

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, JULY 5, 1928

THE PROBLEM OF OUR TAXES

It is conceded by men who have made a critical study of taxation that the general property tax is responsible for the unfair proportion of the tax burden which has been laid upon the agricultural industry. A few of our more important states have practically abandoned the general property tax as a source of state revenue and they are coming to rely more and more upon other methods of procedure in order to meet their annual budgets. Notable illustrations of this change may be found in California, New York and Pennsylvania. Here in the West we fall back to a very large degree upon the general property tax as a source of state income. It is quite generally agreed that the states should permit the smaller units; namely, the counties, to enjoy practically the entire use of the general property tax. State governments, on the other hand, can develop other sources of revenue such as income taxes, sales taxes, inheritance taxes and the like, and through these new avenues they will be able to increase the number contributing to the upkeep of government functions and thereby lighten the load for those who now support state and local government substantially through the general property tax.

The faculty theory of taxation which seeks to distribute the costs of government among the population in relation to each person's ability to pay is considered to be measured best by the income tax which this person enjoys. The state income tax is now in force in a little better than one-fourth of the states in the Union. In no state is it a major source of revenue. It is still in the trial stage as a source of state revenue, but promises to be the main stay of state taxation in the future. The great advantage of the income tax lies in the fact that it is able to reach the income from the vast amount of tangible personality which annually escapes the assessor. In this way it enlarges the base of taxation as well as eliminating the discrimination in assessment between personality and realty.

Certain states now impose taxes on non-essentials and luxuries. In densely populated areas such taxes may contribute quite substantially to the total revenue. Money spent for luxuries and non-essentials is on the whole made up of small individual sums, but taken in the aggregate these figures are beyond the comprehension of most of us. For instance, the treasurer of the United States reports that the American people spent about 734 million dollars for amusements in 1922. The Research Division of the National Education Association states that the American people spent 17 billion dollars for luxuries in 1920, or nearly seventeen times as much as the total expended for education in that year. Here in Colorado consideration might be given to a tax on luxuries and non-essentials; however, we could not hope to secure more than a very moderate contribution to state revenues.

L. A. MOORHOUSE,

Agricultural Economist, Colorado Agricultural College, in Colorado Union Farmer.

POLITICS AND THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

There seems to be no good way for the farm groups to avoid activity in politics. In theory ours is a "government of the people". In theory the two major political parties are made up of and controlled by entire cross sections of the whole

population, and are truly and equally representative of all. In theory ours is not a government of classes, in which lords and commoners are pitted against each other, nor in which various "blobs" play the game of politics by coalitions and devious strategies. But in actual fact political parties are controlled by rather small minorities, are greatly concerned about winning, and are sometimes pledged in advance to promote particular private interests in return for aid given, as was so manifestly true in 1920. And interested groups make full use of all possible influences to secure for themselves favorable consideration in legislation and administration. So that in fact our situation is not greatly different from that in most other governments, where each major group and economic interest represents itself in a "blob".

We cannot avoid politics, for the very good reason that, though you cannot create wealth by law, its distribution is very largely determined by the character of the laws. Agriculture is now suffering under one of the most unfair arrangements in American history. The heaped-up costs of well-protected groups passes on to the farmer. The price of everything the farmer purchases is at a higher level by reason of legislative favors secured by political action of other groups. The price of everything the farmer sells is at a lower level because of deductions made to cover advantages secured by law. The price of a bushel of wheat at the farm is determined by the world price, less transportation and other handling charges, including financing and labor. The advantage, which the carriers have by law becomes at once a deduction from farm income. The farmer pays the bill, going and coming. We cannot avoid politics, because law determines very largely the distribution of the nation's wealth.

But on the other hand we must not allow ourselves to become involved in political maneuvering to such an extent as to hinder or detract from our co-operative movement. To enter the partisan political field might even be fatal to our larger program. We have a vital interest in politics and legislation, but we have a still deeper and more vital interest in organizing and developing co-operatives. We must not allow an awakened and deepened interest in the political situation to divert us from our co-operative program. We must not permit the excitement of legislative battle or political contest to give us a distaste for the slow, patient job of co-operative organization and development. That would be suicide.

We must have favorable farm legislation, giving agriculture an equal opportunity with others in the distribution of the national wealth. But we must also increase the membership of the Farmers Union. We must increase our loyalty and patronage to our co-operative businesses. We must correct and overcome our mistakes, both in our local and statewide business units, and if necessary we must rebuild them from the very ground up. We cannot do without them. We must develop our own machinery for co-operative marketing, beginning it at the farmer's nearest market point, retaining control of it absolutely in

the farmers own hands, and extending it to the nearest possible point to the actual consumer. The building of our co-operative organization is still our big job.

NEBRASKA CREAMERY STILL EXPANDING

The annual business meeting of the Farmers' Union Creamery Company, Superior, Nebr., is also a social event for the farmers and their families. This year it was held on May 29 with the usual picnic dinner in the park and the crowd in attendance was variously estimated from 5,000 to 7,000. During the morning a patronage dividend of 2 1-2 cents per pound of butterfat was distributed to patrons of the Superior plant, and 1 1-2 cents to patrons of the Aurora plant.

Following the luncheon hour the regular shareholders' meeting was held. Reports presented at this meeting showed that the plant at Superior manufactured 2,214,655 pounds of butter and 476,108 pounds of condensed buttermilk. Its net earnings amounted to \$42,147. The Aurora creamery, which had been in operation only seven months, made 787,580 pounds of butter and 260,000 pounds of condensed buttermilk, and its net earnings came to \$11,046.

An average price of 44.40 cents was paid for butterfat at Superior, and the average sale price for butter was 41.48 cents for the year. Manufacturing expense was 2.337 cents a pound, and administrative expense, 1.937 cents. Corresponding figures for Aurora were as follows: average cost of butterfat, 42.90 cents; average price for butter, 39.32 cents; manufacturing costs, 2.69 cents; administrative costs, 93 cents.

The association at Superior was organized in 1917. Operations began in the present plant January 20, 1920. It began with eight cream receiving stations and by the end of the year 34 stations were shipping regularly. Six months later the number reported was 56, and has been increasing ever since.

The number of shareholders has grown from 345 in 1920 to 1,800 at the beginning of 1928, while the number of patrons is about 10,000. The association credits patronage dividends to all patrons and when these credits amount to \$10, the price of a share of stock, a share is issued to the patron, provided that he is a member of the Farmers' Union. During 1927, 865 new shareholders were acquired in this way. Interest not to exceed 8 per cent is paid on capital stock, and a patronage dividend of 2 1-2 cents on butterfat has been paid nearly every year in addition to building of a reserve of over \$50,000. In the last five years the association has paid out over \$150,000 in interest and dividends.

