



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



NUMBER 5

VOLUME XX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

## LOANS TO PURCHASE ELEVATORS CANNOT BE MADE

Continuing efforts to obtain funds for the financing of the purchase of elevators at country and terminal markets, the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Association asked:

"Will the Federal Farm Loan Board permit loans by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank to co-operative marketing associations for the construction or purchase of physical facilities on three years' time, where the co-operatives can show that the deduction made from the return or reserve put up for that purpose, will liquidate the note within three years?"

This question, in varying forms, has been presented to the officers and directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita many times during the last 14 months. It was the subject of two conferences with managers and representatives of co-operative marketing associations.

The considerations which led its officers to the conclusion that loans for such purposes could not legally be made by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita were presented briefly in "The Financing of Farming," September, 1926, November, 1926, and June, 1927.

In considering the question recently submitted, the Federal Farm Loan Board has reviewed the whole matter and reached conclusions which have been summed up by the Board's secretary and general counsel as follows: "The Act (under which Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were established) was designed to respond to the recognized need of credit facilities for agricultural operations extending over a longer period than that provided by the Federal Reserve System, but falling short of the long term credit provided by the Federal Farm Loan Act. The maturity of the loans made by the banks was placed at the intermediate range of six months to three years, and to obtain loanable funds, in addition to their capital, the banks were authorized to issue debentures secured by the notes covering their discounts and advances. The purposes of these discounts and advances are to afford credit facilities suited to the current needs of farmers and stockmen in producing crops and livestock in an orderly manner. They are essentially production and marketing loans and the security in each case is designed to be self-liquidating within the time specified."

"Loans for financing the purchase of physical facilities and secured directly or indirectly by such properties are of an entirely different type. They represent capital investment in fixed assets and if the Intermediate Credit Banks were to undertake to make such loans their ability to sell their debentures to the public on a satisfactory basis probably would be adversely affected. The ultimate security of such loans would be elevation of farmers' co-operative marketing associations should, however, be kept in mind.

The Bank has made direct loans, secured by warehouse receipts, to co-operative marketing associations in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. It is now making advances to associations of wool growers in Colorado and of wheat growers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and in Colorado. When cotton begins moving, advances will again be made to the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association.

If all growers of wheat and of cotton in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma were organized to market their crops co-operatively, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, under the law and its charter, may obtain and lend them whatever amounts might be required up to \$5 million dollars.

The maximum outstanding advances requested by co-operative marketing associations have never exceeded an eighth of that amount in any year. The directors of the Bank have always complied with requests of applicants for loans, and now seek opportunities to do so, when such requests are within the limitations of law and sound business, and have repeatedly pointed out that any extension of what the law now permits can come only as the result of action by Congress.

It is too bad that some farmers permit themselves to be entangled into such a state of arithmetical doubt that they agree to pay 6 per cent interest on farm loans when they may get loans from The Federal Land Bank on which they will have to pay only 5 per cent interest.

## :: Neighborhood Notes ::

### BATTIN' ABOUT A BIT

The Anderson county folks had their meeting in a fine grove northwest of Welda on Saturday, Sept. 8. A very good crowd was in attendance, although a clover huller was operating nearby, and farm work was very pressing. I arrived at about 2:00 o'clock, just when the committee was beginning to be afraid and the basses and boys to hope that I wouldn't be there. It was 5:00 o'clock when I left these good people and headed for Salina. Some 3 hours later I met a rain, which was as much as 5 inches in some places. Roads were not good, and I finally parked my car in a ditch south of Enterprise and slept in the rear seat from 2:30 to 6:00 a. m. Home at 11:00 Sunday morning. Monday morning 3 cars of us left Salina for Antelope for the Labor Day picnic—Brasted's, Simpson's, Day's and Broom's—arriving at exactly dinner time. J. P. Fengel tells me that as many as 10,000 people have attended this annual affair in some years, but 9,000 saved themselves a drenching by staying at home and watching the rain on the radio.

The picnic was a success, and all of the hard work which had been done to make it a success was wasted—or most of it was. But so far as we knew no one was hurt, so they will try it over next year. A picnic supper in the park at Herington was greatly enjoyed by the Salina and Herington folks. I suspect that Leonard Morris arranged it, but maybe they just made him work, so it looked like he was doing it. Secretary Brasted had pushed my car 5 miles at least through the mud, and had a good appetite. The rest had not had any trouble, except with one car. The wheels took them off, and after that it was all right. So they ate heartily, being in good humor. I ate because the rest did, and someone was mean enough to say, as much as to Salina, did. Left for northeast for Beatrice, thru the mud. At Alma the clouds were heavy and the mud heavier, so I stopped and let it rain for several hours. The next morning a tourist in a limousine, digging himself softly, "This is hell." I set him right, advising that it was just between Alma and Wamego, and that if he would take his chains off and keep his wheels rolling, he would find it all right. He did and we did. There are 87 road markers between Alta Vista and Alma, and it is not enough. Most of them say "Turn." Either those towns ought to be consolidated, and road folded up a little closer and laid away to dry, or else they ought to be put 35 miles farther apart and the road stretched out. Manager C. B. Thowe, at Alma, can get that done if anyone can. Reached Beatrice at 3:15 p. m. and found a good crowd in the auditorium. Failed to ask Chairman Watters what else they had on the program, and nearly crowded Congressman Strong out, and did quite a crowd out some other numbers. That made me feel worse than did the 150 miles of mud. Mr. Strong made a vigorous and effective speech, however, and was willing to overlook my blunder. It was a pleasure to meet these people, and doubly pleasant to find so many I knew already. Had hoped to return to Salina after the program, but there was some promise of rain, and an old friend, Isaac Wauklyn, invited me to his home, near Viliets. So I stayed. It rained—nine inches, they said, made everything all wet. No doubt we were busy moving stock and poultry to higher ground and the creek was a river covering the highways and railroad. I like mud so I took advantage of it and drove to Topeka. Mr. Bigham, of Emporia, was to come by car and see what he had done with the 3 miles of road I gave him. He is pleased with his bargain. But I couldn't find time. Don't care whether it rains tonight or not, as I am not going anywhere. Tomorrow, anyway, flowers are in profusion in all the towns. Asters are in bloom. But very few farm houses have flowers. It is difficult, with chickens, but we ought to have them wherever we can. Beauty is a utility, practical and necessary.

