

SHALL AGRICULTURE GIVE WAY TO INDUSTRY?

r's right of safety in their farming
put the are the ones who will come
neat belt. a high score.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

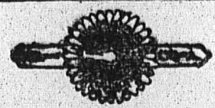
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1927

IF YOU DOUBLE THE COST

To Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

Did you ever stop to consider what would happen to your business if by some means the cost of operation were doubled?

RUN would probably be the reply from every business head that answered to this question.

This is exactly what has happened to the farmer in the last eight years and clearly explains why farming in general no longer pays. The element of fair and honest competition, the only incentive for economy in business in this country, seems to have disappeared and as a natural consequence, freight rates are nearly doubled, as is the cost of machinery and nearly everything the farmer has to buy. Is it too much to expect that our Statesmen should have known that when two hours was taken off of each day's work, with no reduction in pay, that it would greatly enhance the cost of manufacturing?—Noting everything the farmer has to buy? Was it right—was it fair—when we know that the twelve to fourteen hours of grinding toil, farming never made any millionaires, nor even enabled anyone to accumulate more than a moderate competency? For a hundred years the wisdom of the great Franklin was referred to with respect and his precepts of time saving and economy were taught in our public schools, but who could have believed that there would come a time when our Government would protect this shameful waste of time by one class with the evident ruinous effect it must bring upon another class. The wisdom of our constitution in its provisions for a fair deal for all classes seems to have been utterly ignored in many instances in the past and we are utterly unable to see where the farmer has been benefited thereby. He has been compelled to buy in a protected market and to sell his product in an unprotected market. Of course the protected manufacturers soon became plutocratic millionaires, but remember, not one farmer was so blessed.

The remuneration between the different industries had been established through the experience of the ages and when two hours was lopped off the working hours in the factories and railroads, the added cost of operation was automatically charged to the farmer, with the result that they are being driven from their homes today by the thousand, unable to carry this unjust burden. The people are taxed to build railroads for the purpose of cheapening transportation—a very laudable proposition in its time, but what do we see today? Our Government, through its Interstate Commerce Commission, has established rates so high that passengers and freight are carried cheaper over parallel dirt roads.

Three-fourths of the farmers have a few of the conveniences and comforts of the city dweller. Existing agricultural conditions are simply shameful and convincing proof that much of our legislation has been at the behest of well organized lobbies.

That Farm Relief measures that have so far been offered are absolutely futile as long as present conditions exist. Why boast of our unparalleled wage scales when it is an evident fact that it is eating the life out of our base industry.

The clamor for tax reduction that has brought some relief to big incomes has brought no relief to the losing farmer, who instead, finds his tax burden growing heavier every year.

The only effectual solution of this much mooted question is in cheapening the cost of farm machinery and supplies and lowering of freight rates and revision of the tariff.

Universal tenancy of the farms means destruction of our soil and ultimate destruction of our country.

A. E. COMBS.

We are publishing the above from our good friend Combs, chiefly because he has been so fine and gentlemanly in the correspondence we have had concerning the article. The editor is in hearty agreement with the picture drawn of the condition of agriculture, but is in total disagreement as to the cause of that trouble. It is true that the labor unions have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day to quite an extent, and have largely convinced the public as to the justice of it. But it is not true, is it, that it has meant a proportionate decline in output? The "speeding-up" which has occurred in all factory production has at least fully offset the decreased hours. It is often said just now that the farmers no longer work, and that his trouble is due to this very lack of industry. But the far mproduction per man goes steadily upward. An American firm was having lamps made in China, with labor costs of eleven cents per day per man. It has

lately returned its manufacturing to this country, finding that the unit production cost in labor was less here at American wages. Labor costs per unit of product have certainly not increased beyond the level of increased living costs. Labor is not now a larger part of the total cost of a product than under the ten-hour rule. It was stated not long since, in the investigation of a public utility, that 84 per cent of its costs were a capital charge. That is to say, the investor, without effort, labor or management, got 84 cents out of each dollar paid by the user. Surely working people have no quarrel with each other. The cause of our trouble is quite beyond that.

SUSPICIOUS MEDDLING, ON SENSIBLE INQUIRY?

A good member of the Kansas Union discovered the following questions about a year ago in the Iowa Union Farmer, and sends them in with a request for publication. We will not promote the Union by a critical and suspicious attitude toward each other. Neither will we succeed by putting our enterprises into the hands of persons who do not know what we are trying to do, or who disbelieve in the principle of co-operative marketing. A loyal member complained a few days ago because his livestock does not go to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission "co., except when he has full car loads. He ships a good deal, but mostly through his local Farmers Union Shipping Association. The manager is paid by Farmers Union money to handle Farmers Union Stock, which he sends to competitive firms. Just what do we mean by "Co-operative Marketing?" Try these on the piano:

- 1—What is your business history?
- 2—Do you know that the FARMERS UNION has a distinct program?
- 3—What is that program?
- 4—Do you understand the significance of that program?
- 5—What is your individual attitude regarding projects of the FARMERS UNION?
- 6—If you should be given a responsible position with the FARMERS UNION, will you do all in your power to promote the various activities of the FARMERS UNION?
- 7—Do you read the FARMERS UNION PAPERS?
- 8—Will you promise to give the FARMERS UNION your undivided support?
- 9—Do you understand that you are not wanted if you cannot truthfully answer the above questions in the affirmative?
- 10—What argument have you to convince us that you are right and mean business?
- 11—Are you willing that the FARMERS UNION should take ten days time to investigate your record before making a decision?

THE M. F. A. MEETING

The annual meeting of the Missouri Farmers Association was held in Sedalia last week, immediately following the State Fair. This arrangement in relation to the fair is one they have followed for several years successfully. Many people drive in for the last days of the fair, and stay over for the M. F. A. meeting. They made a very nice city of tents there on the fair grounds, and the two thousand cots provided were all requisitioned the first day. The attendance was estimated at as high as 10,000 people. There were approximately 1,000 women in the separate meet-

ings held by the W. P. F. A. The program was a very "heavy" one, carrying eleven hours in one day. But they were interested and attentive most of the time. Some very fine addresses were given, and were well received. The convention developed considerable enthusiasm in their endorsement of Lowden for President. About 5,000 persons, probably half of them democrats, signed petitions to Lowden, asking him to avow himself a candidate. If the friction which seems to exist in official circles can be overcome the future would seem to be very bright for the M. F. A. They voted in favor of the federation of their organization, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union into a single farm group. This experiment will be watched with great interest. John Simpson, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union spoke at one of the evening programs. Such a great gathering indicates an increasing consciousness of the acute problem confronting agriculture, and a willingness to follow fully those who lead their movement. And it puts a burden of responsibility squarely upon those leaders to be very careful in all their planning, and in their relation with each other. It was a rather wonderful convention, in all, and greatly enjoyed.