Butter sales by the association for the last five years have been as follows: 1923, \$428,285; 1924, \$442,074; 1925, \$515,640; 1926, \$657,440; 1927, \$1,255,721.

Recently the association contracted for the exclusive use of 25 refrigerator cars to carry the products of the two plants. One of these leased cars, bearing the word "Superior" on one side and "Farmers' Union" on the other, stood on the creamery tracks at the time of the meeting and attracted much attention.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

THIRTY YEARS OF LOCAL CO-OPERATION

For more than 30 years the farmers in the vicinity of Monticello, Iowa, have been served by their own co-operative enterprise, the Farmers' Mutual Creamery Company. Although originally started as a creamery, the association now serves its patrons in the marketing of their milk, poultry, eggs, and livestock, and through a store department provides them with many of their farm supplies.

The different departments have been organized in response to definite demands, and each department has been made to pay its way. In 1926, 574,725 pounds of butter was made, 1,707,264 pounds of sweet cream was sold, 14,646 hogs were shipped and 123,287 pounds of poultry marketed. Total turnover has exceeded one million dollars for each of the last three years, as will be noted by the figures for gross receipts:

Dept.	1925	1926	1927
Creamery	\$438,950	\$428,614	\$474,865
Store	185,592	175,969	174,723
Poultry	16,469	31,414	24,490
Egg	74,980	87,672	50,534
Livestock	317,782	407,425	277,386

This association has no capital stock. The original plan of financing provided for a loan from a local bank, which was repaid by a small deduction from returns to producers for butterfat. As other facilities have been added they have been financed through deductions. Today the association owns property valued at \$60,000, which is considered as belonging to the community. The several departments are serving about 400 farmers.

NEW EQUITY CREAMERY BEGINS BUSINESS

A new Equity Union Creamery was opened at Pana, Ill., on June 5, with a picnic and business meeting. Opportunity was given to inspect the new building and its equipment. Members brought cream and eggs and before the close of the meeting the manager announced that 2,000 pounds of cream had been delivered, also a large number of eggs.

Prizes were awarded to individuals who had secured the greatest number of members, the first

prize being a pure white Shorthorn heifer, and the second prize \$10 in cash.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT NEW ENGLAND MEETING

Emphasizing the development of large-scale co-operative marketing and purchasing associations in the United States in recent years, Chris L. Christensen, chief, Division of Co-operative Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture, told members of the New England Institute of Co-operation at Amherst, Mass., June 27, that are now approximately 150 co-operative associations, each of which does an annual business of upward of \$1,000,000.

"From small beginnings, but with constant progress," he said, "the last quarter of a century has seen co-operative marketing methods applied to all kinds of farm products. From a concept of co-operation which was little more than a realization of the economic need for changes in our system of marketing, we have built up thousands of small local associations and hundreds of large co-operative marketing and purchasing associations owned and controlled by farmers."

Mr. Christensen discussed in detail some of the problems which affect co-operative organizations, including those dealing with membership relations, management, contracts, competition among co-operatives, and market outlets. There has been, he said, a tendency away from the "iron-clad" contract between organizations and members in recent years.

He declared that at one time, contracts with more than 650,000 farmers were involved, but that some of these associations have ceased to function and others have modified their plans and philosophy in keeping with accumulated experience.

"The hope of co-operation for the future," Mr. Christensen said, "depends on how well we train our people in its principles and practices. Many farmers who have passed the prime of life find it difficult to accept this new philosophy of living, and this unfamiliar method of doing business. Our greatest progress will perhaps come from educating the younger generation in the principles and practices of co-operation, and it is to this task that our farm leaders and our educators should bend their united efforts at this time."

(g) Non-perishable farm products, such as grains, livestock, etc. What acts are prohibited?
(a) Dumping or destroying produce, received in interstate commerce for or on behalf of another, without good and sufficient cause;
(b) Making any false statement to the shipper, knowingly and with intent to defraud, concerning the handling, condition, quantity, quality, sale or disposition of the produce;
(c) Failure, knowingly and with intent to defraud, to account truly and correctly for the produce.

What is the penalty for violation of any provision of this Act? A fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$3,000, or imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or both.
What protection is afforded a commission merchant or other agent? Or produce to be dumped or destroyed because unsalable, the law has provided that the commission merchant or other agent may obtain prompt investigations and certificates, by persons in classes designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, as to the quality and condition of such produce. These certificates are prima facie evidence in federal courts of the truth of the statements therein contained.
Who are authorized to issue certificates on produce to be dumped?
(a) Any authorized inspector of

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REFLECTIONS

ONE RESULT OF LABOR'S PURCHASE OF STEEL STOCK

It has been the fashion for the past few years to hail as the beginning of a new co-operative era the widespread distribution of stock in big corporations among the employees of those companies. The employees of U. S. Steel, last to be freed from the 12-hour day but among the first to get the privilege of purchasing stock, are reported to own 1,538,105 of the shares of common and preferred stock in this corporation. At the last annual meeting of the corporation, however, 6,080,925 votes were cast, and the Morgan management cast 6,029,940 of the total. Apparently J. P. Morgan is doing the voting, regardless of how much of the stock may belong to the employees.—Co-operation.

FEDERATION PLAN BEST

Experience is steadily proving that federation is the sound plan in organizing wide-area and large-scale co-operatives. A committee of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association has just recommended the complete decentralization of that association, and reorganization with local associations federated to form a central sales agency. The local associations, under the proposed plan, would own and operate the local packing facilities.

This association, which was Aaron Sapiro's masterpiece, was very highly centralized. There were no local associations or groupings, and no local self-government. The members elected a governing board, who chose the directors, and the directors named an executive committee to run the whole business, from top to bottom. Control was thus so far removed from the members that they had little effective voice. Inefficiency and extravagance—and even graft—were the logical result. Members lost interest and became suspicious and even rebellious.

The recommendations of the committee for the reorganization of the prune growers' association were based on the success of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange (citrus growers) and the California Walnut Growers' Association, both of which are federations of self-governing local associations. This form of organization not only gives the members direct control of the local activities, but provides the means, through representation from the local associations, for effective member control of the central organization.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

HEALTHY HOGS, ANYWAY

"It ain't sanitary," protested the traveler, "to have the house built over the hog pen that way."
"Wal, I dunno," replied the native, "We ain't lost a hog in fifteen years."

Attendant: "There's a man outside who wants to know if any of the patients have escaped lately."

Director of the Asylum: "Why does he ask?"

Attendant: "He says some one has run away with his wife."—Outlaw.

ONE NEEDS A SENSE OF HUMOR

Will Rogers was at Houston, and had a bully time. He was highly entertained in hearing the Republicans

the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the food products inspection law.