### A FARMERS UNION PEDDLAR

Started out this week trying to sell fertilizer, now get that, I said trying, and that is about all I have done this week, except visit, and I am good at that. Drove down to Olathe last Monday afternoon, and visited with Mr. H. K. Robinson, the manager there. Mr. Robinson has a splendid business and is always busy but takes time to visit with me. Tuesday morning went to Wellsville and spent half a day visiting around with the farmers. Mr. C. A. Stevens is the manager there. They have a fine store and are doing a good business. Had a nice visit with my good friend, Mr. C. R. Soward of Baldwin. Mr. Soward is one of the directors of the Baldwin Co-operative Association. Arrived at Erie late in the evening. Early the next morning found me at the office of Judge Crall, the manager here at Erie. The Judge and I roomed together out at Hays two years ago, and he got a wrong impression of me there; he seemed to think I growled around all night; but he is convinced that I have reformed. Here is another place where I always get an order. Judge Crall is a very successful manager and he has an efficient force working for him. Miss Dorris Clark, the very efficient bookkeeper, is up-to-date in her work. She has the best set of Farmers Union books I have ever seen. There are a lot of young men here and I am afraid Mr. Crall will lose one of these days. Mr. J. S. Zink is the elevator manager; A. W. Turner is the cream station operator; and W. L. Brasier is the implement man. Drove to Parsons and found Mr. Fred Johnson, the manager, was attending the big fair and race meeting at that place. At Sherwin Junction, Mr. R. Card had not got back from his vacation. At Columbus, Mr. C. E. Floy Johnson is another successful Farmers Union point. Mr. Johnson has built up a splendid business there. Went back to Sherwin, but Mr. Card away yet. West of Columbus for lunch, then out to Mr. Card's home. Found him and had a good visit. Back to Erie Thursday night. Friday went over to Parsons, but found the fair still on and went over to Dennis. Mr. C. M. Stafford is the very efficient manager there. Mr. Stafford is a good Farmers Union man, and has a good business. Mr. O. L. Craft, his assistant manager, is on to his job too. Mr. George Heit is the implement man. Called on Mr. W. B. Johnson, manager at Mound Valley and had a fine visit with him. Finished the week around Erie. Mighty fine people down in this neck of the state. The old line grain Sunflower Hotel here at Erie, the most homelike hotel in the state; more like Farmers Union folks than any hotel I have ever seen. Nearly all gravel roads down here, and it has not rained on this week, while last week in the mud most of the time. These gravel roads are all weather roads, and if sometime they wish to pave them, they will have a base that will hold and not slip and settle. I think this is the ideal way of getting good roads. A. M. Kinney.

### AN OLD STORY

It will soon be open season for the wily poisons. Of the politicians' thunder. Getting all us hicks to milling. Just before the next election. So these guys can make a killing. Though they promise farm protection. How they love the downtrodden farmers; With a smile as warm as hades. They are sure some smirking charmers. As they kid the farmers' ladies; But alas, their love will vanish. When election day is over; Then these birds will be quite clannish. Grabbing all the juicy clover. Farmers' woes will be forgotten; They will shiver at pricefixing; "We should raise less wheat and cotton. And our crops we should be mixing." Nothing new in this old story; Farmers always are the suckers, Of this gang of oily muckers.

And, By Jing, I often wonder If sometime we'll really sicken Of the politicians' thunder. And try once, our job of pick'en. Pack our Congress full of grangers. We would win our own protection; And escape the almshouse dangers. A. M. Kinney.

### GOOD ADVICE FROM FROSTY

Will you please allow me a little space in your paper for some things I have to say to the membership managers and directors of the Business Associations doing business under the name of Farmers Union in Kansas? To you members I want to exhort you to deal solely with your business association then see that your business association carries on to the state-wide business activity. The Jobbing Association if you are a true blue Farmers Union man you will refuse to accept anything that is not sold by the F. U. J. A. to your business association your manager may hem and haw but if you will stick to your ground he will finally come around all right. He may have various excuses as to price and quality but I speak, also want to add that I have had the stiffest kind of competition going into a place where the business had utterly failed and have had to

build not only the business but the feeling also. I have always been able to buy from the F. U. J. A. cheap enough to meet my competitor on any ground he chose. Quality, price and service are now selling stuff to my competitors and can save them some money. I just want to ask again that the membership see that all stuff you buy comes from the Jobbing Ass'n and that all stuff shipped be shipped to the same place. What right has a manager to ask for your loyalty and then he turns around and sells his stuff to some old line concern. Operation begins at home but should not end there. The farmers of Kansas put their money behind the Jobbing Association and merit the support of all the managers. To you directors of local business associations you do your part or do you betray the trust that is put in you by your members that elected you to your position? I dare say that if you business association has stuck by the F. U. J. A. you are making money, if not it's an even chance that your business is not making as much money as it should and is tearing down as much as it is accomplishing to the

and that we build a co-operative machine in Kansas that will eventually be the biggest thing in Kansas. I challenge anyone to show me where I can do better dealing with the old line concerns than I can dealing with our own.

### To the Managers:

Let me say that if you are being led astray by the smooth tongue of some old line grain solicitor or salesman that you can make them change their time quickly if when they call on you just meet them with a smile and say, "I am very sorry but I consign all my stuff to the Jobbing Association and buy from them solely. I suppose we are paying as much for wheat at this point as any place in Kansas, maybe more. I know that we are paying more than the place around and I have been able to make some money and I am not very old in the game either. Every load of wheat has gone to 'Harry' at K. C. We have bought more than thirty cars and Smith county is not a wheat county either, neither is threshing done yet. 'Harry' and the boys have always sold my wheat right and on several occasions have topped the market. Just last Saturday, Sept. 3, I had the highest priced load of wheat in K. C. It sure makes me proud that we have a concern at the Terminal that can get as much for wheat as anyone can. Then there is that feeling that I am really doing something to further the co-operative movement in Kansas. When your stockholders bring you a load of wheat you should see to it that that load of wheat don't go to some one else that is an arch enemy to you although they greet you with a smile benign they are doing their best to tear down what you are building up. They will really think more of you if you will support the cause you have espoused. The old line grain men come to see me occasionally and have a nice visit with me and leave with wishing me good luck, etc.

Now let's make the F. U. J. A. what it should be, the biggest thing in Kansas and if you boys who are doing business under the Farmers Union banner will chip in we can do it. Frosty, Lebanon, Kans.

## BETTER FARM PRICES AND THE CITY

There is an apparent fear on the part of those who represent consuming areas that any measure of relief for farmers will result in greatly increased consumer costs. That this fear is shared by city dwellers themselves is also apparent. Laborers find themselves in sympathy with the farmers in their distress, but hesitate to consent to any plan which may raise the cost of their food supply. Those who profit largely from the handling of farm products have been careful to warn the consumer that any proposal to increase the price to the farmer is a direct threat to their own welfare. As a matter of fact the price which the farmer receives is only one factor, and often an almost minor factor, in the final price. It has been shown that in a single year since 1920 the price of wheat fluctuated 100 per cent, without affecting the price of bread. That is, if at one period of the year wheat was \$1.00 per bushel, at another time it was \$2.00 per bushel. But the wholesale price of bread varied less than 5% and the retail price not at all. As co-operative marketing machinery develops and increases in effectiveness it becomes more apparent that no serious increase in the cost of food will follow a fairer price to the farmer. As the Canadian wheat Pools became a factor in the market fear was expressed that a political issue would result between England as a consumer and the Dominion as a producer. Happily, no such thing now seems possible. The grower has received a manifestly better price and the consumer has suffered no hurt. The following article from The Western Producer, Saskatoon, Sask., is very revealing.

"Fears have been expressed that the success of the Canadian wheat pools would have a reaction in Great Britain from bread consumers who would become alarmed at the prospect of higher-priced bread. Just the other day President A. J. Macphail of the Saskatchewan and Canadian Pools re-

turned from England and, in an interview at Montreal, expressed his belief that the people of England were not concerned over this matter. Mr. H. E. Spencer, Member of Parliament for Battle River, came back from a trip to the Old Country a few days ago and expressed the same opinion. The Wheat Pools have been held up publicly by Premier Stanley Baldwin. He apparently had no fear that the success of the great Canadian marketing revolution would have a detrimental effect on the bread-eaters of the British Isles. These men found, as a matter of fact, that as far as the agricultural class of Great Britain was concerned, they were highly favorable to the Canadian system, as it appeared to have the effect of stabilizing their home market and resulting in better prices for their farm products. If there has been a higher price exacted from the consumers of the old land, it has been so small as to be negligible and is causing no concern. It is generally realized by the workers that the success of any great co-operative undertaking anywhere in the world, and particularly in any section of the British Empire, must ultimately work out to their good. It is the duty of the Canadian wheat growers to have the effect of stabilizing the possible position which might be placed on the helpless consumer of Canadian flour in Great Britain, but their fears are idle. Even if the time should ever come when the Pools felt that they were in a position to extort unfair prices, and there was a tendency to attempt it, an attempt to do so would only result in failure and harm; there is a point at which consumers will not use Canadian flour when it becomes uneconomical to use, substitute can readily be found."