CITY FOLKS ENJOY GETTING FOOD CHEAP

The sicker agriculture may be, the more industry will prosper—for a time at any rate. This is the conclusion recently reached by leading economists who have been studying the relation between the agricultural situation and industry in general. These men believe that low farm prices are partially responsible for the prosperity enjoyed by industry until very recently; and that industrial prosperity cannot last forever at the expense of the farmer.

Low food prices, which are the direct result of the present farm situation, have released a larger amount of money for the purchase of automobiles, phonographs and other manufactured products, according to the economists. The money which has been saved in purchasing family provisions has been spent in the semi-luxuries of life which are available to the city dweller. Needless to say, the farmer as not shared in the city man's ability to indulge his whims in the way of amusement.

Will Suffer Eventually

"Farm production still is the principle source of the nation's food products and of industrial raw materials," points out L. H. Bean of the Department of Agriculture. "But our farm population is relatively less important than formerly as a market for industrial goods. It now constitutes only about 25 per cent of the country's total population, compared with about 80 per cent in the third decade of the nineteenth century. Moreover, each extension of the urban market for industrial goods further diminishes the importance of a prosperous farm community as an outlet for city products."

"It is still true, of course, that industrial serving nearby farming populations are vitally affected—ranging groups, such as dairymen, at once feel changes in business conditions. Speaking generally, however, there appears to be no doubt that industry is becoming less and less dependent on the immediate condition of agriculture. In the long run, agricultural depression will react adversely on industry, since farmers who are not adequately rewarded will diminish their production or leave the farm, as many are now doing. The final result must be the higher prices for the products of the farm."

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

KANSAS IS ENFORCING ITS GOOD EGG LAW
Marysville, Kan., Aug. 4.—Fifteen Marshall county egg shippers and produce dealers have pleaded guilty in justice court to charges of selling bad eggs.

Each was assessed \$13, the minimum fine, and costs. Two were Marysville dealers and the others were from Marietta, Summerfield, Beattie and Winifred.

CO-OP. CAN MEET EVERY NEED FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

Co-operators of Huddersfield, England, and their families, can have every need met co-operatively from the cradle to the grave. The Huddersfield Industrial Society boasts that it can supply its members with anything from a baby's swaddling clothes to wedding arrangements and a good co-operative funeral through its undertaking department.

The society has 27,000 members and besides its grocery, dry goods, boot and shoe and other departments, it has a dairy where milk from its own farms is pasteurized and distributed. Other co-operative undertakings of the society include a restaurant accommodating 500 people, a bakery, a laundry and dyeing and cleaning section, a drug and optical department, and a cigar store. The society also provides auto buses which members may hire for special tours, and it even runs a co-operative moving picture theater.

This society challenges any American city to equal their record.

CO-OPERATIVE GAINS IN TWELVE YEARS

A gain in volume of business of over 100 per cent was made by 824 co-operative associations reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1913 and again in 1925. The exact amount of business reported by the 824 associations was \$81,647,000 for 1913 and \$164,284,000 by the identical associations for 1925.

The increase is due in part to increased membership per association, to increased business per member, and to a higher price level in some commodities in 1925 than in 1913.

Over one-half of the 824 associations reporting for the two periods were located in the West North Central group of states. The increase for this group was 94 per cent. The percentage gain for 51 associations in the three Pacific Coast States was 174 and for 14 associations in the South Atlantic States, stretching from Delaware to Florida, was 133 per cent.

The number of associations reporting in a number of the leading co-operative states and the percentage increase for each is as follows: California, 23 association, 355%; Florida, 9 associations, 285%; Missouri, 18 associations, 258%; Minnesota, 246 associations, 166%; Wisconsin, 87 associations, 160%; Michigan, 25 associations,

144%; Iowa, 82 associations, 37%; New York, 10 associations, 57%; Washington, 25 associations, 19%.

Six California associations marketing nuts made a percentage increase of 509%. Associations handling dairy products show a gain of 186% for the twelve-year period; fruit and vegetable associations, 149%; livestock shipping association, 75 per cent, and grain marketing association, 40%.

The average amount of business per association increased from \$99,086 in 1913 to \$199,373 in 1925. Increases in averages for some of the states were Minnesota, from \$59,121 to \$157,479; New York, \$88,000 to \$138,400; Iowa, \$146,695 to \$199,280; Washington, \$164,320 to \$195,240; California, \$149,652 to \$680,390.

The increases in business per association for some of the commodity groups were: Dairy products, \$59,931 to \$171,418; fruits and vegetables, \$106,000 to \$264,256; livestock, \$128,000 to \$224,615; grain, \$140,876 to \$217,318.

McNARY OPPONENTS TABOO COOLIDGE PLAN

Administration Bill Has "Defects" of Older Measure and None of Its Advantages

Even the most rapid opponents of the McNary-Haugen bill apparently find little to praise in the new administration farm-relief plan, and newspapers which have long fought again the equalization fee proposal fail to point out where the new Coolidge measure is either safer or surer.

"The new plan," declares the New York World, "... is so clearly an attempt to compromise the differences between the advocates of radical and moderate methods ... has pleased neither group. There is little reason why it should. It gives neither side what it wants; many of its features are unsound as anything in the McNary-Haugen bill, and yet it lacks that measure's directness of approach to the problem of the farm surplus."

On one point with regard to the new bill many of the advocates and opponents of the McNary-Haugen bill agree. They point out that it seeks to stabilize agricultural prices by regulating distribution, without providing also for any control over production. Because of this defect they believe that the new bill would defeat its own purpose.

Champions of the McNary-Haugen bill claim that is equalization fee would automatically check the overproduction which higher domestic prices might otherwise stimulate. Credit and storage alone, as provided in the Coolidge plan, is not regarded as the solution of the farmer's problem.

Publications and individuals who commend the Coolidge plan apparently to so mainly because of the emphasis it places on orderly marketing through the medium of co-operative associations.