(b) Any health officer or food inspector of any state, county, parish, city or municipality.

Must certificates be obtained before produce can be dumped? No. This is only for the protection of the commission merchant or other agent.

In which form must applications for investigations or certificates be made? No particular form is prescribed, but it must contain the information required by Sec. 3 of Regulation 4 of the Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the enforcement of this Act.

How can shippers file a complaint against a dealer under this Act? All complaints should be addressed to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The complaint must set forth all facts concerning the transaction and must be accompanied by all available correspondence and other papers relating to the shipment.

A blank form for submitting a complaint may be obtained, if desired, by addressing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Some Questions Raised by the Produce Trade

Question 1: When a lot or carload, shipped in interstate commerce, originally sold to the consignee, is rejected by the purchaser and later released by the shipper to the original purchaser, does the transaction come under the provisions of the Act? Answer: In the absence of a definite agreement regarding payment, the carlot is considered as being handled for the account of the shipper and comes under the provisions of the Act. The trade considers the car as on consignment.

Question 2: Do railroads and express companies come within the scope of the Act when disposing of refused shipments? Answer: The Act does not affect the right of railroads and express companies to sell refused shipments, but this should be honestly done and the account rendered to the shipper should be true and correct. While the Act is not directed primarily at carriers, they come within the Act to the extent indicated.

Question 3: What is meant by "commercial value"? Answer: Commercial value means any value that the commodity may have for any purpose, exercise of due diligence by the agent without unreasonable expense or loss of time.

Question 4: If a lot has no commercial value in its present condition and would not sell for enough to pay the cost of reconditioning, is the agent justified in dumping the lot? Answer: Yes.

Question 5: If a consigned shipment is without commercial value as

"cussed out" in a complete and dramatic keynote speech. He urged Senator Jim Reed to take lessons on how to criticize. But he was equally amused at the show the Democrats put on now and then. Political conventions should appear on the programs as "Amusements", and then we should go prepared to laugh. It is serious comedy. Why do we not have presidential primaries instead of these shows where the people have no show?

NATURE IGNORES OUR WAR MADNESS

"There will come soft rain and the smell of the ground
And swallows circling with their shimmering sound;
And frogs in the pools singing at night,
And wild plum trees in tremulous white.

"Robins will wear their feathery fire
Whistling their whims in a low fence wire.
"And not one will know of the war, not one
Will care when it is done.

"Not one would mind, neither bird nor tree,
If mankind perished utterly;
"And spring herself when she woke at dawn,
Would scarcely know that we were gone."

Sara Teasdale.

A JAPANESE MARTYR FOR SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

While we are forming our judgments about Japan and the "yellow peril" and oriental imperialism and all that sort of thing, we may consider also the case of Professor Hideo Noguchi, bacteriologist for the Rockefeller institute for medical research, who died May 21 in the Gold Coast Colony, Africa, where he was conducting researches with reference to the nature and control of yellow fever. The specific problem which took him on this dangerous and at times fatal mission was the relation between the South American and African forms of this dread disease. It was an enterprise so perilous to those engaged in it that the institute not only could not detail men to carry it on but, as stated in a recent report, could not even ask men to volunteer. But adding heroism to technical competency, Professor Noguchi went. The problem is reported as solved, but by way of clearing up additional points after he was attacked by the fatal illness Professor Noguchi inoculated monkeys with his own infected blood and studied their reactions. He died two days before the date set for his return from the scene of his successful research. In a world which sometimes seems to estimate in any finite terms the value of such a calm sacrifice for science and humanity. Professor Noguchi's Japanese name will have an honored place on the roll of the martyrs of science.—Christian Century, Chicago.

THE FARMER ORATORS

We must hand it to the farmers as orators, also. Their vocal pleas for consideration by the resolutions committee and the convention rate them as first-class public speakers. Even Senator Borah, who is no slouch himself on the hustings, pays high tribute to the manner in which Middle West agriculture's disciples addressed the committee. "I never have known a cause to be more effectively presented," the Idaho statesman declared.

This is all very fine, viewed as an interparty movement and condition. But what if these eloquent farmers take their cause later right to the people. If a hardboiled and hand-picked resolutions committee already resolved against them can be stirred by their appeals, will not the voter whose heart usually is very close to being in the right place and whose sympathies therefore may readily be enlisted for justice and right—be likely to prove fully responsive?

There has been farm oratory in past campaigns, but usually the specious pleadings were begun in the fight immediately preceding election. The tillers of the soil did not go earnestly before convention committees and start their say, and, turned down there, a turn to their neighbors. This is a new move; how is it to end?—K. C. Journal.

THE D. A. R. IS NOW PURIFIED

Mrs. Helen Tufts Baile, Cambridge, Mass. was expelled from the Daughters of the American Revolution for circulating statements injurious to the organization in connection with its black list will now be safe from all recent "blacklisting." The sacred criticism from within, at any rate. Or will it?

THE THING SIMPLY ISN'T DONE

"You think you can support my daughter in the style in which she is accustomed?" asked the cautious father.

"I know I can," emphatically said the young man.

"Fine," cried the old man embracing him, "you've got me beat; I never could!"

PORTO RICO ENTERS PLEA AT HOUSTON

The Porto Rican delegation at Houston presented a plank for the Democratic platform. The aspirations of people for reasonable self-government did not end in 1776, nor abuses of power over subject peoples with the overthrow of King George by our Colonial forefathers. Abuses still exist, and aspirations to Porto Rico exist. We favor granting to Porto Rico such territorial form of government as would meet the present economic conditions of the Island, and provide for the aspirations of her People, with the view to ultimate Statehood according to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government, and we believe any officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

complete and detailed account of sales.

Question 12: Can agents charge shippers with credit losses or losses from rebates or allowances to the agent's customers? Answer: Not unless shipper is liable on account of such losses and in no case unless a full disclosure is made of all the facts.

Question 13: Are shippers who receive produce from growers and as their agent ship it in interstate commerce liable under the Act? Answer: Yes.

Question 14: When is a co-operative agency affected under the Act? Answer: When it handles for non-members produce which moves in interstate commerce.

JOHN SIMPSON SECURES FARM MEMBER ON PLATFORM COMMITTEE

President of Oklahoma Farmers Union Comp. Appointment to Sub Committee of Democratic Convention

Shunting prohibition aside temporarily, friends of organized agriculture won a brief but sharp skirmish Wednesday before the resolutions committee for representation on the sub-committee which is to draft the 1928 national democratic platform.

John A. Simpson, Oklahoma member, urged that Thomas E. Cashman, the representative from Minnesota, who is head of a farm organization, be among the 11 on the drafting body and when Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, the chairman, failed to include Cashman, Simpson moved his appointment.