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS!

Call for the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which will be held at Ottawa, Kansas, October 12-13-14, 1927.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Ottawa on October 12, 1927, at 10:30 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union will hold a meeting on Monday evening, October 10, 1927, at 7 p. m.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 11, 1927, at 10:00 a. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 12, 1927, at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and two directors. One director from each of the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted five days before the date of the annual meeting.

### BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

- One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, October 7, 1927.
- One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 7, 1927.
- One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

Delegates are requested to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted, state secretary, Salina, Kansas, at least five (5) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

C. E. HUFF, President.  
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

NOTE: If the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials then we can list them and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than it will be if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

C. E. Brasted, sec'y.

### DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

This is to Certify That \_\_\_\_\_ (Delegate)

P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Alternate) who are members

P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

in good standing of \_\_\_\_\_ Union No. \_\_\_\_\_, State \_\_\_\_\_

were elected as delegates to the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Ottawa, Kansas, on October 12, 1927.

\_\_\_\_\_, Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_, President

## North American Hotel

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Farmers Union Convention Headquarters

MODERN FIREPROOF

EXCELLENT CAFE

Regular Meals, Lunches, Short Orders

Have your mail sent here

Send in your reservation

Meet your friends



## The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION  
119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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 15, 1927

### MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATION

Owing to the confusion which has resulted herefrom the reservation of rooms for officials and members of committees, no reservations will be made from this office, unless we are requested to make them. A letter or card addressed to the North American Hotel, Ottawa, Kansas, telling them the kind of room you want, or to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, if you want a room elsewhere, will secure your reservation. Ottawa, Oct. 12-13-14.

### THE RESPONSE IS COMING

The replies to the appeal which was made recently for funds to cover the cost of our recent fight for fairer freight rates, and for our part in the Corn Belt Federation program, are coming daily. Some fine letters accompany the remittances. It is encouraging. It is inspiring. Wouldn't it be great if we could report the fund complete by Convention time, and read the list of donors there? Have you mentioned it to your local, or business unit, or to your neighbor? Thank you. Tha will do the business.

### THE CORN PROSPECT IMPROVES

The corn has made the best possible progress toward maturity during the past two weeks. Excessive moisture in most Kansas areas has not delayed development. The earlier fields are now apparently beyond the danger of damage from a light frost. In many fields the outer husks are brown. Not only in Kansas has the crop improved, but a better prospect appears in less favored regions. It does not seem possible that a normal crop can be produced as a whole, but the shortage may be much less than seemed probable a few weeks ago.

### WHEAT ACREAGE MAY BE EXCESSIVE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture finds that the prospective planting of wheat this year is greater than at any time since 1918. If it materializes, and if the yield per acre is normal, we may harvest the largest crop ever grown in the U. S. Several "ifs" are involved here, but we seem about to expose ourselves to a great market risk. Probably the first requisite to the solution of the surplus problem is not to make burdensome surpluses. It is said that the same tendency toward increased wheat acreage appears in all other important wheat-producing countries. Normal yields from an excessive world-acreage will "most certainly result in a disastrously low price."

### THE STATE FARMERS UNION CONVENTION

October 12-13 and 14 will be great days for the Kansas Farmers Union. The Convention at Ottawa promises to equal if not surpass any Convention we have ever held. The city of Ottawa is making preparation to do its full part in providing the facilities for caring for the Convention in a fine way. The different county organizations near by are planning big things. If weather and roads are good it is not improbable that the attendance will be the largest in years. The program will be a good one. Headquarters will be at the North American Hotel. You are at liberty to have your mail sent there, whether you are registered there or not. A fine park furnishes facilities for those who may wish to camp out. Other hotels and rooming houses are available, and many private homes will furnish rooms if necessary.

### THE CO-OPERATIVES AND THE SURPLUS

What would have happened if the cotton farmers had been able to store 4,000,000 bales of last year's crop, to be sold this year? On the basis of estimates made some months ago, Mordacai Ezekiel, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, figured out that there would be a net gain to the cotton producers of \$238,000,000, or over 10 per cent of the value of the two years' crop. This is on the assumption of a 17,500,000 bale crop in 1926 and the 13,000,000 bale crop in 1927.

This conclusion, of course, is nothing new to those who have made a study of the effect of holding a surplus from a year of excess production to a year of shortage. The striking thing about Mr. Ezekiel's study, however, is the way in which he shows that unless the cost of storing is spread over all the producers of the crop, the men who actually did the storing would lose and the others would gain. He says that if all the storing were done by a single group of farmers they would lose about \$20,000,000 in the process, while all the gain would go to those who did not store.

He goes on: "If a single co-operative association controlled one-quarter of the cotton crop in 1926 and 1927 (co-operatives at present do not begin to control this much) and stored all of the

1926 crop over to 1927, its results might be somewhat as shown by these computations. Members of the co-operative would not benefit as a result of the storage operations, unless the co-operatives controlled more than one-quarter of the crop. The co-operative would have to control about 30 per cent of the crop before its members broke even; that is, with such control its members would gain nothing as a result of the storing, while non-members would get all of the \$238,000,000 net gain. If the co-operative controlled half the crop and stored 4,000,000 bales as above, members of the co-operative would profit to the extent of \$70,000,000 as compared to no storing, while non-members would profit by \$168,000,000."

Studies like this show just why the big co-operatives of the country are now so eagerly supporting the McNary-Haugen plan. They show, too, how hopeless it is to attempt to handle the surplus problem by lending money to co-operatives and expecting them to carry the cost of storage. Only an equalization fee bearing equally on all producers, as proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill, can handle the matter of surplus disposal with justice to the co-operatives.—Wallace's Farmer.

### EFFECTIVE FARM RELIEF

For the first time in our history farm organizations got together in their demand for legislation during the last session of Congress. Cotton and tobacco joined with wheat and corn and hogs. With a single voice demand was made for the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill into law. A great many Senators and Congressmen supported it from conviction. Some voted for it from fear of the aroused voters at home. Probably some voted for it for political effect, secure in the knowledge that it would be vetoed, and no harm done. The veto followed its passage, and the Big Boys felt relieved. But one thing was done for the farmer which was hailed everywhere as a great and effective help. Here was farm relief of the right sort. The European corn borer was threatening our corn crop, and starvation was just around the corner. Something had to be done pronto. So ten million dollars was appropriated by congress for a campaign of control and eradication of the corn borer. No clumsy half-wit from the farm was to have part in this work. It was a job for experts, and they were put on the job. They purchased a few train loads of tractors and trucks and autos, and proceeded to spend ten million dollars. Did anyone raise the howl that the farmer would lose his independence when someone else directed his farm operations and he had to comply or have the work done by others at his expense? Or did anyone say that he would have "an army of inspectors and small officials" dogging his footsteps? It seems that the friends and protection of the farmer had used all their breath warning him of those dire consequences regarding the McNary-Haugen bill, and not a whisper was heard. This was real farm relief, simple and simon pure. The farmer doesn't know what he needs, even when he knows what he wants. You've got to be an expert or you don't know. So the experts had their way fully, with ten millions to spend. Now it seems that some other experts were not consulted, and had no part in the spending. This is from the Kansas City Star:

Wooster, O., Aug. 30.—Asserting that there are now many more European corn borers in Ohio than there were before the federal government's 10-million-dollar clean-up campaign began last spring, entomologists of the Ohio agricultural experiment station have released a statement virtually calling the government's campaign a failure.