REFLECTIONS

RADICALISM IN WASHINGTON

A few months ago the "Key men of America" staged a dinner in New York City, to which they invited the Patriotic Societies, a list beginning alphabetically with the American Defense Society and running down to the United States Flag Association. No doubt it was a good dinner, and made a market for some farm products. There was a good deal of defending and flag waving, and solemn warning that unless "those who have the welfare of the country at heart" are more alert and watchful, "more devoted to the Constitution and ideals of our country," the said country is going to the demitition bow wows very soon. The trouble and threat do not lie where you suppose. Perhaps you feel that to have the basic industry of agriculture, engaging nearly one-third of the American people, reduced to a less than ten per cent share in the national income is an unfavorable symptom, suggesting trouble. Not at all. You would clearly understand the real situation unless you are a Key man. And that is one of the several things you are sure ain't. In heavy type on a front page the real danger is exposed: "Senator LaFollette was a leader, and the things which he proposed are still brooding on. They are inimical to the welfare of the country—probably dangerous to its perpetuity, and out of accord with its history." To make clear what terror rides down upon the threatening winds of radicalism exhibit 3 is given a full page. "The Committee on Coal and Giant Power is a national group of economists, lawyers, engineers, labor leaders, publicists and business men and women

who believe that in the development of the coal and power industries the interests of the small consumers and workers should be considered and protected." There you have the whole damnable plot against the Constitution and America's future! And Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, who is sneered at as representing a few Constituents in an unimportant area, is a member of the Advisory Council of that Committee! Traitor to America and foe of the Constitution, he believes that "the interests of the small consumers and workers should be considered and protected." Ain't it just gosh awful? But "Exhibit K" is still worse. "A conference of Progressives was called to meet in Washington, and it resulted in the forming of a definite organization, to accomplish one great fundamental purpose: To drive Special Privilege out of control of government, and restore it to the people." This exhibit is given a full page and is in black, to aid the reader in realizing how utterly subversive to the principles of good government such a declaration is, and who took part in this conference. Then below is the shameful list of supposed representatives of the people: Frazier, Ladd, LaFollette, Norris, Shipstead, Sheppard, Wheeler." No wonder the Key men of America called the Patriotic Societies in to dinner and revealed this awful condition to them. Only two things are these Key chaps. One is mental deficiency, and the other is a lame shoulder, the result of too much patting of themselves on the back. They belong in the comic supplement.

FARMING A LA MODE

One autumn when markets were up pretty high, I said to myself, "There is no reason why I shouldn't sow twice as much land for next year. And have a big crop while the prices are dear!"

I doubled my planting the very next spring.

But some of my neighbors did just the same thing—

And that queer coincidence was, I expect,

The reason the price went to thunder, by heck!

So when I found out that the prices were low,

I thought that I'd better go just a bit slow;

And next year I didn't plant much stuff at all;

I didn't have hardly a thing in the fall.

Believe me or not, but I swear it is true—

My sap-headed neighbors, they cut their crops too!

And just on account of their being so dumb,

The prices went higher than ever, by gum!

The trouble with farming, whatever you do,

Some other damned chump does that very thing too—

Except when it seems best to co-operate;

And they all sit and they wait and they wait.

—Co-op. Feature Service.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

In the issue of August 29, 1912, of the Farmers Union paper, the announcement was made that they were now ready to solicit paid advertising. It was hoped that the advertisements and subscription price would pay the entire cost of publication from the beginning.

An extract from a Mitchell county picnic write-up. The picnic was at Barnard, August 21, 1912. John Tromble of Mitchell county was present and made a very able address. He discussed the educational purposes of the Union and urged all members to study the different problems that the organization is attempting to solve. He was especially happy in his remarks on the marketing of farm products and the fixing of prices for them. He says that under the present system the farmer does not market his crop for himself but is wholly at the mercy of the railroads and grain gamblers.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH

Isn't it too bad that we have some farmers—yes, some farmers who are members of the farmers union, who are so near going, so covetous, so grasping, so unprincipled, so short in memory that they cannot remember how the old line elevator in their home town bought their wheat here to fore on the margin anywhere from 14 to 20 cents above Kansas City prices and would still be doing it if the Farmers Union had not gone into the wheat buying business? Now that the Farmers Union elevator is doing business on enough margin to pay expenses, the old line elevator has cut its margin below the actual cost of hauling the wheat so as to put the Farmers Union Elevator out of business; and if they succeed in putting the Farmers Union Elevator out of business, down goes the price of wheat even lower than before. Yes, it will go lower because these fellows must get back the amount of money that they lost in putting the Farmers Union Elevator out of business. The farmers know what will happen to them if the Farmers Union Elevator is put out of business, and yet some of them are so penny wise and pound foolish that they will aid the old line elevator in putting the Farmers Union out of business, by selling them their wheat even at only a penny more on the bushel. And the very same class of farmers that are ready to surrender their manhood in selling to the old line elevator, are the fellows that shouted the loudest about being held up by these same elevators. Don't turn your back on your own elevator for a penny a bushel, if you do you will, and you ought to lose a dime.

The farmers elevators were started just as he does. Bind yourselves together for the same purpose and you will be sure to win. Just stop and think.

A. L. Holcom.

91,360 square feet of cement floor in fireproof and semi-fireproof brick buildings.

Railway tracks run directly into the State Fair grounds, thus making it very convenient for livestock exhibitors to ship their livestock direct.

The greatest Farm Machinery show in this section of the United States will be held this year at the Kansas State Fair.

A new building is being constructed to house the Poultry demonstrations. This building will be located immediately adjacent to the Industrial Arts building. There are ample free seats in the livestock as well as swine and sheep judging pavilions, to enable visitors to view the stock while out for judgment. Ask questions regarding anything you wish to know about the stock being exhibited or judged. The exhibitors and judges are always glad to answer your questions.

The Million Dollar Livestock Par-

ade will be held Friday morning, Sept. 23rd in front of the grandstand. There will be no charge for seats or admission to the grandstand to witness the big parade.

The Official Encampment of the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs is an added feature this year. More than 800 boys and girls are expected to be in attendance at the State Fair camp. A special building has been prepared to serve as "hotel" for the encampment.

The new automobile building will be completed in ample time to house the big Auto Show. This will be one of the big, new features of the State Fair.

The United States Shipping Board will have a big exhibition of model ships, etc., at the State Fair this year.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

When credit is used a definite plan should be formulated for the repayment of the obligation. Too frequently people make the mistake of borrowing so long as their credit is good without making definite plans for the repayment of the loans. A definite plan for the repayment of a loan should be made at the time that the loan is negotiated.

The Country Woman

AN ODE TO THE PUMPKIN

(Tune America)
My pumpkin 'tis of thee,
The best of friends are we,
Of thee I write.
Oh me it is such fun
When thou art baked and done,
I love thee precious one
With all my might.

Let fragrance swell the air,
Send perfume every where,
From pumpkins grand,
Let women then be spry,
They shouldn't sit and sigh,
But bake some pumpkin pie
Through all the land.

When I go in the field
To see the pumpkin yield
In autumn sweet,
As I go o'er the ground
It makes a pleasant sound,
There's pumpkins all around
Nearth my big feet.