Senator Glass, of Virginia, countered with a point of order against the motion, saying that if the committee tried to give representation to all of the industries of the nation it would be rowing over the personnel for the better part of the day. This aroused Delegate F. J. Thomas, of Nebraska, who reminded the committee that the farmers had been excluded from the councils of the republican party at the Kansas City convention.

"We must concede that agriculture will be the paramount issue in this campaign," he added, "and the farm organizations should be represented on this drafting committee."

Characterizing the Glass move as "simply a parliamentary trick," Simpson declared that the sub-committee was the most important body of the convention, since it would actually draft the declaration upon which the party would act for a grant of power from the American electorate.

Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, an ardent supporter of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, interrupted to suggest that Simpson ask unanimous consent that Cashman be added to the committee. That consent was obtained.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

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

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARRIS—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILLE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

There are five letters that I have not answered. My only excuse is, that I have been on my vacation.

I was so sorry to know that we had in some way lost Lucille Gretten's name off the Membership roll. It is there now and so many under it that it sure will stay. Glad you spoke about it Lucille. Let me tell all the rest of the Juniors some thing about Lucille Gretten. I saw in the Tri-County Union News a Farmers Union paper published in the locality in which Lucille lives, that she is the President of a Junior Club. I imagine that all the Juniors are members of that Club. Would you not like to have Lucille write and tell us just how they are getting along with that Club? Maybe some of the rest of you would like to start a club of this kind. I am sure that if you would write Lucille Gretten at Kincaid, Kansas, that she will tell you just how they got their started and everything about it.

We have several who have owned up to being "June Bugs." Nadine Neidenthal of Timken is the last one. We are sure glad to have Nadine as a member of our Department. Have you noticed how long that membership list has gotten?

Georgana Olejnik of Rossville is another of the new members. Georgana is 10 years old. We hope that she will write often so that we will get well acquainted.

Richard Schiefelbusch, another boy member, is sure welcome. We must have the boys for members, because

FREEDOM

When Freedom from her mountain heights
Unfurled her standard to the air
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there—
And so on. Everyone of us has read these immortal lines with abated breath and an emotion that made the heart beat fast and strong. Everyone of us, girls as well as boys, has felt the urge to do—and if need be, die, to perpetuate the freedom of our native land. Freedom is a word that has drenched the earth with the blood of kings as well as commoners, of saints as well as sinners. Freedom! What a sublime, what an all embracing



LATEST DESIGN IN MUSLIN APRON NO. 5401

This practical apron is stamped on finest quality unbleached muslin, light in weight, yet closely woven, and shows one of the latest designs of the season. Full instructions for completing the embroidery designs are printed on the material furnished. This apron will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of only 45 cents.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery. Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

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

they are the ones who pay the dues, when they grow up. Unless of course if there is a Ladies Auxiliary in your Local then all the women get to help pay too.

Lucille Wilson asks if she may not join us. Sure you can Lucille, we want all the members we can get, and a girl who has second best grades in the county, will certainly make a good Junior Co-operator.

Well lets call all the Juniors who have birthdays in July "Fire Crackers." All the old members who are "Fire Crackers" write and tell us, and as many new ones as we can get. Hoping to gets lots of letters for next week's paper, I am

Yours Fraternally,
Aunt Patience.

AMERICAN FLAG LORE

Something You Ought to Know

How many stars are on our flag?—Forty-eight.

Why this number?—It represents the number of states in the Union.

When were the last states added?—July 4, 1912.

How many stripes on the flag?—Thirteen. Seven red and six white.

Why thirteen stripes?—They represent the thirteen original colonies, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Why are Maine and Vermont omitted?—Maine was part of Massachusetts, and Vermont was claimed by New York.

What is the language of red?—Courage.

What is the language of white?—Purity.

What is the language of blue?—Fidelity and truth.

For what does the flag stand?—Liberty and Union.

How many points has each star on the flag?—Five.

Who proposed the five-pointed star?—Betsy Ross.

Who first proposed the six-pointed star?—George Washington.

By what authority and when was the stars and stripes flag adopted?—By the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777.

When are new stars added to the flag?—July 4, following the admission of a new state in the Union.

When should the flag be raised?—At sunrise.

When should the flag be lowered?—At sunset.

When should the flag fly at half-mast?—On occasions of mourning. On Memorial Day it flies at half-mast from sunrise until noon, and at top mast from noon to sunset.

June 14 is Flag Day in the United States, and July 4 Independence Day.

ing word! But let's don't be misled by oratory and emotional reasoning. Let's not let splendid patriotism blind us to conditions and changing circumstances and how and why these improved conditions have been achieved. The story of this eternal struggle for freedom is thrilling, it is not complete. Let us ever bear this in mind.

In tracing back the wars of our own country the underlying cause is always the same, the cry for freedom. O sure, egotism, pride, and selfishness, of both individuals and nations have contributed to the causes. The Spanish-American war was fought to obtain freedom for our



5875. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes; 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

6195. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 5 Sizes; 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamp for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 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.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, M. E. King, and whereas in the death of Brother King, Sister King has lost a loving companion, the children a dear father, and we a dear friend and member.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Kansas Union Farmer, do hereby extend our deepest sympathy to Sister King and family in this sad hour, and do further resolve that as a mark of respect that these resolutions be made a part of our permanent records by placing them on the minutes of the meeting, and that a copy be sent to Sister King, one to the Farmers Union paper and one to the Tri-County Union News for publication.

Committee:
Pearl Smith
Lizzie Vorseiler
Mary Watkinson

neighbors, the Cubans. The Civil war was a war for free freedom. The Mexican war was another one where the freedom of a kindred people was at stake. American commercial freedom was the objective of the war of 1812. We point with pride to the Revolutionary war as bringing about the birth of the nation. It was fought for the purpose of establishing national freedom.

The Magna Carta, the basis of all freedom of English speaking people, was the result of innumerable wars and centuries of bloody strife. Our Heritage of freedom is not one that can be kept intact without attention. Our forebears could not assure for their posterity the rights and privileges they had won. We must maintain and hold these while we are fighting for, and gaining new liberties just as our ancestors held on to what they had and fought for more. And we must add to this inheritance of political and religious freedom, that of economic freedom.

Owen D. Young, who is the president of a great corporation, recognizes this fact and says that man has not freedom until he has economic freedom.

We are divided in our ideas of how to proceed to bring about this economic freedom. Some earnest thinkers advise one course, some another, but the fact remains that all of these methods will be used before the con-

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Two quarters wheat land near Arnold, Kansas. Both on highway. \$45 per acre without crop. Land dealers do not answer. Address, Box 12, Ransom, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

MEN—Interested obtaining information about work in South America write, South American Service Bureau, 14,800 Alms, Detroit, Mich.

MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER

Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. Excellent carrier. Write for circulars. Wm. H. Miller, 1205 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

SALESMEN WANTED

RESPONSIBLE MEN, Salina county, sell direct farmers Copper Carbonate and Aero-Dusters to five hundred dollars per month during season. No deliveries, no collections. Write Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN SMOKING: 5 lbs. postpaid \$1. Guaranteed. Old Homespun Co., Cottagegrove, Tenn.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Farmers should report strange worms in their corn to South Dakota State College. Although the dreaded corn borer has not reached this state yet, the time of its arrival is impossible to determine. A. L. Ford, extension specialist in entomology, declares.

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

HOTEL GLENNON

at
12th & Baltimore
in
KANSAS CITY, MO.

In the center of the Hotel District. Headquarters for all Farmers Union Gatherings.

RATES FROM \$1.50 UP

666

Cures Malaria and quickly relieves Biliousness, Headaches and Dizziness due to temporary Constipation. Aids in eliminating toxins and is highly esteemed for producing copious watery evacuations.

An Education Guaranteed!

For Your "Kiddies"

Just A Few Pennies each day and a Farmers Union Child's Endowment Policy will lift a heavy burden from your shoulders—answer the prepossessing question of

What Is The Future Of Your Children?

The Years Pass Swiftly—these boys and girls you cuddle to your hearts today will enter the estate of manhood and womanhood tomorrow.

Have You Prepared for them? Are They Prepared?

The Savings Account you started for them may have been spent. The bank may have failed.

TAKE HEED TODAY! Ask a Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Fieldman for Particulars of this Child's Policy or write

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AT DESMOINES, IOWA

"Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost"

For COPPER CARBONATE dust treatment for the prevention of Stinking Smut or Bunt in wheat.

Price—\$32.50 F. O. B. Kansas City.

Liberal discount to dealers.

HANDLED BY THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.,

337 Board of Trade Building

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

For COPPER CARBONATE dust treatment for the prevention of Stinking Smut or Bunt in wheat.

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MARKETING OF FOOD ANIMALS

(Continued from page 1)
charge in the entire field of human endeavor. For every dollar's worth of live stock sold you receive as compensation for your services approximately one and a quarter cents. When one stops to consider all that you contribute in the interest of the stockman, not to mention the responsibility which you incur as the seller of a carload of cattle under the laws covering mortgages and stolen live stock, it would seem that your charges are extremely reasonable.

The purpose and province of the Live Stock Exchange is to insure both efficiency and honesty in the dealings and transactions on these public markets. In the absence of such an organization, some individuals would take advantage, as human nature is the same the world over, and it is human to err. I desire to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that no business organization today has a more noble and business ethics than the National Live Stock Exchange. The foundation stone of this organization is loyalty, fidelity, efficiency—in brief, the protection of those its members serve.

Objects of One Exchange

This is well illustrated by the objects of one Exchange Association, which are typical, as follows: To maintain a commercial exchange, not for pecuniary gain or profit, but to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of members; to inculcate and enforce correct and high moral principles in the transaction of business; to inspire confidence in the methods and integrity of its members; to facilitate and provide for the speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information; and, generally, to promote the welfare of the live stock market. This clearly shows that yours is an honorable profession, which is entitled to the same respect and dignity which other great professions enjoy. This code of principles shows very conclusively that you are firmly committed to the proposition that you can serve your selves by serving well the man back on the farm and the ranch.

Personal Service to the Patron

In promoting the best interest of the live stock producer, the Live Stock Exchanges are continually working in an effort to attract to the market as many outside buyers as possible. They spend thousands of dollars every year in keeping traveling representatives on the market on the road, whose business it is to personally call on the outside trade and interest them in placing at least a part of their orders for live stock on the market represented. Many Exchanges conduct a Traffic and Claim Department which serves the stockmen where transportation companies have failed to give efficient and expeditious service. The Governing Board of these Exchanges, aside from giving their time and thought to routine matters of the every day trade, have always in mind the thought of how the patron of the market can be better served. History of the organized Exchanges reveals many accomplishments in the form of improving trade conditions and facilitating the movement of live stock from the time it reaches the yards until it is in the hands of the buyer. We can well wonder what conditions surrounding the market would be like today were it not for the time, thought and effort that have been given the stockmen's interest by these Exchange organizations at the public markets. It was due to the vision of organized Exchanges that the bonding system which insures the prompt and exact remittance of proceeds of sale of live stock to its proper owner within twenty-four hours following the completion of the sale. Since this has been in effect, the amount of money derived from the sale of live stock has failed to be returned to its rightful owner. What would have been the result at Kansas City in 1917, when, as a result of conflagration, practically all the yards were destroyed, accompanied by a loss of \$1,700,000 in live stock alone, had it not been for the care exercised by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in securing a blanket fire insurance policy upon the live stock received at these yards? Every owner of live stock destroyed in this fire, was remunerated one hundred cents per pound, and it is matters such as these, that oftentimes go unnoticed, yet in correctly appraising your value to the live stock industry they must be given much credit.

Greatest Victory of All

Perhaps your greatest victory was the Post Mortem inspection fight, when the packers were attempting to secure their supplies of butcher cattle subject to inspection and were stopped by your persistent and stubborn offensive in the interest of your principals, the stockmen. The country little knows of your efforts and accomplishments in their behalf, and this is due, in large measure, I am led to believe, to your inherent modesty and a desire to play the game without brag or show.

Commission Man Not a "Middle Man"

It is entirely proper that I should correct one erroneous impression that is prevalent, to the effect that the commission man is a "middle man." You are not a "middle man." You are simply the farmers' hired man, employed, for a most reasonable compensation, to sell his cattle and hogs and to protect his interests in dealing with men who would otherwise, because of their superior power, knowledge, organization and in-

formation, have a decided advantage over the farmer in these transactions. Your loyalty to the live stock producer has been clearly demonstrated by your unselfish fight in his behalf in the past, such as your fight for lower freight rates, improved train service, facilities and accommodations, and your fight, notably at Chicago, to require the big packers to come on the market early and give the Eastern order buyers some competition in "making the market." As it is today, the Eastern order buyers "make the market"—that is, set the price, four-fifths of the time.