The clean-up of cornfields this spring was exceptional, the entomologists admit, but the corn borer is never likely to be controlled by mechanical means, they infer. The federal government spent nearly 2½ million dollars of the 10 million this spring in buying stubble pulverizers, oil burners, tractors, plows and trucks with which to conduct the campaign.

"Clean-Up Campaigns Won't Control," "There is no reason to believe," the experiment station men continued, "that clean-up campaigns alone will control the corn borer in all sections of the state, and . . . no clean-up campaign will ever eradicate or stop the corn borer. . . ."

"The corn borer will continue to spread to whatever areas may prove favorable to its existence, despite all our time, money and efforts to the contrary. That the corn borer can be appreciably retarded in its spread is undemonstrated and unproven."

The increase in infestation after this clean-up campaign, the entomologists said, "means that, in addition to a conscientious effort to destroy as many borers as we can within the limits of practical farm operation, we must prepare to adopt other control measures."

Intimate New Control Methods  
"For four years Ohio entomologists, agronomists, corn breeders and other specialists have been preparing for the time when mechanics would fail to insure control. As a result of our investigations we have reasons to believe that by the time commercial damage begins we will be ready to recommend additional control measures which when adopted will enable us to grow corn despite the borer."

Where is the man who dares to say, That Farmers are happy the live-long day, When products they raise are sold below cost, And profits they earn are constantly lost?

Where is the man who wants us to think, That a business will prosper and never sink, When "leeches" take life blood from those who toil, To raise the world's food from earth's fertile soil?

Where is the man whose brains are so weak, That he tries, by pure bunk, opposition to seek, When the farmers demand square deal legislation, To make doubly sure their debt cancellation?

If you'll show me that man, I'll show you a "citter," Who never contracts but is always a quitter, When the Country needs help to maintain its high place, As the leader of Right in the civilized race.

He's the hog who will crawl in the trough when he eats, Or the guy who will spread over other folks' seats, Just a bump on a log with no value at all, A big bag full of wind and an oversized gall.

—National Farm News.

## GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

### MICHIGAN SETS PACE IN POTATO POOLING

More Than Twenty Per Cent of State Crop Handled by Seventy-Five Locals.

The Michigan Potato Growers' exchange with 75 local associations and almost 9,000 members now markets 21 per cent of all potatoes grown in the state and is constantly broadening its market through improvement of quality and grade, according to Henry Curtis, president, at the ninth annual meeting of the exchange August 18.

"Our growth has been steady and we are still adding members every year," reported Mr. Curtis. "We have recognition among the markets of the country . . . and we have improved the quality and character of our stock by impressing upon the grower the importance of proper seed; proper planting; preparation of the soil, and our demand for proper grading."

"We have done much to improve the quality of the potato grown by our members. We have, by cutting off the middlemen's profit, procured for members a better price than paid by the independent, and I may say double the price that our members would have received, had we not existed."

"But we must not rest content. We will either grow better and more consolidated or retrograde and die. Nothing in this world, even life itself, can stand still. We can, and with our organization will forge ahead, if we only stand together, work together and join hands to realize our purpose and ideals."

### CALIFORNIANS SAVE MILLIONS IN PORTS OF CO-OPERATIVE POOLS

Two concrete examples of the money-value of co-operation were made clear to the organized farmers of California last month with the successful sale of the peach crop to the advantage of the poolers, and the reduction of freight rates which will net farmers a saving of approximately \$4,000,000 a year.

The satisfactory contract with canners for the sale of the peach crop was made possible only because of the existence of the Peach Growers' association, according to California marketing authorities. Although the peach pool did not contain a majority of the growers, it served as the nucleus around which rallied the growers in the northern counties. When the demand for better prices became necessary, it was the pool which made possible a concerted effort for the goal.

The freight rate decision marked the end of a long struggle for a reduction on deciduous fruits from California. This fight was led by the California Pear Growers' association, and although the volume of pears does not equal the volume of grapes, the grape growers have no organization

tually calling the government's campaign a failure.

The clean-up of cornfields this spring was exceptional, the entomologists admit, but the corn borer is never likely to be controlled by mechanical means, they infer. The federal government spent nearly 2½ million dollars of the 10 million this spring in buying stubble pulverizers, oil burners, tractors, plows and trucks with which to conduct the campaign.

"Clean-Up Campaigns Won't Control," "There is no reason to believe," the experiment station men continued, "that clean-up campaigns alone will control the corn borer in all sections of the state, and . . . no clean-up campaign will ever eradicate or stop the corn borer. . . ."

"The corn borer will continue to spread to whatever areas may prove favorable to its existence, despite all our time, money and efforts to the contrary. That the corn borer can be appreciably retarded in its spread is undemonstrated and unproven."

The increase in infestation after this clean-up campaign, the entomologists said, "means that, in addition to a conscientious effort to destroy as many borers as we can within the limits of practical farm operation, we must prepare to adopt other control measures."

Intimate New Control Methods  
"For four years Ohio entomologists, agronomists, corn breeders and other specialists have been preparing for the time when mechanics would fail to insure control. As a result of our investigations we have reasons to believe that by the time commercial damage begins we will be ready to recommend additional control measures which when adopted will enable us to grow corn despite the borer."

Where is the man who dares to say, That Farmers are happy the live-long day, When products they raise are sold below cost, And profits they earn are constantly lost?

Where is the man who wants us to think, That a business will prosper and never sink, When "leeches" take life blood from those who toil, To raise the world's food from earth's fertile soil?

Where is the man whose brains are so weak, That he tries, by pure bunk, opposition to seek, When the farmers demand square deal legislation, To make doubly sure their debt cancellation?

If you'll show me that man, I'll show you a "citter," Who never contracts but is always a quitter, When the Country needs help to maintain its high place, As the leader of Right in the civilized race.

He's the hog who will crawl in the trough when he eats, Or the guy who will spread over other folks' seats, Just a bump on a log with no value at all, A big bag full of wind and an oversized gall.

—National Farm News.

Where is the man who dares to say, That Farmers are happy the live-long day, When products they raise are sold below cost, And profits they earn are constantly lost?

Where is the man who wants us to think, That a business will prosper and never sink, When "leeches" take life blood from those who toil, To raise the world's food from earth's fertile soil?

Where is the man whose brains are so weak, That he tries, by pure bunk, opposition to seek, When the farmers demand square deal legislation, To make doubly sure their debt cancellation?

If you'll show me that man, I'll show you a "citter," Who never contracts but is always a quitter, When the Country needs help to maintain its high place, As the leader of Right in the civilized race.

He's the hog who will crawl in the trough when he eats, Or the guy who will spread over other folks' seats, Just a bump on a log with no value at all, A big bag full of wind and an oversized gall.

—National Farm News.

Where is the man who dares to say, That Farmers are happy the live-long day, When products they raise are sold below cost, And profits they earn are constantly lost?

Where is the man who wants us to think, That a business will prosper and never sink, When "leeches" take life blood from those who toil, To raise the world's food from earth's fertile soil?