My glorious pumpkin thee
Thou art so dear to me,
Thy name I love,
I love thy blossoms fair
I'll twine them in my hair,
I'll sing thy praise rate
Where'er I rove.

—Mrs. J. I. Westblad.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
School is again in the offing! And soon Kansas mothers will be packing the school lunch boxes. No small problem that!

The mother, who plans the meals, not only has the health of the school boy and girl in her hands but also to a large extent their behavior and their grades, for these have been proved to be greatly influenced by diet. Food also plays an important role in building up resistance to disease and safeguarding the child against infection.

The school luncheon should provide about a third of the day's food needs. It should be substantial enough to guard against an excessive heavy meal at night, but simple and easily digested. Heavy foods interfere with brain work and should be avoided.

There should be variety from day to day, for even a well prepared lunch becomes monotonous, in time repulsive, if it is eaten. The lunch should be packed so that it will keep attractive and wholesome until it is eaten. A collection of small jars with screw tops, parchment cups, paraffin paper and paper napkins are useful and inexpensive. Lunch boxes and dishes should be scalded regularly. Hence the simple boxes are often better than the more elaborate ones with many compartments.

If no provision is made in the school for serving lunches, an extra napkin, either of paper or cloth, should be put in the basket to be spread over the desk when the lunch is eaten. Napkins that are easy to wash and require no ironing can be made of cotton crepe at a cost of a few cents each. The crepe can be bought by the yard and should be cut into squares and fringed.

Children should be taught always to wash their hands and faces just before eating and never to use each other's drinking cups, spoons, and forks.

As to what foods to put into the lunch box—the use of soft moist foods in which molds and bacteria are most likely to grow rapidly should be avoided, in hot weather. Although chopped meat moistened with a dressing of some kind makes a good sandwich filling, such foods are less desirable in hot weather than slices of meat, peanut butter, or other foods not so likely to spoil.

Some suggestions for bills of fare

for the school lunch will be given in this column next week.

TOMATO SEASON HERE: CANNING IS ECONOMY

Tomato canning season is here? Experiments show that three times a day is not too often to eat tomatoes. Canned tomatoes retain the valuable vitamin C and are an excellent substitute for fruit in winter.

In order to prevent spoilage and get better results with canned tomatoes, Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension food specialist at South Dakota State College, offers the following suggestions:

Tomatoes should be fresh and well ripened with no blemishes. Place them in a wire basket or cloth and plunge them into boiling water for one minute; then in cold water. Core and peel the tomatoes and pack in glass jars. Fill the jars to within a half-inch of the top with hot liquid or thick pulp. Add one-half teaspoon of salt to a pint jar and a teaspoon to a quart. Place the rubber ring and cap in position and seal. Process the pints or quarts forty-five minutes in the hot water bath. Store the canned product in a dark, somewhat cool storeroom.

Forty-five minutes is a longer time of processing than the older time tables allowed. Experiments have proved that to always get the best results it is necessary to use this longer processing period. Some tomatoes seem to be more acid than others. When this is the case they are likely to keep even if not processed so long. However, the forty-five minute processing period is the only safe one to follow.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EYES

An analysis made by industrial interests of the effect of the sun's rays on children's eyes is attracting considerable attention. Doctor Hazen, of Des Moines University, declares that "there are people dying in every community from eyestrain as first cause, and others are driven to despair, suicide, drug habits and stimulants." A New York police court judge says that "in my opinion defective eyesight is the most prolific cause of crime and delinquency. If children's eyes are to give good service and good sight in old age, they must be properly taken care of during the school days. No child should be forced to acquire an education under the handicap of faulty window shades. Eyestrain that shuts out the desired light causes headaches, eyestrain, tired feeling, blurred vision and watery eyes. They are a warning of the coming eye trouble, and numerous boards of education are aware of the fact today that no organs of the body are so delicate, so complicated, so little understood, so much used, and so much abused, as the eyes.

A practical solution of a large part of the difficulty comes from a practical home furnisher of Jefferson City, Mo. This is Henry Crevelt, who declares that the new form of Tintine window shades that have been manufactured, "will go a long way toward correcting this evil." Mr. Crevelt adds: "Efficiency cannot be as high as it should be, life cannot be as full of enjoyment and usefulness, if eyesight is faulty. Proper window shades will correct a great majority of the trouble."

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

Doctor Thomas Jess, greatest American authority on international educational problems, startled the recent convention of the World Federation of Education Associations by asking pointedly the old Biblical question "Who is my Neighbor?"

His question, expanded, became a series of questions about the responsibility of the individual, the com-



5934. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 1 1/2 yard of broad or narrow binding. Price 15c.

5743. Ladies' Apron.
Cut in One Size Medium. It requires one yard of 36 inch material with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

community the nation, and the nations together, for the welfare of the underprivileged peoples of the earth. Doctor Jones has recently completed an intensive survey of post-war conditions for the Near East Relief, and the results of his studies show that there are whole peoples who live only half as long as others. His statistics show that, in 1922, the death rate in New Zealand was 8.8; in the United States 11.8; in France 17.5; in Japan 22.3; in Chile 23.4. The average length of life in America is now 66.3 years, in France it is 47 years, in India 23 years.

Similarly authenticated statistics for the Near eastern countries are not easy to obtain, but it is obvious that the average length of life among the refugees populations of Armenia, Greece and Syria has been enormously reduced by the hardships of the post-war period.

The question naturally is why the death rate of the United States is only half that of these backward nations. Doctor Jones urges the need of nursing and public health work in these countries, and shows that notable reductions can be effected in the death rate by the use of modern medicine and changed social organization. He follows this statement with the question as to the duty of those acquainted with modern health-saving and life-preserving processes to share their knowledge with others.

"On the other side," he asserts, "are as sad a plight as if they had actually been left half dead by others."

The greater your troubles, the greater your opportunity to show yourself a man.

Tell the truth if it kills, but there is no danger of it killing you.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

DOGS

FOR SALE—Range, my coon and o'possum hound. Age four, rabbit proof, extra at tree. \$45.00. Trial. Coy Hicks, Sedalia, Ky. B108.

POULTRY

Co-operative Chicks
Famous laying strains. Circular Free. Per 100
White Leghorns or Heavy Assorted—\$ 7
Anconas, Buff Leshorns—\$ 10
Reds, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons—\$ 9
Wyandottes, Black Minorcas—\$ 10
C. E. Alexander, Whites, Langhams—\$ 10
Light Assorted—\$ 10
Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid.
CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY,
Chillicothe, Missouri.