Pure Selfishness Causes Men to Be Bold and Reckless

Now that we have looked into the past and have reviewed the growth and development of the present great national marketing system for our food animals, let us turn our eyes in the other direction. What of the future? Strange and unbelievable as it may seem, we may have a turntable spectacle of certain interests, powerful and influential, actuated by greed and avarice, attempting, unpatriotically, to strike down this great public, competitive system of marketing, and to install in lieu thereof a private, non-competitive system, which would relieve the packers of all competition, all governmental regulation and give to them the arbitrary power to determine the grade, the weight and the price, without any supervision, regulation or control whatsoever. The purpose of this daring move of the big packers is to avoid competition and regulation and to artificially control the purchase of their raw material. Nothing but pure selfishness could ever induce any set of men to be so bold and reckless as to attempt to strike down this great national structure, and especially when nothing better is offered as a substitute. This private, non-competitive system of marketing is merely the reverse English of the scheme which the packers had some years ago as to the finished product, when they divided the public, competitive markets, which the government broke up as illegal.

A Grave Question

This is the gravest question that has ever confronted the live stock producers of this country. It involves not only the question of the public, competitive market, but also the integrity and the existence of the live stock industry itself. If the public, competitive markets are destroyed, the small eastern packers will also go, and the eastern packer has been the friend, and is the hope, of both the producers and the consumers. This question involves the prosperity and happiness of those who are to come after us, because it concerns food, the prime necessity of life, and yet congress quietly looks on.

A Question for Calm Discussion

Let us approach this great question in a spirit of fairness and in a constructive frame of mind. This question should be discussed calmly, dispassionately, free from abuse, personality or bitterness; but plainly and with the frankness and candor which the importance of the subject demands. The packers furnish the market for a large part of the live meat animals of this country, and there should, therefore, be complete good faith co-operation between the live stock producers and the packers; but that co-operation should be mutual. There is no disposition from any quarter to hurt the packers or to do them the slightest possible injustice, although the big packers started this fight, and they have irreparably hurt others.

Charges That Are Proven to Be Facts

I recognize the fact that no one should make the serious charge that any man, or set of men, would deliberately set about to destroy this magnificent national public system of marketing, the result of fifty years of growth and intelligent effort, unless he is prepared to prove it. Mere assertion without substantiation, as to a charge of this character, should receive but little attention. However, if the charges are proved, then this fact should be known by all men and the guilty ones should be dealt with severely. I accept the responsibility of this charge. Let us now get the substantiating facts.

It thus becomes absolutely necessary to again look into the past, because we can only judge the present intentions and activities by the past.

Not the First Attempt to Control

At the outset, let it be remembered that this is not the first bold attempt of the big packers to control absolutely the live stock markets of this country. It is a notorious and admitted fact that this has been their constant aim and effort from the beginning. It is a matter of public record that the big packers purchased land at Gary, Indiana, the present site of the United States Steel plant, with the announced purpose of moving their Chicago packing plants to that location, solely in order to control the stockyards. Think that over. This incident should certainly satisfy the most skeptical that packer investments in packing plants running into many, many millions at these markets, will not of themselves save these markets. There is evidently more than the value of brick and mortar involved in this fight to the packers. What is involved is the purchase of the packers' raw material at their own figures for all time.

Private Yards

The same thing was done by the packers at Kansas City, with Armour and Swift, with the Burlington Railroad Company, bought a large

tract of land in Clay County, Missouri, to which they proposed to move their packing plants from Kansas City, in order to control the market and accomplish what they are now trying to accomplish through this private, non-competitive system of marketing. This Burlington connection also serves to demonstrate the close sympathy and alliance between packer tonnage and the railroads. They even went to the extent of building a modern steel bridge across the Missouri river to serve the stockyards at this point. The one Kansas City at that time was the building of another packing plant by a packing company not then located in Kansas City.

Gifts Found to Be Illegal

Then the packers made strenuous efforts to secure enormous cash gifts from the stockyard companies, and the celebrated Pfleizer case was brought as a test case to establish the legality of such gifts, but the United States Supreme Court blocked this move, holding that such gifts were against public policy and illegal. Then the Harry Daugherty opinion came along and pointed the way through the packer "private" yards, the present scheme of the packers, which is very illuminating and persuasive as to their purpose and object in this present fight.

Marks the Ticket

The simplicity of this present scheme is perfectly admirable, from the packers' standpoint. All that they need to handle this private, non-competitive system in a practical way, when they once get rid of the public markets, are a few inexpensive pens, a sort of pocket set of unloading chutes, and their trick is turned. The animals can be quickly rushed through these pens to the slaughter house, for no time is taken up in feeding, watering, selling or buying. No one is present but the packer and his own conscience, and he signs "marks the ticket" as it were, "marks the ticket." In some instances an acre or two of ground used as "private" yards at some of the biggest packing capital set-up at millions of dollars, which gives some intimation of the packer value of the "private" yards in their purchase of live meat animals.

When the full meaning and practical working of these so-called "private" yards are fully understood by the people, they will rise up in their might and force the packers to discontinue the use of the big markets and the packing plants at them, are so situated, that if it had not been for the agitation against this vicious system, the grass and weeds would now be growing in the public, competitive markets, if the property in the meantime had not been converted to other uses.

Illegal Control of Prices Is Not a Matter of Geography

But that is not all. Some years ago the packers had a complete division of territory in the selling end of the business, the different packers being designated by different letters of the alphabet. This scheme, in the hands of the packers, was based on the present scheme, upon an illegal division of territory. As intent can always be shown by a fixed course of conduct, can there be any doubt as to the present intent of the big packers? In determining this intention on the part of the packers, it is fair to refer to the fact that the big packers today are engaged in an illegal scheme by which they control the price both of the cattle they buy and of the meat they sell in South America, and the great danger in this situation has been recently pointed out by Dean Curtis. When they do this in South America, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to reach the conclusion that they will do the same thing in North America. Illegal control of prices is not a matter of geography. It is in each and every one of the above facts are not in my knowledge alone, but are matters of public, common knowledge, having been established either in Court, or Congressional hearings, through public admissions of the packers themselves, or developed through the investigation of the Packing Industry by the Federal Trade Commission, and are, therefore, a part of the Government documents and records. I have gone into these transactions of the pack of necessity and solely in order to establish and explain the intentions and plans of the packers in this present controversy, and which throw great light thereon.

More Money Spent Now Than in 50 Years Before

The fact that the packers are determined to destroy the public, competitive market is also established by the present fact that they have spent more money, time and effort to accomplish this specific purpose than in any other effort on their part in the last fifty years.

The tons of propaganda which the packers have put out and are putting out in this matter is sufficient in itself to establish this fact.

The further fact that the big packers could stop this fight in twenty-four hours if they wanted to, conclusively shows that they do not want to stop it, but that they are set to destroy the present marketing system and have the private marketing system installed, which would give them the arbitrary power to fix the grade, the weight and the price of the animals they buy.