Where is the man whose brains are so weak, That he tries, by pure bunk, opposition to seek, When the farmers demand square deal legislation, To make doubly sure their debt cancellation?

If you'll show me that man, I'll show you a "citter," Who never contracts but is always a quitter, When the Country needs help to maintain its high place, As the leader of Right in the civilized race.

He's the hog who will crawl in the trough when he eats, Or the guy who will spread over other folks' seats, Just a bump on a log with no value at all, A big bag full of wind and an oversized gall.

—National Farm News.

Where is the man who dares to say, That Farmers are happy the live-long day, When products they raise are sold below cost, And profits they earn are constantly lost?

Where is the man who wants us to think, That a business will prosper and never sink, When "leeches" take life blood from those who toil, To raise the world's food from earth's fertile soil?

Where is the man whose brains are so weak, That he tries, by pure bunk, opposition to seek, When the farmers demand square deal legislation, To make doubly sure their debt cancellation?

If you'll show me that man, I'll show you a "citter," Who never contracts but is always a quitter, When the Country needs help to maintain its high place, As the leader of Right in the civilized race.

He's the hog who will crawl in the trough when he eats, Or the guy who will spread over other folks' seats, Just a bump on a log with no value at all, A big bag full of wind and an oversized gall.

—National Farm News.

Where is the man who dares to say, That Farmers are happy the live-long day, When products they raise are sold below cost, And profits they earn are constantly lost?

Where is the man who wants us to think, That a business will prosper and never sink, When "leeches" take life blood from those who toil, To raise the world's food from earth's fertile soil?

Where is the man whose brains are so weak, That he tries, by pure bunk, opposition to seek, When the farmers demand square deal legislation, To make doubly sure their debt cancellation?

If you'll show me that man, I'll show you a "citter," Who never contracts but is always a quitter, When the Country needs help to maintain its high place, As the leader of Right in the civilized race.

He's the hog who will crawl in the trough when he eats, Or the guy who will spread over other folks' seats, Just a bump on a log with no value at all, A big bag full of wind and an oversized gall.

—National Farm News.

## REFLECTIONS

### CANADA WATCHES OUR WAR PROPAGANDA

The moving picture industry was enlisted in the regular army by the simple expedient of conferring military titles on Mr. Hays and some of the producers. Note the type of war films just now coming into general distribution, as well as the great number of them. A favorite method is to treat war as a kind of clumsy comedy, made up of ludicrous situations, and the soldier as a happy-go-lucky individual having a bully time. But when the peace film, "Spread Eagle," was blacklisted the Alberta Wheat pool published this comment and protest:

For the first time in the history of the theatre Will Hays, so-called czar of the motion picture industry, has blacklisted the filming of a New York play for other than its salacious contents. The play is called "Spread Eagle" and it is a play against war. Up to the present, Broadway has been the chief training ground for the Hollywood ateliers. No play which ever reached Broadway and was innocuous has failed to be made into a photograph. Several—such as "Rain" and "White Cargo"—have been rejected by Mr. Hays for movie purposes because of their alleged immoral lines and situations.

But the case of "Spread Eagle" is different and it constitutes a challenge to the independence of the motion pictures and their intellectual integrity. The producer of the play asserts that "Spread Eagle" has been discriminated against because of implications in it that American foreign policy is influenced by Wall Street financiers. He contends that his efforts to sell the motion picture rights have been frustrated by the Hays censorship by the Hays organization.

If the producer's contentions are true—and there are reasons for believing they are, for the play as a stage entertainment is a big success—this means that for the first time the motion pictures have gone in for political censorship. It is quite certain

### FIRST OF KANSAS UNION FARMER ARTICLES FOR THE HANDY MAN IN THIS ISSUE

The Kansas Union Farmer weekly stories for the Handy Man start on page 3 of this issue. Before a man can build anything he must have a place to work and so our service starts off with a description of a workbench for the home.

### CO-OPERATION

The first lessons in co-operation are delightful to the palate. They taste fine. They tickle the ear, and are beautiful to look upon. The first lessons contain the story of unselfishness of each working for the benefit of all. They tell the story of universal brotherhood, of the time when war shall be no more. A little further along in the study of co-operation, we come to lessons a little harder to understand and not quite so pleasant, that furnish the actual practice of co-operation, instead of just the theory of it.

These latter lessons in co-operation are harder for farmers to grasp and to adopt than for any other group. The reason for this is that the farmer by the very nature of his business is an individualist. Practically all his work is accomplished by himself, without the help or assistance of anyone, unless it be some member of his own family. Other groups of people do practically all their work in conjunction with others, as exemplified in the factory, on the railroad, in the mercantile establishments, and even in the office of the professional man. The nature of their work makes them co-operators rather than individualists. Likewise, the farmer is an individualist, because of his remoteness from other farmers. It is hard for a hundred farmers after the day's work to get together in a co-operative meeting, while it would only take a few minutes of time for a hundred town men to assemble after the day's work.

These hard lessons in co-operation, of which we speak, involve the team work necessary to co-operation. The team work involves the question of being harnessed. In other words, a group of farmers decide to co-operate; they organize and establish a co-operative business institution. The day of the stockholder's meeting, these stockholders are the drivers. The minute they select their board of directors, they give up the lines and automatically become harnessed members of the team. This harness has bridle, reins and traces, (but no breeching) and every stockholder until the next meeting is a harnessed horse in that team. His full duty is to pull steady and true; he has no right to try to shake off the harness and grab the lines. Likewise, the board of directors, when they employ the manager, turn the lines over to him until the day when the board meets again, and they have no right as individual members between meetings to be grabbing the lines out of the hands of the manager.

We believe it is much better to be a good steady, true pulling horse in a co-operative team, than to be a wild ass of the prairies, without harness, halter or bridle.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

### WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

#### The Circus

The first circus in the United States was opened in 1780. General Washington and his staff patronized the performances in Philadelphia. In 1860 the first big circus was put on the road. It boasted of twenty-four gray horses, and a brass band of eight pieces.

In the early days of the Barnum circus it was the custom for nearly all first-class performers to take boys as apprentices, who were bound to them for a stipulated length of time. This is no longer done and the bare-back riders now furnish their own horses instead of securing them from the owners of the circus.

Ringling Brothers started their circus about forty-five years ago. It is the biggest circus in existence.

### BYWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

A few small byways  
Hold our minds—  
A million highways  
Nature finds.

My small woes fade  
Like morning mist,  
Before the sky's  
Wide amethyst  
Miriam Heideman Krapap.

### THE WAY TO WIN

The way to win, says Mr. Kipling, is to eternally peg away. Would it be considered as "eternally pegging away" if we should point out for the fifth time in two years that the price of wheat in Winnipeg last week was 18c a bushel higher than in Minneapolis? It was, we believe, three years ago that Mr. Coolidge increased the tariff on wheat from 30 to 42c a bushel, in order to give northwestern farmers a real, honest goodness, juicy plum.—Fergus Falls Tribune.

### WE SUSPECTED THIS

Mr. Secretary Hoover visited the president at the summer White House, and of course the newspaper boy had to get some front page stuff out of it. All did their best, but one excelled the rest.

The staff correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, writing from Rapid City, the summer White House, includes this jewel among his stories: "The secretary who is credited with having formulated the administration policy in opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill, declined to be drawn into a discussion of farm relief, pleading that he doesn't know anything about the subject."

### MISSING

A certain country minister posted this notice in the church door: "Brother Smith departed for heaven at 4:30 a. m." The next day he found written below: "Heaven, 9:00 a. m.; Smith not in yet. Great anxiety."