SEEDS FOR SALE

ALFALFA \$6.50
Sweet Clover \$5.00 per bush. Meier
Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO
Cigars, \$1.00; Pipes, \$1.00; Smoking, 10, \$1.50; PIPE FREE. Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Car Red or Kanota oats, send samples, priced your station. Cedar Vale Co-operative Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

"BROWN PATCH"

"Brown Patch" is the name of the foe to good golf greens. The finer the quality of grass on the greens the more apt is "brown patch" to infect it.

The United States Golf Association, and Uncle Sam too, have sought to either find a grass that is proof against brown patch or to discover means of elimination of the trouble or to control it. Other agencies have devoted time and spent large sums to find the way to conquer brown patch.

Dr. Engelmann, a chemist, is credited with having perfected a highly complex organic mercury compound popularly known as "Semesan." This disinfectant is reported to be highly efficient in the prevention of both large and little brown patch. In his work Dr. Engelmann has had the co-operation of greens keepers in various sections of the United States.

In order that the greens might be perfect, the Oakmont Club treated them just prior to the Open Championship and won the commendation of Ted Ray and Ryder Cup stars. The Minikahda Golf Club, of Minneapolis, treated the greens with Semesan in order to get them ready for the National Amateur Championship, when the eyes of golfing American watched the marvelous Bobby Jones in action. When Jack Westland won the Chicago District Amateur Championship, the wonderful condition of the greens allowed him to sink the "birds" that turned the tide of victory. Championship greens are invariably treated on the eve of a major battle.

Warning is issued of the recurrence of brown patch. No method of treatment which so far has been devised will permanently eliminate the spores from which the fungi develop. But valuable data has been obtained from the experiments by the Out Post Technical Staff working in conjunction with a number of the most experienced and capable greens keepers of the country.

WHAT IS A CITY?

When most communities become large enough they become cities by simple methods of the law. None of them have ever been denied, so far as we know, until Silbertsville, Penn., sought incorporation as a borough, and its right to become such was challenged in court. The judge who in judgment refused to permit Silbertsville to become a city. In his ruling he said "There is no drug store to fill the demand for pills, perfumes, or soda water; no tailor administering to the sartorial fastidious; no regular barber applies his trim during the day time and the inhabitants must wait until evening to be shaved, shorn or bobbed. There is no lumber or coal yard, probably because only fourteen new houses have been built within the last 26 years."

An upright judge, a learned judge," as Shakespeare would say.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Since George H. Little widow has been fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother S. E. Lundberg, we the members of the North Union Local No. 718, wish to extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.
Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, to the state paper, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Local.
Harry Johnson, Sec.

KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON
SEPT. 12-17

Bring the family and enjoy the State's Greatest Fair. Thousands of Exhibits, Great Educational Features, Grand Circus acts, Horse Races, Auto Entertainment - Fireworks - Races, Vaudeville, Bands, Revue, Etc. Reduced Railway Fares. Good Roads Lead To The State Fair From All Parts of The State.
E. E. Frizell, Pres.
A. L. Sponsler, Secy

1408 West 9th St. Kansas City, Mo. If you cannot get prompt service from your seed house or druggist, write us direct.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
John A. Simpson, V. P. Oklahoma City, Ok.
C. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Lansford, Lecturer, Washington, D. C.

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.
Farmers Union Cooperative, Emporia, Assn.
313 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-S-10 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union State Bank

Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas
Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Mutual Association

A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

PILES NOW CURED WITHOUT SURGERY

Dr. O. A. Johnson, well known rectal specialist, is using with remarkable success a new, mild, and non-surgical method for treating piles. Without using the knife, cautery, acids, electricity, burning, tying off, ligatures or other painful, drastic means, he cures piles completely and permanently.

Every sufferer from bleeding, protruding piles and other rectal troubles should get Dr. Johnson's 68-page book which fully explains his method. Simply send name and address to Dr. O. A. Johnson, suite 181, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., and it will be mailed free and postpaid. He wants everyone to know how they can be rid of piles easily, quickly and permanently, and also rid of other diseases caused by rectal troubles, such as nervousness, backaches, stomach troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc.—all without the pain, danger and inconvenience of a surgical operation.

MUST TELL THE TRUTH

The Federal Trade Commission is making it hot for business firms who do not truthfully advertise their goods. Misrepresentation of materials as used in any line, or claims for the quality of the goods which can not be sustained, are being pried into. In this relation the Government is doing its best to protect American industry.

GENUINE AND FAKE JEWELRY

The principal jewelers of the United States have arranged to send their representatives to Washington in October to confer with the Federal Trade Commission regarding various trade practices which exist in the manufacturing and selling of jewelry. It is indicated that these alleged unfair practices have to do with the proper labeling of jewelry offered for sale, especially in the discrimination between genuine articles and imitations.

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

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

Farmers Union Insurance Co.
NEARLY 13 YEARS IN BUSINESS

They said we couldn't do it and are still saying it; but we are going stronger than ever. Have you had the advantage of the low rate and got a part of the \$101,672.00 paid back in rebates? If not, why not?
Salina, Kansas

SMUT
RID YOUR GRAIN OF SMUT
CUPRO-JABONITE

(Copper Carbonate Dust, 15-20%)
Kills smut germs at only two or three cents per bushel. Saves money on planting. Makes you money on bigger yields. Easy and simple to use. Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Big help to thousands of farmers every year.
Germination Not Impaired
Further valuable facts sent free on request. Send for them today.

Write For Facts
Manufactured and Distributed by
GEO. C. GORDON
CHEMICAL CO.

1408 West 9th St. Kansas City, Mo. If you cannot get prompt service from your seed house or druggist, write us direct.

A small farm engine receives almost as large a percentage of the heat energy in its fuel as does the large central station steam power plant.

Know what "four penny," "six penny," or "ten penny" means as applied to nails? It means 4 pounds, 6 pounds, or 10 pounds per 1,000 nails.

Collins Mortgage Company

1308 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Make Your New Loan On A Permanent Basis

Investigate our AMORTIZED LOAN before renewing your farm mortgage.

Points you should consider: 1. Loans made to run from 5 to 34 1/2 years at your option. 2. No commission to pay. 3. Low rate of interest. 4. No renewal necessary. If you wish additional information, fill in and mail to us attached coupon. Our correspondent will then see you.

Please furnish me, without obligation on my part, information regarding Collins Mortgage Company loans, advising me as to rate, terms, etc.

Name..... Address.....

.....Amount desired to borrow.....

Description of land.....

Six Good Reasons Why--

Every Farmers Union Member should carry life insurance in HIS OWN COMPANY.

