence as that. If the fact that they were radicals had any bearing or influence at all on their conviction it was a tragedy. Love of country and respect for law do not grow out of such soil as this. If they were guilty punishment was deserved. But such clumsy cruelty is surely not the nearest approach our boasted civilization can make to justice.

### THIS RESTORES OUR CONFIDENCE

Just when we were doubting the future comes a great re-assurance. Lita, latest wife of Mr. C. Chaplin, a man who got rich because of his skillful clumsiness and an unusual ability in tossing open faced pies, secured a divorce, two small boys and \$625,000 by solemn decree of court. So long as such cases as this can come through our courts safely America's future is secure.

City Bank of New York, the demonstrators of fashions, the makers of clothes, and the manufacturers of top-notch commodities are in the great industrial parade. The pivotal center in these displays is found at the headquarters of "America's Great Chemical Industry," and the visitor is interested to find that it is the house of the duPonts, whose names have long been associated with explosives. But here they appear as industrial leaders in the fields of peace. "America's Great Chemical Industry" shows off at its very best in its triumphs of transport, its suit cases and trunks, raincoats, its suit cases and trunks, and candy boxes, and with its variety of plastic pyralis articles. Ducco, dyes, cellulose—and substances and solutions that the master chemists have been able to produce because the duPonts spend \$2,500,000 annually in chemical research, make up a show that is amazing. There is a kinship of products that runs all the way from

shell rim spectacles to window shades that can be washed with soap and water, and farrikard that is taking the place of leather. There is the wonderful rayon which is rapidly replacing the use of silk.

### ANOTHER CORN 'BELIEVE IT OR NOT'

Marysville, Kan.—The Marshall county corn crop is developing so fast that the worms cannot get to the ears. To prove that assertion, Frank Cumro of near here is exhibiting an ear in which a worm had been caught. The worm had started to penetrate the leaves and was caught midway of his boring by the growth of the ear and was held fast.

Candor will lose you some friends, but not as many as deceit.

Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched into action, will run into decay.—Smiles.

## FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

### A Few of A. F. Turner's Field Notes

The times are too busy for successful organizing now. After a farmer who is not already interested in the Union work has toiled all day in the hot sun, it is not an easy task to get him out to a meeting in the evening. And even after you go get him out, he is hard to move to action in any new channel. We have held but one organization meeting since last year, and failed to organize, although we will complete one out of the work in another week or so.

We have often wondered how much money the Standard Oil Co. spent for advertising before the newspapers quit roasting it. Each local should have a lecturer and use "it" subscribe for all the papers you can afford along the line of co-operation, and require your lecturer to give you the benefit of them in convenient talks and readings. We will soon begin a series of helps for the locals in this line.

Will the farmers stick? It is either stick or get stuck just take your choice.

The renter is bearing a heavy burden. When he gets a product for one dollar he sells forty-five cents of it. Then he must give to the landlord an average of 18 cents out of the 45 cents, leaving him but 27 cents out of every dollar that he produces. Under such a burden the man must be shiftless indeed who cannot buy a farm, and automobile and a pure bred team or two each year.

I meet many men who say they will wait and see if we make a success of the Union. They want us to crack the nut and let them take the kernel. They are like the big boy who always waited until his little brother had pulled his sled up to the hill and then jumped on and rode down with him.

The farmer of to-day can raise ten times the product of our grandfathers time. Why are we not ten times as well off? L. M. Rhodes says "He who will not use his brain for himself, will lose his muscle for some one else."

What's the matter with the farmer? Just this: He does all the earning and allows the other fellow to do all the spending.

### Short Sightedness

If the price of twine advanced as much in proportion, as in the past 10 or 12 years, as the price of the binder, twine would now be selling above 20 cents a pound and it would have advanced if the penitentiary

was not making twine. Yet a great many farmers won't buy penitentiary twine but prefer to pay one to two cents more for trust twine that is not any better.

### One-Sided

If there is a man commissioned price making body to make the price of the farmers wheat shouldn't this same price making body make the price of the binder, that cuts the wheat.

### Another One-Sided Argument

The farmer has to pay more than three times the cost of making a binder or header for them. The farmer would not kick so much on that if he got three times the cost of producing a bushel of wheat for it, but instead, he has to sell his wheat for less than it cost him to grow it.

### A Rake Off

Why is it that all the people of Kansas are so interested in the wheat crop—yes, the doctor, the ministers, the bankers, the implement dealers, the millers, the merchants, and even the large class of people that nobody knows what they do, or how they get a living are all apparently as much or more interested in the wheat crop as is the farmer, they must be expecting a rake off out of it in some way or other.

Isn't it to be wondered at that the farmers don't get anything but a paltry living out of their farms, even though they work so hard that they get stoop-shouldered and stiff-jointed before they reach the fortieth mile post. How could they get any more than a living when every body else is waiting to get a chance to skin them. How long will the farmers submit to this skinning process?

### Cost of Producing an Acre of Wheat in 1912

The following estimate of the cost of producing wheat in Kansas is furnished by President McAuliffe and is mighty interesting reading:

Plowing per acre	\$1.50
Discing	.35
Harrowing twice	.40
Drilling	.40
Seed	1.25
Binding	1.00
Twine	.20
Shocking	.25
Stacking	1.00
Threshing 12 in the past	.84
Hauling to market	.36
Interest on value of lands	3.00
Total cost of one acre	\$10.55