The only work that hurts a man is hopeless work.

## FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

In the issue of the September 12, 1912 Farmers Union paper we find eight pages. They had recently begun to advertise. They carried sixteen inches of advertising for the H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., ten inches for the New Process Mfg. Co., who advertises a little yet, besides two, two-inch cards, one for a real estate agent and the other for an oil company. All this advertising had been solicited from the city of Salina.

Each issue carried a copy of the Preamble, purposes and legislative demands of the Farmers Union constitution. The Legislative Demands in the Sept. 12, 1912 issue follow:

### OUR LEGISLATIVE DEMAND

We recommend the following subjects of legislation to which the attention of our legislative committee is directed:

A law to prevent gambling in agricultural products by boards of trade and cotton exchanges.

A law providing for the establishment of parcels post.

A law against the establishment of "central government banks" through which the money of the country may be withdrawn from circulation and the volume of available money contracted.

A law to restrict foreign immigration.

A law gradually reducing the tariff to a revenue basis.

Believing that the doctrine "that no man can serve two masters" is as true today as when it was uttered by the Saviour of mankind nineteen centuries ago, we favor a law prohibiting public officials from accepting fees, gifts or loans or other emoluments from public service corporations.

In reading the editorials of fifteen years ago, it would seem that they were in the paper of last week, and would be just as good counsel to follow now as then.

### TALK FOR THE UNION

The Farmers Union has already accomplished a great work for the farmer of Kansas. It is just at the beginning to realize some of the possibilities of its far reaching power. It should increase in value to its members with each month and in time should become the greatest organization of capitalists, for that is what it is, in America.

But the union in Kansas needs more members. Every local needs the accession of every worthy farmer within its limits. Every locality that is without a local should have one just as soon as a charter can be secured and an organization can be affected. Every county that has no county or local unions should be brought within the sphere of our influence. Our organization must grow to endure. It can only grow through the united and persistent efforts of its own devoted membership. If you believe in the purpose and the objects of the Union help to get more members.

Talk up the organization to your neighbor who is not a member. Get your neighbor's wife interested in our work. Lend your weekly paper to some friend whom you wish to see in the local. Get more members in any right way and you will be serving the union in the best possible way.

### SUPPORT YOUR ENTERPRISES

It should not be necessary to urge members of the Farmers Union to support their own business enterprises with their own trade. It is a fact however that many short sighted farmers, a few of whom are union men, are assisting in their own undoing by patronizing establishments that are selling at a loss in order to drive the Farmers Store out of business. The merchant who is under-

selling the co-operative store is not making any money. The chances are that he is losing money. His plan is to keep the farmers from trading at their store until he drives the co-operative institution out of business.

It is an old game that has been worked a thousand times and by this time all thoughtful men should be wise to it. Patronize your own stores. Pay a fair and reasonable price for what you buy, accept the right price for what you sell, and at the end of the year take your profits in dividends on the stock that you hold in your own business association.

Beware of the man who wants to undersell the co-operative store or overbid the co-operative elevator. He is not a friendly business rival but a bitter enemy who plans to even all scores when he forces you out of business.

KNOW THE COST  
This is a mighty good time for the farmers to start a cost system. The preparations for sowing next year's wheat crop are well advanced but no man has gone so far that he does not know how much labor and money he has expended already in getting his ground ready for next year's crop.

Keep an account of all the items of expense. The preparation of the soil, the cost of fertilizer if any is used, the seedling, and any other operation that is necessary and that is not donated by some philanthropist. It is a pretty well grounded suspicion that it is a difficult matter to make any money out of any crop of wheat that does not yield more than twenty bushels



## The Country Woman

### THE PRAYER

Dear God, I am a woman—woman-like,  
No weaker and no stronger than the  
rest,  
And that is why I ask this prayer to-  
night  
For help and guidance in the little  
things.  
If I could feel Your hand upon my lips  
On days when I am sick, or merely  
tired  
all the little trivial worrying  
things,  
Perhaps the stabbing word would not  
dart out  
To wound my child, and, turning, cut  
my heart.

I do not want to nag. I only want  
Guidance to understand that each of  
us  
Has his small troubles, and that mine  
are not  
Harder in truth than other women  
bear,  
And when the little troubles vex me  
so,  
I am too prone to turn and cry them  
out.  
In maudlin tears upon my husband's  
breast.  
Keep me from this—he has enough to  
bear.

And one more prayer that I would  
make tonight:  
If I could only see the difference  
Between the really big and little  
things.  
I do not ask for better—or for more;  
I only ask for this: God, keep my soul  
From growing petty. It will be  
enough.  
Help me in this, and I am satisfied.  
—Lillian Mayfield Roberts.

### MOULDING THE FUTURE OF THE BOY AND GIRL

Parents who are considerate of the  
future welfare of their boy and girl  
would do well to teach them a trade  
or occupation at which they can make  
a good living and become good, useful  
citizens of the country. No matter  
how well they can afford to educate  
them in the professions or the fine  
arts, it gives them a more wholesome  
outlook on life, to understand the  
work-a-day world, and arouses in  
their hearts more real human sym-  
pathy and interest. With the education  
of the masses, the classes are disap-  
pearing and the former need only be  
taught the Christian standard of man-  
ners and morals to become the lead-  
ing people of the world. This, the  
philosophers, etc., are trying to bring  
about. A higher tone of civilization,  
higher ideals, more genuine under-  
standing knit by the cords of a divine  
love and kindled with human sym-  
pathy.

Christ, himself, learned the car-  
penter trade.  
Benjamin Franklin was a printer's  
apprentice and made a good  
printer.  
Grover Cleveland clerked behind a  
counter.  
Abraham Lincoln was a woodchop-  
per.

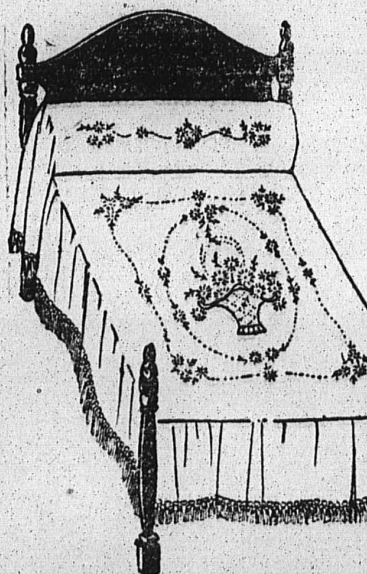
There are great men and women all  
over the country whose lives have  
been trained on simple lines. Such  
that gave them a broad understand-  
ing and have made them substantial  
prop in a nation's growth.

Our boys and girls should be taught  
to form their standard and mould  
their ideals along broad lines.

### SPICED APPLES

Heat four pounds of sugar and a  
pint of vinegar to boiling. Skim the  
solution and add five pounds of cored  
and pared apples. Cook the fruit un-  
til it is as soft as preserves, possi-  
bly for an hour and a half, and  
flavor with cinnamon and ground  
cloves. After packing the product in  
jars and partially sealing them, they  
should be processed five minutes in  
the hot water bath. Finish sealing  
and store the jars in a dark room of  
nearly uniform temperature.

It costs a lot to protect "Ameri-  
can interests" in China; but if they  
weren't protected think how much  
more we'd have to pay for gasoline.  
In wealth per capita, Canada is  
surpassed only by Great Britain and  
the United States.  
The most famous queen bee of all  
time was valued at one thousand dol-  
lars, her daughter selling for three  
hundred dollars.