- 1.—It offers all standard form policies at actual cost.
- 2.—Its funds are used to finance the farm operations of its members.
- 3.—It is owned by the policyholders, who share in its earnings and control its management.
- 4.—It is a legal reserve, level premium company, which means its policies are absolutely safe and that its premium rates can not be increased.
- 5.—It prides itself on rendering the best possible service, by making prompt settlements in full and leaving its policyholders or their beneficiaries completely satisfied.
- 6.—It is supporting the whole Farmers Union program and uniting the members in a loyal, compact organization through their community of interests. Only by such co-operative, harmonious effort can the farmers ever secure justice or attain the position of economic independence to which they are entitled.

If you believe in the aims of the Farmers Union and need more life insurance, it will pay you to write today to:

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Des Moines, Iowa.

"Farmer Life Insurance At Farmer Cost"

Just Suppose

If you were in the grocery business, would your family be supplied with goods from a rival concern? Of course, not. Why? Simply because by using goods from your own store you would reduce the actual cost by saving the profits you would otherwise realize by selling to some one else.

If you ship your live stock to us you patronize YOUR OWN FIRM and REDUCE your expenses.

It isn't good business to compete with yourself.

SHIP TO YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards

Kansas City

THE LATEST CREATION!

"Daisy Bell"

ALL WOOL
FELT HATS



THESE are the MOST WONDERFUL HATS in their class that have ever been placed before the Women of this Country. When finished, they have all the style and smartness of an importation direct from the Paris Boulevards.

The hats come flat, stamped on finest quality all wool felt, in the most popular millinery shades of the day and are correctly styled from every standpoint. Everything furnished except embroidery silk, as the colors for the finished hat are at the discretion of the purchaser.

Can be completely made up in less than an hour's time and their low price makes it possible for every woman to have a "chic and becoming" hat to match each of her costumes.

1891 comes in Rose with Hickory ornamentation.

1892 comes in Castilian Red with Black ornamentation.

1893 comes in Copenhagen Blue with Hickory ornamentation.

1894 comes in White with Castilian ornamentation.

1895 comes in Monkey Skin with Rose ornamentation.

1896 comes in Black with White ornamentation.

These hats are packed flat in special glassine envelopes to insure safe delivery.

Price of hats is only \$1.25 each, postpaid to any address, delivery guaranteed. Prompt attention will be given all orders.

NEWS OF THE RECENT RATE HEARING AT WICHITA

KANSAS FARMERS IS BEING DENIED COAL ON CREDIT

Inability to Pay Bills is Given as Reason by Head of State Grain Dealers Association.

NOTES ARE BEING REFUSED Head of Union Tells Why Company

Ceased Allowing Country People "Time" on Hail Insurance.

(By Cliff Stratton) Staff Correspondent.

Wichita, Kan., July 27.—Presidents of Kansas farm organizations took the stand today in the grain rate hearing before commissioner Balthasar H. Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission here. But economists, bankers, and official reports from Federal and State Governmental Agencies already had told their stories.

The testimony of the heads of the three major farm organizations laid bare part of the strategy of Clyde M. Reed, counsel for the farm organizations in their fight against increased grain rates and for decreases in rates.

Instead of having to start from scratch and be subjected to grilling cross examinations from well contented railroad attorneys, the farm leaders went on with the facts in their case practically proved. They merely had to conform to the personal observation and experiences the story of the decline and fall of agriculture as a profitable industry in the past six or seven years.

Reports of the comptroller of currency and the state banking department had put into the records that while the bank deposits of the entire country had increased 11 billion dollars, or nearly 30 per cent since 1920 deposits in all Kansas banks had decreased thirty-six million, or eight per cent, in the same period.

Charles L. Lemon, Pratt banker and owner of 20,000 acres of land, had told under oath why he quit farming himself—"farming doesn't pay." Lemon confessed frankly that his tenants now took the land, and he was going broke. Economists, implement dealers, bankers, college professors, and statistics already introduced all pointed to the same conclusion—from a profitable industry back in 1910-14 farming has become a losing industry. The farmer has been living off his capital since 1920, and his reserves are just about used up. This much Reed already had shown, by other than farmer sources, before he placed the farm leaders on the stand. Their statements along the same line, as a result went practically unchallenged.

Standard Efficiency for Co-operative Livestock Commission Associations

(Continued from page 1)

handling methods which will reduce shrinkage.

(3) Show the manager how to properly manage the livestock and, where volume permits, grade it to meet market requirements.

(4) Assist the manager with his membership problems by impressing upon the members that they should give the shipping association all their business. Non-members should be encouraged to ship through the association and try its service.

The terminal agency can be of a great deal of help to the local association in giving publicity to special items of interest regarding the terminal. For example, the terminal association may send to the local papers articles quoting top sales which the terminal agency has made for the shipping association members. Examples of a gain in weight of a shipment or exceptionally light shrinkage might be quoted also. In fact, the terminal could co-operate with the managers of the local associations in keeping yearly records of shrink and in efforts to reduce shrink to a minimum. The members of the local association should be kept informed regarding the progress of the terminal agency.

It might be found advisable to recommend the consolidation of two or more shipping associations, or the organization of a number of independent locals into a consolidated organization so that a larger volume could be secured and regular shipments made.

The fact that there are local associations which are examples of efficient business organizations shows that the shipping association offers a fertile field for work.

The associations should be members of the terminal organization and should understand the responsibilities and obligations of membership.

Organize New Shipping Associations Where Needed

In territories where there is a genuine need for these associations and where stockmen desire an association, the terminal commission agency should assist the producers in establishing such organizations.

Give More Attention to Enlisting the Co-operative Feeder and Ranchmen

The fact that many of the terminal co-operatives handle all the business of some of the largest feeders and ranchmen in the country, and that the satisfaction is fairly conclusive proof that the reason the terminal agencies do not handle more of the individual feeders and ranchers' business is not because they cannot render good service.

In developing this part of the business the co-operatives have been considerably handicapped by connections which stockmen had already established on the market. Farmers have been prone to mix sentiment and business. If a boy from a given section was given a job by an agency, that was a good reason for giving his business to the firm that employed him. The boy, of course, must be "helped along." Long established friendships and personal acquaintances were

Farmer Loses Credit

One rather astounding fact was brought out today. While credit transactions have been widely extended to city folks in the past few years, until nearly everything bought in the cities is purchased on account the farmer's retail credit has been taken away from him in the past three years.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers association, placed this fact in the record this morning. Questioned by Reed, he stated that the members of his association very generally sell coal, grain and feed at retail.

"What are conditions among your farmer customers?" asked Reed.

"Our members have refused to extend credit for the past two years to farmers for coal and feed," said Smiley.

"Why?"