But, fortunately, all the above considerations were wiped out, there is one circumstance that points un-

Her Meat Story Best



Miss Madeline Martin, Scammon, Kan., high school girl whose essay on meat entered in the Fifth National Meat Story Contest, won highest honors in the state of Kansas. The contest is conducted annually by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. More than 16,000 girls competed this year.

Uncle "Dorn" the grand old man of the Farmers Union, whose beloved wife and help mate, was called to the great beyond, February 3rd of this year, is now making his home at Salem, Iowa, with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McDowell and although he is now past 85 years of age he is still active in the work of the Farmers Union.

For the past two months he has been at work in Henry county and already several new locals have been added to his credit.

Uncle Dorn is the last survivor of the pioneers who joined in organizing the first Farmers Union local and has been identified with the farmer's cause for more than sixty years.

Editor's Note: Almost every member of the Kansas Farmers Union who has attended a state convention in recent years has met Uncle Dorn—O. F. Dornblazer, of Texas. His life has been a rich and fruitful one, but in his old age he is without resources. A letter from Milo Reno carries the distressing news that Uncle Dorn is developing a cancer. That means care and nursing, as well as medical (and perhaps surgical) attention. I assure the President that the Kansas Farmers Union will do its best to help him out in that cost, feeling sure that I knew the temper of our people. We cannot carry on a campaign for funds, but if any local or individual wishes to contribute to such a fund it will be forwarded to Uncle Dorn with the given name.

The rest we will try to make up from the state treasury. Iowa raised quite a fund on the basis of 5 cents per member from each local.

FOOD SUPPLY FOUNDATION OF EVERY GOVERNMENT

(By Senator Capper, of Kansas)
The vital foundation for every civilization and the guarantee of its existence, has always been its food supply. A country so large and so rapidly being peopled as this, with a soil so fertile, so well-fitted for food production, cannot successfully be made an industrial nation solely. In the growth and development of the United States its food supply is to become increasingly important. A languishing agricultural industry is not to be thought of.

One of our vital domestic issues at this time is a broad and carefully planned national policy for agriculture, with the present proposed legislation for its first step.

By this I do not mean that we should or that we would make a pet agricultural issue. All that is needed is a quiet footing with other industries. It will take care of itself when right conditions for its growth and progress are provided. Even under the handicaps which have so long encompassed it our farm efficiency has kept equal pace with our factory efficiency.

When the American farmer leads the world in his use and adaptation of machinery in farming, whenever this country has found itself dependent on other lands and other peoples for certain products, it has always had to pay the fiddler a handsome figure. Our experience during the last 10 years in buying sisal and rubber and sugar abroad, should teach us what would happen to this country were it to turn its back on agriculture and devote itself to commerce and manufacturing entirely.

England did that and a snow would like to return to the more balanced and wholesome national life but cannot. You cannot reproduce a farm population of skilled farmers by waving a magic wand. Such men must be bred from the American's yeomanry is gone never to return.

"Cheap food is produced by intelligent, progressive and prosperous farmers." This terse and true statement comes from the president of the General Electric Company, one of the country's greatest industrial corporations. Let me quote Mr. Young further. I wish every captain of industry had his foresight. Here is his full statement as recently expressed:

"America will not get an adequate food supply, looking forward over a long period, unless her agriculture is in the hands of intelligent and progressive men. To bring this about, life on the farm must be made such that men of that type will live there. If we have conditions that will drain our best brains away from agriculture and leave only a pleasant class on the farm—which would be highly

terribly to the Truth and fully confirms this charge. Last July at the meeting of the Kansas Live Stock Association, there was appointed an outstanding, representative committee from eight different States, in conjunction with Dr. Mohler, representing the Department of Agriculture, to meet with the packers in a friendly, constructive conference, in an effort to settle this grave question around the conference table, in a fair and friendly manner, as all such economic questions should be settled.

(Continued in the next issue)

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, June 28, 1928.

REMEMBER
We're "on our toes" working for your best interests at all times. This is YOUR FIRM, and we handle your live stock with the idea in view of getting you the high dollar for everything consigned to us. You can count on our CO-OPERATION.

STEERS—The market on heavier steers is finishing steady for the week and is 25c to 35c stronger than last week, with prices from \$13.25 to \$13.75 and a few choice ones up to \$14.50. Best heavy weight steers are closing firm for the week, and 25c to 50c higher than last week. A few top lightweights sold at \$15, and most good handweights brought \$13.50 to \$14.50. Grass and range steers are slow and weak to 25c lower than last week. Stockers and feeders are no good stock with last week, with the plainer kinds mean at 25c to 35c lower prices. Best whiteface yearlings run from \$11.00 to \$13.50; plainer kinds \$10.50 to \$11.00; Shorthorns \$10.00 to \$11.00; Dories from \$7.50 to \$9.00.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—Cows and butchers continue lower. While best feeders and mixed yearlings are strong to 35c higher for the week, bulk of cows are 25c to 75c lower, with grass kinds a dollar lower and hard to move. While a few dry cows are selling up to \$10, bulk of good cows bring \$8 to \$9. Cutters \$6.25 to \$7. Canners \$5.75 to \$6. Bulk fed yearlings bring \$13.50 to \$14.50. WE SOLD a load of 775 lb. mixed yearlings at \$14.50 and another bunch weighing 890 at \$15. Practically no good stock with last week, with the plainer kinds mean at 25c to 35c lower for the week. Lower, plainer kinds. Bulk market 15-25c higher for the week.

CALVES—The calf market is a dollar higher for the week with a practical top at \$13.50, with a few fancy ones as high as \$14.50. Good to choice medium weight killing calves are \$12.50. Stock calf market steady, very few coming. Good to choice whiteface \$11.50-\$12.50. Shorthorns \$10-\$11.

HOGS—Market uneven, steady to 10c higher than yesterday's average. Advance on best hogs. Top \$10.50 on choice 210s-260s-180s-300s, \$10.10 to \$10.50. Packing hogs \$8.50 to \$9.10. Bulk pig \$8.25 to \$9.10. Stags \$8.00 to \$9.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs generally steady, closing weak. Yearlings steady. Top native lambs \$15.60. Fed Texas yearlings \$11.90. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO NEWS LETTER

The failure of farm relief legislation has resulted in a great increase in co-operative marketing, according to Frank E. Wheatcraft, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at Chicago. Live stock production in Iowa, Illinois and other corn-belt states has been centralized the selling of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep under farmer-owned commission houses. Through the force of co-operative salesmanship it is hoped to stabilize the market value of live stock and maintain the prices of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep at levels which will insure a profit to the farmer. "Our business for the first six months of 1928 shows an increase of more than one thousand carloads," Mr. Wheatcraft declared. The Farmers Union opened the first successful co-operative sales agency at Chicago market during 1922. In six years we have sold live stock for farmer patrons amounting to nearly One Hundred Million Dollars. Farmers Union gross sales during 1927 amounted to more than sixteen million dollars and the value of live stock sold in 1928 will exceed Twenty Millions. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is owned and operated by organized farmers and employs a large force of highly trained marketing experts at Chicago. This co-operative firm is recognized as one of the strongest factors in establishing the daily value of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep on the world's largest public market. The ultimate goal of co-operative selling of live stock is to build up under farmer control selling agencies equal in bargaining to power the great meat packing mergers which are dominating influence on the buying side. This will insure to every live stock grower an active voice in fixing the value of his products.

objectionable socially in a great democracy like ours—it would be disastrous economically because it would ultimately mean not only an inadequate but a highly expensive food supply. Cheap food is not produced by ignorant and incompetent farmers. Cheap food is produced by intelligent, progressive and prosperous farmers."