AN ATTRACTIVE NEW DESIGN IN  
BED SPREAD NO. 164

The very pretty design shown comes  
stamped on finest quality Krinkle  
Krepe, and when worked in attractive  
colorings add a real touch of beauty  
and distinction to the entire room.  
The spread is 81x100 inches in size,  
and full length curtains with valance,  
as well as scarf 18x45 inches can be  
had to match, thereby giving a com-  
plete set to the bedroom. Prices are  
as follows: Spread on heavy Krinkle  
Krepe \$3.95, curtains with valance to  
match, \$2.20, scarf to match, 63c. Di-  
rections are furnished enabling any  
woman to embroider the entire set  
most successfully. Be sure to state  
number, and which of the articles is  
desired when ordering.—Kansas Union

### HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)  
Now that school has begun, moth-  
ers are again faced with the question  
of what to put into the children's  
lunch baskets. The cold lunch which  
a child takes to school should be  
planned with more rather than less  
care than the other two meals. Yet,  
too often the busy housekeeper has  
hastily slips into the basket the remains  
from breakfast or from last night's  
meal.

These are some bills of fare sug-  
gested by food experts at K. S. A. C.  
for that school lunch:

1. Sandwiches with sliced tender  
meat for filling; baked apple; cook-  
ies.  
2. Slices of meat loaf or bean loaf;  
sandwiches; stewed fruit; small frost-  
ed cakes.  
3. Crisp rolls, hollowed out and  
filled with chopped meat or fish,  
moistened and seasoned, or mixed with  
salad dressing; orange, apple, a mix-  
ture of sliced fruits, or berries; cake.

4. Sandwiches; cup custard.  
5. Pot of cream cheese with bread  
and butter sandwiches; peanut sand-  
wiches; fruit; cake.  
6. Hardboiled eggs; baking powder  
biscuits; celery, brown sugar or map-  
le sugar sandwiches.  
7. Bottle of milk; thin corn bread  
and butter; dates; apple.  
8. Raisin or nut bread with butter;  
cheese; orange; maple sugar.  
Baked bean and lettuce sandwiches;  
apple sauce; sweet sandwiches.

As to the kind of cakes to make,  
sponge cakes and plain ones are bet-  
ter than the rich butter cakes.  
For sandwich fillings meat of all  
kinds, sliced thin, chopped or ground,  
is good. If dry moisten with milk,  
mayonnaise, or cooked salad dress-  
ing. Shrimp, sardines, or tuna fish  
with salad dressing can be used. Hard  
boiled eggs chopped and mixed with  
the dressing make an excellent fill-  
ing. So does cheese; it can be mixed  
with chopped nuts and olives. Jelly  
or preserves or ground raisins moist-  
ened with cream make delicious sweet  
sandwiches.

Sandwiches made from whole  
wheat bread, lettuce, and egg yolks  
seasoned with lemon juice and salt  
are palatable and rich in iron and  
vitamins.  
Cooked custards make wholesome  
desserts.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS

The recent meeting of the Cana-  
dian Trades and Labor Congress at  
Edmonton has again called attention  
to the question of old age pensions.  
provision for which was made at the  
last session of Parliament, and which  
now must be ratified by the provinces  
if they wish to participate in the  
scheme. British Columbia was the  
first province to ratify the scheme, as  
being the first province to take advantage  
of the Dominion Government legisla-  
tion. There is little fear of opposition  
or delay in any of the western prov-  
inces, and it goes almost without say-  
ing that the next sessions of the three  
prairie legislatures will see legislation  
designed to bring the Old Age Pen-  
sions scheme into operation. The pro-  
vinces are to pay half the cost of the  
scheme. If all the provinces partici-  
pate this arrangement will probably go  
unchanged, but if it is found that  
some or one of the eastern provinces  
fail to approve of the legislation a  
situation will arise which will un-  
doubtedly cause a change. For in-  
stance, Quebec feels that the Old  
Age Pension Act is not a piece of leg-  
islation which she cares to adopt, the  
situation will be that Quebec tax-pay-  
ers will be contributing financially to  
a scheme from which they can obtain  
no benefits. They will be paying half  
the cost of the pensions paid out in  
Ontario and the western provinces,  
and they certainly will not find the  
position satisfactory. The whole  
scheme would be on a false basis if  
the entire cost were borne by the Do-  
minion Government. Apparently there  
is some constitutional difficulty in the  
way of the adoption of such a plan,  
the jurisdiction of the Federal and  
Provincial parliaments coming into  
conflict to some extent, but if it so  
happens that all the provinces do not  
come in under the scheme, some  
means will have to be found of over-  
coming the difficulty. There is a  
general sentiment, throughout the  
country that the Old Age Pension idea  
is humane, reasonable and practical;  
no opposition of importance has been  
raised to it. Hon. Peter Heenan, Min-  
ister of Labor, who has been touring  
the West, urges those interested to  
see that the provincial legislatures do  
not neglect to pass the necessary leg-  
islation. His warning should be un-  
necessary, but nevertheless, it is the  
duty of each member of any provin-  
cial assembly, to see that the required  
Act is passed on the statute books as  
soon as the legislatures meet again.—  
The Western Producer.

### UTILITY OR BEAUTY

Great Falls is a beauty spot 17  
miles above Washington on the Po-  
tomac river. It has possibilities for  
use as a great power producing sta-  
tion. For many years there was a  
strong agitation to harness Great  
Falls and to transmit the power by  
high-tension wires to Washington. It  
seemed the sensible thing to do. But  
the growth of the Capital and the  
extension of travel through the in-  
creased use of automobiles has  
brought a vast contingent of promi-  
nent citizens to the support of the  
movement to preserve Great Falls for  
its scenic beauty. Utility and beauty  
are engaging in a scrap at the very  
edge of the Capital City of the Na-  
tion.  
"At every waterfall two angels stay.  
One clothed in rainbows, the other  
veiled in spray.  
The first the beauty of the scene re-  
veals.  
The last revolves the mighty water  
wheels.  
And there those white-robed sisters  
ever stand,  
Utility and Beauty, hand in hand."

Easier credit, cheaper transporta-  
tion, better marketing, will not save  
the inefficient farmer who produces  
at too great a cost per pound or  
bushel.



5910

5623. Child's Coat.  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and  
10 years. A 6 year size requires  
1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material.  
Price 15c.  
5910. Misses' Dress.  
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20  
years. An 18 year size requires  
1 1/2 yard of 38 inch lining and  
4 1/2 yards of 52 inch material if  
made with the plastron collar.  
If made without the collar 3/4  
yard will be required. The width  
of the Dress at the lower edge is  
1 1/2 yard, with plaits extended.  
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  
Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and  
COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON  
DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME  
POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illus-  
trating 30 of the various, simple  
stitches) all valuable hints to the  
home dressmaker.  
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farm-  
er, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

### INSURANCE AGAINST SMUT

"Farmers all over the wheat belt  
consider it good business to take out  
crop insurance against fire, wind and  
hail, and at the same time they over-  
look insurance against wheat smut,  
which is likely to do more damage to  
their wheat than all the other haz-  
ards combined," says H. M. Rainer,  
Director, Southwestern Wheat Im-  
provement Association. Continuing he  
says, "Seed disinfection, properly ap-  
plied, will insure wheat against smut  
at very little expense. Last year, for  
example, the average loss in wheat  
yield in Kansas, on account of smut,  
was 8 bushels per acre, all of which  
could have been prevented through the  
use of from 3 to 5 cents worth of cop-  
per carbonate dust and two minutes  
labor to apply the treatment. Cheap  
insurance, isn't it? A return for the  
labor expended, in saving 3 bushels of  
wheat per acre, of about \$1.75 per  
minute or \$105.00 per hour. With this  
saving or return per hour of time, what  
wheat farmer can say that he  
does not have time to treat his wheat  
for smut or cannot afford to do it?"