"Farmers Cannot Pay."

"The farmers' inability to pay means his credit must be cut off, and our members generally have cut it off," said Smiley. "It is not that the farmer is dishonest. He just can't pay."

The tenant farmers are flat broke, as a rule."

Increases in freight rates, Smiley said, would be deducted from the price the farmer gets for his grain. A decrease would mean a bigger return. C. E. Huff, of Salina, president of the Farmers' Union of Kansas, testified that the Farmers Union Insurance Co., had been compelled to stop taking farmers' notes in payment of hail insurance premiums.

Union Denies Credit

"We found," said Huff, "that the farmers' condition has reached the point where if he had one crop failure from other than hail losses, he couldn't meet his notes. We demand cash payment of premiums."

Huff recited instances after instance to prove his point that individual farmers in a large number of cases have reached the end of their reserve capital, the end of their ability to borrow, passed beyond their ability to pay—have reached the end of the road as farmers.

This condition, Huff said, is not new. It has been farming—W. E. Grimes had shown the day before that the farmer is 47% more efficient as a producer than he was 10 years ago—nor to lack of industry, nor to one-crop farming nor to extravagant living. He was almost bitter on the last point.

No Chance For Mere Farmer

"The balance against farming as an industry is so heavy," was the summary of his conclusions, "that farming is conducted at a loss. A man can use a farm as a base for trading operations, by taking advantage of the difficulties of his neighbors, buy his young stock and

able obstacles to be overcome by the co-operatives in their march of progress.

While progress has been made in getting business from individual stockmen it is believed that still greater results could be obtained if the association would place more stress on the purchase and loan phases of the commission business. Some of the co-operative associations today are making the greatest strides today are those which are developing their purchase business and their loan service.

Organize New Terminal Co-operative Sales Agencies Wherever Their Establishment is Practicable

The co-operative commission agencies are now operating on most of the principal markets of the country. Agencies might be established on some of the smaller markets, provided a sufficient volume of business could be obtained. Under no circumstances should a co-operative terminal association be established on any association unless the support of the shipping associations and farm organizations in the trade territory surrounding that market is assured.

Work for Increased Efficiency in the Organizations

More attention should be given to the careful training of employees of various departments of the business. The employees should not only master their jobs, but should learn to know something of the problems of the account sales work will be more careful to see that the shipment checks out for ownership and total number of animals and that prices are marked plainly on the scale tickets and errors in making up the account sales may be avoided.

In the selling of stock on the market, salesmen should seek to increase their knowledge concerning the facts which affect prices, and to learn better ways of handling stock so as to reduce shrink.

Salesmen and order buyers can work out a follow-up system and keep a closer check upon shippers and purchasers. In the office, records can be further systematized and improved and modern, standardized equipment should be used. In the field work, better ways can be devised to render service to individual shippers and shipping associations.

Co-operate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Promoting Official Grade Standards for Livestock

The advantages of practicable, workable, uniform standards which can be applied by all livestock agencies on all markets are too apparent to require extended argument. One of the chief functions of a terminal selling agency is to keep the producer advised regarding conditions prevailing at the market. It is almost impossible to do this satisfactorily without uniform grade standards. As a rule shippers who patronize a given market become more or less familiar with the standards prevailing on that market.

The fact that different markets have different standards leads to confusion among livestock shippers. Under a system of universal official grade standards no such confusion should arise. Every market and every market agency would use the same standards and a given term or group

grain at a sacrifice, and get ahead. But that isn't farming, that is merchandising."

Ralph Snyder summarized the freight rate situation in a few words. "The cost of a bushel increase in freight rates sounds small compared to \$1.40 a bushel for wheat," said Snyder. "But when you figure that the growers' net return is not \$1.25 or \$1.40, but 10 or 15 or 20 cents, you can see where a six cents a bushel increase might cut a return in two. And 19 cents a bushel increase would be ruinous." Caldwell Davis, master of the Kansas State Grange, took the stand for only a few minutes. He confirmed from personal observation and experience the general conditions introduced as to freight rates, and read into the records, over the protest of the railroad attorneys, the real estate and chattel mortgage records of Bourbon county and the chattel mortgage records of Neosho county. In 1917 there were \$1,700,000 of chattel mortgages filed in Neosho county. Last year the total was \$81,781. There was a corresponding increase in Bourbon county.

Phone Costs Too High

Jesse Greenleaf, of Greensburg, reading from census and public utility commission of Kansas, of which he formerly was a member, showed that between 1920 and 1925 one-tenth of the rural subscribers of class B telephone companies had discontinued phone service.

"It doesn't afford to pay one dollar to \$1.25 a month," Greenleaf said. "I heard hundreds of them testify to that in rate hearings."

In spite of the increasing use of farm machinery, combines and tractors, Greenleaf reported that the value of farm machinery in Kansas decreased 43 million dollars, or 21 per cent, between 1920 and 1925. In the same period the mortgage indebtedness increased 20 million dollars, from 24.9 per cent of the total value of farms in Kansas to 39.1 per cent. "I have six children," Greenleaf concluded. "Up to a few years ago I had hoped they would stay on the farm. Now I am satisfied because they are taking my advice and not remaining on the farm. Under present conditions they would be bound to leave."

John Ellison of Parsons, W. C. Epperson of Hutchinson, and Schuyler Jones of Wichita, added to the volume of testimony showing that there is something wrong with farming. That and another increased rates would make the condition worse. Jones explained that he makes enough off a shoe store in Wichita that he can afford to keep up one of the best farms in Sedgewick county.

name would convey the same meaning regardless of the individual or agency.

Co-operative agencies should make a serious effort to keep in the closest possible touch with the work of the Department of Agriculture along the line with a view to having the same facts and figures available to all. The position should be made to assist the Department in educating stockmen in general throughout the country to a complete understanding of all of these standards.

Establishment of a National Service Organization

There is real need for a national service organization in the development of a co-operative livestock marketing program. This organization should include as members the efficient co-operative commission associations. Such an association would serve to coordinate and strengthen the co-operative movement in livestock marketing and would eliminate the various co-operative groups. Federation of the marketing associations for a given commodity on a national scale has been carried out successfully in Canada and in some other countries and it is felt by these co-operative groups that this plan has important advantages.

Continued handling of the organization would be in the hands of representatives from the boards of directors of the terminal commission associations. This would make a large directorate; however, most of the business could be transacted by an executive committee.