The plain and simple truth is that the American farmer cannot continue to sell his products virtually at world prices most of the time, buy everything he needs in a protected home market and make a good living. He now knows the only way to end this disastrous secession is to put farming as an industry on an equality with other industries under the American protective system, and it will be to the decided advantage of us all to have this done promptly.

Fears that the free provision of the McNary-Haugen bill cannot be made to work are held mostly by opponents of the measure who at heart seem to fear it will work.

Certainly we must do something. We should be giving this legislation a trial, trusting to subsequent experience to guide us in its betterment where found necessary. We have wasted enough time in discussion and debate.—Exchange.

KANSAS FAIRS ARE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Large and small, Kansas has more fairs than any other state in the Union, and this is one reason why the state is so well known to its own people, as well as to those beyond its borders, according to J. C. Mohler, of Agriculture.

Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. With 105 counties, Kansas maintains 120 fairs, expositions and shows of varying size and type that have to do with agriculture. The state's nearest competitor by 25, which is a much longer lead than exists between any of the other states having a large number. Ohio ranks second with 95 fairs, followed in rank by Minnesota with 94; Iowa 90; Nebraska with 78 and the 8 states standing nearest to Kansas and outranking all others.

Kansas is the only state having 4 fairs or live stock shows of state-wide importance and, following the lead of the Kansas Free Fair at the capital city, there are at least 8 of the county and local fairs which are known to open their gates to the public free of charge.

Of the 74 Kansas counties in which fairs are held, there are 18 which have 2 fairs each; 6 have 3 each; 2 have 4 each and 1 has 7, making a total of 116 in addition to 4 state-wide fairs which are not credited to their respective counties.

The 31 counties which do not hold fairs are so evenly distributed over the state that neither agricultural nor climatic conditions can be urged as the determining factors in the situation, although the somewhat chaotic condition of the state laws pertaining to fairs may have had an influence.

Kansas has always regarded its fairs as a part of an enlarged educational system in which the teaching is done in the form of object lessons and the study by means of comparison. The undoubted influence which our fairs have exerted in the development of our domestic animals is no less evident in crop improvement and in the methods and machinery of production.

As a visitor can gain more real information of a community or county by an intelligent study of its fair exhibits than he could through many miles of travel, so the stranger can learn of the products and possibilities of an entire state from the state fair.

Kansas has made progress in the holding of fairs and every enactment of the legislature for their betterment means a prompt and ready response in the localities where such interest and the broadening of this habitations are practical, but a larger means of culture await the revision of their governing laws.

Fairs are the most attractive of all human assemblies in this country. More people attend fairs than the total enrollment of all our colleges. There are more people at the fairs than at all the baseball or football games. Forty million people, or more than one-third of the entire population of the country, attended the fairs of the United States last year and it is believed that this ratio of attendance was fully maintained in Kansas and that more benefits are derived in both enjoyment and instruction than by any other large assembly of people.

J. C. Mohler, Sec. State Board of Agriculture.

THE DRYGOODS BOX

HOOVERIZE MEANS PAUPERIZE

All farmers of small size which the last two administrations missed in their target, then large corporations in disguise, gets the farms before prices rise. Over your child they will trainize while the child grows to food supplies by the slave for great financial enterprise which will keep an official to devise a way to distribute food. Thiswise pay the cost of producing or otherwise starve and go to hell. There is no one to sympathize. A majority vote to Hooverize all that are facts, not a surprise. I am not a Democrat. S. Cowles, Gridley, Kansas.

Neighborhood Notes

(Continued from page 1)

JOBASSOCIATION TWINE LETTER

Dear Manager:
We are getting lots of rush orders for twine at this time and we are able to take care of all of these so far and think we will have plenty of twine for the trade; however, if you are going to need any, get your orders in as quick as possible.

We are also handling Steel Grain Bins, any size, and can give you just the service and short cuts used by so please order through your own organization. In fact we are trying to make this a service station for the Farmers Union Co-operative Association, more particularly in the state of Kansas, and while we have had a fine increase in business over a year ago, we still want to make it better and we consider that you have a part in this, and would be glad of your suggestions.

We are also going to handle the famous AERO-DUSTER for treating seed wheat and Copper Carbamate at a price way below what you have been having to pay the drug store. There is going to be a lot of these machines and Copper Carbamate sold in Kansas this year, and don't see why we can't sell them through our own organization.

We solicit your business and can fill your orders promptly when in need of any of the above merchandise, we are

H. E. WITHAM,

Castor oil is a useful physic for colic, calves and hogs, says Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension specialist in animal diseases. Dose for a mature hog, 2 ounces; colts, 2 to 4 ounces; calves, 1 to 2 ounces.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

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

ANDERSON COUNTY

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 5042
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kansas.

ALLEN COUNTY

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2159
Meets first and third Monday of each month. R. D. Nowaway, Sec.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alice Ames, Sec.

LYNN COUNTY

BUCKEYE NO. 2074
Meets first Wednesday of each month. Roy Emmans, Sec.

NEMAHIA COUNTY

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 889
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Robt. Steele, Centralia.

OSAGE COUNTY

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

SHINGO COUNTY

SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1921
Meets the first Friday evening of each month at the Scruby School house. Mrs. Ben Doebble, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY

ANDERSON COUNTY

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 5042

FAIRMONT LOCAL NO. 2046

BROWN COUNTY

MADISON LOCAL NO. 1187

CHASSA COUNTY

New Hope 1384

CLAY COUNTY

Swanton Local No. 1191

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Mable 1241

BELLSWORTH COUNTY

Burnsboro 943

Fairlie Star 844

Shamel 974

Knoxville 975

Case Ridge 1048

Fairview 1070

Little Wolf 1076

Ash Creek 1355

Advance 1389

GRAHAM COUNTY

Prairie Glen 665

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Union 1313

Junction 1504

HARPER COUNTY