"It is definitely known that smut  
is sown with the seed and with so  
much of it all over the country, no  
one can afford to risk sowing seed  
without disinfecting it with copper  
carbonate dust unless it is known to  
be absolutely free from smut. To pre-  
vent smut, copper carbonate dust must  
be thoroughly coated over the seed, at  
the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per bushel,  
depending on the smutiness. On ac-  
count of the fineness of this dust and  
the difficulty of thoroughly mixing it  
with the seed, without the operator  
inhaling it, it is impossible to do the  
mixing by shoveling it; it must be  
done in some kind of a tightly closed  
mechanical mixer, either home-made  
or commercial. If a commercial mix-  
er is not available, then an old barrel  
churn with baffle plates fixed on the  
inside, a concrete mixer, a barrel or  
a box, made to revolve by means of a  
crank or a gas engine, will do the  
work. Two minutes turning of the  
mixer should do the work thorough-  
ly.

### THE FRIEND THAT WILL DO

Here's the kind of a friend that will  
do—  
Brushes the gray from the skies till  
they're blue,  
Helps you look up to the light and  
the bloom,  
Gives you fresh courage and valor  
of heart  
To take up your duty and fulfill  
your part.

Here is the kind of a friend you  
should know—  
Helps you forget there is grief, there  
is woe,  
Makes a new world for you bright-  
ened with gleam,  
Helps you believe in the truth of the  
dream,  
Cheers you and comforts you till  
your heart sings,  
With joy of life's better and beauti-  
ful things.

Here is the kind of a friend you  
should cherish—  
Comes to you when you're weary when other  
friends are far,  
Helps you to see sunshine again on  
your way,  
Brings you the faith and strength  
of the day,  
Makes you feel summer again in your  
soul.  
No matter how darkly the shadows  
may roll.

Here is the kind of a friend you  
should love—  
Gives you more faith in the skies  
above,  
Heals your heartache and lifts you  
from despair  
Then only the loss and the sorrow  
are there,  
Lightens your burden and helps you  
keep sweet  
No matter how grave the misfortune  
you meet.—Baltimore Sun.

### 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 is-  
sue. 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 DE-  
PARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### DOGS

FOR SALE—Range, my coon and opo-  
sum hound, Age four, rabbit proof, ex-  
tra at time. \$40.00. Trial, Coy Hicks, Se-  
dalia, Ky. B108.

#### POULTRY

White Leghorns or Heavy Assorted—3 1/2  
Anconas, Buff Leghorns—8  
Reds, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons—9  
Wyandottes, Black Minorcas—9  
White Orpingtons, White Langshans—10  
Light Assorted—10  
Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid.  
CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY,  
Cliffside, Missouri.

SEEDS FOR SALE  
ALFALFA \$4.50  
Sweet Clover \$5.00, bags free. Meier  
Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

GUARANTEED HOMERUN TOBACCO  
—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75;  
smoking, 10, \$1.50. Bags free. Meier  
Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS  
John A. Simpson, V. P. Oklahoma City, Ok.  
A. C. Davis, Sec. Springfield, Mo.  
W. C. Lansford, Lecturer Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
John Tromble, Salina, Kansas  
H. G. Keeney, Omaha, Neb.  
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.  
J. M. Collins, Baton, Colo.  
L. E. Cottrell, Leon, Iowa

KANSAS OFFICERS  
C. E. Huff, President, Salina, Kansas  
C. E. Brasted, Sec. Salina, Kansas  
U. S. Alexander, Treas. Winfield, Kan.  
C. C. Felt, Conductor, Lebanon, Kan.  
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kan.

DIRECTORS  
John Vesceky, Timbuck, Kansas  
Peter Mumm, Selden, Kansas  
H. B. Whitaker, Emporia, Kansas  
Carl E. Clark, Emporia, Kansas  
R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg, Kan.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
337 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission  
406-S-10 Live Stock Exch. 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

Farmers' Union State Bank  
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association  
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas  
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City  
Kansas

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY  
Whereas our Heavenly Father in his  
infinite wisdom has called out of our  
midst our Farmers Union brother Calvin Rush,  
Therefore be it resolved that we the  
members of High Prairie Local No. 72  
do extend our sincere and heartfelt sym-  
pathy to his bereaved companion in this  
hour of sorrow.

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

SMUT  
RID YOUR GRAIN  
OF SMUT  
CUPRO-JABONITE  
(Copper Carbamate Dust 15-20%)  
Kills smut germs at only two or  
three cents per bushel. Saves money  
on planting. Makes you money on  
harvest. Easy and simple to use.  
Recommended by U. S. Dept.  
of Agriculture. Big help to thou-  
sands 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.

APPLE JELL  
Bring the juice to a boil for about  
three minutes and add three-fourths  
of a cup of sugar to each cup of  
juice. When the juice will "sheet  
off" (it will do this very soon after  
the juice leaves the spoon in two  
drops) pour into hot sterilized  
glass jars. The flavor of apple jelly  
can be agreeably varied by pouring the  
juice onto rose geranium, nasturtium  
or mint leaves, stick cinnamon, or  
fruit rinds, but care must be taken  
not to get too strong a flavor.

PUT UP APPLES NOW FOR WIN-  
TER DESSERT  
The promise of a good apple crop  
in South Dakota means that the home  
maker must be ready to take care of  
it. Canned apple juice is convenient  
for the housewife who is rushed for  
time. Miss Susan Z. Wilder, exten-  
sion food specialist at South Dakota  
State College, offers these directions:  
Add two quarts of water and the  
juice of one lemon to one pound of  
apple pulp including the skins and  
cores. Boil the mixture for forty  
five minutes and then strain it  
through a jelly bag. Allow this to  
stand for about twelve hours, or over  
night. Then pour off the clear li-  
quid and bring it to a boil. Fill hot  
glass jars to within half an inch of  
the top with the hot juice. Put on  
the rubber ring and top and seal the  
jars. Process in the hot water bath  
for fifteen minutes.

Helps for the Handy Man  
Useful things that can be made at home

An Easy-to-Make, Movable Work  
Bench That Should Be in  
Every Home

A Serviceable, Inexpensive  
Work Bench That Is a Joy  
to Build and Use

There is a tool panel at the back which  
provides storage space for bits, drills,  
screw you will have to purchase, as this  
is of iron. Any local tool store can supply  
you, and the price will be reasonable.  
While the weight of the top is sufficient  
to hold it firmly in place (the cleats on  
the underside help to do this), you can

The success and satisfaction that come  
from the home workshop depend not only  
on good tools, but on having a convenient  
and enjoyable place to use them. Natu-  
rally, the first need is for a good, sub-  
stantial work bench.

A bench which provides a smooth top  
to work upon, with a vise at one end and  
at least one drawer in which smaller

articles can be kept, should fit the needs  
of the average home shop owner. With  
your experience in wood-working that  
comes with the use of tools, you can learn  
to build and install wall cabinets or cup-  
boards for other tools and equipment, if  
they are needed, but just now, let us con-  
sider the type of bench to build.

The accompanying illustrations show  
a picture of a finished bench and also the  
necessary working drawings of a bench  
with a broad top, two drawers at the right  
end, and an adjustable