This association should have an official organ which would give information to livestock producers over the country and discuss their marketing problems. The work of the national organization might be along the following lines:

(1) To unify and help to put into execution a forward-looking program for co-operative livestock marketing agencies, as outlined earlier in this section. The research work of the national organization should be especially important and might include such projects as: Collecting and disseminating the best available information on receipts and prices of livestock; stabilization of receipts on the central markets which would tend to eliminate the severe drops in prices that cause heavy losses to shippers; and making inquiry into specific problems of current interest to the livestock industry. The results of these studies should be made available to members of the associations, either in pamphlet form or through the columns of the official organ.

(2) To consolidate, wherever possible, two or more co-operative agencies competing for business, or to give a member of a group of these associations should result in more efficient and more economical organization of the business and a further standardization of operations.

(3) When, after study of existing conditions, it was found that a given market, the national association might assist the agencies in planning and carrying out a common program through which they could work together in a community of interest relationship. A coordinated selling program could be adopted, the associations working together in handling

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 1, 1927—Labor Day

Next Monday is Labor Day. The reason why it is a holiday and observed all over our land is because of organization. Not so many years ago the average mechanic was poorly paid, but try to employ one now and see what his charges are. Nothing in the world but organization raised his earning power, which permits him to live better. The cattle and farming industries can do the very same thing, but not without organization.

STEEPS: Very little change on the better classes. Some prime yearlings sold new high of \$14.10 to \$15.00. Best yearlings have brought 13 to 14 cents, with fair to good grades at 12 to 13 cents, medium classes 11 to 12 cents, some short-feds at \$10.00 to \$10.50. Best heavy cattle 13 to 14 cents. Lighter, higher, fair to good \$11.50 to \$13.00. Higher at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Grassers were slow at a decline of 25 to 35 cents. Best heavy grassers \$11.00 to \$11.50, fair to good 10 to 11 cents, plain 9 to 10 cents.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS: Stockers about steady, but a fairly liberal commission of Kansas, of which he formerly was a member, showed that between 1920 and 1925 one-tenth of the rural subscribers of class B telephone companies had discontinued phone service.

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in thinking about the future of the terminal co-operatives, it is well to remember that today's successful enterprises are those that yesterday extended their thinking beyond the needs of the moment. Tomorrow's successful co-operatives are those that today look beyond the mechanical details of business to the greater day of co-operation to come.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

ALLEN COUNTY

GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2157

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. H. V. Adams, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145****

Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2155****

Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Sec.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081****

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Fairley, Sec.

ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155

Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154****

Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec.

CHERRY LOCAL NO. 2154****

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Fairley, Sec.

NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108****

Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Althea A. Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2104****

Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Sec.

CLAY COUNTY

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1123****

Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. G. W. Tomlinson, Sec.

COFFEY COUNTY

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 214****

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Sec.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136****

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. R. E. Mather, Sec.

ANDERSON COUNTY UNION NOTES

The home of W. D. Neil was the scene of a very delightful gathering of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Farmers' Union, Wednesday, August 24th. The folks are still busy with threshing, haying and road work, yet the ladies managed to beg, coax or inveigle a number of their husbands to come along, and we heard one man say he would not have missed the meeting for a whole lot.

This was as all day meeting, with the usual basket dinner served cafeteria style, with the usual good food. We remember a good many years ago, more years than we like to think about, when we visited frequently at this same home, when the late J. A. Neil and Mrs. Neil dispensed the good food and the wonderful times we had in those days.

The present Mr. and Mrs. Neil who live at the old farm home are just as hospitable and one always feels like they will welcome you with a warmth and cordiality not to be mistaken.

We heard a few improvements over the old times in the way of additions to buildings, also noticed that the farm is being kept up in good trim, showing that some one with a care for the old home place is at the helm.

After dinner the folks were called together and the program started with a song, then the Invocation, followed by several good numbers, of music and readings, by the following:

Miss Gertrude Andregg of Springfield, local music; Mrs. W. D. Neil of the same local reading; Miss King of Amiot, music; John Anderson of Belview local, readings, responded to encore; Mrs. Gretchen also of Belview read article relating to our civic duties.

Because the speaker, H. B. Whitaker had a meeting the evening before, the business session was postponed until the address was given.

Mr. Whitaker is one of the old home crowd, one of the old guards of the Anderson County Union, organizing the first local in Anderson county. We are always pleased to have him with us, and enjoy his heart to heart talks for that is the kind of talks he always gives the Anderson county folks, for he knows that we will understand and not be critical of his motives.

Mr. Whitaker stressed the point that he thought that the Women's Auxiliary was going to be one of the most vital helps to the advancing of the co-operative movement that had never been started. He told us of the many divergent opinions that sometimes existed among the men folks who had reached the place where the opinion of the majority was accepted as being the most nearly correct and that they abided by the consequences of majority rule, once in a great while it proves to be wrong, but not nearly so wrong as to split hairs over minor points and have a division in the ranks. He urged us to work to that end that we would agree on some program and stick to that program until proved that we are wrong, then back up and go at it again, but what ever we did not to quibble over little things and lose sight of the real reason that we were born, and that was to aid in every way possible the advancement of true co-operation among the farmer folks, and eventually to help make it nation wide.

Mr. Whitaker gave us a good talk and one from which we can receive much benefit if we apply ourselves to the task in hand. Folks we realize that the women folks of the farm have not been in the habit of meeting together and talking things over as has her city sister, there are various reasons for this state of affairs, distance, the nature of her work, natural timidity from enforced isolation, but we hope in the near future to be able to overcome most of the difficulties and that each farm wife and sister or daughter may feel that it is necessary to give more time to the discussing and serious exchanging of opinions that meeting together one afternoon at least every two weeks is not time wasted, but really time saved by the new ideas we may obtain from those exchanges of ideas. That we may study civic questions and be prepared to understand the different phase of public questions before the country, and to try in

is the biggest gambler in the world, but he never gets to deal the cards. Please find inclosed my check for one dollar to apply on any fund that needs it, and more if needed. Yours for more co-operation. A. L. Holcom, Rt. 4, Lawrence, Kans.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED TO PREVENT SEED-CORN SHORT-AGE

Getting back to the Auxiliary meeting, after the speaking and Mr. Whitaker had bid us good bye, the business session was entered into, and some mighty good discussions were the outcome, some of the plans are incomplete therefore we were not yet at liberty to broadcast them as yet.

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FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532

Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. Frank Toppie, Sec.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889****

Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. P. Svoboda, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 215****

Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Moss, Sec.

Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864****

Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606****

Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804

Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Rietmeyer, Sec.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 181****

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Fairley, Sec.

GOVE COUNTY

PARK LOCAL NO. 809****

Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Sec.

JEWELL COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Plinn, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY

SHARON LOCAL NO. 174****

Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gusie K. DeVault, Sec.

LINN COUNTY

BUCKEY LOCAL NO. 1873****